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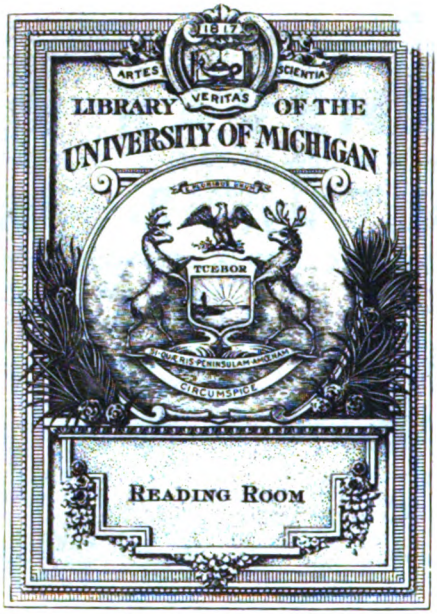

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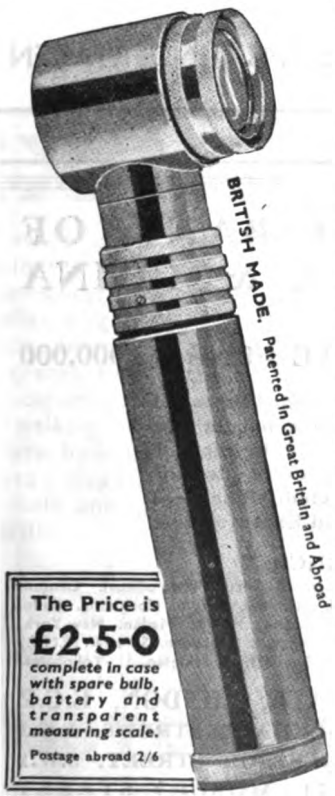

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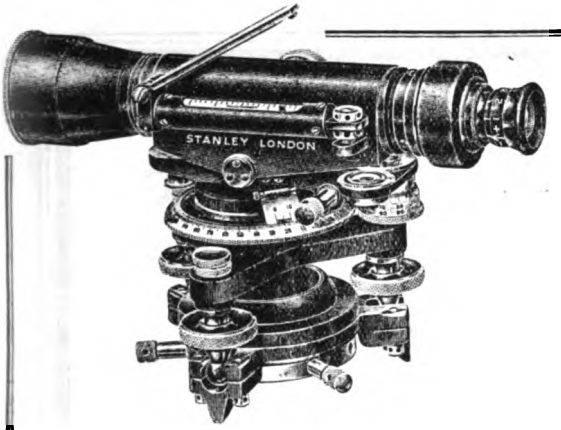

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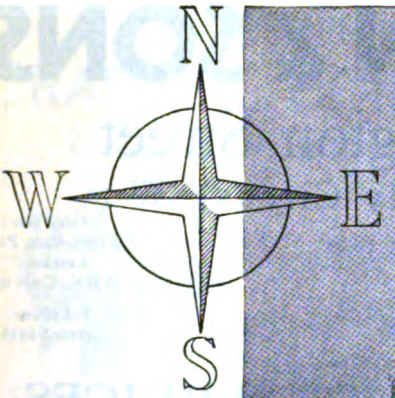

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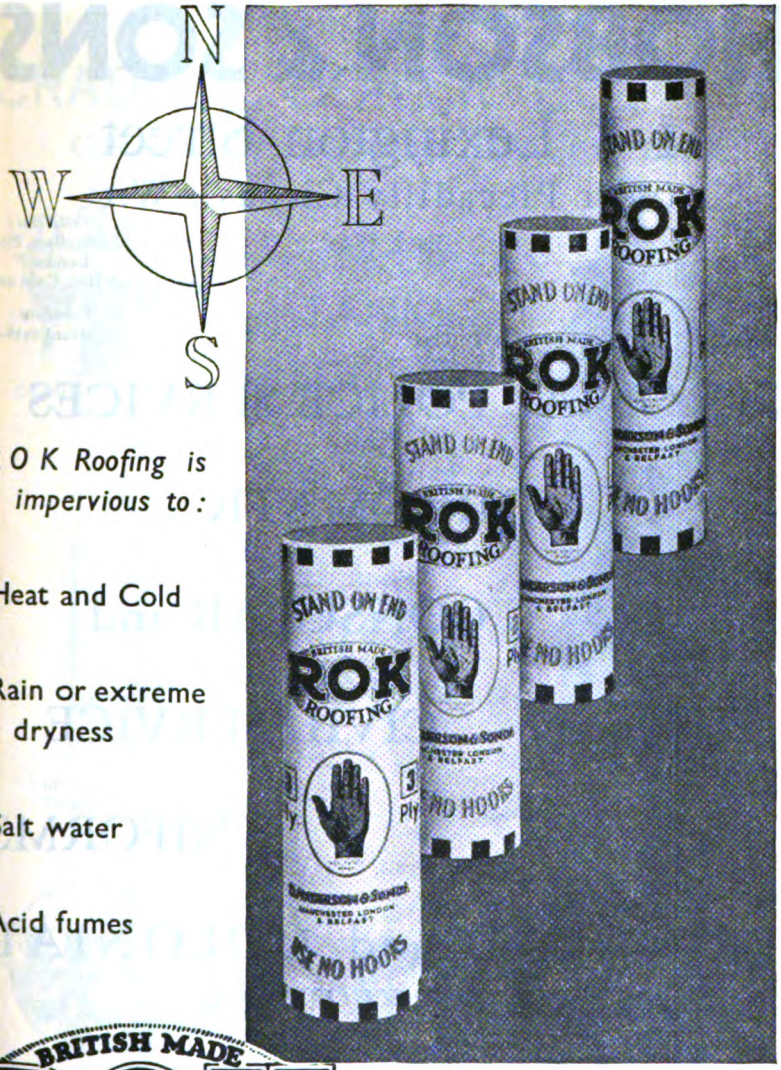

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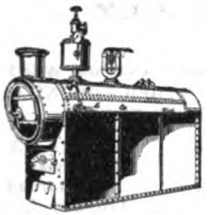

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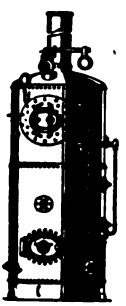

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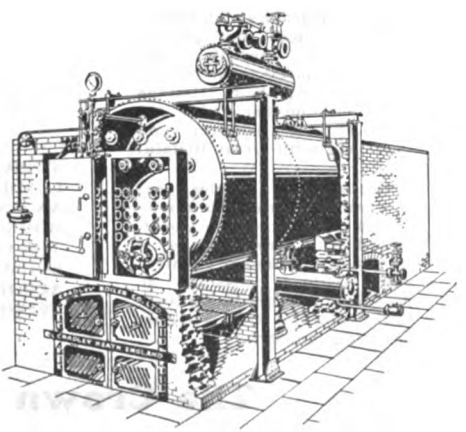

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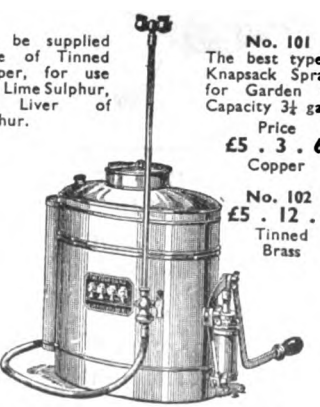

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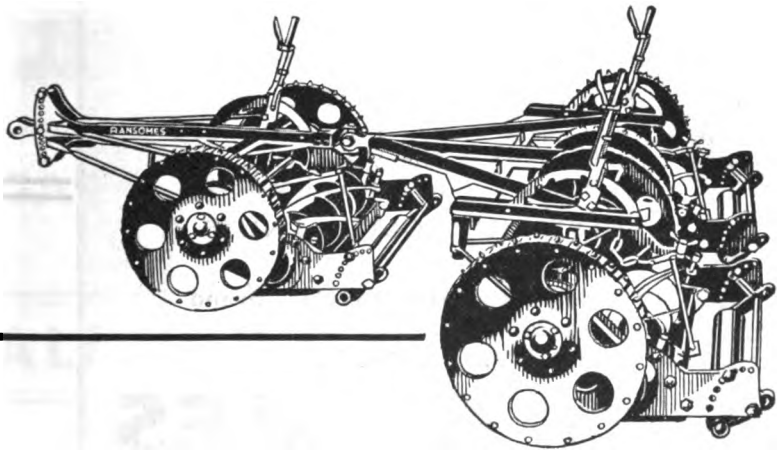

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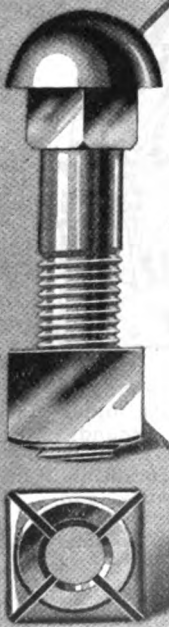

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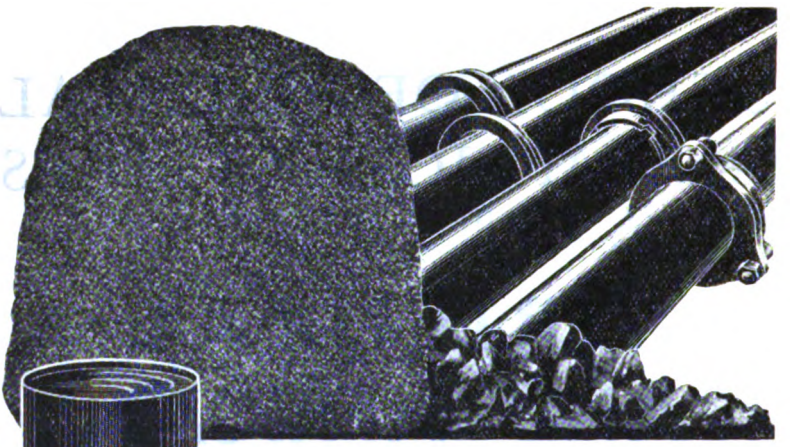

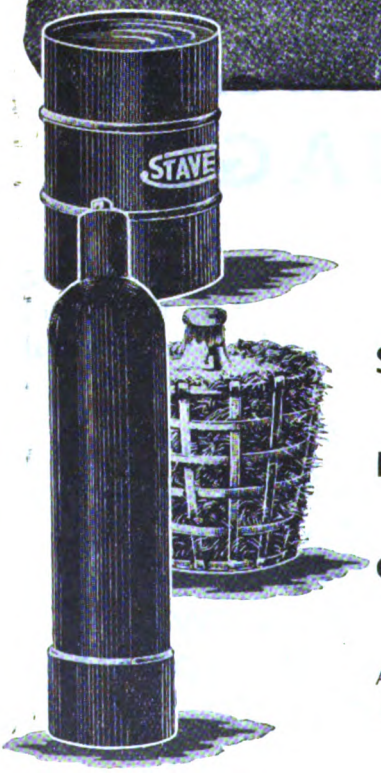

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RECEIPTS The Company's receipts were	7,940,009
PAYMENTS Total payments to Policyholders, etc.	5,063,501
ASSETS The assets increased by £1,346,816 to ..	54,635,803
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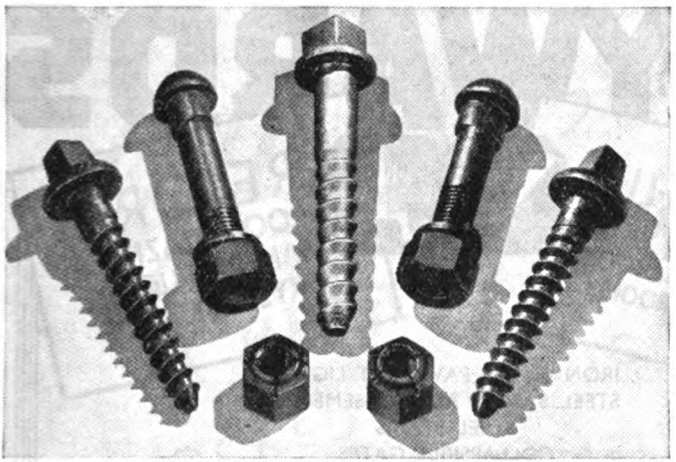

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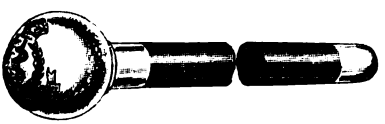

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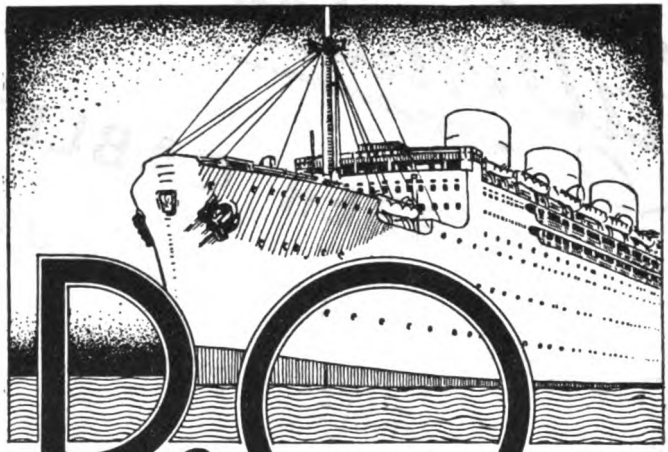

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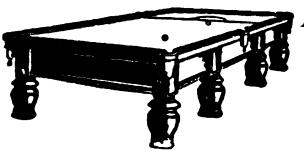

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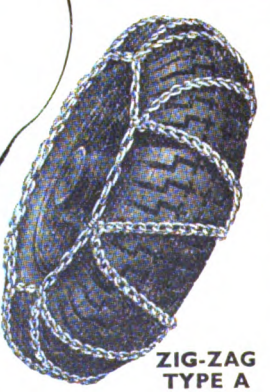

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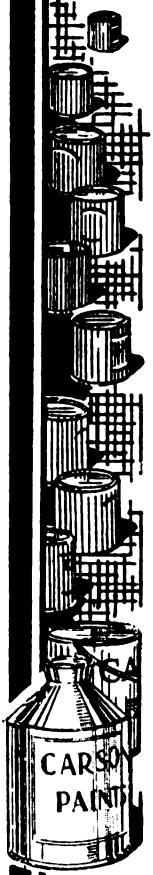

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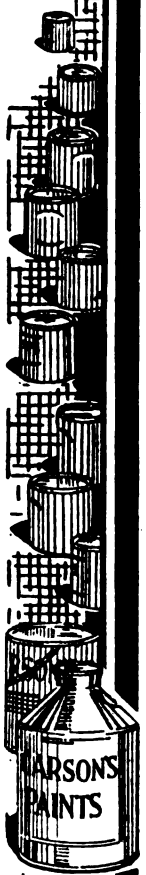

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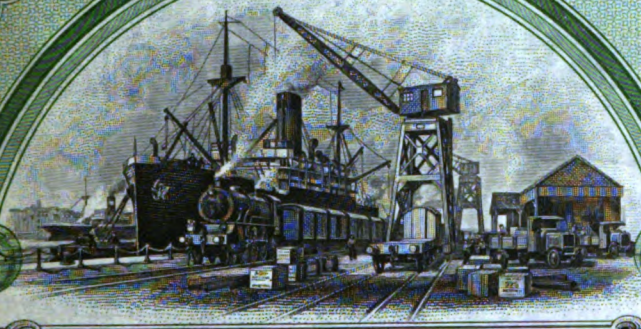

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1939:

COMPRISING

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RESPECTING THE

OVERSEA DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF OFFICERS,

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

WITH MAPS.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, BY PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS AND THE COLONIES,*

BY

SIR JOHN HARDING, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL AUDIT,
AND
G. E. J. GENT, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.,
OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PUBLICATION.—TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

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PREFACE.

IN view of the creation of a Dominions Office (see page viii), the title of the publication was in 1926 altered to "The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List."

In 1927 Part II. was rearranged so as to collect together the accounts of the territories with which each Office is concerned.

The present Edition has been carefully revised thoughout, and the Editors desire to express their thanks for the ready co-operation and assistance which the Dominion and Colonial Governments and their colleagues in the two Offices have accorded to them. They will be glad to receive information of any errors or omissions which may be discovered, and to have notified to them any alterations or additions to be made in the biographical portion of the work. All communications should be addressed to "The Editors, Dominions Office and Colonial Office List, Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S.W.1."

The Editors are greatly obliged to the different Dominion and Colonial Governments for the assistance afforded to them in regard to maps. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the maps in this publication are supplied for the purpose of illustrating the Handbook, and are (like the book itself) *not official.*

Special efforts have continued to be made to increase in number and bring up to date the biographies in the Appendix, and the Editors wish to express their acknowledgments to the Governments and Officers who have supplied them with information on the point. They are specially indebted to the Under-Secretary of State of Canada and to the Government of the Union of South Africa.

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THE DOMINIONS OFFICE
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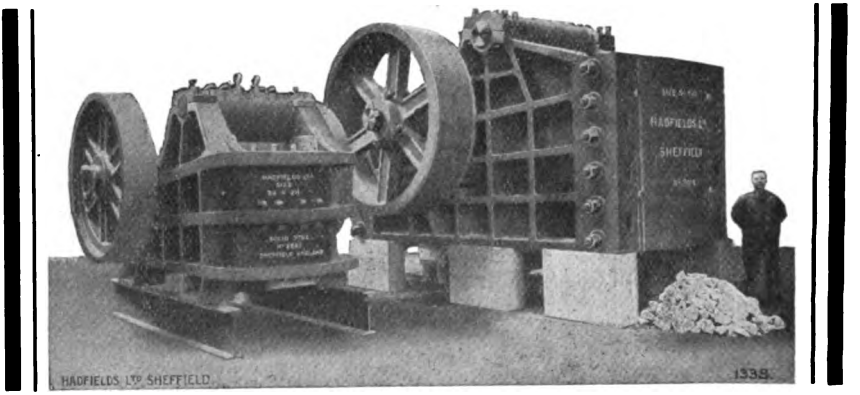

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THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE first separate organisation in this country for the central administration of Colonial affairs was a Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council of 4th July, 1660, "for the Plantaçons." On the 1st December, 1660, a separate "Council of Foreign Plantations" was created by Letters Patent.

It may be interesting to state that on the 28th of February, 1671, Evelyn's Diary records the author's appointment as a member of this Council, with "a salary of £500 per annum to encourage me."

In September, 1672, the Council was united, by Letters Patent, to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the "Council of Trade and Plantations." It was suppressed on 21st December, 1677, and its functions, which had been much neglected, were transferred to the Privy Council. It was re-constituted in 1695, and continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament, who received a salary of £1,000 per annum each.

The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but the commissions to the Council of Trade and Plantations continued to run as before. Both the Council and the New Secretary of State's Department were abolished in 1782 by Burke's Act, 22 Geo. III., cap. 82, on the loss of the United States.

By this Act power was given to delegate to a Committee of the Privy Council all the functions hitherto exercised by the Council of Trade and Plantations, and by Order in Council of 11th September, 1782, circular instructions were sent to the Governors of the Plantations to transmit their returns and accounts to the Privy Council. Pending the appointment of a Committee, Colonial affairs were dealt with by a subordinate branch of the Home Department, styled the Plantations Branch.

At this time the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign," the affairs of Ireland devolving on the Home Department, which now undertook also those of the Colonies.

In 1784, by Order in Council of 5th March, a "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganised and placed upon a definite footing by the subsequent Orders of 22nd August and 25th August, 1786. The business hitherto dealt with by the Plantations Branch of the Home Office was transferred to this Committee.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), who was then the Secretary of State dealing with the Home affairs of the Department, was appointed "Secretary for War," and also nominally Secretary of State for the Colonies; but the Departments of War and the Colonies were not actually united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department. From 1794 the "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" (now known as the Board of Trade) gradually ceased to have any connection with Colonial affairs.

From the conclusion of the French War the attention of the Secretary of State was chiefly occupied with the Colonies, and he was usually designated as Secretary o

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State for the Colonies. In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created the Secretaryship for War; the affairs of the Colonies then became the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State. When the third Secretaryship of State was created in 1794 he had only one Under Secretary of State assigned to his Department. In 1806 an additional Under Secretary of State was appointed, thus bringing his establishment to the level of the Home and Foreign Departments. This appointment was discontinued after the end of the French War, but was re-established in 1825. This second Under Secretaryship is held by an officer changing with the Government. An Assistant Under Secretary of State was appointed in 1846, and a Legal Adviser was added in 1867, and made an Assistant Under Secretary of State in 1870. A third Assistant Under Secretary of State was appointed in 1874, and a fourth in 1898. A new post, that of Assistant to the Legal Assistant Under Secretary of State, was created in 1897. In 1907 the office was divided into the Dominions, Crown Colonies, and General Divisions, and a new post, that of Secretary to the Imperial Conference, was created. In 1911 a Legal Adviser was appointed in place of the Legal Assistant Under Secretary of State and the number of Assistant Under Secretaries of State was reduced to two. The number was again raised to three in 1916. On 1st March, 1921, when the affairs of the Middle East (including Iraq and Palestine) were placed under the Colonial Office, a fourth Assistant Under Secretary of State was appointed provisionally. The post was placed on the permanent establishment on 1st April, 1924. On the establishment of the Dominions Office in July, 1925, the number of Assistant Under Secretaries of State in the Colonial Office was reduced to three, but on the 1st October, 1930, a Personnel Division was created and a fourth Assistant Under Secretary of State was appointed to take charge of it.

During 1922, the arrangements for carrying out the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, signed on 6th December, 1921, were placed by H.M. Government under the supervision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Upon the passing of the Irish Free State Constitution Act 1922 (Session 2) (13 Geo. V ch. 1), and upon the exercise by the Government of Northern Ireland of the option provided in Article 12 of the Treaty, the Secretary of State for the Colonies became responsible for business relating to the Irish Free State and the Secretary of State for Home Affairs for business relating to Northern Ireland.

THE DOMINIONS OFFICE.

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over, from the Colonial Office, business connected with the self-governing Dominions including the Irish Free State (now Eire), the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland), and business relating to the Imperial Conference. One Minister combined the duties of the new post with those of Secretary of State for the Colonies until the 13th June, 1930, when Dominion Affairs became the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State.

The Staff of the Colonial Office and the Dominions Office is shown on pages xi to xvii. The Permanent Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretaries of State, Legal Adviser, Chief Medical Adviser, Financial Adviser, Labour Adviser and Assistant Legal Advisers are Officers selected by the Secretary of State. The rest of the Administrative and the Clerical Staff are recruited after competitive examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners, from whom particulars can be obtained.

The present offices in Downing Street were occupied in 1875.

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SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1794.

1768, Feb. 27. Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).
1772, Aug. 27. William Earl of Dartmouth.
1776, Jan. 25. Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).
1782, March 8. Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).
1782, April 15. William Earl of Shelburne.
1782, July 17. Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).
1783, April 18. Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guilford).
1783, Dec. 23. Thomas Lord Sydney.
1789, June 5. William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1791, June 8. Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1794, Aug. 7. William Henry Duke of Portland.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENTS FROM 1794 TO 1854.

1794. Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).
1801. Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).
1804. Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.
1805. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).
1806. Right Hon. W. Windham.
1807. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).
1809. Earl of Liverpool.
1812. Earl Bathurst.
1827. Right Hon. F. J. Robinson (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.
1828. Right Hon. Sir George Murray.
1830. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
1833. Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1834. Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
Earl of Aberdeen.
1835. Right Hon. Chas. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg).
1839. Marquess of Normanby.
Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1841. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1845. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
1846. Earl Grey.
1852. Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. (afterwards Lord Hampton).
1852. Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES FROM 1854.

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.
1855. Feb. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).
1855, March. Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.)
July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.
Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1858, May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton. G.C.M.G.)
1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
1864, April 4. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).
1866. July 6. Earl of Carnarvon.
1867, March 8. Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.
1868, Dec. 10. Earl Granville, K.G.
1870, July 6. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1874, Feb. 21. Earl of Carnarvon.
1878, Feb. 4. Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. (afterwards Earl St. Aldwyn).
1880, April 28. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1882, Dec. 16. Earl of Derby, K.G.
1885, June 24. Colonel Right Hon. F. A. Stanley (afterwards Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., and subsequently Earl of Derby).
1886, Feb. 6. Earl Granville, K.G.
1886, Aug. 3. Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
1887, Jan. 14. Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. (created Baron Knutsford, 1888, and Viscount Knutsford, 1895).
1892, Aug. 17. The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
1895, June 28. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
1903, Oct. 9. Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P.
1905, Dec. 11. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
1908, Apr. 16. The Earl (now Marquess) of Crewe, K.G.
1910, Nov 7. Right Hon. Lewis. Harcourt, M.P. (afterwards Viscount Harcourt).
1915, May 27. Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.
1916, Dec. 11. Right Hon. W. H. Long, M.P., (afterwards Viscount Long of Wraxall).
1919, Jan. 14. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (afterwards K.G.)
1921, Feb. 14. Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., M.P.
1922, Oct. 25. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.
1924, Jan. 23. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1924, Nov. 7. Right Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
1929, June 8. Right Hon. Lord Passfield.
1931, Aug. 26. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1931, Nov 9. Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P. (now Viscount Swinton).
1935, June 7. Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
1935, Nov. 27. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1936, May 29. Right Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (now Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1938, May 16. Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.

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UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Permanent.

1825. Robert William Hay.
1836. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.
1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Blachford).
1871. Hon. Sir Robt. G. Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B.
1892. Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade. G.C.B.
1897. Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B.
1900. Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
1907. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (now Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.)
1911. Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1916. Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1921. Sir James E. Masterton Smith, K.C.B.
1925. Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson. G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
1933. Sir John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
1937. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Parliamentary.

1830. Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).
1833. Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., M.P.
1834. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. (afterwards Lord Taunton).
1839. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P. (afterwards Lord Lyveden).
1841. George William Hope, M.P.
1845. Lord Lyttelton, K.C.M.G.
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.
1851. Frederick Peel, M.P.
1852. Feb. Right Hon. Earl of Desart.
1852. Dec. F. Peel, M.P.
1855. John Ball, M.P.
1857. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P. (afterwards Lord Carlingford).
1858. Earl of Carnarvon.
1859. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P. (afterwards Lord Carlingford).
1865. W. E. Forster, M.P.
1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P. (afterwards Lord Norton).
1868. Right Hon. W. Monsell M.P. (afterwards Lord Emly).
1871. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brabourne).
1874. James Lowther, M.P.
1878. Earl Cadogan.
1880. Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1881. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P. (afterwards Lord Courtney).
1882. Hon. (afterwards Rt. Hon.) Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1885. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1886. Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P. (afterwards Sir G Osborne Morgan, Bart.)
1886. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1887. Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
1888. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. (afterwards Baron Pirbright).
1892. Sidney Charles Buxton, M.P. (now Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.)
1895. Earl of Selborne.
1900. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
1903. Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
1905. Winston S. Churchill, M.P. (now the Rt. Hon.)
1908. Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P. (now Maj.-Genl. the Right Hon. Lord Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)
1911. Lord Lucas.
1911. Lord Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G.
1914. Lord Islington, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
1915. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P.
1917. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.
1919. Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
1921. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P. (now the Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.)
1922. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (now Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1924. Lord Arnold.
1924. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (now Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1929. June, W. Lunn, M.P.
1929. Dec., Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.P.
1931. Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P.
1932. The Earl of Plymouth.
1936. The Earl De La Warr.
1937. The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Assistant.

1846-7. F. (afterwards Sir F.) Rogers.
1847-68. Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.
1868-70. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B. (afterwards Lord Sandford).
1870-1. Hon. R. G. W. Herbert (afterwards Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.).
1870-4. H. T. Holland (afterwards Sir H. Holland, Bart., and Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.).
1871-92. Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B. (afterwards Sir Robert H. Meade, G.C.B.).
1874-8. W. R. Malcolm.
1874-6. Sir Julian Pauncefote, Kt. Bach. (afterwards Lord Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.).
1876-97. Sir John Bramston, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1878-97. Edward Wingfield, C.B. (afterwards Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B.).
1892-97. Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.
1897-07. Frederick Graham, C.B. (afterwards Sir Frederick Graham, K.C.B.
1897-11. Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B. (afterwards K.C.B.).
1897-11. Hugh Bertram Cox, C.B.
1898-09. Sir Reginald Laurence Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1907-16. Sir Hartmann W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1909-16. Sir George Vandeleur Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B. (afterwards G.C.M.G., K.C.B.).
1916-24. Sir Herbert J. Read, K.C.M.G. (now G.C.M.G.) C.B.
1916. Sir Gilbert E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1916-21. Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1921-25. Sir Charles T. Davis, K.C.M.G. (afterwards G.C.M.G.)
1924. Sir John E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1924-27. Sir Charles Strachey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1927. Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
1930. Sir George J. F. Tomlinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1931-37. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (now K.C.B.).
1937. Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G.
1938. Arthur James Dawe, C.M.G., O.B.E.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS.

1925. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
1929. Rt. Hon. Lord Passfield.
1930. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1935. Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
1938. May, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P.
1938. Nov., Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
1939. Feb., Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., C.B.E., M.P.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS.

Permanent.

1925-30. Sir Charles T. Davis, K.C.M.G. (afterwards G.C.M.G.)
1930. Sir Edward J. Harding, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Parliamentary.

1925. The Earl of Clarendon.
1927. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., A.D.C.
1929. Jan., The Earl of Plymouth.
1929. June, A. A. H. Ponsonby, M.P. (now Lord Ponsonby).
1929. Dec., W. Lunn, M.P.
1931. M. MacDonald, M.P. (now Rt. Hon.)
1935. June, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P.
1935. Nov., Rt. Hon. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.
1936. The Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P. (now the Duke of Devonshire).

Assistant.

1925-30. Sir Edward J. Harding, K.C.M.G., C.B. (now K.C.B.).
1930. Sir Harry F. Batterbee, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1931-6. Sir Geoffrey G. Whiskard, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1936. E. G. S Machtig, C.M.G., O.B.E. (now Sir Eric Machtig, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.).
1939. J. E. Stephenson, C.V.O., O.B.E.

The total estimated net expenditure from Votes administered by the Dominions and Colonial Offices for the year 1938-39 was as follows:—

Colonial Office (Class II, Vote 8)	£177,078
Colonial and Middle Eastern Services (Class II, Vote 9)	£1,892,255
Dominions Office (Class II, Vote 4)	£52,956
Dominion Services (Class II, Vote 5)	£504,715
Oversea Settlement (Class II, Vote 7)	£43,075
Eire Services (Class II, Vote 6)	£1,145,100

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State,	The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.	16 May, 1938.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,	The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.	31 May, 1937.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State,	Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.*	2 July, 1937.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State,	Sir John E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.†	15 Aug., 1931.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State	Sir George J. F. Tomlinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.§	1 Oct., 1930.
	Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G.§§	4 Sept., 1937.
	A. J. Dawe, C.M.G., O.B.E.‡	1 July, 1938.
Legal Adviser,	Sir Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1 April, 1931.
Assistant Legal Adviser,	H. H. Duncan.	31 Mar., 1930.
Second Assistant Legal Adviser,	K. O. Roberts-Wray.	1 July, 1931.
Third Assistant Legal Adviser,	W. L. Dale.	23 Feb., 1935.
Chief Medical Adviser,	A. J. R. O'Brien, C.M.G., M.C., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.	26 Jan., 1938.
Assistant Medical Adviser,	A. G. H. Smart, M.B.E., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	28 Mar., 1938.
Financial Adviser,	Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., O.B.E.	18 Feb., 1930.
Agricultural Adviser,	Sir Frank Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	1 Mar., 1929.
Assistant Agricultural Adviser,	Dr. H. A. Tempany, C.B.E.	23 July, 1936.
Labour Adviser,	Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E.	30 May, 1938.
Private Secretaries to the Secretary of State	A. R. Thomas.	19 Dec., 1938.
	Rear-Admiral A. Bromley, C.M.G., C.V.O. (Ceremonial and Reception Secretary)	1 May, 1931.
Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,	J. W. D. Locker, M.B.E.	2 Jan., 1939.
Private Secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State,	R. Burns.	3 Sept., 1938.
Publicity Officer,	A. Ridgway.	17 May, 1934.

* *Accounting Officer* for the Colonial Office and Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Votes.
† For the business of the General, Social Services, Middle East and Pacific and Mediterranean Departments.
‡ For the business of the West Africa, East Africa, and Tanganyika and Somaliland Departments and the Royal West African Frontier Force and King's African Rifles.
§ For the business of Personnel Division.
§§ For the business of the Economic, West Indies and Eastern Departments.

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GENERAL DIVISION.

(A) *General Department.*

All general questions relating to the Colonies except those connected with economic matters and personnel. The list of subjects dealt with includes defence, finance, international and inter-imperial relations (other than commercial relations), mandates, League of Nations matters, merchant shipping, aviation, surveys, films, liquor traffic, legal and judicial matters, postal, telegraph and wireless matters, railway and transport developments, etc.

E. B. Boyd, C.M.G., C.V.O. — G. W. St. J. Chadwick. — J. Megson, M.B.E.
W. J. Bigg. — R. C. Cade. — L. S. Smith.
F. G. Lee. — E. H. Howell, M.B.E. — A. D. Garson.*f*
G. Walker, Officer of Colonial Accounts.

(B) *Economic Department.*

All questions relating to economic matters in the Colonial Empire or in individual Dependencies including tariff matters and commercial relations with other parts of the Empire and foreign countries.

J. A. Calder, C.M.G. — E. Melville. — R. H. Burt.
V. H. Boyse, O.B.E. — H. T. Bourdillon. — W. F. Warner.
T. W. Davies.

(C) *Social Services Department.*

All questions relating to labour conditions, nutrition, public health, education, housing, etc.

G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E. — C. G. Eastwood. — J. G. Hibbert, M.C.
F. Farmer.

Clerical Staff of the General, Economic and Social Services Departments :—W. J. Daines, F. Kennedy, A. E. Gaunt, G. J. Lunnon, F. J. Ireland, L. F. Steed, E. T. Mitchell, A. W. A. Smith, H. L. Coggin, F. Bowler, S. H. Field, C. G. Gibbs, G. A. Lusby, A. L. Sampson, D. W. H. Wickson.

(D) *Military Advisory Staff.*

Maj.-Gen. G. J. Giffard, C.B., D.S.O. — Lt.-Col. W. H. A. Bishop. — Lt.-Col. S. J. Cole, O.B.E.
Maj. J. D. Chalmers.

PERSONNEL DIVISION.

(A) *Recruitment and Training Department.*

All questions of recruitment and training, including courses of instruction for officers before and after entering the service.

Major R. D. Furse, C.M.G., D.S.O. — G. N. Irby. — A. J. D. C. Loch.*a*
Captain A. F. Newbolt. — D. L. P. Tovey. — H. M. Foot, O.B.E.*b*
Major G. S. M. Hutchinson. — T. D. Vickers.*a* — G. Green.

Appointments, Conf. Clerk :—C. E. Pooley.
Assistants :—A. H. Jordan, W. J. Muston, S. N. Adams.

(B) *Colonial Service Department.*

All questions relating to the Colonial Office and Dominions Office establishments and staff questions affecting the Colonial Service, e.g. general conditions of service, schemes for unification, promotions and transfers, pensions, discipline, honours and ceremonies.

C. J. Jeffries, C.M.G., O.B.E.*e* — E. R. Edmonds. — W. H. Harman, M.B.E.
F. J. Howard, O.B.E. — G. Venning, M.B.E. — L. J. Brearley, M.B.E.
J. M. Martin. — W. R. Shipway, M.B.E. — F. R. Fairclough, M.B.E.
S. I. James. — M. Jewell, M.B.E.

Clerical Staff :—

K. S. Minter. — J. A. W. Sumner. — Miss O. Macpherson.
J. E. King. — E. W. A. Scarlett. — H. L. Allen.
H. W. Atterbury. — G. Hurford. — W. F. Dawson.
P. Maynard. — H. Garton. — Miss G. R. Orton.
D. K. Malone. — G. E. Bailey. — R. J. Jenkins.
T. R. Parsons. — R. B. Gray. — H. Nield.
W. S. Nicholls. — R. Norris. — Miss D. G. E. Walker.
M. A. Willis, M.B.E. — Miss D. Blanchard. — Miss O. R. Biggs.
D. Delahunt.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.

West Indian Department.

Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Bermuda, Trinidad, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands. — H. Beckett. A. H. Poynton. N. L. Mayle. — J. H. Emmens. K. E. Robinson. D. G. Maurice.*g*

a Attached prior to taking up administrative appointments in the Colonial Service. *b* Seconded temporarily from Palestine. *e* Establishment officer. *f* Secretary Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health. *g* Seconded temporarily from Uganda.

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Eastern Department. Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Mauritius,h Seychellesh and Ceylon. Business connected with the Protected States of Sarawak and North Borneo.	G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.i K. W. Blaxter.	A. N. Galsworthy. J. Barmby.a
Pacific and Mediterranean Department. Fiji, W. Pacific High Commission, Falkland Islands, Prince Edward and Marion Islands, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus.	A. B. Acheson. A. Bevir. J. B. Williams.	R. W. Barlow. D. C. Watherston.k
Middle East Department. Palestine, Transjordan, Arab areas under British influence, and Aden.i	H. F. Downie, O.B.E. S. E. V. Luke. N. F. S. Andrews.g	R. P. Platt.d J. S. Bennett. H. A. Harding.
West African Department. Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Ashanti, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, British Togoland, Nigeria, British Cameroons, St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.	O. G. R. Williams, C.M.G. G. A. Jones, O.B.E. J. B. Sidebotham.	J. E. Marnham. R. E. Turnbull.c
East Africa Department. Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar.	L. B. Freeston, O.B.E. J. J. Paskin, M.C.	C. G. Costley-White. K. W. Blackburne.f
Tanganyika and Somaliland Department. Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Northern Rhodesia.	G. H. Creasy, O.B.E. G. F. Seel. F. J. Pedler.	C. A. Grossmith. H. V. L. Swanzy. C. E. Lambert.
Tropical African Departmental Assistants.	B. D. Edmonds, M.M. S. F. Whitcombe. J. W. Staples.	C. S. Roberts. Miss E. Simpson.
Eastern and West Indian, etc., Departmental Assistants.	W. H. Bickle. S. A. Pilbeam.	W. W. Clark, M.C. K. H. Davies.

Library :—J. Hunter (Librarian), J. H. Thompson (Registrar of Colonial Laws and Assistant Librarian), E. N. Horne, G. W. Henlen, E. Gill, W. J. B. Osborne, Miss D. Bromley, E. A. Reed, B. E. Rolfe, Miss D. M. Amber, D. B. Wilson, W. G. Gardiner, Miss E. G. Frith.

Registry :—H. T. Ashworth, M.B.E., M.M., *Registrar*, F. H. McLean, L. G. Allen, L. V. Martin, C. G. W. Laurence, S. F. Chandler, F. V. Shergold, H. F. Goddard, A. Stevens, J. Link, R. G. Gill, C. W. Tytherleigh, H. G. Kilminster, W. Norrington, F. B. Hart, Miss E. E. Scotland, Miss M. Forster, C. V. B. Hill L. H. Day, S. L. V. Way, Miss E. J. Titchener, Miss C. Wild Gray, A. T. Hart, W. Hennings, J. Glasby, J. H. Bindon, Miss M. V. King, F. Sanderson, J. B. C. FitzGibbon, J. Joyce, C. B. Sampson, Miss E. D. Bailey, Miss P. A. S. Cheffins, S. A. Gibbins,c R. H. Hobden, Miss P. Hare, B.A., E. C. Saunders, Miss K. J. Jackson, R. C. Cox, E. C. Burr, Miss J. M. Earle, J. H. H. Vaughan, Miss R. M. Rossiter, Miss E. A. Hughes, Miss E. M. Saward, W. H. Formoy, M. E. Day, Miss A. Elvin, Miss M. E. Jones, J. E. Coombes, S. P. Taylor, Miss N. M. Stych, D. J. Fitzgerald, A. G. Pilter, O. W. Mortiboy,* Miss P. Hollaren, Miss L. R. Burgess, Miss J. M. L. Masters.

Appointments—Registry :—J. R. Burke, W. P. Fleming, G. F. Riches, Miss R. M. Mead, Miss J. W. Davis, Miss J. C. Page, Miss M. L. Herrtage, Miss B. D. Telfer.

Telegraph Section :—G. C. Green, M.B.E., F. C. Lamacq, H. W. Hart, W. R. Maguire, W. L. Grey, J. Soesan, T. J. Sigsworth, B. H. J. Lane.

Revision of Records :—A. E. Reynolds, A. Cattanach, E. Wall.

Printing :—J. H. Christian, M.C., A. B. Woodhead, E. P. F. Wilson, R. Eastleigh, W. Sainsbury, H. E. Barnes.

Copying :—Miss E. M. Wallis, M.B.E. (Chief Superintendent), Miss J. M. Ralston, Miss K. M. Carr, Miss E. Henderson, Miss E. Shinner, Miss E. M. Chalk (Superintendents), Shorthand Typists and Typists.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT. Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates; accounting for Parliamentary Votes administered by Colonial and Dominions Departments; Correspondence in respect of such Votes and other matters affecting Imperial Finance, Receipt, Payments, etc.	H. Palmer. B. C. G. Perry. E. J. Allies. H. I. H. Titchener. P. E. Richards. P. R. Clipsham. M. Lemberger. H. A. Bennett. C. J. Dabner. J. G. Rogers.	P. H. Hooker. Miss B. Macpherson. Miss I. M. Powell. A. J. Somerton. A. W. Wells. J. C. Auker. F. K. Boyle. J. F. Mann. Miss E. G. E. Knopp.

a Seconded temporarily from Nigeria. c Seconded temporarily from Malaya. d Seconded temporarily from Kenya. e Lent temporarily to the Colonial Empire Marketing Board. f Seconded temporarily from Palestine. g Seconded temporarily from Northern Rhodesia. h The head of the Pacific and Med. Department deals with affairs of Mauritius and Seychelles. i The head of the Eastern Department deals with the affairs of Aden. k Seconded temporarily from Malaya. * "S" Class Clerk (unestablished).

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THE DOMINIONS OFFICE.

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., C.B.E., M.P.		2 Feb., 1939.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, The Duke of Devonshire, M.B.E.		5 Mar., 1936.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Edward J. Harding, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.		24 Jan., 1930.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State	Sir Eric Machtig, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	1 Feb., 1936.
	J. E. Stephenson, C.V.O., O.B.E.	2 Feb., 1939.
Legal Adviser, Sir Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B.		1 April, 1931.
Assistant Legal Adviser, H. H. Duncan.		31 Mar., 1930.
Second Assistant Legal Adviser, K. O. Roberts-Wray.		1 July, 1931.
Third Assistant Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale.		23 Feb., 1935.
Private Secretaries to the Secretary of State	W. C. Hankinson, O.B.E., M.C.	15 Feb., 1937.
	D. B. Pitblado.	1 July, 1937.
	Rear-Admiral A. Bromley, C.M.G., C.V.O. (Ceremonial and Reception Secretary).	1 May, 1931.
Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	A. W. Snelling.	2 Feb., 1939.
Private Secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State	G. W. Tory.	24 Oct., 1938.
Publicity Officer, A. Ridgway.		17 May, 1934.

Business connected with Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Eire, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland and Nauru. General and Miscellaneous correspondence on matters affecting the Dominions. Correspondence with regard to the Imperial Conference and matters arising therefrom.

Assistant Secretaries :—R. A. Wiseman, C.M.G., C. W. Dixon, C.M.G., O.B.E., H. N. Tait, C.M.G., W. Bankes Amery, C.B.E., *W. C. Hankinson, O.B.E., M.C., P. Liesching, C.M.G.

Principals :—*f*M. E. Antrobus, O.B.E., *b*S. L. Holmes, M.C., C. R. Price, N. E. Archer, O.B.E., P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C., *a*R. R. Sedgwick, B. Cockram, G. Kimber, *h*G. E. Boyd Shannon, J. J. S. Garner, W. J. Garnett, M.B.E., J. R. S. MacLeod.

Assistant Principals :—*a*N. E. Costar, N. Pritchard, *b*I. M. R. Maclennan, D. B. Pitblado, W. B. L. Monson, G. W. Tory, A. W. Snelling, Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce, E. L. Sykes, D. G. Brock, E. Anstey.

Accountant :—W. G. Ives, M.B.E.

Staff Officers :—R. A. Hamblin, E. A. Brett, W. G. Head, R. L. Dixon.

Confidential Clerks :—F. R. Stapley, S. Leadbetter, W. V. C. White ; *Assistants* : A. G. White, A. McKenzie-Smith, D. Hinshelwood, *g*J. St. Leger.

Registrar :—H. W. Thompson, M.B.E.

Registry :—H. F. W. Nash, G. F. W. C. Joyce, D. J. E. Harris, R. H. Holding, T. H. Woodward, W. C. Collins, F. W. Leake, F. J. Gosling, J. W. Fowler, Miss I. M. Chitty, F. S. Cutting, J. E. A. Miles, Miss M. E. Dent, H. J. Turner, C. A. Lovitt, Miss M. F. Walsh, Miss J. Hammond, L. Abbott, R. A. Bickley, Miss M. Roberts, D. R. Lockhart, Miss P. M. Nunn, Miss B. Nicholson, Miss C. I. Young, Miss V. L. Rule.

a Seconded for service with the High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom. *b* Seconded for service with the High Commissioner in Canada for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom. *f* Seconded for service with the High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom. *g* "S" Class Clerk. *h* Seconded for service with the High Commissioner in New Zealand for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom. * Promoted Assistant Secretary but continuing to act as Principal Private Secretary to Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs pending secondment abroad.

Oversea Settlement Board.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy (Cmd. 4689), His Majesty's Government decided to appoint an Oversea Settlement Board to advise the Secretary of State on matters of migration policy. The Board is composed as follows :—
Chairman—The Duke of Devonshire, M.B.E. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs)

Sir Eric Machtig, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Dominions Office).
E. T. Crutchley, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
E. Hale, M.C. (Treasury).
The Dowager Marchioness of Reading.
Dr. W. G. S. Adams, C.H.
George Gibson.
H. J. Mitchell.
Lord Barnby, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.

Joint Secretaries—C. R. Price (Dominions Office) ; W. J. Garnett, M.B.E. (Dominions Office).

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ESTABLISHMENT COMMON TO BOTH THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE DOMINIONS OFFICE.

The staff of the Colonial Office and Dominions Office below the rank of Assistant Under Secretary of State is interchangeable. The services of the Legal Staff, the Establishments Branch, the Library, the Accounts, Printing, Revision of Records, and Telegraph Sections are at the disposal of both the Colonial Office and the Dominions Office.

Name.	†Assistant Principals.	†Principals.	†Assistant Secretaries.
O. G. R. Williams, C.M.G., B.A.	3 Mar., 1911	1 April, 1919	13 Feb., 1926
R. A. Wiseman, C.M.G., B.A.	22 Mar., 1911	1 Jan., 1920	18 Sept., 1927
C. W. Dixon, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A.	11 Oct., 1911	1 Jan., 1920	1 Jan., 1928
H. N. Tait, C.M.G., B.A.	4 Mar., 1912	1 April, 1920	4 Sept., 1929
H. Beckett, B.A.	30 Nov., 1914	1 April, 1920	28 Sept., 1931
C. J. Jeffries, C.M.G., O.B.E.**	16 July, 1919	1 April, 1920	1 Oct., 1930
J. A. Calder, C.M.G., M.A.	20 Nov., 1912	1 April, 1920	27 June, 1933
G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A.	21 Feb., 1919	1 April, 1920	1 Dec., 1934
H. F. Downie, O.B.E., M.A.	2 Dec., 1912	1 April, 1920	21 Oct., 1935
E. B. Boyd, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.A.	13 Jan., 1920	2 Nov., 1925	19 Aug., 1937
W. Bankes Amery, C.B.E.	. . .	. . .	11 Nov., 1937
A. B. Acheson	12 Jan., 1920	13 Feb., 1926	1 Jan., 1938
L. B. Freeston, O.B.E.	16 July, 1919	1 April, 1924	1 Dec., 1938
G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	19 July, 1920	1 May, 1926	1 April, 1939
G. H. Creasy, O.B.E.‡‡	26 July, 1920	18 Sept., 1927	1 April, 1939
W. C. Hankinson, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. *d*	14 Feb., 1920	13 Feb., 1926	See note *m*
P. Liesching, C.M.G., B.A.	26 July, 1920	6 Jan., 1927	13 Feb., 1939(actg.)
G. A. Jones, O.B.E.	14 Mar., 1919	1 April, 1920	
S. M. Campbell, M.A. *l*	31 Jan., 1920	1 Aug., 1925	
F. J. Howard, O.B.E.	. . .	27 Aug., 1928	
M. E. Antrobus, O.B.E., B.A. *j*	7 Feb., 1921	4 Sept., 1929	
S. L. Holmes, M.C., M.A. *oo*	7 Feb., 1921	10 Dec., 1928	
A. Bevir, M.A.	9 Feb., 1921	1 April, 1929	
C. R. Price, B.A.	1 Mar., 1921	15 Sept., 1928	
J. J. Paskin, M.C., B.A.	29 Mar., 1921	4 Sept., 1929	
N. E. Archer, O.B.E.	1 Dec., 1921*	4 Sept., 1929	
T. I. K. Lloyd	1 Dec., 1921*	4 Sept., 1929	
G. F. Seel, B.A.	9 Jan., 1922*	17 Sept., 1929	
P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.	13 Feb., 1922*	14 Nov., 1929	
J. B. Sidebotham, M.A.	13 Mar., 1922*	24 Jan., 1930	
R. R. Sedgwick, M.A. *e*	4 Apr., 1922*	1 Oct., 1930	
K. W. Blaxter	19 Jan., 1920*b*	1 Oct., 1930	
W. J. Bigg	1 Aug., 1925	22 June, 1931	
F. G. Lee, B.A. *k*	8 Nov., 1926	1 Dec., 1934	
B. Cockram, M.A., Ph.D.	4 Nov., 1926	1 Jan., 1935	
E. B. Bowyer, M.A., B.Sc.	8 Nov., 1926	6 Mar., 1935	
C. G. Eastwood, B.A.	2 Nov., 1927	18 Mar., 1935	
J. M. Martin, B.A.	2 Nov., 1927	21 Oct., 1935	
A. H. Poynton, M.A.	1 Oct., 1929	27 Dec., 1935	
G. Kimber, B.A.	19 Oct., 1928	18 Jan., 1936	
N. L. Mayle	16 Nov., 1928	1 Feb., 1936	
J. G. Hibbert, M.C.	1 Oct., 1934	6 April, 1936	
J. H. Emmens	4 Sept., 1929	1 May, 1936	
J. B. Williams, M.A.	17 Oct., 1929	10 Mar., 1937	
V. H. Boyse, O.B.E.	. . .	1 April, 1937	

* Date of temporary secondment from another Government Department. Date of actual appointment to Colonial Office is 21st December, 1922.

† Prior to 1st April, 1920, these appointments were designated Second Class Clerkships, First Class Clerkships, and Principal Clerkships, respectively.

oo Seconded for duty as Secretary to the High Commissioner in Canada for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.

‡‡ *Private Secretary* to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

** Establishment Officer.

b Ministry of Transport. Transferred 1 April, 1924.

d *Private Secretary* to Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

e Seconded for duty as Official Secretary to the High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.

j Seconded for duty as Political Secretary to the High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.

k Temporarily seconded to the Imperial Defence College.

l Seconded for duty in the Home Office.

m Promoted Assistant Secretary, but continuing to act as Principal Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs pending secondment overseas.

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Name.	†Assistant Principals.	†Principals.	†Assistant Secretaries.
S. E. V. Luke, B.A.	20 Feb., 1930*a*	1 Nov., 1937	
F. J. Pedler, B.A.	24 Oct., 1930	31 May, 1937	
G. E. Boyd Shannon, B.A.*r*	27 Oct., 1930	15 Feb., 1937	
J. J. S. Garner, B.A.	27 Oct., 1930	1 July, 1937	
T. W. Davies, B. A.	21 Oct., 1930*b*	19Aug.,1937 (actg.)	
W. J. Garnett, M.B.E., B.Sc.	12 July, 1923	3 Jan., 1938	
J. R. S. Macleod	14 April, 1924	26 July, 1938	
N. E. Costar, B.A.*m*	21 Apr., 1932	14 Nov.,1938 (actg.)	
S. I. James.	1 Oct., 1932	7 Mar. 1938 (actg.)	
A. B. Cohen, B.A.*s*	24 Oct., 1932*d*	1 Dec., 1938 (actg.)	
N. Pritchard, B.A.	23 Oct., 1933	2 Feb., 1939 (actg.)	
I. M. R. Maclennan, B.A.*f*	31 Oct., 1933	2 Jan., 1939 (actg.)	
C. A. Grossmith	1 Oct., 1934		
C. Y. Carstairs, M.A.	24 Oct., 1934		
D. B. Pitblado, M.A.	23 Oct., 1935		
W. B. L. Monson, B.A.	23 Oct., 1935		
T. Smith, M.A.*n*	23 Oct., 1935		
G. W. Tory, B.A.*k*	25 Oct., 1935		
E. Melville, M.A.	13 Jan., 1936		
R. Burns, M.A.*h*	8 Jan., 1936		
A. R. Thomas, B.A.‖	12 Nov., 1935*q*		
A. W. Snelling, B.Sc. (Econ.)ø	22 Oct., 1936		
J. S. Bennett, B.A.	2 Nov., 1936		
P. Rogers, B.A.*l*	26 Oct., 1936		
K. E. Robinson, B.A.	26 Oct., 1936		
C. E. Lambert	1 Feb., 1937		
Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce, B.A.	4 Nov., 1935*e*		
C. G. Costley-White, B.A.	4 Oct., 1937		
H. T. Bourdillon	5 Oct., 1937		
E. L. Sykes.	4 Oct., 1937		
H. V. L. Swanzy	4 Oct., 1937		
E. R. Edmonds, B.A.	1 July, 1938		
A. N. Galsworthy	5 Oct., 1938		
J. E. Marnham, B.A.	3 Oct., 1938		
D. G. Brock	5 Oct., 1938		
R. W. Barlow	6 Oct., 1938		
G. W. St. J. Chadwick, B.A.	6 Oct., 1938		
E. Anstey	5 Oct., 1938		
H. A. Harding	1 Feb., 1939		
Appointments Department (*Colonial Office.*)			
Major R.D.Furse, C.M.G., D.S.O., B.A.*g*	. . .		1 Oct., 1930
Captain A. F. Newbolt, B.A.	. . .	1 Oct., 1930	
G. N. Irby	. . .	1 Oct., 1930	
Major G. S. M. Hutchinson	1 Apr., 1924	1 Oct., 1930	
D. L. P. Tovey, M.A.	1 Oct., 1930	4 Nov. 1937	

Accountants, W. G. Ives, M.B.E., (Dominions), H. Palmer (Colonies).
Librarian, J. Hunter.
Assistant Accountants, B. C. G. Perry, E. J. Allies.
Registrars, H. T. Ashworth, M.B.E., M.M. (Colonial Office), H. W. Thompson, M.B.E., (Dominions Office).
Registrar of Colonial Laws and Assistant Librarian, J. H. Thompson.
Chief Superintendent of Copying, Miss E. M. Wallis, M.B.E.
Superintendent of the Printing Department, J. H. S. Christian, M.C.
Head of Telegraph Section, G. C. Green, M.B.E.

† Prior to 1st April, 1920, these appointments were designated Second Class Clerkships, First Class Clerkships, and Principal Clerkships, respectively.
‖ *Assistant Private Secretary* to Secretary of State for the Colonies.
ø *Assistant Private Secretary* to Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.
a House of Commons. Transferred 9 Sept., 1930.
b Ministry of Transport. Transferred 1 Oct., 1931.
e *Private Secretary* to Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.
d Board of Inland Revenue. Transferred 2 Oct., 1933.
e Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Transferred 24 May, 1937.
f Seconded as Assistant Secretary in the Office of the High Commissioner in Canada for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.
g *Director of Recruitment* (Colonial Service).
h *Private Secretary* to Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
k *Private Secretary* to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.
l Seconded as Private Secretary to the Governor of Jamaica.
m Seconded as Assistant Secretary in the Office of the High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.
n Seconded for duty in Fiji.
q Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Transferred 24 Aug., 1936.
r Seconded as Secretary to the High Commissioner in New Zealand for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.
s Appointed to a Commonwealth Fund Home Civil Service Fellowship.

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e Lent temporarily to Colonial Empire Marketing Board.
f Seconded for service in Palestine.
g Seconded for service in the Treasury.

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q Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Transferred 24 Aug., 1936.
r Seconded as Secretary to the High Commissioner in New Zealand for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.
s Appointed to a Commonwealth Fund Home Civil Service Fellowship.

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Staff Officers:—
G. Venning, M.B.E.
E. H. Howell, M.B.E.
W. G. Ives, M.B.E.
H. Palmer.
W. R. Shipway, M.B.E.
J. Hunter.
M. Jewell, M.B.E.
W. E. Noall, M.B.E.*d*
R. A. Hamblin.
E. A. Brett.
W. H. Bickle.
J. Megson, M.B.E.
B. C. G. Perry.
W. H. Harman, M.B.E.
J. H. Thompson.
L. J. Brearley, M.B.E.
F. R. Fairclough, M.B.E.
H. T. Ashworth, M.B.E., M.M.
F. Farmer.
M. A. Greenhill.*e*
W. G. Head.
R. H. Burt.
E. J. Allies.
G. C. Green, M.B.E.
B. D. Edmonds, M.M.
R. L. Dixon.
L. S. Smith.
G. Green.

Clerical Officers (*Higher Grade*):—
A. E. Reynolds.
F. H. McLean.
K. S. Minter.
H. W. Thompson, M.B.E.
J. H. S. Christian, M.C.
S. A. Pilbeam.
W. J. Daines.
S. F. Whitcombe.
G. Bryant.*d*
F. Kennedy.
H. I. H. Titchener.
J. E. King.
P. E. Richards.
H. F. W. Nash.
L. G. Allen.
A. E. Gaunt.
F. R. Stapley.
E. N. Horne.
G. W. Henlen.
S. W. Smith.
R. A. Thorne.*g*
C. E. Pooley.
H. W. Atterbury.
L. V. Martin.
S. F. Chandler.
J. R. Burke.
C. G. W. Laurence.
G. J. Lunnon.
S. Leadbetter.
P. Maynard.
D. K. Malone.
P. R. Clipsham.
T. R. Parsons.
W. S. Nicholls.
K. S. Weston.*b*
F. J. Ireland.
W. V. C. White (actg.)
M. A. Willis, M.B.E. (actg.)
D. Delahunt (actg.)
M. Lemberger (actg.)

Clerical Officers (*Lower Grade*):—
G. F. W. C. Joyce.
F. V. Shergold.
H. F. Goddard.
C. F. Haddrill.*f*
F. J. Ireland.
A. H. Jordan.
D. J. E. Harris.
J. W. Staples.
F. C. Lamacq.
J. A. W. Sumner.
E. W. A. Scarlett.
A. G. White.
W. P. Fleming.
G. Hurford.
R. H. Holding.
A. B. Woodhead.
A. Stevens.
J. Link.
H. A. Bennett.
A. Cattanach.
C. J. Dabner.
W. G. W. Loltgen.
G. F. Riches.
L. F. Steed.
E. P. F. Wilson.
H. Garton.
R. G. Gill.
A. S. Devine.
A. W. Baney.*a*
T. H. Woodward.
D. Bootle.*c*
E. Gill.
J. G. Rogers.
H. W. Hart.
E. T. Mitchell.
C. W. Tytherleigh.
W. C. Collins.
W. H. Edmunds.*f*
H. G. Kilminster.
G. E. Bailey.
W. W. Clark, M.C.
A. W. A. Smith.
W. J. Muston.
R. Eastleigh.
W. F. Warner.
W. J. B. Osborne.
H. L. Coggin.
W. Norrington.
P. H. Hooker.
K. H. Davies.
F. Bowler.
F. B. Hart.
Miss E. E. Scotland.
Miss B. Macpherson
Miss I. M. Powell.
Miss D. Bromley.
R. B. Gray.
Miss M. Forster.
C. V. B. Hill.
S. H. Field.
C. G. Gibbs.
R. Norris.
Miss D. M. Blanchard.
L. H. Day.
E. A. Reed.
W. Sainsbury.
S. L. V. Way.
Miss O. Macpherson.
H. E. Barnes.
A. McKenzie-Smith
F. W. Leake.
H. L. Allen.
E. C. Willis.
Miss E. J. Titchener.
G. A. Lusby, B.A.
A. L. Sampson.
B. E. Rolfe.
W. F. Dawson.
D. W. H. Wickson.
S. N. Adams.
Miss C. W. Gray.
E. Wall.
A. J. Somerton.
D. Hinshelwood.
F. J. Gosling.
Miss G. R. Orton.
R. J. Jenkins.
W. R. Maguire.
A. W. Wells.
A. T. Hart.
W. Hennings.
W. L. Grey.
J. W. Fowler.
J. Glasby.
Miss D. Amber.
Miss I. M. Chitty.
J. H. Bindon.
Miss M. V. King.
F. Sanderson.
F. S. Cutting.
J. B. C. FitzGibbon.
J. Joyce.
C. B. Sampson.
Miss E. D. Bailey.
D. B. Wilson.
J. Soesan.
Miss P. A. S. Cheffins.
W. G. Gardiner.
C. S. Roberts.
S. A. Gibbins.*e*
T. J. Sigsworth.
H. Nield.
J. E. A. Miles.
R. H. Hobden.
Miss P. Hare, B.A.
Miss M. E. Dent.
E. C. Saunders.
Miss K. J. Jackson.
R. C. Cox.
H. J. Turner.
E. C. Burr.
J. C. Auker.
Miss J. M. Earle.
Miss R. M. Mead.
J. H. H. Vaughan.
C. A. Lovitt.
F. K. Boyle.
Miss R. M. Rossiter.
Miss E. A. Hughes.
Miss M. F. Walsh.
Miss E. M. Saward.
W. H. Formoy.
M. E. Day.
Miss J. Hammond.
Miss A. Elvin.
Miss M. E. Jones.
L. Abbott.
R. A. Bickley.
J. E. Coombes.
Miss M. Roberts.
D. R. Lockhart.
Miss P. M. Nunn.
J. F. Mann.
S. P. Taylor.
B. H. J. Lane.
Miss N. M. Stych.
D. J. Fitzgerald.
A. G. Pilter.

"S" Class Clerks:—
J. H. St. Leger (established).
O. W. Mortiboy (unestablished)

Clerical Assistants (*Grade I.*):—
Miss J. W. Davis.
Miss P. Hollaren.
Miss B. Nicholson.
Miss C. I. Young.
Miss E. G. E. Knopp.
Miss L. R. Burgess.
Miss E. M. Simpson.
Miss D. G. E. Walker
Miss E. G. Frith.
Miss V. L. Rule.
Miss J. M. L. Masters
Miss J. C. Page.
Miss M. L. Herrtage
Miss B. D. Telfer.
Miss O. R. Biggs.

Office Keeper, W. M. Robinson.
Deputy Office Keeper, H. J. L. Battley.
Established Paper Keepers, W. J. Smith, A. Williamson, C. S. Tulett, W. Orchard.
Established Messengers, F. Lea, J. S. Holland, A. Holland, W. C. Eglinton, F. Sheldrake, W. G. G. Shattock, A. Newton, W. C. Atkinson, H. T. Ketteringham, E. T. Curtis, S. Ives, H. Stroud.
Office Porter, G. Pain.

a Seconded for service with the High Commissioner in Canada for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.
b Seconded for service in the Clearing Offices.
c Seconded for service with the High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom.
d Seconded for duty with "Discovery" Committee.
e Lent temporarily to Colonial Empire Marketing Board.
f Seconded for service in Palestine.
g Seconded for service in the Treasury.

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CONSULTING PHYSICIANS TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Sir Arthur Horn, C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P., 14, Wimpole Street, W.1. (hours, 10 a.m. to 12 noon by appointment); P. H. Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., 149, Harley Street, W.1. (hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by appointment); Bernard Day, M.D., M.R.C.P., 19, Hans Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1. (hours, by appointment); G. E. H. Le Fanu, M.B., C.M., D.T.M., 37, Rodney Street, Liverpool, 1. (hours 11.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon); Lieut.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., 33, Comely Bank, Edinburgh (hours, by appointment); Foster Coates, M.D., D.P.H., 22, College Gardens, Belfast (hours, 2 to 4 p.m. except Saturdays, or by appointment); Henry C. Drury, M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P.I., 48, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin (hours, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays. Preferably by appointment).

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans, D.D., *Prelate*; The Most Hon. the Marquess of Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., T.D., *Chancellor*; Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., *Secretary*; Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Weigall, Bt., K.C.M.G., *King of Arms*; Sir Eric Machtig, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., *Registrar*; Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod.*

COLONIAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

The accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited, on behalf of the Secretary of State, by Auditors, Deputy Auditors, Senior Assistant Auditors and Assistant Auditors, acting under the supervision of the Director of Colonial Audit, who is assisted in London by a central establishment connected with, but not forming part of, the Colonial Office. The Auditors, Deputy Auditors, Senior Assistant Auditors and Assistant Auditors, as well as the staff of the central office, form one Department, their salaries and expenses being defrayed by the Governments affected.

CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT:—Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S.W.1.

Director of Colonial Audit—Sir John Harding, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.
Deputy Director of Colonial Audit—J. C. Fisher, C.B.E.
Assistant Director, Central Office—E. A. Smith.
Assistant Auditors—T. E. Hughes, B.A., C. W. Hodges, B.A., J. W. H. Allen, B.A.
Registrar—A. J. Rodd.
Examiner—J. A. Flin.
Clerk—F. James.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

ADEN.— *Auditor*—H. W. Skinner.

BRITISH GUIANA.— *Auditor*—W. H. Lempriere.
Assistant Auditor—R. Rodway, B.A.

BRITISH HONDURAS.— *Auditor*—D. P. Uttley, B.A.

CYPRUS.— *Auditor*—E. M. Tibbitt.
Assistant Auditor (Local)—A. N. Branco.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.— *Auditor (Local)*—A. R. Hoare.

FIJI.— *Auditor*—L. H. Pope.
Assistant Auditors—D. W. Lattimer, B.A., G. C. Cowan, B.A.

GAMBIA.— *Auditor*—A. G. Still.

GIBRALTAR.— *Auditor*—H. E. C. Merrick.

GOLD COAST.— *Auditor*—H. V. Cusack.
Deputy Auditor—P. H. Jennings.
Senior Assistant Auditors—F. H. Sibley, F. R. Collins.
Assistant Auditors—N. W. Sabine, B.A., M. A. Collings, B.A., D. G. Britton, B.A., I. V. G. Mackay, C.A., P. B. Tucker, A.C.A.

HONG KONG.— *Auditor*—A. Pollard.
Senior Assistant Auditor—P. J. A. Hamilton.
Assistant Auditors—W. R. E. Stephenson, M.A. (1 vacancy).

JAMAICA.— *Auditor**—J. L. Worlledge.
Deputy Auditor General (Local)—F. P. Bond.

KENYA.— *Auditor*—A. Bragg.
Deputy Auditor—A. C. Hands.
Senior Assistant Auditors—R. P. Caldwell, R. E. Irwin.
Assistant Auditors—R. W. Kelly, B.A., H. M. Watson, B.A., H. J. Simpson, B.A., C. Hunter, B.A., R. W. A. McColl, B.A., B.Com., W. A. Knight, B.A., D. E. Newell, B.A., J. S. Dunkerley, B.A.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.— *Auditor*—R. P. Green, B.A.
Assistant Auditor—A. H. Armitage, B.A.

MAURITIUS.— *Auditor*—J. R. Cusack.
Assistant Auditor—J. L. Tadman, B.A.

NIGERIA.— *Auditor*—H. W. Drake.
Principal Assistant Auditor—R. H. Marshall.
Senior Assistant Auditors—C. J. Montague, R. L. Thomas, S. F. Dudley Smith, R. Lilley, B.A., R. J. S. Orwin, B.A.
Assistant Auditors—E. H. C. Lillicrup, F. E. L. Carter, B.A., H. D. D. Wilkinson, B.A., C. J. Guthrie, M.A., W. H. Williams, A.S.A.A., J. Cartmell, B.A., J. E. Brenan, A.C.A., J. Bailey, B.A., K. A. W. Johnson, B.A., E. A. Heathcote, B.A., D. N. V. Foster, B.A., T. M. Barton, B.A.

* Local title, Auditor-General.

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NORTHERN RHODESIA.—	*Auditor*—R. F. Pinder.
	Senior Assistant Auditor—F. W. Power.
	Assistant Auditor—N. S. Carey Jones, B.A.
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.—	*Auditor*—F. S. Williams.
	Senior Assistant Auditor—H. A. W. Churcher, A.S.A.A.
	Assistant Auditor—J. R. Hackforth, B.A.
PALESTINE.—	*Auditor*—M. J. Flanagan, B.A.
	Senior Assistant Auditor—R. Macdonald, M.C.
	Assistant Auditors—G. E. L. Lord, B.A., R. Fisher, B.A.
	Assistant Auditor (Local)—S. G. White.
ST. HELENA.—	*Auditor (Local)*—G. C. Kitching, O.B.E.
SIERRA LEONE.—	*Auditor*—J. D. M. Bourne.
	Senior Assistant Auditor—H. C. V. B. Barnes.
	Assistant Auditors—R. T. Spencer, B.A., R. D. Littlejohns, B.A.
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—	*Auditor*—H. W. Skinner.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—	*Auditor*—L. G. Corney, B.A.
	Deputy Auditor—(vacancy).
	Senior Assistant Auditor—C. W. S. Seed.
	Assistant Auditors—G. G. Roberts, W. D. Charlton, C. E. Paddon, A.C.A., J. H. Belderson, B.Econ., J. E. Barker, B.A., J. M. Crombie, C.A., W. E. Evans, B.A.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—	*Auditor*—F. W. P. Kingdom.
	Deputy Auditor—C. L. Todd.
	Senior Assistant Auditor—F. F. P. Smartt.
	Assistant Auditors—R. N. Seeman, B.A., W. J. Meredith, B.A., K. S. Collins, B.A., C. A. G. Coleridge, B.A., H. E. K. Field, B.A.
TRINIDAD.—	*Auditor*—F. P. L. Derriman.
UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—	*Auditor*—C. J. A. Jenks.
	Senior Assistant Auditor—C. H. J. Bradley.
	Assistant Auditors—A. J. R. Lucas, W. J. D. Cooper, B.A., V. L. Budge, M.A.
WINDWARD ISLANDS.—	*Auditor*—J. K. Buchanan.
ZANZIBAR.—	*Auditor*—W. P. Nason.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

OFFICES:—4 and 5, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1; Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2.

The Crown Agents act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Governments of all the Colonies for the administration of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is ultimately responsible. They receive instructions direct from the Colonial Governments, but are supervised by the Secretary of State. They do not act for the self-governing Dominions or for India, but in addition to the business of the Colonial Governments concerned they transact, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, that of the Governments of territories under the protection of His Majesty and territories in respect of which a mandate has been accepted by His Majesty, and of various public bodies such as Municipal and Harbour Authorities situated in the Colonies.

Down to 1833 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments.

The Crown Agents are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who fixes their salaries and pensions, regulates the appointment and the salaries and pensions of their staff, and exercises a general control over the funds by which their office is maintained. They and their staff are thus in a similar position to Civil Servants.

The following are the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., for which the Crown Agents transact business in this country:—

Aden.
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Basutoland.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Brunei.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Falkland Islands.
Federated Malay States—
  Perak.
  Selangor.
Federated Malay States (*contd.*)—
  Negri Sembilan.
  Pahang.
  Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Johore, Trengganu — Not included in the Federation.
Fiji.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Hong Kong.
Jamaica.
Kenya.
Leeward Islands—
  Antigua.
  Dominica.
  Montserrat.
  St. Kitts-Nevis.
  Virgin Islands.
Malta.
Mauritius.
Newfoundland.
Nigeria.
Northern Rhodesia.
Nyasaland.
Palestine.
St. Helena.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Somaliland Protectorate.
Straits Settlements.
Swaziland.
Tanganyika Territory.
Transjordan.
Trinidad and Tobago.
Turks Island.
Uganda Protectorate.
Western Pacific (High Commission).
  British Solomon Is.
  Gilbert and Ellice Is.
  New Hebrides.
  Tonga.
Windward Islands—
  Grenada.
  St. Lucia.
  St. Vincent.
Zanzibar.

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The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the following Authorities:—The Royal West African Frontier Force, and the King's African Rifles, the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours Administration, the Gibraltar City Council, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Jamaica, the Lagos, Accra, Sekondi and Cape Coast Town Councils, the Lagos Executive Development Board, the Obuasi Sanitary Board, the Kumasi Public Health Board, Achimota College, Gold Coast, the Singapore Harbour Board and the Penang Harbour Board. They act also as Managers of the East and West African Widows' and Orphans' Pension Schemes, and as agents for the sale of Colonial Government Publications.

The chief heads under which business is transacted by the Crown Agents are:—

(1) The purchase, shipment, insurance, and, where necessary, inspection of stores of all kinds.

(2) The detailed design of bridges, buildings and engineering structures of all kinds; the preparation of specifications for, and the examination and approval of, detailed designs of locomotives, rolling stock, cranes, etc.

(3) The negotiation of contracts for the execution of large public works, and the preparation of designs and general advice relating to such works whether carried out by contract or departmentally, consulting engineers being employed in special cases.

(4) The negotiation, issue, management (including management of sinking fund and payment of interest), and repayment of loans.

(5) The investment of surplus balances, reserve and depreciation funds, and the like.

(6) The payment of salaries to officers on leave of absence in this country, allotments and remittances to their families, and pensions to retired officers, widows, and orphans.

(7) The selection and engagement of candidates for appointments of certain classes, mainly technical, and the provision of passages for these officers and for others returning from leave of absence.

(8) Any commercial, financial, or other business which the Governments may require to be transacted in the United Kingdom.

The conditions under which the Crown Agents comply with requisitions from the Colonies for stores are laid down in Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service 339-341. Branch offices in the city deal with shipping arrangements and the transfer of Colonial stock.

The Crown Agents' office is financially self-supporting, commissions and fees for work done being charged to the Colonial Governments, etc., which it serves at rates approved by the Secretary of State. No vote for the office therefore comes before the Imperial Parliament. The accounts kept by the Crown Agents on behalf of Colonial Governments are audited in accordance with the Regulations in force in the Colonies concerned. The accounts of the separate office funds are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and are rendered to the Secretary of State.

Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Sir W. Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O.
J. E. W. Flood, C.M.G.

Executive and Clerical Staff.

Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments.

General, H. K. Purcell, O.B.E. (*Chief Clerk*), N. Rae (*Deputy Chief Clerk*).
Finance, H. C. Ransom, C.B.E., J. Goldburg, P. J. Elliott.
Stores, E. A. Nattriss, O.B.E., A. H. Hicks, V. C. R. Yearsley.
Appointments, F. G. Bradstreet, J. H. Brown.
Shipping, J. S. Truphet, J. M. Drennan, D.C.M., W. A. F. Wickhart.
Pay, A. W. Abbott, T. C. Chilcot.
Deputy Head, Engineering Contracts, E. Ringwood.
Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office, P. T. B. F. Dalton.
Passage Officer, E. J. H. Boosé.
Cashier, G. A. Gardner.
Assistant Heads, A. Ryder, H. Stanfield, J. C. Lamont, E. K. Hills, E. N. Collins, F. S. Blomfield, T. A. Pimm, E. G. Maunder, T. J. Aley, R. J. Bickmore, R. T. Hill, W. B. Walters, J. Crook, W. P. Roberts, S. Bullwinkle, R. W. Cook, E. Bellevue, W. E. Curtis (*a*), F. C. Walters.
Deputy Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office, H. Headley.
Chief Inspector of Stamps, V. C. Mackay.
Superintendent of Packing Store, F. Reed.
Clerks (*Executive Grade*), P. Fielding, H. L. Durell, E. Smith, H. Graham-Swales, W. F. B. Quixley, J. Jamieson, H. G. Thicthener, F. J. T. Smallridge, S. Chappell, G. C. Millar, H. G. Savage, L. A. Beadle, A. J. E. Davis, B.Sc., P. C. Seib, W. J. Clegg, B. H. Millichamp, E. A. Morris, B.Com., W. G. Bawden, J. W. Vincent, A. E. W. Gaston, I. G. Robson, J. R. C. Knight, K. W. Barley, H. W. Eggleton, J. M. Dent, G. J. Garner, E. J. Sayers, H. R. Twyman, R. S. Newman, *Miss G. W. Bond, R. G. Roe.
Clerks (*Higher Clerical Class*), C. D. Gilbert, S. G. Reardon, F. J. Stevens, A. L. Plowman, W. G. Ponder, H. P. Tattershall, F. R. Rose, W. H. Pain, C. H. Elliott, F. Harrington, F. W. Knight, W. E. Westcott, J. P. Batten, W. B. Birch, H. W. Pledge, A. C. H. Sewell, F. R. Morgan, H. S. Glossop, H. W. Neville, H. J. Payne, A. Banfield, A. E. Knibb, W. M. T. Creber, E. J. West, F. E. Allen, J. D. Barnicott, G. J. W. Harrison, A. J. Power, R. Johnston, W. T. Rippengal, M. W. Dodds, T. A. Sadler, R. W. Blackall, R. C. W. Tunstall, A. C. Johnson, E. A. H. Bolton, J. A. Hulls, W. G. Thomas, G. F. Roebuck, T. K. Lougheed, B. de M. Death, S. P. Saddleton, A. S. Mayers, S. F. Taylor, H. B. Hobbins, H. T. Webb, H. J. Earl, H. F. Pope, R. C. Southgate, R. G. Davies.
Assistant Superintendent of Packing Store, G. H. Symes.
Assistant Inspector of Stamps, G. S. Smith.
Superintendent of London Shipments, E. T. Anderson.
Clerk (Class III), A. D. C. Fisher.
Clerks, ‡W. G. Keen, †W. Bowler, †W. J. Morgan, E. J. Lanham.
Controller of Female Staff, Miss L. Kesteven, M.B.E.
Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss M. C. Kyle.
Superintendents of Typists, Miss M. V. Stewart, Miss E. C. Bailey, Miss L. F. Walker, Miss R. D. Wilkinson, *Miss E. M. Beech, *Miss D. Gott, *Miss E. G. Badcock, *Miss E. I. Waterston, *Miss G.

(*a*) Seconded for service with the Govt. of Newfoundland.

‡ Ex-Supplementary Class A.
† Ex-Supplementary Class B.
* Not on pensionable establishment.

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Denney, *Miss D. M. Levi, *Miss J. T. McLundie, *Miss W. G. Chipps, *Miss D. H. James, *Miss J. C. Winward.

Clerical Officers, J. C. T. Hoar, A. S. Boyd, A. H. Hughesman, C. J. Palmer, C. L. Thiemé, H. V. G. Harvey, F. L. Rider, S. Toynton, A. Patten, R. Baker, W. A. Gray, S. W. Reid, T. C. Hopkins, C. W. Smith, W. T. P. Andrews, H. G. Luckett, N. T. Willis, J. H. Metcalfe, N. Pocklington, F. E. Rogers, G. W. Faulkner, H. W. Holmwood, L. C. Mason, T. P. Eminson, T. R. Whittaker, W. H. S. Gee, H. E. Filmer, L. Brooks, F. J. Stebbing, M.C., H. C. Henley, H. N. Cox, G. S. Mackay, E. W. Keys, F. W. Wythe, S. C. Phillips, A. McN. Grainger, W. G. Shipton, L. G. Wilkin, W. G. Russell, S. W. Gann, W. S. Smith, C. H. M. Miller, T. E. Robinson, H. V. Crosse, J. A. Taylor, A. A. Holmes, W. J. Jellis, S. G. Clutterham, A. W. Mumford, A. R. Squires, M. Faux, S. P. Colmer, S. A. Beloham, T. Dwyer, S. Bolton, F. A. McGregor, E. G. Millwood, A. E. Tiedeman, W. H. B. Etheridge, W. B. Lethaby, G. E. Lloyd-Jones, F. H. Jacob, J. M. Jones, S. A. Nightingale, A. J. Tyrrell, F. S. Foreman, S. Dawson, E. J. Reynolds, H. O. Aldhous, L. K. Ware, F. E. Lerew, B.Com., W. F. N. Busbridge, W. A. Whyler, A. H. Ladhams, G. W. Wilford, J. A. Hudson, S. C. N. Sackett, N. A. Talbot, *Miss A. Rowlands, *Miss A. E. Comfield, *Miss A. Walker, *Miss E. F. Green, *Miss G. E. Hodson, *Miss J. I. Fagg, *Miss W. A. M. Ross, A. Sparks, H. T. Childs, E. F. Gunn, *Miss A. J. Larkin, C. E. Perrin, F. R. Cohen, *Miss E. P. Field, *Miss A. L. Cox, V. Firman, N. W. Lightup, *Miss A. M. C. Campbell, C. D. Kadwill, R. S. Smith, G. Alliez, F. W. Mason, *Miss R. E. Lane, J. E. May, P. de L. Funnell, G. C. Bew, L. Phillips, W. G. Forrest, *Miss C. Leggott, *Miss R. J. Gay, *Miss J. L. Matthews, R. A. H. Roe, L. H. V. Pearcey, E. W. Williams, R. S. King, A. S. Kent, R. J. Critchley, S. A. Storie, *Miss M. A. Branscombe, D. W. Holland, D. C. Staples, D. G. H. Jarvis, A. H. Challis, A. S. Raven, D. H. Hill, K. Husk, D. A. Sida, K. G. Goodchild ,*Miss R. E. Marrison, L. J. Vine, D. F. Burden, A. S. Jaques, *Miss E. K. Dixon, *Miss M. G. B. Richardson, M.A. (Hons.), *Miss D. A. Armstrong, G. B. Golding, K. T. J. Green, D. W. F. Clark, *Miss M. A. Beckley, *Miss M. W. Annible, W. E. Finbow, R. W. H. Muncey, H. J. Alexander, E. D. Stacey, A. L. White, *Miss M. J. Edden, *Miss D. F. Bartlett, *Miss J. S. Bennett, J. F. Collis, F. J. E. Blanks, *Miss G. G. Westwood, J. F. Salmon, *E. J. Claridge, M.M., *Miss F. Taylor, F. O. Eivers, *Miss O. A. E. Philcox, P. A. Long, *Miss I. D. Knight, *Miss K. Higman, E. Osgodby, L. D. J. Long.

Clerk, A. W. Taylor.

*3 *Clerks.*

*84 *Shorthand Typists and Typists.*

80 *Temporary Shorthand Typists and Typists, etc.*

*1 *Senior Woman Examiner (Stamp Inspection Branch).*

*15 *Women Examiners (Stamp Inspection Branch).*

2 *Telephone Operators.*

*2 *Telephone Operators.*

Higher Grade Attendants, J. C. McLaren, F. Harding.

*26 *Attendants, etc.*

*6 *Examiners (Stamp Inspection Branch).*

Technical Staff.

Chief Engineers, *J. W. Spiller, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *W. E. Hogg, A.R.C.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., *W. L. Watson, A.M.I.C.E.

Deputy Chief Engineers, H. Horsburgh, A.M.I.C.E., *R. W. Foxlee, M.Inst.C.E., *H. G. Tisdall, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., *J. W. Norris, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., *E. A. McGill, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., *A. Campbell, A.M.I. Mech.E., *G. W. P. Roberts, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., C. W. Richmond, A.M.I. Mech.E.

Assistant Engineers, *T. M. Carter, A.M.I.C.E., *J. T. H. Burrel, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., *B. Percival, A.M.I.C.E., *A. C. Illston, A.M.I.Mech.E., *G. C. Lancaster, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., *W. M. Bocquet, M.I.Mech.E., *D. C. Brown, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., *R. P. Westbrook, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., *L. Bown, A.M.I.C.E., *E. H. Greet, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

**Junior Assistant Engineers*, W. D. Farrington, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.Mech.E., P. J. Allen, B.Sc.

**Engineering Assistants*, H. H. Leys, B.Sc., A.M.I.Struct.E., H. Whittaker, A.M.I.Mech.E., N. J. Wallis, A.M.I.Struct.E., J. H. Marshall, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., J. A. Edwards, M.I.R.S.E., D. T. Strain, A.M.I.Mech.E., J. L. Norman, A.M.I.Struct.E., S. E. Coppen, A.M.I.Mech.E., W. Butterworth, A.M.I.C.E., S. H. Saunders, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.Mech.E., F. W. Sinclair, A.M.I. Mech.E., J. Tomlinson, A.M.I.Mech.E., N. G. Vint, D. W. Spencer, A. G. Brown, B.Sc., G. H. Simpson, R. E. Reynolds, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., H. N. W. Reid.

Temporary Draughtsmen, J. H. Hoyes, C. W. Scurr.

**Engineering Inspectors*, R. Oates, W. G. R. Crow, A.M.I.C.E., C. C. Henry, A.M.I.Mech.E., A. W. Douglas, A.M.I.Mech.E., L. J. Rowed, E. O. Jones, S. H. Morris, F. J. Lynes, A.M.I.Mech.E., A. W. H. Keen, B.Sc., W. R. Shann, A.M.I.Mech.E., B. C. Bean, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E., J. Gaunt, A.M.I.C.E., F. W. Moore, A.M.I.Mech.E., L. M. Robinson, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., S. E. Venning, A.M.I.Mech.E., R. S. Hall, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E., E. W. Selby, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E., R. H. Woof, M.I.Loco.E., A. Lawrence, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., B. A. Hill, A.M.I.Mech.E., A. S. Milward, B.Sc., F. L. H. Bascom, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., C. R. Stone, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., S. I. White, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., I. Midderigh, A.M.I.Mech.E.

**Assistant Engineering Inspectors*, R. J. Farrell, A.M.I.Mech.E., W. B. Wade, T. Barton, R. R. Henderson, A.M.I.Loco.E., J. Tweedy, H. Burton, J. Kirkham, A.M.I.Mech.E., J. W. Earnshaw, J. Macpherson, C. V. Mackay, B.Sc., A. E. Baker, B.Sc., J. F. Firth-Hand, A.M.I.C.E., J. W. Palmer, F. R. James, R. H. L. Francis, J. C. Uglow, B.Sc., A. P. Evans, N. B. Thomas, C. F. Harding, A.M.I. Loco.E., S. Richardson, A.M.I.Mech.E., M. J. Field-Richards, G. G. Buttolph, B.Sc., F. J. Record, B.Sc., C. L. Sangster, B.Sc., A. H. Holmes, A.M.I.Mar.E., J. A. Gillings, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., T. S. Neville, M.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., W. R. Lord, J. J. Brookes, H. Anderton, B.Sc.

Inspector of Stores, F. Watkins.

Deputy Inspector of Stores, W. J. R. Musto.

Assistant Inspectors of Stores, W. H. C. Ward, *E. P. Wharton, *D. Kenrick, B.Sc., A.I.C., *C. R. Bampton, *R. H. Jupp, *P. Anderson.

Subordinate Staff.

Office Keeper, C. Hobson.

Clerk of Works and House Engineer, H. E. Knapton, *1 *Fitter Mechanic*, *1 *Electrician*, *3 *Stokers*, *1 *Fitter's Asst.*

Deputy Office Keeper, F. T. Figgures.

2 *Office Messengers*, *12 *Men Messengers*, 15 *Temporary Girl Messengers.*

* Not on pensionable establishment.

* Not on pensionable establishment.

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UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN THE DOMINIONS.

High Commissioners.		Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . . .	Sir Gerald Campbell, G.C.M.G.	S. L. Holmes, M.C., P. Mason, I. M. R. Maclennan (Secretaries); A. W. Baney (Registrar)	"Earnscliffe," Ottawa.
Commonwealth of Australia	Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, K.C.M.G., C.B.	R. R. Sedgwick; N. E. Costar (Assistant Secretary)	Canberra, A.C.T.
New Zealand .	Sir Harry Batterbee, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	G. E. Boyd Shannon (Secretary); E. Marshall Wood (Registrar)	Wellington, N.Z.
Union of South Africa	Sir William Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.	M. E. Antrobus, O.B.E. (Political Secretary); G. A. Wallinger (Asst. Political Secretary); D. Bootle (Registrar)	Parliament Street, Cape Town, and 9, Bryntirion, Pretoria.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS AND AGENTS-GENERAL IN LONDON.

High Commissioners.		Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . .	Hon. Vincent Massey	Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.	Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Commonwealth of Australia	Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, C.H., M.C.	J. S. Duncan, C.B.E.	Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
New Zealand .	W. J. Jordan	F. T. Sandford . . .	415, Strand, W.C.2.
Union of South Africa	C. te Water	F. J. du Toit . . .	South Africa House, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2.
Eire . .	J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E.	S. Nunan	33-37, Regent St., S.W.1
Newfoundland	D. J. Davies, C.B.E. (Trade Commissioner)	J. L. Murphy (Assistant)	58, Victoria Street, S.W.1
Southern Rhodesia	S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, C.M.G.	B. F. Wright . . .	Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, W.C.2.
Agents-General for the Australian States.			
New South Wales	C. H. Hay, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.	A. H. K. Weir . . .	Wellington House, 125, Strand, W.C.2.
Victoria . .	The Hon. A. L. Bussau . .	A. H. Wright, I.S.O.	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Queensland .	L. H. Pike	T. J. Whittington	409-410, Strand, W.C.2.
South Australia	Sir C. F. G. McCann . . .	L. King	British Industries House, Marble Arch, W.1.
Western Australia	M. F. Troy	C. C. Hillary . . .	Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, W.C.2.
Tasmania .	The Hon. C. E. W. James . .	R. J. Garrard . . .	Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Agents-General for the Canadian Provinces.			
British Columbia	W. A. McAdam (acting) . .	W. A. McAdam . .	British Columbia House, 1, Regent St., S.W.1.

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JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Office :—Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary,* and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Amongst the last are included Viscount Sankey, G.B.E., Lord Merrivale, Lord Alness, Lord Roche, Lord Salvesen, Sir George Rivers Lowndes, K.C.S.I., and Sir Sidney Arthur Taylor Rowlatt, K.C.S.I. Sir George Claus Rankin is a member by virtue of section 1 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, and the Administration of Justice Act, 1928, the following Judges from India and the Dominions beyond the Seas are members :—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (Canada), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G. (South Africa), Chief Justice Sir Lyman Poore Duff, G.C.M.G. (Canada), Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, G.C.M.G. (Australia), Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. (Ontario), Sir Lancelot Sanderson (Bengal), Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers, G.C.M.G. (New Zealand), Chief Justice Sir John Greig Latham, G.C.M.G. (Australia), and Sir George Edward Rich, K.C.M.G. (Australia), ex-Chief Justice John Stephen Curlews (South Africa), Chief Justice James Stratford (South Africa).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes } Colin Smith, M.V.O., O.B.E., Barrister-at-Law.
Chief Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace, C.B.E.
Second Clerk, L. W. S. Upton.
Third Clerk, T. E. Henderson.
Shorthand Typists { K. Hope-Horwill. M. Winkworth.

COLONIAL EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

This Board was constituted in October, 1937, for the purpose of promoting the marketing of Colonial produce in the United Kingdom and overseas by means of a service of Marketing Officers and an organised system of publicity including participation in exhibitions and research. The Board consists of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies as *ex officio* members; Members of Parliament representing Government and Opposition parties; six representatives of the business world; the Director of the Imperial Institute; the Head of the Economic Dept. in the Colonial Office, and a representative from the Dept. of Overseas Trade.

Provision for the cost of the Secretariat and other expenses of the Board is made on the vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services (Civil Estimates, Class II 9).

Membership of the Board is as follows :—
Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Vice-Chairman*).
Clement Davies, K.C., M.P.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, M.P.
B. Riley, M.P.
J. A. de Rothschild, D.C.M., M.P.
Sir William Bradshaw, J.P.
Paul S. Cadbury.
The Hon. Leslie Runciman.
Arthur Foster, J.P.
Captain O. Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.C.
Sir John Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Assessors :—Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., O.B.E., Sir F. A. Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., V. H. Boyse, O.B.E.
Secretary, H. C. H. Bull, A.C.A., Office, 2, Sanctuary Buildings, 18, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

COLONIAL ADVISORY MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

In October, 1909, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of a Departmental Committee of Enquiry, appointed a Committee (the Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee for Tropical Africa) to advise him on medical and sanitary questions connected with Tropical Africa.

In July, 1922, the functions of the Committee were extended to cover similar questions connected with all Dependencies, and the title "Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee" was adopted.

On 1st January, 1931, the Committee took over the functions of the Colonial Medical Research Committee (described in previous issues of this Volume) which was dissolved on 31st December 1930; and its title was changed to the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee.

The present Membership of the Committee is as follows :—
(*Chairman*)—The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Sir William T. Prout, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., C.M.
Lieut.-Colonel S. P. James, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., I.M.S. (retd.).
Sir Arthur Horn, C.M.G., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.

* Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Macmillan, G.C.V.O., Lord Wright, Lord Romer, Lord Porter.

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Prof. Sir W. W. Jameson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Mrs. Mary G. Blacklock, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
H. H. Scott, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.
G. Carmichael Low, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Col. P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P.
J. A. Calder, C.M.G.
A. J. R. O'Brien, C.M.G., M.C., M.B., M.R.C.P.
A. G. H. Smart, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
M. Lemberger, Colonial Office, *Secretary.*

COLONIAL SURVEY AND GEOPHYSICAL COMMITTEE.

The Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee is an advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise him on survey and allied questions affecting the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. The Colonial Survey Committee was originally constituted in August, 1905; its scope was extended in 1912 to include geological surveys, and on the 1st January, 1935, it was reconstituted on a broader basis to enable it to consider not only survey and geological questions but also such allied problems as geophysical, meteorological and astronomical questions. It was also decided that the Committee should in future be constituted as far as possible on an *ex officio* basis.

The Committee now consists of:—

Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., Colonial Office (*Chairman*), and the following *ex officio* members:—The Assistant Secretary in charge of the General Department of the Colonial Office, the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, the Hydrographer of the Navy, the Head of the Geographical Section of the General Staff, War Office, the Director of the Meteorological Office, the Astronomer Royal, the Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and the Head of the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics at Cambridge University. Mr. J. E. Marnham (Colonial Office) and Mr. J. Calder Wood, M.C. (War Office) are the *Joint Secretaries.*

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES.

This committee was appointed on the 1st of January, 1929, to advise the Secretary of State on any matters of education in the British Dependencies which he may from time to time refer to it, and to assist him in advancing the progress of education in those territories. It is constituted as follows:—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (*Chairman*).
A. J. Dawe, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Deputy-Chairman*).

E. Burney, M.C., H.M.I.
Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C.
Professor F. Clarke.
A. Creech Jones, M.P.
The Reverend J. W. C. Dougall.
Dr. Raymond Firth.
Professor Julian Huxley.
J. L. Keith.
Professor Doris Mackinnon, D.Sc.
A. I. Mayhew, C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Right Rev. Bishop E. Myers.
Miss E. C. Oakden, H.M.I.
Miss M. Perham.
H. S. Scott, C.M.G.
Sir Franklin Sibly, LL.D., D.Sc.
Sir Will Spens, C.B.E., LL.D.
H. Stannard.
H. Vischer, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G.
R. K. Winter, C.M.G.

Mr. Vischer and Mr. Mayhew are Joint Secretaries of the Committee and receive salaries from the funds contributed by Colonial Governments. The Official Secretary is Mr. G. A. Lusby (Colonial Office).

THE AFRICAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC CONTROL COMMITTEE.

This Committee was appointed in 1924 to consider and advise upon

(1) All applications for the placing of brands of patent-still gin on the Schedule of approved brands which will be admitted into the British West African Colonies and Protectorates.
(2) Any question which may arise as to the retention on the Schedule of any brand which has been placed on it.

It is constituted as follows:—

Chairman—J. B. Sidebotham.
Lt.-Col. C. A. Gordon Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. M. Miller.
Secretary—S. F. Whitcombe (Colonial Office).
R. F. Nicholson.
C. A. Adams, B.Sc., F.I.C.
J. M. Connell.

DISCOVERY COMMITTEE.

In March, 1923, the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed an Executive Committee to control, subject to his instructions, the investigations, mainly connected with whaling, recommended by the Inter-departmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands (see Parliamentary Paper, Cmd. 657). For the purposes of the investigations, the late Captain R. Scott's ship "Discovery" was acquired on behalf of the Colonial Government, and, after being refitted to meet the requirements of the work, was placed in commission in 1925. In the same year a Marine Biological Station was established at Grytviken, South Georgia. It was handed over to the Govt. of the Falkland Islands in 1938. Another ship, of the Whale Catcher type, which was named "William Scoresby," was built for the Committee and placed in commission in 1926. In July, 1929, the "Discovery" was chartered for the purposes of the British, Australian, New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929–31, and in her place a third ship, named "Discovery II," which was specially constructed for research work, was built for the Committee and commissioned on the 14th December, 1929. The "Discovery" was formally handed over to the Boy Scouts Association on 9th October, 1937.

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The Committee is composed as follows :—

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, (*Chairman*).
Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., British Museum (Natural History), (*Vice-Chairman*).
A. Bevir (*Colonial Office Representative*).
A. T. A. Dobson, C.V.O., C.B.E., Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Vice-Admiral Sir H. P. Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.N. (Ret.).
Rear-Admiral J. A. Edgell, C.B., O.B.E., R.N., Admiralty.
Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Bart., M.I.C.E. (*Consulting Naval Architect*).
Dr. S. W. Kemp, F.R.S.
H. G. Maurice, C.B.
Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
J. M. Wordie, F.R.S.E., Royal Geographical Society.
Dr. N. A. Mackintosh (*Director of Research*).
A. Stirling (Commonwealth of Australia).
Sir Cecil Day (New Zealand).
(vacant) (Union of South Africa).
W. E. Noall, M.B.E. (*Secretary*).
H. Horsburgh, A.M.I.C.E. (*Technical Officer*).
E. A. Nattriss. O.B.E. (*Shipping Officer*).
G. Bryant (*Accountant*).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

The Imperial Economic Committee was established in 1925. The functions of the Committee were extended by the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, and again as a result of the Report of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933. These functions are now as follows :—

(1) to complete the series of investigations into the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests of both producers and consumers.
(2) to undertake enquiries into the production for export and marketing in various parts of the world of the raw materials of the Empire.
(3) to prepare, on obtaining the approval of the Governments of the Commonwealth, preliminary surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing, such as were contemplated in the recommendation of the Imperial Conference of 1926.
(4) to carry out any investigations arising out of recommendations contained in Reports submitted by the General Economic Committee and adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1930.
(5) to facilitate conferences among those engaged in particular industries in various parts of the Commonwealth.
(6) to examine and report on any economic question which the Governments of the Commonwealth may agree to refer to the Committee.
(7) to undertake the following services transferred from the Empire Marketing Board, viz :
  (a) periodical market intelligence notes, and
  (b) world surveys of production and trade (including those embraced by the "Commodity" series issued by the Empire Marketing Board).
(8) to make proposals to Governments in regard to other economic services and enquiries which, in its view, should be conducted on a co-operative basis, it being understood that this does not give to the Committee any power to initiate proposals regarding consultation in respect of economic policy.

The Committee consists of 20 members, nominated by their respective Governments. It is financed by contributions from all the Governments of the Commonwealth, and reports to those Governments.

The publications of the Committee comprise statistical surveys, special reports and regular intelligence services. 31 special reports and 4 surveys have been published. Summary reviews of production and trade are now published annually on Meat, Fruit, Dairy Produce, Grain Crops, Plantation Crops, Industrial Fibres, and Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds. The intelligence services include regular periodicals (with annual supplements) on Dairy Produce, Fresh Fruit, Dried and Canned Fruit, and Wool. For lists and rates apply to the Secretary.

F. J. du Toit (*Chairman*), A. T. Brennan, *Trade Commissioner*, Union of South Africa.
Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Geoffrey Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E., United Kingdom.
F. Hudd, *Chief Trade Commissioner* (one seat vacant), Canada.
F. L. McDougall, C.M.G., Sir Clive Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G., Australia.
W. J. Jordan, *High Commissioner*, R. S. Forsyth, C.M.G., New Zealand.
J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., *High Commissioner* (one seat vacant), Eire.
William C. Job (one seat vacant), Newfoundland.
Sir Firozkhan Noon, K.C.I.E., *High Commissioner*, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, India.
Sir Firozkhan Noon, K.C.I.E., Burma.
S. M. Lanigan-O'Keeffe, C.M.G., *High Commissioner*, Southern Rhodesia.
G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E., Clifford Figg, Colonies and Protectorates.
Secretary—Sir David Chadwick, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Asst. Secretary—Sir Alan Green, C.I.E.
Address—2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, S.W.1.
Telephone—Whitehall 4801.

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COLONIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HEALTH.

The Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health was constituted in March, 1929, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the organisation of a Colonial Agricultural Service (Cmd. 3049) and of the Colonial Veterinary Services Committee (Cmd. 3261). No specific terms of reference were given to the Council, but it was decided that its functions should be generally those which were recommended by the two Committees referred to above, i.e., to advise on the following matters:—

(*a*) The supply and training of specialist and field officers for the Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Services, in conjunction with the recruiting authorities of the Colonial Office:
(*b*) The establishment of Central Research Stations and the general guidance of their work;
(*c*) The efficiency and general well-being of the proposed unified Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Services, including such advice upon the Agricultural and Veterinary Services as the Secretary of State or Colonial Governments may desire;
(*d*) The collection, collation and distribution of scientific, agricultural and veterinary information in fields not covered by other agencies;
(*e*) Main agricultural and veterinary research policy in the Colonial Empire;
(*f*) The representation and collaboration of the Colonial Empire as a unit in Imperial schemes of research and in Imperial Bureaux;
(*g*) The general progress of agriculture, food production and animal husbandry in the Colonial Empire.

The Council is composed as follows:

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Sir F. A. Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Vice-Chairman*).
Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, C.M.G., M.C., Chief Medical Adviser to the Sec. of State for the Colonies.
W. H. Andrews, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
E. J. Butler, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Professor F. L. Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc.
Sir Arthur Hill, K.C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Sir Guy Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Sir John Orr, D.S.O., M.C., D.Sc.
Sir John Russell, D.Sc., F.R.S.
J. Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.
Dr. H. A. Tempany, C.B.E., Asst. Agricultural Adviser to the Sec. of State for the Colonies.
G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
A. D. Garson, Colonial Office (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In August, 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the approval of the Treasury, appointed the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, with the following terms of reference:

"In accordance with Section 1 of the Colonial Development Act, 1929, to consider and report on, in the manner to be prescribed in the regulations to be made by the Secretary of State under Section 1 (9) of the Act, applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, in furtherance of schemes likely to aid and develop agriculture and industry in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, and thereby promote commerce with, or industry in, the United Kingdom by any of the means specified in Section 1 (1) of the Act.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Sir Alan Rae Smith, O.B.E. (*Chairman*).
Sir John Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Sir John Eaglesome, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Sir Felix Pole.
T. W. Davies, of the Colonial Office, as *Secretary*.
S. W. Smith of the Colonial Office as *Assistant Secretary*.

STANDING FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

The Standing Financial Committee was formed early in 1932 to consider any general financial questions affecting the Colonies as a whole.

The Committee is composed as follows:—

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, (duties) *Chairman*.
Sir John E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir George J. F. Tomlinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sir Henry M. Moore, K.C.M.G.
Mr. A. J. Dawe, O.B.E.
Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., O.B.E.
Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Mr. J. E. W. Flood, C.M.G. } *Crown Agents.*
Mr. E. Hale, *Treasury*.
Mr. V. H. Boyse, O.B.E. (Colonial Office), *Secretary*.

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COLONIAL OFFICE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

This Committee was appointed in 1930 to advise upon currency questions arising in the Colonial Empire.
The Committee consists of official and banking representatives as follows :—

Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., O.B.E., Economic and Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. (*Chairman*) (Colonial Office).
Sir John Caulcutt, K.C.M.G.
Mr. S. D. Waley, C.B., M.C. (Treasury).
Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Colonial Office).
Mr. J. E. W. Flood, C.M.G. (Crown Agents for the Colonies).
Mr. V. H. Boyse, O.B.E. (Colonial Office).
Mr. J. Fisher.
Mr. H. J. Chadwick, *Secretary* (Colonial Office).

WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD.

The West African Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in November 1912, on the recommendation of the West African Currency Committee of 1911–1912, to provide for and to control the supply of currency to the British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

The Board is represented in West Africa by Currency Officers at Lagos, Accra, Freetown, and Bathurst, who supervise and control the work performed for the Board by the branches of the Bank of British West Africa Ltd., which acts as the Board's Agent. The present Currency Officers are the Accountants-General of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, the Treasurer of Sierra Leone, and the Receiver-General of the Gambia.

The Board is at present constituted as follows :—Sir Frank M. Baddeley, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Chairman*); J. E. W. Flood, C.M.G.; Sir R. Roy Wilson; O. G. R. Williams, C.M.G.; *Secretary*, W. A. F. Wickhart; *Assistant Secretary and Accountant*, W. A. Templeman.

The address of the Board is 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD.

The East African Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1920 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to Kenya and Uganda. Its functions were subsequently extended to the Tanganyika Territory, and to Zanzibar (from 1st January, 1936).

The Board is represented in East Africa by Currency Officers at Nairobi (for Kenya), Entebbe (for Uganda), Dar-es-Salaam (for the Tanganyika Territory), and Zanzibar. The present currency officers are the Accountants-General of Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory, and the Chief Accountant of Zanzibar.

The members of the Board are :—

Sir W. Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E. (*Chairman*).
R. N. Kershaw, M.C.
L. B. Freeston, O.B.E.
Secretary, A. H. Hicks.

The address of the Board is 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

The Palestine Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1926 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to Palestine.

The Board is represented in Palestine by a Currency Officer at Jerusalem. The present Currency Officer is the Treasurer of Palestine.

The members of the Board are :—

Sir Percy H. Ezechiel, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*).
Sir John Caulcutt, K.C.M.G.
H. F. Downie, O.B.E.
Secretary—J. H. Brown.

The address of the Board is 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

BUREAU OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL DISEASES.

His Majesty's Government have established in London a Bureau for the collection and general distribution of information with regard to hygiene and tropical diseases. Accommodation has been provided by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, at Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. The Bureau is partly maintained from Imperial funds, and from funds provided by various Dominion, Colonial and Protectorate Governments.

The Bureau is under the general control and direction of an Honorary Managing Committee, appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Committee is composed of the following members :—

A. J. R. O'Brien, C.M.G., M.C., M.B., M.R.C.P. (Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State), *Chairman*.
Sir Arthur Horn, C.M.G., M.D., M.R.C.P.
T. Carnwath, D.S.O., D.Sc., M.B. (representing the Ministry of Health).
W. H. Andrews, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).
Professor Sir John Ledingham, C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
Professor Sir W. W. Jameson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
G. Carmichael Low, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
H. E. L. Montgomery (representing the Foreign Office and the Sudan Government).
Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
Major-General Sir John Megaw, K.C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S. (retd.).
P. H. Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.
J. A. Calder, C.M.G., of the Colonial Office.
J. B. Sidebotham, of the Colonial Office, as *Secretary*.

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The Bureau is administered by a salaried Director, who is assisted by a staff of sectional Editors. Its main function is to collect from all sources information regarding hygiene and tropical diseases; to collate, condense, and, where necessary, translate this information, and to distribute it as widely and quickly as possible among those who are engaged in combating these diseases. This information is made available by means of the publications of the Bureau, viz., the Tropical Diseases Bulletin and the Bulletin of Hygiene both of which are issued monthly. The Bureau possesses a valuable Library which is now combined with that of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The Director of the Bureau is H. H. Scott, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX.

2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.

This body, consisting of nominees of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer a number (8) of Bureaux organised to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialised fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Empire. In 1933, the Council was entrusted with the supervision of the administration and finances of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and the Imperial Mycological Institute and of such research activities in the United Kingdom as the participating governments may agree should in future be conducted on a co-operative basis. On the recommendation of the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1936 the Governments directed the creation of two more Imperial Bureaux, for Forestry and Dairy Science respectively. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council.

Chairman.—Lt.-Col. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary.—Sir David Chadwick, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY.

The Institute was founded at the beginning of 1913 for the purpose of encouraging and co-ordinating entomological work throughout the Empire in relation both to human and animal diseases and to agriculture. It was known as the Imperial Bureau of Entomology until 1930, when the name was changed to Imperial Institute of Entomology. The Head Office is at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W., and the Publication Office at 41, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W. 7. Sir Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., is the Director of the Institute, and Dr. S. A. Neave, O.B.E., and Dr. W. R. Thompson, F.R.S., the Assistant Directors.

The Institute was formerly under the control of an Honorary Committee of Management, but as from the 1st of October, 1933, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation 1933, it has been placed under the control of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux.

The Institute absorbed the Entomological Research Committee appointed in June, 1909, by the Marquess of Crewe, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of furthering the study of economic entomology particularly in the British Tropical African Colonies and Protectorates.

Contributions for the upkeep of the Institute, which amount to approximately £13,700 per annum, are made by H.M.'s Governments in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, the Government of India, the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., and of the Sudan.

The Institute publishes a quarterly journal entitled "The Bulletin of Entomological Research," which includes original papers on entomological subjects; and a monthly journal entitled "The Review of Applied Entomology" (in two parts "Medical and Veterinary" and "Agricultural") summarising all current entomological literature bearing on injurious insects. The identification of insects is also undertaken on a large scale for official entomologists in all parts of the Empire, and information and advice are given on any matters concerning injurious insects.

In 1927 a Laboratory for breeding beneficial parasites for export to Oversea Governments was opened at Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire. Dr. W. R. Thompson, F.R.S., an Assistant Director of the Institute, is Superintendent of the Parasite Laboratory.

IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Institute (which was formerly known as the Imperial Bureau of Mycology), was founded in 1920. It was the outcome of a proposal unanimously adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1918, that a central organisation should be established for the encouragement and co-ordination of work throughout the Empire on the diseases of plants caused by fungi.

The Institute is situated at Ferry Lane, Kew (Telephone, Richmond 0603), and was in charge of Dr. E. J. Butler, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., until 30th September, 1935. Mr. S. F. Ashby, B.Sc., formerly Professor of Mycology in the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I. and then Mycologist at the Institute, was appointed his successor as from 1st October, 1935.

The Institute was formerly under the control of an Honorary Committee of Management, but as from the 1st of October, 1933, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation 1933, it has been placed under the control of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux.

The funds of the Institute are provided from the various self-governing Dominions, India and the Sudan, and the non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Scottish Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture, N. Ireland, also make annual contributions. Its work on the diseases of plants caused by fungi is broadly on the same lines as that of the Imperial Institute of Entomology in regard to insects. Its primary function is to assist economic mycologists in the overseas parts of the Empire by the accumulation and distribution of information on all matters connected with plant diseases and by the identification of specimens. The former purpose is fulfilled by the publication of a monthly *Review*, the establishment of a lending library, the preparation of

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translations and summaries of existing knowledge, and also by direct correspondence. In addition to the identification of specimens, critical studies of parasitic fungi are carried out. Accommodation is provided for overseas workers who may wish to prosecute their researches while in England. With the co-operation of the Empire Marketing Board, a new and commodious building was built on a site in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Institute entered into occupation of this in July, 1930. A first Imperial Mycological Conference, organised by the Institute and attended by a large number of home and overseas mycologists, was held in 1924, and similar Conferences, which were widely attended, were held in September, 1929 and September, 1934.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

This Committee was appointed in June, 1920, in pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918. The Committee derives its authority from, and is responsible to, the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference. It consists of 17 members, of whom 10 are nominated by the Governments of the various parts of the Empire, 5 are "persons experienced in shipping and commerce," and 1 is representative of civil aviation, under an independent chairman.

The terms of reference, as amended by the Imperial Conference of 1930, are :—

(i) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the inter-Imperial trade, or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities; and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned.

(ii) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works, and similar matters; and in doing so to take into account facilities for air transport on the routes in question.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder, P.C.
Secretary, G. V. Hole.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Imperial Communications Advisory Committee was constituted in July, 1929, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference 1928, to act in an advisory capacity in regard to telegraphic communications.

The Committee is charged with certain responsibilities relating to the activities of Cable & Wireless Limited—the company formed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, for the purpose of co-ordinating the telegraphic services (both cables and wireless) connecting the various parts of the British Empire. The Committee is concerned with questions of policy regarding, in particular, the institution of new services, the discontinuance of existing services, alterations in rates, and the distribution of traffic between alternative routes.

The Committee consists of 8 members, appointed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Ireland, India, and of the Colonies, Dependencies and Protectorates, respectively. The Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions now or hereafter possessing responsible government may also nominate one representative, who is entitled to be summoned to any meeting at which questions affecting the interests of that part of His Majesty's dominions are to be considered.

The Committee is at present composed as follows :—

United Kingdom, Sir Campbell Stuart, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (*Chairman*).
Canada, L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.
Commonwealth of Australia, Sir Clive Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.
New Zealand, M. B. Esson.
Union of South Africa, F. J. du Toit.
Eire, J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E.
India, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, K.C.I.E.
Colonies and Protectorates, Sir Claud Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary, Warren Zambra.
Address, Electra House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.
Telephone, Temple Bar, 9468.
Telegrams, Impicatory, Estrand, London.

EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMPIRE FORESTRY.

The Conference meets periodically, usually quinquennially (the last occasion being in 1935 in the Union of South Africa), to discuss questions of forest policy in the Empire and the wider technical aspects of forestry. The preparatory work for this Conference and the steps necessary to give effect to the resolutions are carried out by the Standing Committee on Empire Forestry, composed as follows :—

The Chairman of the Empire Forestry Conference; Chairman, British Forestry Commission; Director of Imperial Forestry Institute; Member of Council of Empire Forestry Association; and one representative of each of the following: Colonial Office; India Office; unit of Empire in which last Conference was held; unit of Empire in which next Conference will be held.

Secretary.—Fraser Story, 25, Savile Row, W.1.

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IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Was founded in 1924 as a result of a resolution of the British Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923. It is at present financed mainly by Colonial Governments, the Forestry Commission, certain Provinces of India, and Burma; it provides post-graduate training and refresher courses for forest officers of the Empire and others, undertakes the structural examination and identification of woods and the identification of trees, and carries out research on biological and economic problems bearing on forestry.

Director.—Mr. J. N. Oliphant, C.M.G., M.A. and Dipl. For. (Oxon.).

The Institute is controlled by a University Committee on which the Government Departments contributing to its support are represented.

COLONIAL FOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

This Department was set up on 1st April, 1935, to promote the marketing of Colonial Forest products

Forest Economist—Major F. M. Oliphant.
Market Development Officer—Major J. R. Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C., M.E.I.C.
Office Superintendent—H. H. R. Dolling.
Office—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

Trustees:—

The Lord President of the Council.
The First Commissioner of H.M. Treasury.
The Secretary of State for India.
The President of the Board of Trade.
The Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence).
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. R. H. Brand, C.M.G.
(One vacancy).

The Imperial Institute building was erected at South Kensington as the National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by whom it was opened in May, 1893. Since 1900 portions of the building have been in the occupation of the University of London.

The principal object of the Imperial Institute is to promote the utilisation of the commercial and industrial resources of the Empire, by the chemical and technical investigation of raw materials, by the supply of information relating to such materials and their production, and by the maintenance of comprehensive exhibits illustrating the economic resources of all the countries of the Empire overseas.

The Institute ceased to act as an independent institution in 1902, when it was placed under the management of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament. The Colonial Office assumed the management by arrangement with the Board of Trade in 1907, and was placed in statutory control by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916.

As an outcome of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1923 and the subsequent resolution of the Imperial Economic Conference, an Act of Parliament (the Imperial Institute Act, 1925) was passed which repeals the Acts of 1902 and 1916, and provides (1) for the transfer of the Institute to the control of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade; (2) for its management, under that Minister, by a Board of Governors representing all the interests concerned, and (3) for the amalgamation of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau with the Institute. The provisions of this Act were carried into effect in 1925.

Board of Governors.

President—The Rt. Hon. R. S. Hudson, M.P. (Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade).

Vice-President—*Sir T. St. Quintin Hill, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade).

Representatives of the Dominions, India, etc.:

Canada—(vacant).
Australia—The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C. (High Commissioner).
New Zealand—W. J. Jordan (High Commissioner).
South Africa—C. T. te Water (High Commissioner).
Newfoundland—D. James Davies, C.B.E. (Trade Commissioner).
India—Sir Firoz Khan Noon (High Commissioner).

Representatives of Government Departments:

Treasury—E. Hale.
Board of Trade—R. G. C. Somervell, Sir Alfred Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E. (for Mines Department).
Colonial Office—*G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E., *J. E. W. Flood, C.M.G. (Crown Agent for the Colonies), *Sir F. A. Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (Chairman, Imperial Institute Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products).
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—V. E. Wilkins, O.B.E., Ph.D.
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research—Sir Frank Smith, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

*Members of Managing Committee.

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Representatives of Scientific and Commercial Interests:

Royal Society—Prof. V. H. Blackman, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Formerly Governors of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau—W. Forster Brown, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.E., F.S.I., H. F. Marriott, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.M., M.I.M.E.

Imperial College of Science and Technology—Sir H. T. Tizard, C.B., F.R.S.

Association of British Chambers of Commerce—*Sir Stanley Machin, J.P.

Federation of British Industries—Alexander Johnston.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew—Sir Arthur Hill, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Imperial Institute Advisory Council on Minerals (Chairman)—*Sir William Larke, K.B.E.

Secretary—J. A. Nelson, B.Sc.

NOTE.—Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Director of the Imperial Institute, J. H. Jones, O.B.E., and F. Hollings, of the Department of Overseas Trade, attend meetings of the Board of Governors and Managing Committee.

The following is a brief account of the activities of the Institute.

The Institute works in co-operation with the Agricultural, Mines and other technical departments in the Dominions, India and the Colonies, whose operations it supplements by undertaking investigations and enquiries relating to the composition, uses and commercial value of products (animal, vegetable or mineral) which can be more efficiently conducted at home in consultation with merchants and manufacturers with a view to the local utilisation of the products or their export.

In addition to general laboratories for the investigation of products, there are special laboratories for the examination of rubber, cement, and ceramic materials, and complete technical trials of these and other materials can be carried out. By its close association with manufacturers and users of raw materials in this country, the Institute is able to arrange large-scale trials of promising materials when necessary. Samples of the principal raw materials which have been investigated and commercially valued during recent years, and as to which full information is available, can be inspected by interested enquirers.

Special analyses and investigations are undertaken for firms or private persons in any part of the Empire on payment of appropriate charges. Application for such investigations should be made in writing to the Director.

For the prompt execution of the investigation and enquiry work of the Institute, two Departments are maintained, viz., Plant and Animal Products, and Mineral Resources. Each Department is under a Principal Officer and has its own laboratory and intelligence sections, and is responsible for all publications dealing with its particular subjects. In each department a special feature is made of the collecting and indexing of such published and other information as is likely to be of service in dealing with enquiries and other work of the Institute.

Plant and Animal Products Department.—This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to foodstuffs, oilseeds, essential oils, fibres, drugs, tobacco, tanning materials, gums and resins, and such like products. Under the supervision of an Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products Consultative Committees, including representatives of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on timbers, vegetable fibres, oils and oilseeds, essential oils, gums and resins, tanning materials, hides and skins, and insecticidal materials of vegetable origin; other Committees will be formed as and when required. Investigations of plantation rubber are also carried out at the Institute under the direction of the London Advisory Committee for Rubber Research (Ceylon and Malaya).

A very large number of reports on these subjects have been made to the Governments of the Dominions, Colonies and India. The results of some of the investigations are recorded in the quarterly "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute."

Mineral Resources Department.—This department is responsible for dealing with all investigations and enquiries relating to minerals, and one of its chief functions is to prepare and publish the well-known series of reports on the Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Seven Consultative Committees, composed mainly of members representing the industries concerned, co-operate in the work under the guidance of an Advisory Council on Mineral Resources which includes representatives of the various Overseas Governments. In this way a link is provided between the mineral resources of the Empire and the merchants and manufacturers in Great Britain.

Library.—The library of the Institute contains a large collection of Colonial and Indian works of reference, and is regularly supplied with the more important reports and other publications of government departments in Great Britain, the Dominions, Colonies and India, and also most foreign countries. More than 500 serial publications, mainly of a scientific or technical character, are regularly received.

The library is available for the use of enquirers between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. on week-days (10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays).

Statistical Section. This section is concerned with the collection of statistics for the use of other Departments of the Institute, for which purpose the chief statistical publications of nearly all the British and foreign countries are regularly received.

Public Exhibition Galleries.—The exhibits in these galleries are supplied chiefly through the Governments of the countries concerned, but also by manufacturers in Great Britain who employ Empire raw materials in their industries. The exhibits thus constitute a permanent exhibition illustrative of the commercial and industrial resources of the Overseas Countries of the Empire in relation to the home producer and consumer of finished goods. The specimens of raw products are of vegetable, mineral and animal origin, and have descriptive labels, statistical charts and diagrams attached to them stating their nature, uses and commercial importance. Other exhibits comprising dioramas, pictures, photographs, maps, models, sporting trophies and examples of native handicrafts, etc., illustrate the life of the people, local scenery and industries.

* Members of Managing Committee.

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Guide Lecturers conduct parties through the Galleries at stated times. Surplus specimens of economic products when available are supplied at a nominal charge to school museums. Reference samples of little known raw products not generally available on the market are supplied to manufacturers and others interested.

There is a Central Stand in the Galleries for the supply of free literature and general information to enquirers and for the sale of Imperial Institute publications and picture postcards. Pamphlets, circulars, hand-books, etc., containing information relating to the commerce, agriculture, mining and other industries of the principal British Possessions, and also to emigration, are available for gratuitous distribution. Series of picture postcards, illustrating the more important industries of the Empire, are on sale, price 6d. per packet of six cards.

The Exhibition Pavilion in the Galleries is available for special exhibitions of a temporary nature.

Cinema.—Films depicting the life, sports and industries of the various countries of the British Empire overseas are shown in the Cinema daily. Lectures on Empire industries and countries are frequently given.

Empire Film Library.—The Empire Film Library maintained by the Institute contains cinematograph films illustrating the industry and agriculture as well as the life and products of the United Kingdom and the Empire overseas. The films are available for loan to schools and other approved bodies in this country without other charge than the cost of carriage.

The Galleries and Cinema are open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays (except Christmas Day and Good Friday), and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

General Publications.—The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" is published quarterly, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, by post 2*s.* 9*d.* (annual subscription 10*s.*, including postage), and may be ordered direct from the Institute or through any bookseller. The Bulletins contain records of the principal investigations conducted by the Imperial Institute, and articles relating to progress in agricultural, mineral and other industries, with special reference to the industrial utilisation of raw materials of the British Empire. Other features of the Bulletin are (1) a record of work conducted by Government Technical Departments Overseas and (2) bibliographies of the more important published reports, articles, etc., on plant and animal products, economic minerals and vegetable insecticides.

Monographs and other publications relating to subjects and products dealt with at the Institute are also prepared. Such publications include a "Descriptive List of some Empire Timbers recommended by the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers"; "Grading Rules and Standard Sizes for Empire Hardwoods," prepared by the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers; "Tanning Materials of the British Empire"; "The Collection of Reptile Skins for Commercial Purposes," a report by the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Hides and Skins; "The Drying of East African Hides with reference to the prevention of Blister," a report by the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Hides and Skins; and "The Preparation of Empire Hides and Skins," issued with the approval of the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Hides and Skins; "Commercial Plant Fibres (excluding Cotton) of the British Empire," a Guide to the Empire Fibres Exhibition held at the Imperial Institute, March–April, 1936. Memoranda, prepared at the Institute on "Empire Sisal and its importance to the Cordage manufacturer," "Indian (Sunn or Sann) Hemp, its Production and Utilisation," and "The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire" were issued by the late Empire Marketing Board.

The Mineral Resources Department took over and continued the publications issued by the late Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau on the Mineral Resources of the British Empire and Foreign Countries, including the annual Statistical Summary, a series on the Mining Laws of the British Empire, and monographs on specific minerals and metals. Some 50 monographs have been issued and these are continuously being brought up to date. Among the more recent issues are volumes dealing with Platinum and Allied Metals, Strontium Minerals, Barium Minerals, Asbestos, and Manganese. Revisions of the monographs on Magnesium and Magnesite, Tin, Vanadium, Chromium, Coal and Aluminium are in preparation. Special publications dealing with Mining Royalties and Rents in the British Empire and a survey of the Mineral Position of the British Empire have also been issued.

Conference Rooms.—These large rooms, specially decorated and furnished, are reserved on the principal floor for use by representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and for meetings and receptions.

The Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall.—The Bhownaggree corridor and rooms in connection with this Hall are in the occupation of the Imperial Institute. The Hall is available for lectures, meetings, etc.

STAFF.

Director—Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Plant and Animal Products Department.

Principal.—S. E. Chandler, O.B.E., D.Sc.(Lond.), A.R.C.S., F.L.S.

Vice-Principals: Intelligence—H. J. Jeffery, A.R.C.S., F.L.S. *Laboratories*—J. R. Furlong, Ph.D.(Würz.), A.I.C.

Senior Assistants (Intelligence)—B. E. Long, B.A.(Cantab.), F. Ferraboschi, M.A.(Cantab.).

Assistants (Intelligence)—H. J. Helman, B.Sc.(Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C., Miss R. M. Johnson, M. Ashby, Ph.D.(Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S., R. H. Kirby, B.Com.(Lond.), E. H. G. Smith, M.A. (Cantab.).

Technical Indexers—Mrs. N. Isaacs, M.A.(Cantab.), Miss F. L. Cullum.

Senior Assistants (Laboratory)—O. D. Roberts, F.I.C., G. T. Bray, A.I.C., F. Major, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C., H. T. Islip, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C.

Assistants (Laboratory)—H. E. Coomber, B.Sc.(Lond.), E. L. Hill, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.R.C.S.

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MINERAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT.

Principal—S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc.(Lond.), F.I.C.
Vice-Principals (Intelligence)—G. E. Howling, B.Sc.(Lond.) (*Laboratories*)—W. O. R. Wynn, F.I.C.
Senior Assistant (Intelligence)—E. H. Beard, B.Sc.(Lond.).
Assistants (Intelligence)—A. W. Groves, Ph.D.(Lond.), D.Sc.(Lond.), D.I.C., F.G.S., J. Simpson, M.Sc. (Durham), F.G.S., A. H. Simpson, B.Sc.(Lond.), J. Lumsden, B.Sc.(Edin.), T. Deans, B.A.(Cantab.), R. O. Warburg, B.A.(Cantab.).
Assistant, temporary (Intelligence)—R. Allen, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc.(Lond.).
Technical Indexers—Miss E. L. Atkinson, B.A.(Lond.), Miss M. F. M. Garratt, B.Sc.(Lond.), Miss M. E. Mathieson, B.A. (Toronto).
Senior Assistant (Laboratory)—Miss R. C. Groves, M.Sc.(Birm.), F.I.C.
Assistants (Laboratory)—W. H. Bennett, M.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C., L. C. Chadwick, B.A.(Cantab.), R. Pickup, B.Sc.(Manc.), A.I.C.
Technical Assistants—H. J. Broughton, W. G. Atkins.

SECRETARIAT.

General Secretary—J. A. Nelson, B.Sc.Econ.(Lond.).
Assistant Secretary and Secretary Empire Film Library—P. J. Redmond.
Private Secretary to Director—Miss D. Leigh.

Librarian—F. Henn.
Assistant Librarian—W. F. Miller, M.M.

Registrar—H. G. Palmer.
Assistant Registrar—R. V. Hatt, B.Sc. Econ.(Lond.).

Statistician—J. J. Endeox.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Curator—H. Spooner.
Assistant Curator—F. W. Rolfe.
Exhibition Officers—F. Boulton, S. Herbert.
Guide Lecturers—Lt.-Colonel M. C. Nangle, J. W. Luxmoore.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT.

Accountant and Establishment Officer—E. J. Palmer (seconded from Department of Overseas Trade).
Assistant Accountant—B. Daly.

LONDON ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RUBBER RESEARCH (*Ceylon and Malaya*).

Superintendent (Scientific Staff)—G. Martin, B.Sc.(Birm.), A.I.C., F.I.R.I.
Senior Assistant (Scientific Staff)—W. S. Davey, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C., F.I.R.I.
Assistants (Scientific Staff)—H. C. Baker, M.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C., A.I.R.I.(Sc.), W. G. Wren, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.R.C.S.
Secretary—J. A. Nelson, B.Sc.Econ.(Lond.).

OFFICE OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Trade Commissioner—Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Assistants (Temporarily seconded from the Office of the High Commissioner for India)—U. Myat Tun, B.Sc. Econ.(Lond.)., U. Pe Than, U. Saw Ohn Tin, B.A.(Rangoon).

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

Kew as a scientific establishment dates from 1759, when a Botanic, or as it was then called a Physic Garden, was established by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales.

It was energetically maintained by her son, George III., with the scientific assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, who was virtually, for the greater part of his life, director. Under his advice collectors were sent to all parts of the world. The first New Holland plants were introduced during Cook's voyages, 1768-1780. At Sir Joseph Banks's instance the system of inter-colonial exchange through Kew was commenced, which has been maintained ever since. The most memorable undertaking of this kind was the voyage of the *Bounty* (1787), for the purpose of introducing the bread-fruit tree from the South Seas into the W. Indies. Nelson, the Kew collector, was amongst those sent adrift by the mutineers, and eventually died of the exposure. Another Kew gardener, James Hooper, who had been attached to Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, remained in Java, and was from 1817-30 Hortulanus of the celebrated Dutch Colonial Botanic Garden at Buitenzorg, which he helped to create.

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Both George III and Sir Joseph Banks died in 1820, and the colonial and other work of Kew languished, though it was not absolutely abandoned during the reign of George IV and William IV. In 1838 the abolition of the whole establishment was contemplated by the Government. Public opposition led to the appointment of a Treasury Committee, the report of which was presented to Parliament in 1840. The following paragraphs briefly defined the functions of the reorganised establishment:—"A national garden ought to be the centre round which all minor establishments of the same nature should be arranged. . . . From a garden of this kind Government would be able to obtain authentic and official information on points connected with the founding of new colonies; it would afford the plants there required, without its being necessary, as now, to apply to the officers of private estabishments for advice and assistance."

These recommendations having been adopted by the Government, Sir W. J. Hooker, F.R.S., was appointed Director in 1841 to carry them out. A close connection between Kew and the Colonial and India Offices immediately sprang up. A scheme for a complete series of Colonial Floras was sanctioned in 1856, and has been steadily prosecuted. Kew serves to a large extent as an advanced horticultural school. Special attention is given to the preparation of gardeners for Colonial and Indian service, in which some 100 men, trained at Kew, are now in official employment.

Relations with the botanical institutions of the self-governing Dominions are maintained by semi-official correspondence. With those of colonies under the control of the Colonial Office the connection is closer. In 1902, the Director was given the title of "Botanical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

With a view to furthering the co-operation between Kew and the botanical and agricultural departments of the Dominions and Colonies, the Empire Marketing Board in 1927 made a grant to be devoted partly to the employment of an Economic Botanist at Kew, who was to be available either to visit the Dominions and Colonies from time to time or to set free a superior officer of the Kew staff to undertake overseas missions, and partly for sending botanical collectors to various parts of the world to study and bring home plants of economic importance for cultivation at Kew and distribution to the Dominions and Colonies. After the dissolution of the Empire Marketing Board the post of Economic Botanist was retained as part of the regular establishment.

Colonial botanical institutions fall roughly into three classes. Those of the first class are usually, like Kew, administered by a scientific director; those of the second class by a skilled superintendent: the third class consists of "botanic stations." These last are small and inexpensive gardens, devised, in 1885, in order to afford practical instruction in the cultivation of tropical crops, and were intended to develop the agricultural resources at first of the smaller West Indian islands, and subsequently (1887) British possessions in Tropical Africa. These are now an integral part of the Agricultural Departments of the Colonies concerned and usually are in charge of a Curator, who, in many cases, is a gardener trained at Kew.

The principal members of the Kew staff are:—

Director, Sir Arthur W. Hill, K.C.M.G., M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc. (Adelaide), F.R.S., V.M.H.
Assistant Director, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., F.L.S.
Economic Botanist, Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E.
Keeper of the Herbarium and Library, A. D. Cotton, O.B.E., F.L.S.
Keeper of Museums, J. Hutchinson, LL.D.
Curator, W. M. Campbell.

MALAYAN INFORMATION AGENCY.

The offices of the Agency are at Malaya House, 57, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

The Agency has been established by the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The primary object of the Agency is to deal with questions affecting the export trade of Malaya with the United Kingdom, to advertise its productions and attractions, to furnish to enquirers, interested in those parts or desirous of becoming acquainted with them, information as to the opportunities which they give and the facilities for travel and exploration which they have for the tourist or traveller, and to supply (on payment in some cases) publications and maps.

The Agency is in a position to afford information as to the channels through which enquiry may be made by those desirous of obtaining employment in Malaya and to supply general information.

The Agency undertakes for the Straits Settlements and Malay States Governments work that does not fall within the scope of the transactions of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who are the recognised financial and buying agents of these Governments.

The Advisory Board of the Agency consists of the Agent, a representative of mining interests, a representative of planting interests, a representative of commercial interests, and a senior member of the Malayan Government Service retired.

The present Board consists of:—

G. E. Cator, C.M.G., *Agent*.
G. W. Simms.
Eric MacFadyen.
J. Mitchell.
E. Jago, *Deputy Agent*.

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H.M.'s EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE.

This Office is situated in the Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

It was established in 1925, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, the Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia, and the Kenya-Uganda Transport Administration.

The creation of such an Office was recommended by the Parliamentary Commission which visited East Africa in 1924. The functions of the office are to give all possible information to persons proposing to interest themselves in East Africa for the purpose of settlement, commerce, residence, or temporary visit, and also to stimulate the trade of East Africa by helping to introduce its products into home markets.

The office is under the control of Major C. H. Dale, C.M.G., O.B.E., the Commissioner.

In connection with the office an advisory Committee has been formed, the membership of which is given below :—

Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. *(Chairman).*
Sir Randolf Baker, Bart., D.S.O.
Sir John Caulcutt, K.C.M.G.
Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E.
E. W. Bovill.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Collings Wells, C.B.E., D.S.O.
The Right Hon. Lord Cranworth, M.C.
Major W. M. Crowdy.
C. B Hausburg.
F. S. Joelson.
Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., R.E.
Sir Dougal O. Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Col. C. Ponsonby.
W. A. M. Sim.
Major C. Walsh.
A. Wigglesworth.
Sir Trevredyn Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

In addition to which three sub-committees are in being dealing respectively with matters relating to Kenya, Uganda and the other Dependencies concerned, but the work is mainly dealt with by the Full Advisory Committee.

Deputy Commissioner (vacant).

Officers, Major J. Corbet Ward, O.B.E. (*Secretary*); G. W. Knapman, I.S.O. (*Librarian*), W. McHardy, O.B.E. (*Representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours*), Lt.-Col. C. F. Knaggs (*Kenya Settlement and Publicity Agent*), S. S. Murray, M.B.E., *Nyasaland Representative*).

THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad :—*Chairman of the Governing Body :* Eric Macfadyen ; *Principal :* Odin Tom Faulkner, C.M.G., B.A. Dip.Agric. ; *Secretary :* Sir Algernon Aspinall, Kt., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A., Barrister-at-Law ; *Registrar :* G. G. Gianetti, M.A., Dip.Agric. (Econ.) ; *Bursar :* G. R. Langdale, A.C.A.

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General Information:—The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made in their Report (Command Paper 562) by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919. The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British Expert Agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct Research. The College Buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the College by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the College are derived from contributions from Colonies and Industries participating in the movement and an Imperial Grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College on April 1st, 1922.

The Academic Year extends from October 1st to June 30th. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. Post-Graduate Courses. Open to holders of a degree or diploma of any British University, University College, or other Academic Institution specifically approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Special facilities are available for such graduates to extend their knowledge of, or undertake investigations into, subjects pertaining to tropical Agriculture.
2. Refresher Courses. Open to officers of Agricultural Departments in the Tropics or similar institutions. Details are arranged on application.
3. A Three Year Diploma Course, primarily intended to give instruction in West Indian Agriculture. Admission to it, therefore, is, save in exceptional circumstances, limited to students from the Caribbean area. As qualification for admission to this course the matriculation of any University within the British Empire or its recognised equivalent will be accepted.
4. A two-year course in Sugar Technology.

Tropical Veterinary Science is also an important branch of the College curriculum.

The tuition fees are as follows:—

(*a*) Post Graduate Course £75 per annum, or in the case of a Student from a foreign country £100 per annum.

(*b*) Refresher Course £75 per annum, or in the case of Students from Contributing Colonies £50 per annum.

(*c*) Sugar Course, £50 and £75 per annum, or in the case of Students from foreign countries £100 per annum.

(*d*) Diploma Course £50 per annum, or in the case of Students coming from foreign countries £100 per annum.

Further particulars regarding the College can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Broadway Buildings, Westminster, W.1, or from the Chief Clerk and Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

(University of London),

Incorporating the Ross Institute.

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The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was constituted by Royal Charter in 1924 and took over the London School of Tropical Medicine on 1st August, 1924.

The Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases is accommodated in the building.

In addition to the departments concerned with the following subjects, Departments of Biochemistry, of Chemistry as applied to Hygiene, of Industrial Physiology, and Medical Industrial Psychology have been established.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A course of study covering a period of nine calendar months is given for the Diploma in Public Health of the University of London beginning in October. Composition fee 54 guineas. Professor and Director of the Division: Sir Wilson Jameson, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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Bacteriology and Immunology.

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Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.

Special three-monthly courses are given in Epidemiology and Vital Statistics. Fee £7 7s. for three months. Professor and Director of the Division: M. Greenwood, D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Medical Industrial Psychology.

Special courses by arrangement for the Academic Diploma in Psychology (Industrial). Professor Millais Culpin, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The course of study is divided into two parts—Part I (Clinical and Laboratory Instruction), lasting three months; and Part II (Tropical Hygiene, with continued clinical instruction) lasting two months. Fees: Part I £25; Part II £15.

In addition to medical officers in the Colonial Service the school is open to qualified medical practitioners of any nationality and of either sex. Other applicants may be admitted in special circumstances.

Facilities for clinical and pathological studies are afforded by the Seamen's Hospital Society, whose Hospital for Tropical Diseases is established at Endsleigh Gardens.

The school course is designed to equip students for the Diploma of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England (D.T.M. & H. Eng.). Tropical medicine has been admitted as a subject for the M.D. of London University, and the school curriculum is adapted to afford facilities to candidates desirous of taking the M.D. in this subject.

The Milner fund is available for financing research. In addition, the Wandsworth Scholarship of £350 per annum (with extra allowances for overseas work), the Honourable Edward John Stanley Memorial Fund of £50 p.a., the Mansfield Aders Fund, and the Langley Memorial Prize of £30, are in the gift of the School. The Avebury Memorial Fund provides a sum of about £80 a year for study and research in Entomology. The Andrew Balfour Memorial Fund provides two free places in Part II (Tropical Hygiene) of the course for the D.T.M. & H.

Professor of Helminthology and Director of the Department of Parasitology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

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THE INCORPORATED LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was founded in 1899 by the late Sir Alfred Jones, K.C.M.G., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Objects of the School.—(1) To train medical men proceeding to the tropics in the special subjects of tropical diseases and tropical hygiene.

(2) To conduct original researches into tropical diseases.

(3) To organise prophylactic measures against tropical diseases.

Its foundation was the direct result of an appeal issued by Mr. J. Chamberlain, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, advocating the formation of a school, or schools, of tropical medicine.

The school has, from its foundation, been dependent on voluntary contributions for support, but it at once received valuable assistance from the Government, first in the form of official recognition of the curriculum, and later by grants from Colonial Governments and from the Tropical Diseases Research Fund. The latter ceased at the end of 1929.

The school has sent out to the tropics since 1899 forty-four Research Expeditions.

From 1902 to 1906 the school published Memoirs. A new series of Memoirs was begun in 1924: three memoirs have now been published. In 1907 the Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology were founded, and have now reached their thirty-third volume.

Attached to the school is a Tropical Ward of ten beds at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and four private wards for paying patients were opened in August, 1925.

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The present buildings of the school, comprising a Lecture Theatre, Library, Museum, Laboratories etc., were opened in 1920.

In 1922, the Sir Alfred Lewis Jones Tropical Laboratory was opened at Freetown, Sierra Leone, a site having been placed at the disposal of the School by the Colonial Government and the War Office. The laboratory is a well-equipped two-storeyed building, and it is to be hoped that research workers will avail themselves of its facilities to study various problems of tropical medicine, as ample material will be at their disposal.

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Junior Tropical Medical Research Fellow, Medical Research Council, G. B. Ludlam, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.&H.

Hon. Secretary's Office :—1, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, 3.

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1.

This body was incorporated by Royal Charter in November, 1921, and was endowed with a fund of nearly £1,000,000, being half the Government's share of the surplus from the wartime control of Egyptian cotton. It derives further funds from a statutory levy on all cotton purchased by spinners in the United Kingdom. The levy from 1923-8 was at the rate of 6d. per bale of 500 lbs. It was then reduced to 3d. per bale and in 1930 to 1d. per bale, with the approval of the Board

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of Trade. By the Cotton Industry Act, 1938, the levy is maintained at a maximum rate of 1d. for the next 5 years. The Corporation staffs and maintains Experiment Stations in several cotton-growing parts of the Empire, where such problems are investigated as the breeding of the varieties of cotton most suitable for each district, and the control of pests and diseases. It has made financial grants to Colonial Governments for the development of cotton growing, and has paid for supplementary agricultural officers until it has been found possible to absorb them on the regular establishments. By means of post-graduate Studentships it has provided for the further training of men to act as specialists and agricultural officers in the new cotton-growing countries, either in Government service or on the Corporation's staff. The Corporation also maintains a long-range Research Station in Trinidad, where fundamental problems relating to the genetics and physiology of the cotton plant are studied. It has also devoted considerable attention to the development of transport of all kinds in cotton-growing countries.

Secretary, L. G. Killby, King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1.

THE OVERSEAS NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Colonial Nursing Association was founded in 1896 for providing fully trained nurses for private and hospital work in the Colonies, and amongst other British communities abroad, and to facilitate in any other way the work of nursing.

At the request of the Colonial Office the Association recommends nurses for government service.

Since its foundation, in 1896, it has supplied 3,735 nurses, of whom 2,616 have been recommended for Government work, 1,119 to private posts and Hospitals not under Government.

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The Objects of the Society are defined by its Charter of Incorporation, which bears date the 26th September, 1882.

"It aims to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the Empire. It provides a place of meeting for British subjects connected with the Dominions, the Colonies, and India; for residents in this country who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society and wish to promote the interests of the Empire beyond the seas; for British subjects and persons of direct British parentage resident in foreign countries. It provides a Library containing the best unofficial collection in existence of publications relating to the Empire; a comprehensive Law Library: an Empire Newspaper Room, and Reading, Smoking, and Reception Rooms. It publishes a Monthly Journal, and offers opportunities for the reading of Papers and for holding discussions upon subjects of Imperial interest, and it undertakes literary, commercial, and statistical inquiries in connection with the Empire. Nothing in the Papers or discussions is permitted tending to give the Society a party character." (Rule 1.)

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Companions are given a Certificate and a Badge. Classes I and II may use the building at Headquarters with the exception of the sitting rooms : instead they have the exclusive use of the Wakefield and Meath Common Rooms. They receive *United Empire* and may attend all ordinary meetings and entertainments. They may also occupy bedrooms when not required by Fellows.

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The New Headquarters of the Society, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, and erected on the old site in Northumberland Avenue, was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen, then the Duke and Duchess of York, on November 12th, 1936. The Building, which is six storeys high, occupies an area of over 11,000 square feet. It contains an Assembly Hall accommodating over 450 people ; Dining and Luncheon Hall, Reading, Writing, Reception, Billiard and Smoking Rooms ; Ladies' Drawing Room ; Junior Section Rooms, and 55 bedrooms. The Society's famous Library of over 200,000 volumes relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Dominions is housed on the first floor, where there is also the Newspaper Room, containing over 1,000 newspapers, magazines and reviews from all quarters of the Empire.

The Full Privileges of Membership, which are enjoyed by Fellows only, include the use of the building of the Society and of its Branches, the receipt of the monthly Journal, *United Empire*, invitation to the Annual Reception, the right of attending the Annual Dinner and other meetings and functions and of taking part in the government of the Society.

Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed care of the Society, a permanent postal and telegraphic address being thus afforded.

The building is open throughout the week from 9.30 to midnight (Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday excepted) and on Sundays from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. The Library is open on Weekdays from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The annual meeting is held not later than the month of May ; ordinary meetings are held at 8.30 p.m. once a month from November to May, for the reading and discussion of papers. Fortnightly Luncheons are held in the Society's Dining Room, with a speech on Imperial Trade questions. Afternoon and evening meetings are frequently held in the Society's Building, and concerts, recitals, etc., are arranged, as is also a monthly House Dinner. The number of members in December, 1938, was 20,271.

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To stimulate interest at home and abroad in African problems and conditions.

To keep in touch with those who are engaged in African affairs whether in administration, law, public health, trade, industry, agriculture or other scientific pursuits and assist them, in every practicable way to deal with the problems arising in their particular spheres of activity.

To investigate the institutions, customs, religions, antiquities, history and languages of the Native races of Africa.

To facilitate the commercial and industrial development of Africa in the manner best fitted to harmonise the progress of its inhabitants with the welfare of the rest of the world.

The Head Offices of the Society and its Library, from which Members are entitled to the free loan of books, are in London at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Members are entitled to the use of the libraries of the following societies and institutions : The Imperial Institute, The Royal Empire Society, The Royal Geographical Society, The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, The Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The Society's quarterly *Journal*, which is included in the annual subscription, holds a high place in current literature. In dealing with every aspect of African life and development it endeavours to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information ; and is designed not only to interest those living and working in Africa but also to foster the study of African affairs in all parts of the world. It is non-political ; and while seeking to maintain a scientific outlook, aims specially at keeping the human interest in the forefront.

Supplements to the *Journal* on subjects of special interest are published from time to time during the year.

At the Society's monthly dinners, held in the Royal Empire Society's headquarters (price 6*s*. per head) Members and their friends are addressed by persons entitled to speak with authority on African questions.

For Members resident in the United Kingdom the annual subscription is £1 10*s*. and for those residing in Africa or elsewhere £1. The Life Membership is £25, and £15 for those over 50 years of age.

Members of Public Schools, Universities, etc., may become Associate Members at a special subscription of 10*s*. per annum up to and including their 23rd year.

Members and Associates are entitled to attend and to introduce visitors to the dinners and social functions of the Society.

Forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Secretary.

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The Corona Club was founded by Mr. Chamberlain in 1900 with the object of providing an annual opportunity for Officers on leave from the Colonies to meet socially with each other, the members of the Colonial Office, and retired officers of the Colonial Service.

In pursuance of this idea, an Annual Colonial Service Dinner is held, usually about the second or third week in June, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being. The dinner concludes with a short speech by the Secretary of State, after which those present are enabled to move freely about and converse with the Secretary of State and with each other.

Membership of the Club is open to all past and present members of the Government service in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories administered by the Colonial Office, and of the Colonial Office itself and the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, irrespective of rank.

The annual subscription to the Club is 5*s*., which goes towards printing, clerical assistance and other necessary expenses, any balance being devoted to reduction of the cost of the dinner. A compounded payment of £2 2*s*. secures life membership of the Club.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, C. J. Jeffries, C.M.G., O.B.E., Colonial Office.

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All residents in the United Kingdom interested in Ceylon are invited to become members of the Association, the annual individual subscription being 1*l*. 1*s*., and in the case of Firms and Companies in proportion to interests represented.

The Offices at 11, Idol Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3, where the Ceylon newspapers and other publications connected with the Colony are taken in, are daily open to members.

The affairs of the Association are managed by the Council.

The office-bearers and the Council are elected annually in general meeting.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MALAYA.

The Association of British Malaya was formed in May, 1920, and is composed of persons living and who have lived in the Malay Peninsula and who are connected with British Malaya by professional or commercial ties. Members must be British subjects. The Association absorbed the London membership of the Straits Settlements Association which had existed for many years.

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The Objects of the Association are:—

To form a powerful body of opinion on all subjects of public interest in British Malaya and to represent that opinion wherever it is likely to carry most weight.

To support the best ideals and traditions of British Administration, both in the Straits Settlements and in the Malay States.

To support all sound proposals for the clear benefit of the Colony or the Malay States, whether they emanate from those charged with the Administration or otherwise.

To represent and, if possible, secure remedies for real grievances affecting considerable interests.

To keep in close touch with all interests in British Malaya, such as Tin Mining and the Smelting of Tin Ore, Rubber Planting and all other forms of Agriculture, Mercantile, Shipping and Banking interests, Legal opinion, Chinese affairs, the managements of all classes of labour, the welfare of the Malay population and questions of Health and Education.

To establish locally a corresponding Committee with an equal representation from the Colony and from the Malay States who shall advise on all questions that may arise in respect of any of the above interests and who shall keep the Association fully informed of all facts and arguments connected therewith.

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Offices—14, Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3.

The West India Committee is an incorporated association of Planters, Merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The object of the West India Committee is to promote the general welfare of those Colonies, and by united action to further their interests. Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

The West India Committee, which represents Trinidad and Tobago as trade representatives in this country, also acts as the representative in Great Britain of various West Indian organisations, having for their object the welfare of their colonies, notably the Jamaica Tourist Trade Development Board and the Barbados Publicity Committee.

The annual subscription for membership is £1 5*s.* 0*d.* or $6 for individuals and £3 3*s.* 0*d.* for firms, companies and associations, which entitles the subscriber to receive *The West India Committee Circular*. Subscription for Life Membership, for individuals, is £15 15*s.* 0*d.* There is no entrance fee.

The West India Committee Rooms are conveniently situated upon the first floor at 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3, near Mark Lane Station upon the Metropolitan and District Railways, and form a useful rendezvous for ladies and gentlemen from the West Indies when they visit their merchants in the City. Writing materials are provided, and in addition to all Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, etc., all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive West Indian Reference Library.

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Canada, A. N. Jones.

For particulars of membership, application should be made to the Secretary, The West India Committee, 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3.

THE OVER-SEAS LEAGUE.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)

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Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co.
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Telegrams—"Ovazeeleag, Piccy, London."
Telephone—Regent 5051.
Over-Seas House Annexe—Regent 7444.
Scottish Headquarters—100 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Objects.

The Over-Seas League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its four chief objects are:—

(1) To draw together in the bond of comradeship British subjects the world over.
(2) To render individual service to our Empire.
(3) To maintain the power of the Empire and to hold to its best traditions.
(4) To help one another.

Members' Creed.

Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

The Over-Seas Club was founded on August 27th, 1910, and, in March, 1918, amalgamated with the Patriotic League of Britons Over-seas, a Society organised in 1914 for the purpose of enabling British residents in foreign countries to contribute their share towards the defence of the Empire. The Over-Seas Club was granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1922 under the name of the Over-Seas League. The Headquarters of the Over-Seas League is situated in Vernon House, 3–5, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1. and 16, Arlington Street; and is known collectively as Overseas House.

In addition to the headquarters offices, the premises consist of reading, writing and smoking rooms, dining room, lecture hall, banqueting hall, billiard room, card room, drawing room, ladies' rest room, information bureau, travel bureau and the usual amenities of a first-class club, including bedrooms available for members.

Membership Fees.

All Fees include "Overseas."

Area.	Entrance Fee.	Annual Subscription.	Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a) London (20 miles)	Waived	3 3 0	22 1 0
(b) Outer London (20/50)	Waived	2 2 0	15 15 0
(c) Country (50/100)	Waived	1 11 6	12 12 0
(d) ,, (outside 100)	Waived	1 1 0	12 12 0
(e) Overseas	15 0	10 0	7 7 0
Liverpool Branch (5 Rumford Place)	Waived	1 1 0	
Scotland:—(Centres at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh, and 24, Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow) .. .. [Please apply to Secretary of nearest centre for particulars of Local Branch Subscriptions.]			
Ulster ("The Carlton," Donegall Place, Belfast)	15 0	1 0 0	

Contributions or subscriptions should be made payable to the Over-Seas League, and crossed "Coutts and Co."

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Secretary—Miss G. Drayton, C.B.E.
London Headquarters: 81 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

Aims and Work.

The Victoria League was founded in April 1901, as a non-party Association of British men and women, in memory of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, for the purpose of promoting closer union between British Subjects living in different parts of the world.

With this object in view, the League:—

1. Organises personal intercourse between individuals at home and individuals in the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies, arranges mutual hospitality, and secures a welcome for British subjects throughout the Empire. Takes a particular interest in students coming to Great Britain from the Dominions and the Colonies.
2. Acts as a centre for the collection and distribution of information, spreads knowledge and interest with regard to places and conditions in the Empire by means of Lectures and by the Circulation of Books and Newspapers.
3. Carries out similar work amongst the rising generation by Picture Talks, Essay Competitions, and other means, and by promoting Correspondence between schools and individual children, at home and in the Dominions.

The League co-operates, for purposes in accordance with its aims, with other bodies of a similar character.

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LIMITED, 4, WHITEHALL COURT, S.W. 1.

Established in 1898. *Registered under the Companies Acts on May 11th*, 1898.
Telegraphic Address: "Arawaks, London." Telephone No.: "Whitehall, 1906."
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The Objects of the West Indian Club are:—

(1) To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together, in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those Colonies.

(2) To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

(3) To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, Cricket Matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and Public Schools.

(4) The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Rates of Subscription.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross) ...	£4	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London ...	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	1	11	6

Subscriptions to this Club can be paid at any branch of the Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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DOMINION GOVERNORS-GENERAL, &c.

Dominion, &c.	Office.	Name.	Date of Commission or Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
NORTH AMERICAN.						$
CANADA	Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief	His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H.	10 Aug. 1935	4 Nov., 1935	Ottawa	48,666·66
NEWFOUNDLAND	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, K.C S.I., C.B., D.S.O.	3 Dec., 1935	16 Jan., 1936	St. John's	15,000
AUSTRALASIAN.						£
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	Gov.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief	His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Lord Gowrie, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	20 Dec., 1935	23 Jan., 1936	Canberra	9,850
NEW SOUTH WALES	Governor	The Rt. Hon. Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	15 Feb., 1937	8 Apr., 1937	Sydney	5,000
VICTORIA	Governor	The Rt. Hon. Lord Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.	20 Mar., 1934	14 May, 1934	Melbourne	5,000
QUEENSLAND	Governor	The Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	30 Mar., 1932	13 June, 1932	Brisbane	3,000
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Governor	Major-Gen. Sir Winston Dugan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	31 May, 1934	28 July, 1934	Adelaide	5,000
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Governor	.....	...	...	...	...
TASMANIA	Governor	Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	5 May, 1933	5 Aug., 1933	Hobart	3,000
NEW ZEALAND	Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief	His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.	20 Feb., 1935	12 Apr. 1935	Wellington	5,000*c*
AFRICAN.						
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief	His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Duncan, G.C.M.G., K.C.	22 Mar., 1937	5 Apr., 1937	Pretoria	10,000
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	Governor	Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G.	22 Nov., 1934	8 Jan., 1935	Salisbury	4,000*d*
BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, SWAZILAND	High Commissioner	Sir William Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.	22 Nov., 1934	7 Jan., 1935	Cape Town	2,500*e*
	Resident Commissioner BASUTOLAND	F. C. Richards, Esq., C.M.G.	1 June, 1935	1 June, 1935	Maseru	1,650*f*
	,, BECHUANALAND PROT.	C. N. Arden Clarke, Esq.	24 Sept., 1937	24 Sept., 1937	Mafeking	1,350*g*
	,, SWAZILAND	C. L. Bruton, Esq., O.B.E.	8 Oct., 1935	8 Oct., 1935	Mbabane	1,350*h*

c Also £2,000 establishment allowance and £500 travelling allowance. *d* Also entertainment allowance £1,000 and personal allowance to present holder £1,000. *e* Also £2,500 representation allowance. The salary and allowance are in respect of the two offices of High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, and High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for H.M.G. in the United Kingdom. *f* Also £315 travelling allowance. *g* Also £450 travelling allowance. *h* Also £180 travelling allowance.

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COLONIAL GOVERNORS, &c.

Colony etc.	Office.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Emoluments.			Notes.
						Salary.	Allowances.	Total.	
ADEN	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Lieut.-Col. Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.	23 Mar., 1937	1 April, 1937	Aden	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 10,000 (duty)	Rs. 40,000	Previously Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief.
BAHAMAS ...	,, ,,	The Hon. Sir Charles Cecil Farquharson Dundas, Esq., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	9 July, 1937	27 Nov., 1937	Nassau ...	(1) £3,000	(1) £300 (duty)	£3,300	(1) From Bahamas Crown Funds.
BARBADOS ...	,, ,,	Eubule John Waddington, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.	11 Feb., 1938	6 Aug., 1938	Bridgetown ...	£2,500	£500(duty)	£3,000	
BERMUDA ...	,, ,,	Gen. Sir Reginald John Thoroton Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	7 Mar. 1936	21 May, 1936	Hamilton ...	£3,000	£1,000 (entertainment), £200 (duty), (1) £400(table)	£4,600	(1) From Army funds.
BRITISH GUIANA	,,	Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G.	24 Sept., 1937	19 Nov., 1937	Georgetown ...	£3,500	£1,000 (contingencies), £500 (duty)	£5,000	
BRITISH HONDURAS	,, ,,	Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns, K.C.M.G.	7 Sept., 1934	2 Nov., 1934	Belize ...	$8,720	$1,000 (duty)	$9,720	Also receives £300 from Baron Bliss Trust.
CEYLON	,, ,,	Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	24 June, 1937	16 Oct., 1937	Colombo ...	£6,000	£2,000 (entertainment)	£8,000	
CYPRUS	,, ,,	Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	8 Nov., 1933	21 Dec., 1933	Nicosia ...	£3,000	(1) £600	£3,600	(1) *i.e.* £600, out of the Governor's total emoluments of £3,600, is drawn by officer actually administering the Government.
FALKLAND ISLANDS	,, ,,	Sir Herbert Henniker Heaton, K.C.M.G.	29 Dec., 1934	10 Feb., 1935	Port Stanley...	£1,500	£350 (duty)	£1,850	
FIJI	,, ,,	Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.	12 July, 1938	16 Sept., 1938	Suva	£2,500	£750 (duty)	£3,250	See also under Western Pacific.
GAMBIA	,, ,,	Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	20 June, 1936	22 Oct., 1936	Bathurst	£2,500	£750 (duty)	£3,250	
GIBRALTAR ...	,, ,,	General Sir William Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	12 Aug., 1938	9 Nov., 1938	Gibraltar ...	£5,500	£500 (entertainment), (1) £500 (table)	£6,500	(1) From Army funds.
GOLD COAST ...	,,	Sir Arnold Wienholt Hodson, K.C.M.G.	17 Aug., 1934	24 Oct., 1934	Accra... ...	£4,500	£1,500 (duty)	£6,000	
HONG KONG ...	,, ,,	Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote, K.C.M.G.	24 June, 1937	28 Oct., 1937	Victoria ...	£4,800	£2,200 (entertainment)	£7,000	
JAMAICA	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief	Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.	23 June, 1938	19 Aug., 1938	Kingston ...	£5,000	£500 (duty)	£5,500	
KENYA	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Air Chief Marshal Sir Henry Robert Moore Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,	29 Jan., 1937	6 April, 1937	Nairobi ...	£5,000	£2,500 (duty)	£7,500	Also receives an allowance of £1,000 as High Commissioner for Transport

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LEEWARD ISLANDS	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir Gordon James Lethem, K.C.M.G.	10 Dec., 1935	24 Jan., 1936	St. John's, Antigua	£2,200	£550 (duty)	£2,750	
MALAY STATES ...	*See under Straits Settlements.*								
MALTA	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	General Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	3 Mar., 1936	6 April, 1936	Valletta ...	(1) £5,000	(2) £600 (table)	£5,600	(1) £3,000 from Colonial funds and £2,000 from Imperial (Army) funds. (2) from Army funds.
MAURITIUS ...	,, ,,	Captain the Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	24 Aug., 1937	23 Oct., 1937	Port Louis ...	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 10,000 (duty)	Rs. 60,000	
NIGERIA	,, ,,	Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.	30 July, 1935	1 Nov., 1935	Lagos... ...	£6,500	£1,750 (duty)	£8,250	
NORTHERN RHODESIA	,, ,,	Sir John Alexander Maybin, Esq., K.C.M.G.	20 April, 1938	1 Sept., 1938	Lusaka ...	£3,000	£1,000 (duty)	£4,000	
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	,, ,,				Zomba ...	£2,500	£500 (duty)	£3,000	
PALESTINE ...	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	2 Feb., 1938	3 Mar., 1938	Jerusalem ...	£4,500	£1,500 (duty)	£6,000	Is also High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.
SAINT HELENA ...	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Henry Guy Pilling, Esq., C.M.G....	10 Jan., 1938	16 Mar., 1938	Plantation House	£1,200	£300 (duty)	£1,500	
SEYCHELLES ...	,, ,,	Sir Arthur Francis Grimble, K.C.M.G.	3 Mar., 1936	19 May, 1936	Port Victoria	Rs. 16,125	Rs. 3,225 (entertainment)	Rs. 19,350	
SIERRA LEONE ...	,, ,,	Sir Douglas James Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	24 June, 1937	13 Nov., 1937	Freetown ...	£3,000	£1,000 (duty)	£4,000	
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE	,, ,,				Sheikh ...	£1,600	£200 (duty)	£1,800	Previously Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	,, ,,	Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.	7 Sept., 1934	9 Nov., 1934	Singapore ...	£5,500	£1,500 (duty) £1,000 (entertainment)	£8,000	Is also High Commissioner for the Malay States and British Agent for North Borneo and Sarawak.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	,, ,,	Sir Mark Aitchison Young, K.C.M.G.	11 Feb., 1938	8 July, 1938	Dar-es-Salaam	£4,500	£1,500 (duty)	£6,000	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	,, ,,	Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	21 Mar., 1938	19 June, 1938	Port of Spain	$16,800	$7,200 (duty), $960 (in lieu of exemptions from customs duties).	$24,960	
UGANDA PROTECTORATE	,, ,,	Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.	30 July, 1935	17 Oct., 1935	Entebbe ...	£3,500	£1,500 (duty)	£5,000	
WESTERN PACIFIC	High Commissioner...	Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.	12 July, 1938	16 Sept., 1938	Suva	£1,100	£300(duty), £150 (as Consul-General)	£1,550	Is also Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji.
WINDWARD ISLANDS	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir Henry Bradshaw Popham, Esq., K.C.M.G., M.B.E.	12 Mar., 1937	4 May, 1937	St. George's, Grenada	£2,100	£400 (duty)	£2,500	
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE	British Resident ...	John Hathorn Hall, Esq., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	10 June, 1937	5 Oct., 1937	Zanzibar ...	£2,000	£1,000 (duty)	£3,000	

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IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Imperial Conference was constituted under the terms of the first resolution of the Colonial Conference of 1907, which ran as follows:—

"That it will be to the advantage of the Empire if a Conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between His Majesty's Government and His Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be *ex-officio* President, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions *ex-officio* members, of the Conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an *ex-officio* member of the Conference and will take the chair in the absence of the President. He will arrange for such Imperial Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Dominions.

Such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint will also be members of the Conference—it being understood that, except by special permission of the Conference, each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government, and that each Government will have only one vote.

That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed during the periods between the Conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretarial staff, charged, under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.

That upon matters of importance requiring consultation between two or more Governments which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next Conference, or involving subjects of a minor character or such as call for detailed consideration, subsidiary Conferences should be held between representatives of the Governments concerned specially chosen for the purpose."

The following further resolution was passed at the Imperial War Conference, 1917:—

"That the Imperial War Conference desires to place on record its view that the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 20th April, 1907, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly."

This resolution was duly communicated to the Governments of the self-governing Dominions, all of which agreed to the proposal.

The Irish Free State, which was constituted as a self-governing Dominion in 1922, was first represented at the Imperial Conference of 1923.

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Prior to the Conference of 1907 there were four Colonial Conferences (three in London and one in Ottawa). A brief account of these five Conferences follows :—

Conference of 1887. (*See* C. 5091.)

Invitations to the Conference of 1887 were addressed to the Governors of all the Colonies in view of the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. All the then self-governing Colonies sent delegates, as well as Natal and Western Australia, and representative gentlemen from some of the larger Crown Colonies attended meetings at which matters of interest to these dependencies were discussed. The proceedings were opened on the 4th of April with an address from the President, Sir Henry Holland, afterwards Viscount Knutsford, in which he reviewed the progress of the Empire during Her Majesty's reign and indicated the object for which the Conference had been summoned. The most prominent question discussed was the organisation of Colonial Defence, and an agreement was arrived at for the increase of the Australasian Squadron. Five fast cruisers and two torpedo gunboats were to be added to the squadron, the Colonies paying, for maintenance and depreciation of these vessels, 126,000*l.* per annum for ten years. All the Colonial Legislatures passed the necessary legislation for giving effect to this arrangement, and vessels for service on the Australasian Station reached Australia in September, 1891. The defence of the stations of King George's Sound and Thursday Island were also fully discussed, but no final decision was arrived at. It was also agreed that an Imperial Officer should be selected to inspect the Colonial forces and military defences. Among the other questions which came before the Conference were the provision for the Government of British New Guinea, and it was agreed that Queensland, acting with New South Wales and Victoria, should contribute 15,000*l.* a year for ten years for this purpose, the Imperial Government undertaking to provide a suitable steamer and maintain it for three years at an estimated cost of 29,000*l.* Queensland passed the necessary legislation in 1887, and the proclamation of sovereignty over the territory took place on the 4th September, 1887.

A full interchange of views on the relations of the Australasian Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific took place between Her Majesty's Government and the Colonial delegates, and the Conference unanimously approved the position taken up with regard to Samoa, and also the proposal for a joint Anglo-French Naval Commission for the preservation of the neutrality of the New Hebrides.

Among other questions discussed were the Australian and Pacific Mail services, telegraphic communication with Australia, the proposal for an Imperial Penny Post, the adoption of similar legislation with regard to merchandise marks and patents, and the enforcement of Colonial judgments and Orders in Bankruptcy.

In pursuance of the arrangement as to the inspection of the local forces of Australasia referred to above, Major-Gen. Sir Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., visited all the principal Colonies during 1890, and inspected their forces and defences. One result of his report was that it showed the importance of a closer union of the Australasian Colonies, and at the instance of Sir H. Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, an Inter-colonial Conference was held in Melbourne during 1890, to consider the question of Federation. The result of its proceedings and also of the proceedings of the Federation Convention which followed will be found in the account of Australia. A Conference of Australasian Prime Ministers was held at Hobart in 1895 to discuss the question, and measures were passed by all the Colonies except Queensland for the election of delegates (ten from each Colony) to draft a Constitution Act. The delegates were elected in February, 1897, and prepared the basis of a constitution. The later developments are described under the heading "Australia."

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During 1894 a Colonial Conference was held at Ottawa, on the invitation of the Dominion Government, to consider the question of trade and communications between the Colonies, and between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Delegates attended from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand and from the Cape Colony, and resolutions were passed urging the removal of legislative or treaty obstacles to preferential tariff treatment within the Empire, the establishment of a mail service between Great Britain and Australasia, *via* Canada, and the connection of Canada and Australasia by a cable under British control. A Committee of representatives of the Imperial and Colonial Governments was appointed in 1896 to consider the question of this cable, and eventually the execution of the project was decided on and a Board constituted to manage the undertaking. The work of laying was commenced in 1902.

Conference of 1894. (*See* C. 7553.)

The distinguishing event of the year 1897 was the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. Early in the year invitations were addressed to the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing Colonies to attend the celebration in London as guests of the Queen. The Prime Ministers, eleven in number, accepted and attended. Advantage was taken of their presence to hold a conference between them and the Secretary of State for the discussion of various questions of common interest. The proceedings were private, but a summary was presented to Parliament (C. 8596, July, 1897), in which were published the opening address by Mr. Chamberlain, setting forth the subjects of discussion, a short statement by Mr. Goschen on the question of naval defence, with special reference to the Australian naval agreement, and the resolutions arrived at by the Conference. It was generally agreed that the meeting had been most conducive to the interests of the Empire, and that it would be well to hold similar meetings in the future when occasion offered. As a result of a resolution passed at the Conference the existing commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium were denounced on the 30th of July, in order that the fiscal relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies might be completely independent of fiscal relations with foreign countries. This question had been brought prominently to the front by a Tariff Act passed in Canada, giving preferential treatment to the Mother Country, and the resolution was passed unanimously by the Conference largely in consequence of the urgent request of the Dominion Government. The matter of Imperial defence received much attention, and an offer was made by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, on behalf of Cape Colony, to present a first-class battleship as a contribution to the British navy—for which a contribution in money was afterwards substituted.

Conference of 1897. (*See* C. 8596.)

Advantage was taken of the presence in London of the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies in connection with the Coronation of King Edward VII, in 1902, to discuss with them various important questions of general interest, especially the political and commercial relations of the Empire and its naval and military defence. In the result a very considerable improvement was arranged, subject to the approval of the Parliaments concerned, in the terms of the Australasian Naval Agreement, by which the effectiveness of the squadron to which it related, as part of the naval force of the Empire, was to be greatly increased, and the amount of the Colonial contribution towards the maintenance of the squadron raised from 126,000*l.* a year to 240,000*l.* The Premiers of Cape Colony and Natal intimated their desire to increase their unconditional contributions to the Navy from 30,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* and 35,000*l.* respectively. Newfoundland agreed to contribute 3,000*l.* a year towards the expense of a branch of the Royal Navy Reserve established in the Colony, on the condition that the number should be raised to 600 men. Various resolutions were passed respecting commercial relations.

Conference of 1902. (*See* Cd. 1299.)

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The last Colonial Conference (thereafter to be designated the Imperial Conference) was held in 1907, in which the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing Colonies took part, including the Transvaal, where the first elections under responsible government had just taken place. At the opening meeting, on April 15th, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman welcomed the Colonial representatives on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The primary subject for consideration was that of the future Constitution of the Conference, raised by Mr. Lyttelton's despatch of 20th April, 1905, proposing the establishment of an Imperial Council. The resolution adopted (which is quoted above) provided for the meeting of an Imperial Conference every four years between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the Seas, with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom as *ex-officio* President, the Secretary of State for the Colonies taking the chair in his absence; and also provided that a permanent secretarial staff should attend to the business of the Conference during the period between its meetings. In the course of discussion Lord Elgin undertook so to alter the organisation of the Colonial Office that there should be a separate division dealing with the self-governing Dominions. The manner in which this undertaking was carried out by him is explained in his despatch of 21st Sept., 1907 (Cd. 3795).

Conference of 1907.
(*See* Cd. 3523.)

The Conference affirmed the need of developing a General Staff, selected from the forces of the Empire as a whole, to study military science in all its branches. With regard to naval defence, Australia indicated a desire to make provision for a local force, diverting to its service the subsidy paid to the Admiralty under the Naval Agreement.

The members of the Conference, with exception of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, re-affirmed the resolutions of the Conference of 1902 on the subject of Preferential Trade within the Empire, His Majesty's Government being unable to admit that it was necessary or expedient to alter the fiscal system of the United Kingdom.

Among other subjects brought before the Conference were the improvement of mail communication with Australia, *viâ* Canada, the promotion of emigration to British Colonies, the adoption of uniform conditions of naturalisation throughout the Empire, uniformity in Company law, in trade statistics and in trade marks and patents, and the codification of the rules governing appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In consequence of the Parliamentary discussions concerning the naval position which took place in March, 1909, the offers of "Dreadnoughts" from New Zealand and Australia, and the Resolution passed by the Canadian House of Commons on the 29th March, His Majesty's Government decided to convene a special conference to discuss Naval and Military Defence, under the terms of Resolution I. of the Conference of 1907. The Conference, at which all the then self-governing Dominions were represented, met for the first time on the 28th July, 1909, and for the last on the 19th August. The main results of the Conference were as follows:—

Defence Conference, 1909.
(*See* Cd. 4948.)

(1.) The offers of New Zealand and of Australia to contribute a battleship each were accepted, with the substitution of cruisers of the new "Indomitable" type for battleships. The two ships were to be kept one on the China and the other on the Australian Station.

(2.) Australia was to provide and maintain, with some temporary assistance from Imperial funds, an Australian unit of a general Pacific Fleet. The unit was to consist of a cruiser of the "Indomitable" type, three second-class cruisers of the "Bristol" type, six destroyers of the "River" class, and three submarines of "C" class.

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(3.) Canada was to make a start with cruisers of the "Bristol" class and destroyers of an improved "River" class.

(4.) New Zealand was to continue her policy of a money contribution to be spent on the China unit of the Pacific Fleet. The cruiser of the "Indomitable" type given by New Zealand was to be the flagship of this unit.

(5.) In regard to military defence, a plan was drawn up in outline for so organizing the forces of the Crown, wherever they might be, that they might be capable of being rapidly combined into one homogeneous Imperial army.

The South African delegates were not, of course, in a position to submit or approve any definite proposals as the Union of South Africa was then in process of establishment.

In accordance with the agreement arrived at at the Defence Conference, the Commonwealth of Australia placed orders through the Admiralty for the Second Class Cruisers required; Canada purchased the "Rainbow" and "Niobe"; orders were placed for the cruiser to be given by New Zealand, and in Canada and Australia Naval Defence Acts were passed, under which the Naval Defence Forces are governed by principles similar to those in force in the Imperial Navy.

Copyright Conference, 1910.
(*See* Cd. 5272.)

In 1910 a Subsidiary Imperial Conference was convened to consider the subject of Imperial copyright. The Conference was held in May and June, and discussed fully the questions of the maintenance of the unity of copyright legislation throughout the Empire, and the desirability of the Empire accepting the Revised Copyright Convention of Berlin (1908). The Governments of all the Dominions were represented, and resolutions were passed in favour of the adoption of a uniform copyright law for the Empire, and in favour of the acceptance of the Revised Copyright Convention, subject to certain reservations. In accordance with the resolutions of the Conference an Imperial Copyright Act was passed in 1911. Legislation adopting its provisions was passed by the Commonwealth of Australia and Newfoundland in 1912, and by the Union of South Africa in 1916, and an Act, based on the Imperial Act, was passed in New Zealand in 1913. Legislation on the subject of copyright was also passed in Canada in 1921 and 1923, and came into effect on 1st January 1924.

Action on Resolutions of 1907 Conference.

Steps were taken in accordance with the fifth resolution of the Conference of 1907 to pass new Orders in Council respecting appeals from the Supreme Courts of New Zealand, the six Australian States, the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, while Orders in Council respecting procedure were passed in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Union of South Africa. In accordance with the wishes of the Conference, steps were taken for the appointment of Trade Commissioners in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and a paid correspondent of the Board of Trade was appointed in Newfoundland. These officers perform with regard to matters of trade much the same functions as are performed by His Majesty's consuls in foreign countries.

Steps were taken to secure greater uniformity in the laws of the Dominions with regard to trade marks and patents. Moreover, the trade statistics of the Dominions were modified with a view to showing more clearly the trade with the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries.

Uniformity in company law was, in part, effected by legislation in the Transvaal in 1909, in Victoria in 1910, and in British Columbia. Moreover, the legislation of the Parliament at Westminster was consolidated in 1908.

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Correspondence relating to Conference Work from May, 1907 to July, 1910, was published in Cd. 5273.

Imperial Conference, 1911.
(*See* Cd. 5745.)

In accordance with the Resolution of the Conference of 1907, the first Conference which was officially styled "Imperial" was held in May and June, 1911. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom presided, the chair being taken in his absence by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, on one occasion, by the Prime Minister of Canada. The Prime Ministers of all the Dominions were present, besides two other Ministers from Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa, one other Minister from New Zealand and one from Newfoundland. The question of the constitution of the Conference and the reconstruction of the Colonial Office was considered at length, but a majority of the representatives were of opinion that no fundamental change was necessary.

The Conference also considered the question how far the Dominion Governments could be consulted with regard to Treaties, with special reference to the fact that the Declaration of London of 1908 was not submitted to the Dominions for approval before it was concluded. The representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom proposed, and the representatives of the Dominions agreed, that in future the Dominions should be afforded an opportunity of consultation when the instructions to be given to British delegates at meetings at the Hague Conference were being framed, that Conventions affecting the Dominions provisionally assented to at that Conference should be circulated to the Dominion Governments before they were officially signed, and that a similar procedure, where time and opportunity and subject matter permitted, should, as far as possible, be used when preparing instructions for the negotiation of other international agreements affecting the Dominions. It was also agreed that, with a view to relieving the Dominions of obligations under "most favoured nation" clauses in Treaties concluded years ago and binding on the Dominions, His Majesty's Government should open negotiations with several foreign Governments having such Treaties with a view to securing liberty of any Dominion to withdraw from the operation of the Treaty without impairing the Treaty as respecting the rest of the Empire.

The question of an Imperial Court of Appeal was discussed at length, and it was proposed, and accepted that two Lords of Appeal should be added to the number of four already existing so that their services might be available both for service in the House of Lords and for service on the Judicial Committee.

The question of emigration to the Dominions also came up. The President of the Local Government Board showed that the numbers then emigrating were fully as large as could safely be spared by the United Kingdom. It was agreed that the present policy of encouraging British emigrants to proceed to British Dominions rather than to foreign countries should be continued and that full co-operation should be accorded to any Dominion desiring immigrants.

The discussion of the question of Naturalisation resulted in an Agreement on the main principles on which Naturalisation in one of the Dominions should be recognised in other parts of the Empire.

The question of improved Cable communications was considered and the Postmaster General of the United Kingdom was able to announce the prospect of important reductions from January 1st, 1912, in rates for deferred messages and in Press Cables. It was also agreed that a chain of Wireless Telegraph Stations should be constructed from the United Kingdom, *via* Cyprus, Aden, Bombay and Singapore, to some point in Australia from which there would be communication over the land

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lines to other parts of Australia, and from Australia both by cable and by wireless telegraphy to New Zealand. It was also agreed that the Pacific Cable Board should be authorised to lay a cable between Australia and New Zealand. The Governments of Canada and Australia undertook to consider favourably the extension of the Imperial Postal Order system and a resolution in favour of the lowering of the postal rates generally was agreed to.

In order to render possible further co-operation in commercial relations it was agreed that a Royal Commission should be appointed representing the Home and Dominion Governments with a view to investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the Empire represented at the Conference, the development attained and attainable, the facilities for production, manufacture and distribution, the trade of each part with the others and with the outside world, the food and raw material requirements of each and the sources thereof available, the extent, if any, to which the trade between each of the different parts had been affected by existing legislation in each, either beneficially or otherwise, and the methods by which, consistently with the existing fiscal policy of each part, the trade of each part with the others might be improved and extended.

It was agreed that all practical steps should be taken to secure uniformity of treatment of British shipping, to prevent unfair competition with British ships by foreign subsidized ships, to secure to British ships equal trading advantages with foreign ships, to promote the employment of British seamen on British ships, and to raise the status and improve the conditions of seamen employed on such ships. Proposals were made by the Dominion of New Zealand with the support of the Dominion of Canada for the grant of wider legislative powers in respect of shipping to the Oversea Dominions, but the Resolution was not accepted by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa and Newfoundland.

In connection with the question of Merchant Shipping a discussion took place as to the treatment of British Indians in the Self-Governing Dominions. The Secretary of State for India (Lord Crewe) made a statement in which he pointed out that, while it was the undoubted right of the Self-Governing Dominions to determine in what manner their communities should be composed, and therefore to restrict in such way as they thought fit Indian immigration, it was important that this should be done in a way compatible with the comity due to the Indian people, and that in all cases in which Indians were permitted to enter the Dominions or were domiciled therein due respect should be paid to their rights.

The principles laid down by Lord Crewe were accepted by the representatives of the Dominion Governments.

It was agreed to consider how far it was possible to make arrangements with a view to the enforcement in one part of the Empire of Judgments and Orders of the Courts of Justice in another part. Resolutions were also passed in favour of uniformity in the law of copyright, patents, trade-marks, companies and workmen's compensation. The questions of provision for deserted wives and children, the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, and the Suez Canal Dues were discussed, and it was agreed that concerted action should be taken by all the Governments of the Empire to promote better trade and postal communications between the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, and in particular to discourage shipping conferences or combines in so far as the operations of such conferences were prejudicial to trade.

Before separating the Conference agreed that it was desirable that between Conferences there should be interchange of visits between Ministers of the United Kingdom

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and Ministers of the Dominions and that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should take into consideration the possibility of holding a meeting of the Conference, or a subsidiary Conference, in one of the Oversea Dominions.

Action on Resolutions of 1911 Conference.

After the termination of the Conference of 1911, agreements were made with the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France, Costa Rica, and Colombia, authorising His Majesty's Government to terminate on twelve months notice the application of the Commercial Treaties with those Powers with regard to all or any of the self-governing Dominions. Similar power was obtained in the case of the Commercial Treaty with Switzerland. An Act was passed by the Parliament at Westminster to add two Lords of Appeal, available for service in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee, and to increase to seven the number of Judges of the Courts of the Oversea Dominions who may be members of the Judicial Committee. The Bill on Naturalization, which it was proposed to introduce into the Imperial Parliament, was re-drafted in accordance with the views of the Imperial Conference, and passed into law under the title of the "British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914." Legislation has been also passed in Canada and Newfoundland with effect from 1915, in Australia with effect from 1921, in South Africa with effect from 1926, and in New Zealand in 1928. Legislation was passed providing for the laying of the cable by the Pacific Cable Board between Australia and New Zealand, and the work was successfully carried out. Reductions were made in cable rates between the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions (including the establishment of week-end telegrams in addition to deferred rates).

A Royal Commission, under the Chairmanship of Lord D'Abernon, and including representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, was appointed to investigate and report upon the natural resources and trade of the Empire.

The Commissioners took evidence in London on several occasions, and also visited New Zealand, Australia, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and Central and Western Canada. They submitted, in all, 15 volumes of minutes of evidence, three statistical volumes (dealing respectively with the Food and Raw Material Requirements of the United Kingdom, the Trade Statistics and Trade of the Dominions, and the Chief Harbours of the British Empire and Foreign Countries), five Interim Reports, and a Final Report [Cd. 8462]. The enquiry was delayed by the outbreak of war and was only completed in the early part of 1917. The Reports deal mainly with the following subjects :—Conservation and development of Natural Resources, Scientific Research, Migration, Oversea Communications (including Harbour Development and Telegraph and Wireless Services), Unification of Legislation, and the creation of an Imperial Development Board.

Defence.

Contemporaneously with the meetings of the Imperial Conference in 1911, conferences took place between the Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia. The result of these conferences was laid before, and approved by, the Imperial Conference. An agreement was made as to the control of the naval services and forces of the Dominions of Canada and Australia, the limits of the naval stations to be allotted to them, and the mode of procedure to be adopted when vessels of the Dominion navies proceeded beyond the limits of their respective stations, whether to ports of the British Empire or to foreign ports. Military defence was discussed at a Committee of the Imperial Conference on the 14th and 17th of June, and the proceedings of that Committee were laid before, and approved by, the Imperial Conference (Cd. 5746-2). The two battle cruisers of the

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"Indomitable" type, H.M.A.S. "Australia" and H.M.S. "New Zealand," and also two cruisers of the "Bristol" type, H.M.A.S. "Melbourne" and H.M.A.S. "Sydney," constructed as a result of the Conference of 1909, were completed and in commission during the Great War. The "Brisbane" was constructed in the Government Dock, Sydney, and launched on 30th September, 1915

On the 10th December, 1912, the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a despatch to the Governors-General of Australia and the Union of South Africa and to the Governors of New Zealand and Newfoundland, on the subject of the representation of the Dominions on the Committee of Imperial Defence. This despatch communicated the text of resolutions which had been adopted on May 30th, 1911, at a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence and which were to the effect that one or more representatives appointed by the respective governments of the Dominions should be invited to attend meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence when questions of naval and military defence affecting the oversea Dominions were under consideration, and that the proposal that a Defence Committee should be established in each Dominion was accepted in principle. It was stated that, the Canadian Government having changed in the Autumn of 1911, it was necessary to put the proposals before Mr. (afterwards Sir R.) Borden and his colleagues when they visited London in 1912, and that Mr. Borden had provisionally accepted the resolutions and had stated that he saw no difficulty in a Minister of the Dominion Government spending some months of every year in London in order to carry out the intention. Mr. Borden had also expressed the desire that the Canadian and other Dominion Ministers who might be in London as members of the Committee of Imperial Defence should receive in confidence knowledge of the policy and proceedings of the Imperial Government in foreign and other affairs. It had been pointed out to Mr. Borden that the Committee of Imperial Defence was a purely advisory body and could not become a body deciding on policy which must remain the sole prerogative of the Cabinet, subject to the support of the House of Commons. But any Dominion Minister resident in the United Kingdom would at all times have free and full access to the Prime Minister and the Secretaries of State for Foreign and Colonial Affairs for information on all questions of Imperial policy. From Mr. Borden's speech in introducing the Canadian Naval Bill, it appeared that he accepted the proposals, and the same offer was open to all the other self-governing Dominions if they wished to adopt it, but it could be varied in the case of each or any Dominion to suit their wishes or the special circumstances of their case. (This despatch and subsequent correspondence were published in Parliamentary Paper Cd. 7347.)

In June, 1914, the Hon. G. H. Perley (afterwards Sir George Perley), a Minister without portfolio of the Canadian Government, came to reside in London as the representative of that Government, and was from time to time summoned to meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

1914-16.

After the Great War had broken out, it was assumed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that it would not be convenient that the normal Imperial Conference should meet on its due date in May, 1915, and after communications had taken place with the Prime Ministers of the Dominions in the course of December, 1914, it was definitely decided by general agreement to postpone the Conference. In intimating its postponement to the Dominions, the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the same time informed the Prime Ministers that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to consult them most fully, and if possible personally, when the time arrived to discuss possible terms of peace.

Up to the end of 1916 every opportunity was taken of confidential consultation and discussion with the Prime Ministers and other Ministers of the self-governing Dominions on matters connected with the progress of the war. Thus the Prime

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Minister of Canada (Sir R. Borden) in 1915, and the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand (Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey) as well as Sir J. Ward (New Zealand) in 1916, attended meetings of the Cabinet in London during their stay in the United Kingdom, and Mr. Hughes and Sir G. E. Foster (Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce) were two of the delegates of His Majesty's Government at the Paris Economic Conference in June, 1916.

When Mr. Lloyd George assumed office as Prime Minister in December, 1916, he announced, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on December 19th, that it was proposed to summon an Imperial Conference at an early date in order to place the whole position before the Dominions and to take counsel with them as to the best means of securing an early and complete triumph. To this Conference representatives of India as well as of all the then self-governing Dominions were invited. All were able to attend with the exception of representatives of Australia, who were prevented from being present by the approach of a general election.

Imperial War Cabinet, 1917 Session.

It was arranged that the meetings should take two forms. In the first place the oversea representatives were made temporarily members of the War Cabinet, which thus became, for the time being, an Imperial War Cabinet, an event subsequently described by Mr. Lloyd George as a "memorable landmark in the constitutional history of the British Empire." Whilst the Imperial War Cabinet was in session the oversea members had access to all the information which was at the disposal of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and occupied a status of absolute equality with that of the members of the War Cabinet. It had prolonged discussions on all the most vital aspects of Imperial Policy. Its conclusions were necessarily secret, but it was announced that important decisions were reached which would be of the greatest value not only in the prosecution of the war but also when the time came for negotiations for peace.

At the conclusion of its sittings the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom announced that the Imperial War Cabinet was unanimous that the new procedure had been of such service, not only to its members but to the Empire, that it ought not to be allowed to fall into desuetude. Accordingly he proposed, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that meetings of an Imperial Cabinet should be held annually, or at any intermediate time when matters of urgent Imperial concern required to be settled, and that the Imperial Cabinet should consist of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and such of his colleagues as deal specially with Imperial Affairs, of the Prime Ministers of each of the Dominions or some specially accredited alternate possessed of equal authority, and of a representative of the Indian people to be appointed by the Government of India. He hoped that the holding of an annual Imperial Cabinet would become an accepted convention of the British Constitution.

From the time of the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet 1917, full confidential information with regard to the progress of the War was communicated by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to the Prime Ministers of the Dominions. In the following year information with regard to foreign affairs began to be regularly communicated in a similar manner.

Imperial War Conference, 1917.
(*See* Cd. 8566.)

Concurrently with the sittings of the Imperial War Cabinet, there was held an Imperial War Conference presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the special work of which was, to use the terms of an address which it presented to His Majesty the King, "to consider the steps that may be required to ensure that the fruits of victory may not be lost by unpreparedness in times of peace, and so to develop the resources of the Empire that it may not be possible hereafter for an unscrupulous enemy to repeat his outrages upon liberty and civilization." Much of the business of the Conference was necessarily of a highly confidential

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character, but it was found possible to publish, soon after it terminated, the majority of the Resolutions passed, and a part of the discussions.

Reference can only be made here to one or two of the most important of the Resolutions.

One (No. XXI) asserted the principle "that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire."

Another Resolution (No. IX) dealt with the future constitution of the Empire and placed on record the view of the Conference that "any readjustment of constitutional relations, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine."

It was felt, however, that the subject was too intricate and important a one to be dealt with during the war, and the Resolution accordingly laid down that it should be the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

Other of the published Resolutions dealt with the development of the material Resources of the Empire and their utilization for Imperial purposes. Of these one in particular (No. XIII) deserves notice. This advocated the establishment in London of an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau to be specially concerned with the Mineral Resources and metal requirements of the Empire.

Of the Resolutions affecting India one (No. VII) dealt with its status as a partner State in the Empire, and recommended the full representation of India at all future Imperial Conferences, and another (No. XXII) accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions.

Mention may be made also of two Resolutions (Nos. VIII and XII) which have resulted in the establishment of a permanent Imperial War Graves Commission, on which all parts of the Empire are represented. The object of this Commission is to care in perpetuity for the graves of those who have fallen in the common cause of the Empire.

Lastly, a Resolution was passed (No. XV) urging that the system of Double Income Taxation within the Empire should be reviewed as soon as possible after the conclusion of the War.

Imperial War Cabinet 1918 Session.

In the summer of 1918, meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Imperial War Conference were again held. The meetings were on this occasion completely representative for the first time of all parts of the Empire since members from Australia were present as well as Ministers from all the other self-governing Dominions, whilst India was also fully represented.

The Imperial War Cabinet was in session from the beginning of June to the middle of August, 1918. In a communique issued at the termination of the meetings it was announced that every aspect of policy affecting the conduct of the war and the question of peace had been examined.

It was further stated that the meetings had proved of such value that the Imperial War Cabinet had thought it essential that certain modifications should be made in the existing channels of communication so as to make consultations between the different Governments of the Empire as continuous and intimate as possible. It had therefore been

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decided that, for the future, the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, as members of the Imperial War Cabinet, should have the right to communicate on matters of Cabinet importance direct with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom whenever they saw fit to do so. It had also been decided that each Dominion should have the right to nominate a visiting or a resident Minister in London to be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at meetings other than those attended by the Prime Ministers, and that these meetings would be held at regular intervals, arrangements being made also for the representation of India.

The Imperial War Conference in 1918, as in 1917, was held under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Imperial War Conference, 1918.
(*See* Cd. 9177).

As in the previous year, the greater part of its deliberations was of a confidential nature, but it was found possible to publish a certain part of the discussions, and the great majority of the Resolutions passed.

Of these Resolutions, the most important (Nos. III, IV and XXIII) dealt with the future economic policy of the Empire with regard to raw materials. It was agreed that it was necessary to secure for the British Empire and the belligerent Allies the command of certain essential raw materials in order to enable them to repair the effects of the war as soon as possible and to safeguard their industrial requirements. The opinion was expressed that the Governments of the British Empire should make such arrangements amongst themselves as would ensure that essential raw materials produced within the Empire should be available for the purposes described, and should arrange with the Allied countries to utilize for the same purposes essential raw materials produced in those countries.

Other economic matters dealt with by Resolutions of the Conference were the non-ferrous metal industry (No. II), petroleum (No XVIII), dyes (No. X), the creation of an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau (No. XVI), a matter already considered at the 1917 Conference, and post-war supervision of shipping (Nos. XI and XXIV).

As to the latter, the Resolutions passed were to the effect that the Conference accepted in principle the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board to review shipping on the principal routes, to enquire into and report on all matters connected with ocean freights and facilities, and to consider the development and improvement of the sea communications between the different parts of the Empire with particular reference to the size and type of ships and the capacities of harbours.

The question of communications within the Empire other than shipping also engaged the attention of the Conference, and Resolutions were passed dealing with an Imperial News Service (No. IX), Cable Communications (No. XIV), and Inter-Imperial Parcels Delivery (No. XII). Of these the first stated that the Conference was impressed with the importance of securing an adequate News Service, supplied from British sources to be available in all parts of the Empire, and requested His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to formulate a scheme with these objects in view. The second laid it down that it was in the highest interests of the Empire to reduce materially the rates for telegraphic communications between the United Kingdom and the various Oversea Dominions, and laid stress on the desirability of the co-operation of the various Governments in the provision of a State-owned cable across the Atlantic. The third recommended that the existing facilities for Inter-Imperial Parcels Delivery should be enlarged, improved, and co-ordinated, and recommended the preparation of a detailed scheme for this purpose.

The Conference of 1917 had accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions in the matter of immigration. In 1918 a further Resolution

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(No. XXI) was passed elaborating the principle already laid down. Specified conditions were agreed to which should regulate in future the admission of British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, into any other British country for visits for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the sake of education. It was further agreed that Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed on certain specified conditions to bring in their wives and minor children.

Peace Conference at Paris, 1919, and Treaties, &c., arising out of the Peace Settlement.

On the close of hostilities in November, 1918, representatives of all the self-governing Dominions were immediately summoned. They took part, first in the preliminary discussions in London over the Peace negotiations, and secondly in the work of the Peace Conference at Paris.

The Regulations governing the work of the Paris Conference laid down that the British Empire should be represented by five Delegates and that the British Dominions and India should be represented as follows :—Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India (including the Native States); one delegate for New Zealand. It was added that each delegation had the right to avail itself of the Panel system, and that the representatives of the Dominions (including Newfoundland and India) might besides be included in the representation of the British Empire by the Panel system.

Co-ordination between the various British representatives was secured by frequent meetings and discussions in Paris. A special body was formed for the purpose of these discussions and was known as the "British Empire Delegation"; its secretariat was provided from the officials assisting the representatives of the various parts of the Empire.

Several Dominion Ministers were nominated to, and acted for the British Empire on, the allied Commissions which were appointed to consider various aspects of the condition of peace. Thus Sir R. Borden (Canada) was a member of the Commission on Greek Questions, Mr. Hughes (Australia) of the Commission on Reparation, Mr. Massey (New Zealand) of the Commission on the Responsibility for the War, and General Smuts (South Africa) of the League of Nations Commission.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on behalf of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India.

Under it Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India, as well as the "British Empire," became original members of the League of Nations, and were represented at the first and subsequent meetings of the Assembly of the League held at Geneva. The Irish Free State became a member of the League in 1923. At the Assembly of 1925, Senator Dandurand, the senior Canadian Delegate, was elected President of the Assembly. At the Assembly of 1927, Canada was elected to one of the non-permanent seats on the Council of the League, and in 1930 was succeeded by the Irish Free State, which, in its turn, was succeeded in 1933 by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The other important Treaties, Conventions, etc., arising out of the Peace Settlement, which were completed in 1919 and 1920, were also signed by representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union and India.

At the end of 1918, the "Oversea Settlement Committee" was brought into existence in order to advise His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on the new problems in connection with Imperial Migration arising out of the termination of the War. Special delegates were sent by the Committee to Canada, Australia and New Zealand to investigate the openings for women in those Dominions: the policy of free passages from the

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United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire for ex-service men was inaugurated and maintained during the period 1919-1921. The adoption of a joint policy of State-aided settlement within the Empire was discussed between representatives of His Majesty's Government and the Governments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand in January-February, 1921, and their Report was approved at the Conference of Prime Ministers held in the Summer with a reservation on the part of the South African representatives.

In introducing the Budget for 1919–1920, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward proposals for Preference on certain articles (such as tea, cocoa, sugar and tobacco) already subject to duty when imported into the United Kingdom, which were (1) consigned from and (2) grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire. These proposals were accepted by Parliament and incorporated in the Finance Act, 1919, the general rate of preference given being ⅓th of the full rate.

The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau was incorporated by Royal Charter and began its labours.

Action during 1919-21 on Resolutions of Imperial Conference 1911 and Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918.

Arrangements were made in 1919 for a special service of news of general Imperial interest to be sent to Australia and New Zealand, to South, East and West Africa and to the Eastern Colonies, contributions being made by the United Kingdom and by most of the Dominions and Colonies concerned. These arrangements came to an end, however, in 1921.

An Imperial Statistical Conference was held in February, 1920 (Cmd. 648). It was followed by an Imperial Entomological Conference (Cmd. 835), an Imperial Forestry Conference (Cmd. 865) later in the year, and in 1921 by an Imperial Customs Conference (Cmd. 1231).

After consultations as to the composition and functions of the body to review the problems of Inter-Imperial Ocean Communications, an Imperial Shipping Committee was appointed in 1920 under the Chairmanship of Sir H. Mackinder. By the end of 1921 it had issued Reports on Bills of Lading (Cmd. 1205), Deferred Rebates as obtaining in the United Kingdom-Australia Trade (Cmd. 1486), and the functions and constitution of a Permanent Imperial Body for shipping questions (Cmd. 1483)

A Royal Commission set up in 1919 to enquire into the United Kingdom income tax included in its Report (Cmd. 615) recommendations for dealing with double income tax within the Empire (Resolution XV of Imperial War Conference 1917). These recommendations were adopted by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and incorporated in section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920 (*see also* Finance Act, 1921 section 28). Corresponding legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1921 (Act 31 of 1921, section 5). Legislation had been in force in New Zealand since 1916 (Act 5 of 1916, section 92).

Settlement of the questions of (a) provision for deserted wives and children (b) reciprocal enforcement of Judgments, in different parts of the Empire (both of which subjects had been much discussed between the Home and Dominion Governments since the Imperial Conference of 1911) was facilitated by the passing of the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, and by Part II of the Administration of Justice Act, 1920, in the United Kingdom.

A Committee appointed at the end of 1919 to enquire into the high power wireless stations needed by the British Empire on commercial and strategical grounds presented its Report in 1920 (Cmd. 777), and preparations were begun in 1921 to carry the recommendations into effect.

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From June-August, 1921, a Conference of Prime Ministers and representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India was held in London. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (Mr. Lloyd George) presided, and the Prime Ministers of Canada (Mr. Meighen), the Commonwealth of Australia (Mr. Hughes), New Zealand (Mr. Massey) and the Union of South Africa (General Smuts) were present as well as representatives of India. The Prime Minister of Newfoundland (Sir R. Squires) was unable to attend.

Conference of Prime Ministers and Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, 1921. (Cmd. 1474.)

The greater part of the proceedings was highly confidential and comparable rather to the work of the Imperial War Cabinets of 1917 and 1918 than to that of the Imperial War Conferences of those years. The Conference considered in detail the Foreign Policy of the British Empire. Discussion took place in regard to the League of Nations, and general appreciation was expressed of its work, and of its claim to the support of the British Empire. Close consideration was given to the question of British Policy in Egypt. Several meetings were devoted to considering the Naval, Military and Air Defence of the Empire. Specific Resolutions were passed as to Empire Settlement and Migration, the nationality of children born abroad of British parents, Air Communications, the Imperial Wireless Scheme, Shipping, Wireless Telephony and Cable and Wireless Rates for Press Messages.

Agreement was reached as to the apportionment between the various parts of the Empire of the Reparation receipts falling to the British Empire under the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

The question of the position of British Indians in the Empire was further discussed, and a Resolution passed which, while reaffirming the Resolution of the 1918 Conference (*see* p. lxv above), recognised that there was an incongruity between the position of India as a member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some other part of the Empire, and expressed the opinion that, in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth, it was desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised.[1]

It was decided that, having regard to the constitutional developments in the Empire during the last few years, no advantage would be gained by holding the Constitutional Conference contemplated by Resolution IX of the Imperial War Conference, 1917 (*see* p. lxiv above); but stress was laid on the importance of continuous consultation between the Prime Ministers, and on the advantage of their meeting annually, or at such longer intervals as may prove feasible. The principle established in 1918 of direct communication between Prime Ministers, and of the right of the Dominion Prime Ministers to nominate Cabinet Ministers to represent them in consultation with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (*see* p. lxvi above), was reaffirmed.

Washington Conference, 1921. Genoa Conference, 1922.

In the course of the discussions on Foreign Policy at the Prime Ministers' Conference of 1921, much time was devoted to the problems of the Western Pacific and Far East; whilst the discussions were proceeding, the President of the United States of America issued his invitation to a Conference to be held at Washington in the Autumn of 1921, at which these matters would be discussed, as well as the question of limitation of armaments. The British Empire Delegation at this Conference included representatives of Canada (Sir R. Borden), Australia (Senator Pearce), New Zealand (Sir J. Salmond) and India. Several important conventions were concluded at the

[1] NOTE.—The representatives of the Union of South Africa were unable to accept this Resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India expressed the hope that, by negotiation between the Governments of India and of the Union of South Africa, some way could be found to reach a more satisfactory position.

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Conference, including that for the limitation of Naval Armament, the Quadruple Pacific Treaty and the Nine-Power Treaty regarding China (*see* Cmd. 1627). The Dominions were also represented at the International Conference held in Genoa in the spring of 1922, and some sent representatives to the subsequent technical Conference held at the Hague.

Empire Settlement Act, 1922.

In 1922, in pursuance of the Resolution passed at the 1921 Conference, an Act, entitled the Empire Settlement Act, was passed by the Parliament at Westminster empowering His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in association with Dominion Governments or public or private organisations either in the United Kingdom or overseas, to formulate and co-operate in carrying out agreed schemes for affording joint assistance to suitable persons in the United Kingdom to settle in the Oversea Dominions.

Legislation was enacted amending the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (*see* p. lxii), in the direction of giving greater facilities for the retention of British citizenship by children born abroad of British parents.

Action in 1922 on Resolutions of 1921 Conference and of previous Conferences.

A Conference on the subject of an Empire Patent was held in June.

Legislation was passed at the end of the year to facilitate the importation of cattle from Canada into the United Kingdom.

Shortly after Mr. Bonar Law assumed office as Prime Minister in the autumn of 1922, enquiries were made of the Dominions and India as to the possibility of holding an Imperial Economic Conference in 1923 to study the question of co-operation in the development of the resources of the British Empire and the strengthening of economic relations between its constituent parts. It was ultimately decided to hold an Economic Conference and a meeting of the Imperial Conference concurrently. Both Conferences took place in London in October and November, 1923, the Irish Free State being represented for the first time.

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (Mr. Stanley Baldwin) presided at the Imperial Conference, and the Prime Ministers of Canada (Mr. Mackenzie King), the Commonwealth of Australia (Mr. Bruce), New Zealand (Mr. Massey), and the Union of South Africa (General Smuts), the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (Mr. Cosgrave) and the Prime Minister of Newfoundland (Mr. Warren), attended the meetings, as well as other Ministers and representatives of India.

The United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and the Colonies and Protectorates were all represented at the meetings of the Imperial Economic Conference, over which the President of the Board of Trade (Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme) presided.

Imperial Conference, 1923.
(Cmd. 1987 and Cmd. 1988.)

The Imperial Conference gave detailed consideration to the Foreign Policy of the British Empire and reached a common understanding on the main heads of the policy to be pursued, subject to the approval of the Governments and Parliaments. The main conclusions, and extracts from the general statement made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were subsequently published. The question of the Naval, Air and Military Defence of the Empire was also considered and resolutions were passed placing on record the chief conclusions which had been reached Certain points in connection with the negotiation, signature and ratification of Treaties were discussed and a Resolution was adopted. Other matters considered included the Condominium in the New Hebrides, the status of High Commissioners, the publication of correspondence between the several Governments, the contribution of India to the

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expenses of the League of Nations, certain Nationality questions, the question of the validity of marriages between British subjects and foreigners, and the proposed extension of the powers of the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Several meetings were devoted to a further discussion of the position of British Indians in the Empire and to the consideration of a proposal put forward by the representatives of India to the effect that the Dominion Governments concerned, and the British Government for the Colonies and Protectorates, should agree to the appointment of Committees to confer with a Committee appointed by the Indian Government as to the best and quickest means of giving effect to the Resolution of the 1921 Conference (*see* p. lxix). This proposal was generally accepted, except by the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Imperial Economic Conference. 1923. (Cmd. 1990 and Cmd. 2009.)

The Imperial Economic Conference considered in detail the economic relations between the several parts of the Empire and discussed fully all aspects of inter-Imperial trade. The most important Resolutions passed were on the subject of Imperial Preference, Oversea Settlement, Co-operation in financial assistance to Imperial Development, Communications Economic Defence, the future of the Imperial Institute, Immunity of State Enterprises, and the establishment of an Imperial Economic Committee.

A British Empire Forestry Conference was held in Canada in the autumn of 1923, its recommendations which were discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference 1923, are set out in the Record of Proceedings of the latter Conference (Cmd. 2009). An Imperial Mycological Conference was held in July 1924 (*see* Stationery Office Publication Colonial No. 8 of 1924).

Action in 1924 on resolutions of Imperial Economic Conference, 1923.

Before steps had been taken to give effect to the resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference, a new administration was formed in the United Kingdom, as a result of the general election in December, 1923, with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister. Shortly after taking office, the new Government announced that they adhered generally to the resolutions of the Conference, with the exception of those relating to Tariff Preference and to the establishment of an Imperial Economic Committee; later their views on the resolutions of the Conference were set out in a Parliamentary Paper (Cmd. 2115). The principal action taken was as follows. Effect was given to the proposals for co-operation in financial assistance to Imperial development by Section 2 of the Trade Facilities Act, 1924, The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1924, was passed, and similar legislation was carried in the Commonwealth of Australia. Provision was made in Section 31 of the Finance Act, 1924, for the exemption from United Kingdom taxation of shipping registered in such other parts of the Empire as grant reciprocal exemption to shipping registered in the United Kingdom. A Bill for the re-organisation of the Imperial Institute and the incorporation of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau with it was introduced into Parliament and passed through the House of Lords, but lapsed on the dissolution of Parliament in October, 1924. Arrangements were made for the establishment at Oxford of an Imperial Forestry Institute. A Committee on Imperial Wireless Services under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Donald reported (*inter alia*) in favour of the ownership by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of wireless stations in this country for communication with the Dominions (Cmd. 2060); and steps were taken for the completion of the Government high power wireless telegraphy station at Rugby. A contract was also entered into with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for the erection of "beam" stations, to be taken over on satisfactory completion and operated by the Government for communication with Canada. The contract provided for the possible extension of the arrangement to

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cover communication with Australia, South Africa and India. In Canada steps were taken by the Canadian Marconi Company for the erection of the "beam" stations required. In Australia, the agreement with the Amalgamated Wireless Company was modified to provide for the erection of a "beam" station, and in the Union of South Africa arrangements were made with the Marconi Company for the erection of an experimental "beam" station. It was announced during the summer that, on further consideration, His Majesty's Government proposed that a Committee should be set up on the lines of the Imperial Economic Committee recommended by the Conference with one specific reference, namely, to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and of marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the oversea parts of the Empire. By the end of the year general agreement was reached for the establishment of a Committee on these lines. The definite proposals regarding Tariff Preference which were laid before the Conference were brought before parliament in June in the form of resolutions, and, so far as they were put to the vote, rejected by varying majorities. In the latter part of the year, a general election took place, and as a result a new Government was formed with Mr. Baldwin as Prime Minister. The new Government announced that such of the proposals relating to Tariff Preference as involved no increase in existing duties would be placed before Parliament as part of the budget of 1925, and that, as regards the other proposals, the full money equivalent of the advantage which would have been conferred by them on Empire imports, would be made available for expenditure on alternative schemes for improving the marketing of Empire imports of food stuffs: the proposed Imperial Economic Committee would be asked to advise as to the best methods of employing this amount.

Among the most important matters discussed at the Imperial Conference, 1923, under the head of Foreign Policy, was the offer of the United States Government to take part in an international conference or enquiry to investigate the European Reparations problem. This led up to the appointment of the Expert Committees under the Reparation Commission and eventually to the London Reparation Conference of July-August 1924, which considered the steps necessary to give effect to the Reports of those Committees. In connection with the London Conference, arrangements were made for the establishment of a British Empire Delegation, of which the representatives of any Dominions so desiring were members on the panel system; also for the representatives of the Dominions so appointed to be able to be present at meetings of the Conference on days when it was not their turn to sit as members of the British Empire Delegation. Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa availed themselves of this arrangement, which was announced to be a special one for this Conference, and not to be regarded or quoted as a precedent.

Action in 1924 and the early part of 1925 on Resolutions of Imperial Conference, 1923.

A Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir F. Field, consisting of the battle-cruisers Hood and Repulse and a squadron of light cruisers, left Plymouth in November, 1923 and returned in September, 1924. In the course of its cruise the Special Service Squadron visited Sierra Leone, the Union of South Africa, Zanzibar, Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, the Federated Malay States, Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, Western Canada, Jamaica, Eastern Canada and Newfoundland, as well as Honolulu and San Francisco. It was received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

As regards the questions discussed in connection with the status of High Commissioners (namely, the possibility of obtaining some special precedences for High Commissioners on ceremonial occasions and the possibility of extending the privileges granted to them as regards exemption from taxation and similar matters) the action taken was as follows:—

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(1) As regards precedence, the following notification was made in the London Gazette of the 29th July, 1924:

"Amongst the matters discussed at the Imperial Conference, 1923, was the question of precedence of the High Commissioners in London. In accordance with the undertaking then given (see page 17 of (Cmd. 1987)), the matter was examined and suggestions were put forward, with His Majesty's approval, by the late Government for the consideration of the Dominion Prime Ministers and the Government of India. These proposals have proved generally acceptable, and His Majesty has now been pleased to direct that the High Commissioners for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland and India should be given precedence, on ceremonial occasions, according to the following principles:—

"(a) When British or Dominion Ministers, being at the time members of their respective Cabinets, are present, the High Commissioners should take precedence immediately after them; this precedence is subject to the qualification that the High Commissioner should not on any occasion be given a precedence higher than that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

"(b) When no members of the British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners should take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State."

(2) As regards exemption from taxation, rates, etc., it was announced in January, 1925, that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would take the necessary action, including the introduction of legislation where necessary, to put High Commissioners personally in as favourable a position in these matters as Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

Consultation on Foreign Policy, &c. (Cmd. 2301.)

A suggestion was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the summer of 1924 that a preliminary enquiry should be held to consider the system of consultation with the Dominions on matters of Foreign Policy and general Imperial interest. After considerable discussion this was agreed to, in principle, by the Dominion Governments, but difficulties were experienced in arranging a suitable date, and no date had been fixed when the General Election took place in the autumn. The new Government, after considering the matter, intimated to the Dominion Governments its doubts whether there would be any advantage in pursuing the matter further at this stage.

In the autumn of 1924 the Commonwealth Government appointed a Liaison Officer in London for the purpose of studying the foreign situation and supplying the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth with any information necessary to supplement that received through existing channels.

Protocol for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. (Cmd. 2273.)

In view of the terms of the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes drawn up at the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1924, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom took steps in December to ascertain whether the Dominion Prime Ministers could arrange to attend or be represented at a special meeting of the Imperial Conference to consider the issues arising out of the Protocol. It was found, however, that the exigencies of Parliamentary and other business made a representative meeting impossible, and it was accordingly decided to deal with the matter by correspondence. As a result it was announced by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the meeting of the Council of the League in March 1925 that His Majesty's Government and the Governments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and India, were unable to accept the Protocol (see Cmd. 2368). A similar announcement was made later by the Government of the Irish Free State. Correspondence with the Dominions on the subject is printed in Cmd. 2468.

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Provision was made in the Finance Act, 1925 (sections 8 and 9), to give effect to those of the proposals relating to Tariff Preference placed before the Imperial Economic Conference which did not involve any increase of existing duties; and a preferential rebate was also granted in respect of the new duties imposed by that Act (sections 4, 6 and 7) and by the Safeguarding of Industries (Customs Duties) Act, 1925. The Finance Act (section 25), by providing for the liability of Oversea Governments to taxation in respect of trading operations in this country, gave effect to the resolution of the Conference regarding the Immunity of State Enterprises from taxation. The Imperial Economic Committee was set up and in July issued two reports, viz.: a general report (Cmd. 2493) which *inter alia* contained the advice given by the Committee as to the method of employment of the sum to be made available for expenditure on improving the marketing of Empire imports of foodstuffs (*see* p. lxxii), and a report on Meat (Cmd. 2499). The Imperial Institute Act, 1925, was passed to carry out the reorganisation of the Institute, and the incorporation with it of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, and came into operation on the 1st July. The Government high-power wireless telegraphy station at Rugby was completed and opened on the 1st January, 1926. The sites for the "beam" stations to be erected for communication with Canada, Australia, South Africa and India were acquired, and progress was made towards the completion of the stations. A committee, on which the Dominions concerned were represented, was set up to advise the Postmaster-General on matters connected with the operations of services by the "beam" stations, and held regular meetings during the year.

Action in 1925 on Resolutions of Imperial Economic Conference, 1923.

An Imperial Entomological Conference was held in June, 1925 (see Cmd. 2490).

Further Action in 1925 on the Resolutions of the Imperial Conference, 1923.

The Finance Act, 1925 (section 26), gave further relief to High Commissioners, Agents-General and their staffs in respect of exemption from income tax in this country; and administrative action was taken to place the High Commissioners personally in the same position as regards exemption from taxation in this country as foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

Treaty of Locarno, 1925 (Cmd. 2435 and Cmd. 2525).

The Dominion Governments were kept fully informed of the negotiations on the subject of European Security which led up to the Locarno Conference of October, 1925, and the signature in London, on the 1st of December, 1925, of a Treaty of Mutual Guarantee and other connected instruments. Article 9 of the Treaty provided that it should not impose any obligations on any of the Dominions or India unless the Government of such Dominion or of India had signified its acceptance thereof.

Action in 1926 on Resolutions of Imperial Economic Conference, 1923.

In accordance with the announcement made by the Prime Minister in December, 1924 (*see* p. lxxiii), and following upon the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Committee (*see* above) a sum of £500,000 was voted by Parliament in the financial year 1926-7 for expenditure on improving the marketing of imports of Empire products, together with home agricultural produce. The fund was to be administered by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs who would be assisted by a Board, called the Empire Marketing Board. A small secretarial staff was appointed to assist the Board and various schemes under the two main heads of publicity and research were recommended by the Board and approved by the Secretary of State. In August the Irish Free State Government appointed a representative as member of the Imperial Economic Committee. The wireless "beam" stations for communication with Canada were completed and the service was opened.

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Imperial Conference, 1926 (Cmd. 2768 and 2769).

A considerable part of the work of the Imperial Conference, which met in October, 1926, consisted of the discussion of questions affecting Inter-Imperial Relations, which were referred to a Committee of Prime Ministers and Heads of Delegations presided over by Lord Balfour. The Report of the Committee, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference stated certain general principles which appeared to it to govern the relations between the various parts of the Empire and dealt with the application of those principles to a number of practical questions.

Questions affecting Inter Imperial Relations.

As regards general principles, the Report stated that equality of status was the root principle governing Inter-Imperial Relations so far as concerned Great Britain and the Dominions, which it described as "*autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in Status, in no way subordinate one to another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.*" It pointed out, however, that the principle of equality and similarity, appropriate to status, did not universally extend to function.

The application of these principles to particular questions was dealt with by the Committee under the three heads of (*a*) relations between the various parts of the Empire, (*b*) relations with Foreign Countries and (*c*) the system of communication and consultation.

(*a*) The Committee recommended that, in view of the altered state of affairs arising from the establishment of the Irish Free State as a Dominion, legislative action should be taken, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King, to secure that His Majesty's title should in future read "George V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." It defined the position of the Governor General in a Dominion as the representative of the Crown and not the representative or agent of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and expressed the view that the practice whereby the Governor General of the Dominion was the formal official channel of communication between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and His Governments in the Dominions was no longer wholly in accordance with the constitutional position of the Governor General and that the recognised official channel of communication should be, in future, between Government and Government direct. It considered various points connected with the operation of Dominion legislation, with particular reference to the reservation of such legislation for the assent of His Majesty, the power of disallowance of such legislation, the competence of Dominion Parliaments to give their legislation extra-territorial effect and the principles embodied in or underlying the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, and recommended the appointment of a special committee to enquire into these points. It also considered the question of principle involved in certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and recommended that a special Sub-Conference should be held to consider the subject.

(*b*) The Committee examined the working of the Resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1923, on the subject of the negotiation, Signature and Ratification of Treaties (*see* page lxx) and made a number of recommendations as to Treaty procedure with a view to supplementing that Resolution. It considered, in the light of the same Resolution, the question of the representation of the different parts of the Empire at International Conferences and arrived at conclusions as to the most suitable procedure in the various classes of case arising. It examined

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the possibility of applying the principles underlying the Resolution of 1923 to matters arising in the conduct of foreign affairs generally and agreed that the Governments concerned might usefully adopt as a guide in all negotiations falling within their respective spheres the following general principle: "So long as the initiating Government receives no adverse comment and so long as its policy involves no active obligations on the part of the other Governments, it may proceed on the assumption that its policy is generally acceptable. It must, however, before taking any steps which might involve the other Governments in any active obligations, obtain their definite assent." It also considered certain questions which had arisen as to the practice regarding the issue of exequaturs to Consuls in the Dominions.

(c) The Committee reviewed the system of communication and consultation during the intervals between Imperial Conferences, with special reference to the desirability of arranging that closer personal contact should be established between Great Britain and the Dominions, and the Dominions *inter se*, and summed up its conclusions in a Resolution which it submitted for the consideration of the Conference.

Foreign Relations and Defence.

Certain particular aspects of Foreign Relations were referred either to the Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations mentioned above or to special Committees of the Conference. As regards the policy of Locarno (*see* page lxxiv), the results which that policy had already achieved and those which it was hoped to secure were explained and discussed, and the Committee recommended to the Conference the adoption of the following resolution. "The Conference has heard with satisfaction the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with regards to the efforts made to ensure peace in Europe, culminating in the agreements of Locarno; and congratulates His Majesty's Government in Great Britain on its share in this successful contribution towards the promotion of the peace of the world."

Other matters.

Special Sub-Committees of the Conference were set up *inter alia* to deal with questions of Imperial Air Communications, Oversea Settlement, Research, Forestry and General Economic questions especially the encouragement and production of Empire films, Industrial Standardisation, and the future of the Imperial Shipping Committee and Imperial Economic Committee. Resolutions were adopted on all these questions.

The opportunity afforded by the Conference was taken for a discussion between representatives of the partner Governments (the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) of certain outstanding questions connected with the Pacific Cable. It was settled that legislation should be introduced to provide for the future composition of the Board, the amount of its reserve fund and the disposal of annual surpluses. The new cable laid by the Board in duplication of its existing cable across the Pacific was opened for traffic in November.

Action in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 on the Resolutions of the Imperial Conference, 1926.

In order to give effect to the recommendation of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference of 1926 as to the Title of His Majesty the King, the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act, 1927, was passed and a Proclamation thereunder was issued by His Majesty on the 13th May, 1927, making the change recommended by the Committee (page 16 of Cmd. 2768).

In accordance with the wishes of His Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, the procedure of direct communication between Governments, referred to in Section IV (b) of the Committee's Report (page 16 of Cmd. 2768), was adopted in the case of communications between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Governments in those Dominions.

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A statement was made by Sir Austen Chamberlain at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on the 9th March, 1927, at the request of all His Majesty's Governments, that it was the desire of those Governments that the form of Treaties between Heads of States should be adopted in the case of all Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, in accordance with the recommendation of the Imperial Conference (pages 22 and 23 of Cmd. 2768). This form was subsequently adopted generally in the case of both League and non-League Treaties.

In pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1926 as to the further development of the existing system of communication between His Majesty's Governments (page 27 of Cmd. 2768), His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom appointed a representative in Canada, with the title of High Commissioner, who took up his duties in September, 1928. Arrangements were made, at the request of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, for an officer from the Foreign Office in London to be seconded for attachment to the Department of the Prime Minister of New Zealand in an informative and consultative character, particularly in relation to foreign affairs. Arrangements were also initiated whereby the Imperial Secretary in South Africa would act as a supplementary channel of communication between His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in the Union of South Africa.

In November, 1930, a post of High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was established; it was combined with the existing post of High Commissioner for South Africa which had until then been held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

Legislation to give effect to the scheme for the re-organisation of the Pacific Cable Board was passed, and the opportunity was taken to consolidate existing legislation (Pacific Cable Act, 1927).

The Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Act, 1927, was passed to enable effect to be given to a recommendation of the Imperial Conference upon the subject (see page 47 of Cmd. 2768).

An Imperial Education Conference was held in June, 1927, and an Imperial Agricultural Research Conference was held in October, 1927. One of the recommendations of the latter Conference proposed the establishment of certain new Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, to be attached to existing Research Institutions in the United Kingdom, to deal with the interchange of information on special branches of agricultural science. A meeting of representatives of the Governments willing to contribute was held in London, in November, 1928, and drew up for the consideration of the Governments a scheme for the future control, organisation and finance of the proposed new Bureaux. The scheme was accepted and eight new Bureaux were set up in the course of 1929. These Bureaux are controlled by an Executive Council nominated by the various Governments of the Empire.

The wireless "beam" Stations (*see* p. lxxii) for communication with Australia, South Africa and India were completed and the services were opened.

Lord Lovat, the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, left England on the 4th August, 1928, on a visit to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to discuss matters relating to oversea settlement with representatives of the Dominion Governments and of private organisations. Lord

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Lovat left Canada on September 19th and arrived in New Zealand on October 8th. Owing to indisposition he was compelled to cancel his projected visit to Australia and he sailed for England from New Zealand on October 26th.

Defence.

In September, 1927, the New Zealand Parliament, on the motion of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, passed a resolution approving proposals for a contribution of £1,000,000 in instalments towards the expenses of the Singapore Naval Base.

Imperial Defence College.

The first course at the Imperial Defence College, the establishment of which was referred to in Conclusion eight of the Imperial Conference of 1926 on the subject of Defence (page 36 of Cmd. 2768), opened in January, 1927, and was attended by officers from the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and India. In the case of the second course opening in January, 1928, arrangements were made for an officer from the Union of South Africa to attend in addition to officers from the parts of the Empire mentioned above. Since 1929 there have been attendances each year from Canada and each year except 1932 from Australia. An officer from New Zealand attended in 1930, and one has been nominated to attend the course in 1937.

Visits of United Kingdom Ministers to the Dominions.

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (the Right Honourable Stanley Baldwin, M.P.) visited Canada in July-August, 1927. In July, 1927, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (the Right Honourable L. S. Amery, M.P.) left England on a visit to the Dominions, extending until February, 1928, which embraced South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. In October, 1929, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (the Right Honourable J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.), after a visit to the United States, spent some time in Canada, and visited Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. (See also the reference above to Lord Lovat's Tour.)

Conference on Cable and Wireless Communications.

A Conference met in January, 1928, in London, comprising representatives of His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, of the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, the Government of India, and of the Colonies and Protectorates, to discuss certain questions relating to cable and wireless communications. Its report (Cmd. 3163) was submitted in July.

In this Report it is stated that one of the main features of the situation referred to the Conference for examination was the fact that the cable undertakings operating between the various parts of the British Empire would be unable to continue on a paying basis in face of unrestricted competition on the part of the Beam Wireless services. The Conference came to the conclusion that the amalgamation in one undertaking of all the cable and wireless interests conducting communications between the various parts of the Empire provided the best prospects of conserving and improving the communication services of the Empire, without entailing contributions from public funds. Their recommendations may be summarised as follows (1) the formation of a Merger Company, to combine the respective interests of the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company; (2) the formation of a Communications Company to hold all the Communication Assets of the Cable and Marconi Companies; (3) the transfer to this Company of the cables of the Pacific Cable Board, the West Indian Cable and Wireless system worked by the Board, and the Imperial Atlantic Cables; (4) the lease to the Company of the Post Office Beam Services; (5) the establishment of an Imperial Advisory Committee, to include representatives of the Governments participating in

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the Conference, to whom representatives of other parts of the Empire might be added as required. An agreement to carry these recommendations into effect was executed on 29th May, 1929, on behalf of H.M.'s Governments in the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, and of the Government of India, and these Governments have each nominated representatives to sit on the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee.

Economic Mission to Australia.

At the request of H.M. Government in the Commonwealth of Australia a mission comprising Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B., Sir Hugo Hirst, Bart, Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., and Mr. Dougal Malcolm sailed in August for Australia, with the following terms of reference—"To confer with the Commonwealth and State Governments, with the Development and Migration Commission, and with leaders of industry and commerce in Australia, in the development of Australian resources and on any other matters of mutual economic interest to Great Britain and the Commonwealth which may tend to the promotion of trade between the two countries, and the increase of settlement in Australia." The mission concluded their investigations in January, 1929, and before leaving that country issued a report giving a comprehensive review of the position there as it appeared to them.

Diplomatic Representation of the Dominions in Foreign Countries and Foreign Countries in the Dominions.

Following on the appointment in 1924 of a Minister to represent the interests of the Irish Free State at Washington, and the appointment late in 1926 of a Minister to represent the interests of Canada at the same capital (pages 26 and 27 of Cmd. 2768), the U.S. Government took steps for the appointment of Ministers at Ottawa and Dublin, who presented their credentials during the summer of 1927. Appointments of a Canadian Minister at Paris and of a French Minister at Ottawa were made in 1928.

The number of Canadian Ministers in foreign capitals was increased in 1929 by the appointment of a Minister to represent the interests of that Dominion at Tokyo; later in the year a Japanese Minister was appointed at Ottawa. Ministers representing the Union of South Africa were appointed during 1929 at the Hague, Washington and Rome, and Ministers for the Netherlands, the United States and Italy were appointed in the Union in 1929 and 1930. Irish Free State Ministers were appointed in the latter part of 1929 at Paris, Berlin and the Vatican City. Early in 1930 a Papal Nuncio was appointed at Dublin and this appointment was followed later in the year by the appointment of Ministers for France and Germany. In 1932 the functions of the Irish Free State Minister at Paris were extended to cover Belgium also.

Consular Representation of the Dominions in Foreign Countries.

During 1930 appointments were made of a Consul-General for the Union of South Africa in Portuguese East Africa and a Consul-General for the Irish Free State in the United States.

Geneva Naval Conference, 1927. (Cmd. 2964.)

At the Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armament held at Geneva during the summer of 1927, the several parts of the Empire were represented by plenipotentiaries, each holding a full power appointing him representative of His Majesty the King for the particular part of the Empire named in the full power. A statement to this effect, which also mentioned the desire of His Majesty's Governments that any resulting Treaty should be in the form recommended by the Imperial Conference of 1926, was made by the First Lord of the Admiralty at the opening session of the Geneva Conference (pages 5 and 6 of Cmd. 2964).

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Treaty for the Renunciation of War, 1928.

During the negotiations which resulted in the signature, in August, 1928, of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, there was constant communication between His Majesty's Governments, and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India were included amongst those invited by the United States Government to become original signatories to the Treaty. The Treaty was signed on behalf of the several parts of the Empire in the manner contemplated in such cases by the Imperial Conference of 1926.

The instruments of ratification of the Treaty by His Majesty in respect of the several parts of the British Empire were formally deposited at Washington on the 2nd of March, 1929, the instruments in respect of Canada and the Irish Free State by the Ministers representing in the United States the interests of those Dominions, those in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions not then separately represented at Washington by His Majesty's Ambassador.

Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, 1929.

A Conference opened in London in October, 1929, to consider the matters which the Imperial Conference of 1926 (pages 18 and 19 of Cmd. 2768) had recommended should be considered by an Expert Committee and a special Sub-Conference on Merchant Shipping Legislation. Representatives of the United Kingdom and all the Dominions except Newfoundland were present; it was also arranged between the Governments that India should be represented for the discussion of Merchant Shipping and of such other particular subjects arising at the Conference as might be of direct interest to India. The unanimous report of the Conference was communicated to the Governments concerned, and was subsequently published as Cmd. 3479.

Signature of the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

At the time of the Imperial Conference of 1926, a general understanding was reached that none of the Governments represented at the Conference would take any action in the direction of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice without bringing the matter up for further discussion. During 1929, consultations took place between His Majesty's Governments regarding the acceptance of the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, and these consultations were continued in September between the delegates of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. As a result, the Clause was accepted during September on behalf of all parts of the British Empire, signatures being subject to ratification and declarations being made at the time of signature, indicating the conditions attached to acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court (see pages 4 and 5 of Cmd. 3452 for texts). The necessary instruments of ratification had all been deposited by August, 1930.

London Naval Conference, 1930.

A Naval Conference was held in London in January, 1930, between the Powers which had participated in the Washington Naval Conference, 1921-22, arrangements for the representation of the several parts of the Empire being on similar lines to those made in connection with the Geneva Naval Conference, 1927. The Treaty which resulted from the Conference (see Cmd. 3556), was signed on behalf of the several parts of the Empire in the manner recommended by the Imperial Conference of 1926, and the necessary instruments of ratification were deposited by the end of the year, and the Treaty came into force as between the United States of America, the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Japan, on the 31st December, 1930.

The Imperial Conference met in October, 1930, under the Chairmanship of the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald.

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A considerable part of its discussions on questions affecting Inter-Imperial Relations was devoted to consideration of the Report of the Conference of 1929 on the Operation of Dominion Legislation (Cmd. 3479 see p. lxxx). Agreement was reached on the provisions of the legislation which would require to be passed by the United Kingdom Parliament to give legal effect to the recommendations of that Report, and also on the procedure to be adopted preparatory to such legislation. The Conference also considered and adopted recommendations on other matters dealt with in the Report of the Conference of 1929, viz.: Nationality and, under the heading of Defence Questions, Discipline of Armed Forces, and Prize Law and Procedure. On the subject of Merchant Shipping a draft agreement was drawn up to provide for the future regulation of matters of common concern relating to Merchant Shipping, following the recommendations of the Report of the Conference of 1929. Agreement was also reached on provisions for the setting-up of an *ad hoc* arbitral tribunal by agreement between the parties, for the settlement of disputes which might arise between the Members of the British Commonwealth.

Imperial Conference 1930 (Cmd. 3717 and 3718). Questions Affecting Inter-Imperial Relations.

The Conference also placed on record a statement as to the appropriate procedure in regard to the appointment of Governors-General in view of the position of Governors-General as declared by the Imperial Conference of 1926 (see p. lxxv). A further review took place of the system of communication and consultation in relation to foreign affairs, and certain recommendations were made in regard to the Channel of Communication between Dominion Governments and Foreign Governments. The precedence granted in 1924 to the High Commissioners for the Dominions in London (see p. lxxiii) was discussed, and it was intimated by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that they were prepared to recommend to the King that the Dominion High Commissioners should on all ceremonial occasions (other than those when Ministers of the Crown from the respective Dominions were present) rank immediately after Secretaries of State, that is, before all Cabinet Ministers in the United Kingdom, except Secretaries of State and those Ministers who already have higher precedence than Secretaries of State. A notification of His Majesty's directions in this matter appeared in the "*London Gazette*" of the 27th January, 1931.

In the sphere of foreign affairs, apart from the review of certain special questions of foreign policy, the main work of the Conference was the discussion of the means by which the Members of the British Commonwealth could best co-operate in promoting the policy of disarmament and world peace. These matters were referred to a Committee which, in the course of its work, considered three specific aspects of the problem, namely, the question of accession to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, the proposals before the League of Nations to bring the Covenant of the League into harmony with the Pact of Paris, and the text of the draft Disarmament Convention, drawn up, in a provisional form, by the Preparatory Commission for a general Disarmament Conference. The Conference recorded agreed conclusions of a general nature on all these matters.

Foreign Affairs, Arbitration and Disarmament.

Discussions took place on matters of common interest connected with defence between representatives of the respective services in the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

Defence.

It was recommended, as a result of discussion between representatives of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, that the existing policy of the ultimate establishment of a definite naval base at Singapore should be maintained, but that, apart from existing contracts and the completion of the air base, the remaining expenditure required for completion should be deferred for five years.

Singapore Base.

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Economic Questions.

The work of the Conference on the economic side was primarily concerned with the examination of large questions of policy connected with the promotion and development of Inter-Imperial Trade. At an early stage in the Conference the detailed examination of these questions was remitted to a Committee on Economic Co-operation. This Committee made considerable progress in the examination of the proposal for the establishment of a fixed quota for Dominion wheat milled in the United Kingdom, and the Government of the United Kingdom undertook to examine carefully the Report of the Committee on this subject in consultation with the Governments of the wheat-growing Dominions and of India.

The Committee on Economic Co-operation also examined questions concerning the adoption of quotas for commodities other than wheat, import boards, bulk purchase schemes and the organisation of channels of trade; its report on these subjects was referred to the Governments concerned for consideration.

At the conclusion of the Conference, after passing a resolution recording their belief in the importance of the further development of Inter-Imperial markets, the Conference resolved that, as they had not been able, within the time limit of their deliberations, to examine fully the various means by which Inter-Imperial trade might here be maintained and extended, the Economic Section of the Conference should be adjourned to meet at Ottawa within the next twelve months when that examination would be resumed with a view to adopting the means and methods most likely to achieve the common aim.

The Committee on Economic Co-operation also considered the future work of the Imperial Shipping Committee, the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board, and resolutions on these subjects were adopted by the Conference.

The Committee appointed to consider matters relating to civil aviation expressed the hope that the next stage in the development of Empire air communications, viz., the opening in 1931 of a regular air service between England and South Africa, would be followed at an early date by an extension of the regular weekly air service between England and India as far as Australia.

Other Committees which were set up on the economic side of the Conference dealt *inter alia* with questions of Communications (other than transport), Oversea Settlement, Forestry, Research, Mineral Resources, the International Institute of Agriculture, Cotton Growing, Petroleum Production and Refining, Oversea Mechanical Transport, arrangements for a Conference of Statisticians, the use of Cinematograph Films for the Education of Producers, and the Standardisation of the Form of Customs, Invoices and Certificates thereon. Resolutions were adopted by the Conference on all these questions.

A Conference on Standardisation took place at the same time as the Imperial Conference and the Report of this Conference (Cmd. 3716) was considered by the Imperial Conference, which adopted the Resolutions put forward therein.

Action in 1931 on the Resolutions of the Imperial Conference, 1930.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Conference, 1930, resolutions were passed before the end of July 1931 by all the Dominion Parliaments approving the legislation proposed to give effect to the report of the Conference of 1929 on the Operation of Dominion Legislation (Cmd. 3479 *see* p. lxxx). The legislation required was accordingly passed by the United Kingdom Parliament in November and December and received the Royal Assent on the 11th December, 1931 as the Statute of Westminster, 1931 (22 Geo. V. cap. 4).

On the 10th December, 1931, an agreement relating to Merchant Shipping legislation was signed on behalf of the United Kingdom and all the Dominions, in the form approved at the Imperial Conference of 1930 (pages 32 to 37 of Cmd. 3717).

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In May, 1931, it was announced that it had been decided to appoint a High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (*see* page lxxvii as to the establishment of similar posts in Canada and the Union of South Africa) and that, pending the appointment of a High Commissioner, the duties of the post would be performed by the existing migration representative under the designation of United Kingdom Representative.

Diplomatic & Consular Representation of the Dominions in foreign countries.

A post of Irish Free State Minister at Brussels was established during 1931: it was arranged that this post should be held, jointly with his existing post, by the Irish Free State Minister at Paris (*see* page lxxix). In addition to the post of Consul-General for the Irish Free State in the United States (*see* page lxxx) two posts of Irish Free State Consuls were established during 1931 at New York and at Boston respectively.

General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

During 1931 accession to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (Cmd. 3930) was effected on behalf of all the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations except the Union of South Africa. In the case of the United Kingdom and certain other Members, of the Commonwealth, this accession was subject to certain conditions, which are indicated on pages 14 and 15 of Cmd. 3930.

Economic Section of Imperial Conference.

As the result of further communications between the Governments concerned the proposed meeting at Ottawa (*see* page lxxxii) was postponed and arrangements were made, after the change of Government in the United Kingdom in the autumn of 1931, for the Conference to meet at Ottawa in July, 1932.

Air Mail Services.

The first regular air mail left England for Tanganyika Territory on the 28th August, 1931, and in January, 1932, a through service to Cape Town was instituted. A considerable advance was made in 1933 towards the realization of the project for a through British Air Service between England and Australia by the extension of the existing England–India Service by Imperial Airways in July of that year to Calcutta, in October to Rangoon, and in December to Singapore. In 1934 the final stage of the route was completed and a regular through service between England and Australia opened by the departure of the airmail from Croydon on 8th December and from Brisbane on 10th December. The section Singapore—Brisbane is operated by the Qantas Company of Australia which receives a subsidy from the Commonwealth Government. In 1935 second weekly air services between England and South Africa and between England and Singapore were established to supplement the existing services on these routes. In the same year, negotiations with the Union and other African Governments for an accelerated and enlarged service to begin in 1937 and to carry all first class mail by air were also concluded. The service was to be performed by flying boats operating between England and Durban, and to be supplemented by branch services through Kenya and Tanganyika to Northern Rhodesia, between Lusaka and Germiston, and between Beira, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The service commenced in June, 1937. Carriage by air of all first class mail was extended to the route to India and Singapore in February, 1938, and to Australia in July, 1938. A conference was held in Ottawa in November and December, 1935, between representatives of the United Kingdom, Canadian and Irish Free State Governments to discuss arrangements

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for experimental trans-Atlantic flights to be followed eventually by regular mail and passenger services across the Atlantic. A complete understanding was reached at this conference as to the basis upon which such services should be operated, and, after its conclusion, representatives of the three Governments concerned proceeded to Washington to discuss methods of co-operation over the trans-Atlantic routes with the United States Government.

Participation of Southern Rhodesia in Imperial Conference arrangements.

At the Imperial Conference of 1930, arrangements for the representation of the interests of Southern Rhodesia had been made whereby a Minister from the Colony and the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London advised the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on matters affecting Southern Rhodesia. Special arrangements were also agreed to by that Conference for the representation of Southern Rhodesia on Committees dealing with subjects, especially economic subjects, affecting Southern Rhodesia. Prior to the adjourned meeting of the Economic Section in 1932, consultation took place between the various Governments of the Commonwealth as a result of which it was agreed that the Government of Southern Rhodesia should send representatives to Ottawa who would attend the Conference as observers, with liberty, by permission of the Conference, to speak at its full meetings, and with a right to participate in the work of its Committees. Southern Rhodesia was represented at the Ottawa Conference on this basis by the Premier (Mr. H. U. Moffat) and the Treasurer (Mr. P. D. L. Fynn).

Imperial Economic Conference, 1932. (Cmd. 4174 and 4175.)

The adjourned Economic Section of the Imperial Conference, 1930, met at Ottawa on the 21st July, 1932, under the Chairmanship of the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, and was formally opened by the Governor-General (The Earl of Bessborough) who delivered a message from His Majesty the King. The Conference was known as the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932. The Conference established five committees who, assisted in their work by the formation of a number of sub-committees, submitted reports and resolutions which were adopted by the Conference. The subjects considered by the Committees were respectively :—

(1.) *Promotion of trade within the Commonwealth.*—Resolutions were adopted with regard to the percentage of Empire content necessary to qualify for preference, and with regard to export bounties and anti-dumping duties. In taking note of the trade agreements concluded at the Conference between the Governments of the Commonwealth, the Conference adopted a resolution recording its conviction :—

"That by the lowering or removal of barriers among themselves provided for in these Agreements, the flow of trade between the various countries of the Empire will be facilitated, and that by the consequent increase of purchasing power of their peoples, the trade of the world will also be stimulated and increased ;

Further, that this Conference regards the conclusion of these Agreements as a step forward, which should in the future lead to further progress in the same direction, and which will utilize protective duties to ensure that the resources and industries of the Empire are developed on sound economic lines."

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(2.) *Customs Administration.*—Resolutions were adopted emphasising the desirability of avoiding uncertainty, friction and delay in connexion with the importation of goods.

(3.) *Commercial relations with foreign countries.*—A statement was adopted to the effect that it was the policy of the Governments of the Commonwealth not to allow treaty obligations entered into with foreign countries to interfere with mutual preferences accorded between Governments of the Commonwealth. A statement was also adopted on the subject of most-favoured-nation rights in relation to regional agreements between foreign countries.

(4.) *Monetary and financial questions.*—Resolutions were adopted regarding the measures tending to produce a rise in the level of wholesale prices and regarding the restoration of a satisfactory international money standard.

(5.) *Methods of economic co-operation.*—A recommendation was adopted, subject to certain reservations by the representatives of the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, providing for the appointment of a Committee composed of representatives of the Governments participating in the Conference, to consider the means of facilitating economic consultation and co-operation. The terms of reference included a survey of the functions and financial bases of various organisations already in existence which were enumerated in a special report. Resolutions were adopted also on industrial standardisation, grading of agricultural products, industrial co-operation, and films and radio.

The trade agreements referred to under the work of the Committee on the promotion of trade within the Commonwealth were negotiated at a series of special inter-delegation meetings.* The seven agreements entered into on behalf of the United Kingdom, which included special provisions relating to the non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, are printed in Cmd. 4174.

Since the Imperial Conference of 1930 the fiscal system of the United Kingdom had undergone a profound change, and, by the time of the Ottawa Conference, tariff duties, hitherto limited to a comparatively few commodities and imposed primarily for revenue purposes, had been widely extended by the Import Duties Act, 1932. While the preferential rates applicable to Empire products under legislation prior to the Import Duties Act had been left undisturbed, in all cases where a duty was imposed under that Act, admission free of duty had been granted unconditionally to the Colonial Empire and provisionally granted to the produce of the Dominions, India and Southern Rhodesia. These latter provisions for duty-free entry were due to expire on the 15th November, 1932.

Among the principal provisions of the agreements concluded at Ottawa were undertakings on the part of the United Kingdom to continue for the parts of the Empire concerned the duty-free admission of goods under the Import Duties Act, and to grant additional preferences, which were effected for the most part by raising the rates of duty already applicable to foreign goods. In a few cases duties were imposed on foreign commodities which had hitherto been admitted duty-free. On certain specified goods it was arranged that an agreed margin of preference should not be reduced without reference to the Dominions concerned. In the case of certain meats preferential arrangements were made by way of the quantitative

* See page xcii regarding the subsequent negotiations in 1937 and 1938.

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regulation of imports without the imposition of a duty. In order to implement these undertakings the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932, was passed on 15th November, 1932.

Reciprocal benefits accorded to the United Kingdom by other contracting Governments of the Commonwealth included the grant of increased tariff preferences (either by the lowering of duties on United Kingdom goods, or the increase of duties on foreign goods); provisions in certain cases with regard to the holding of enquiries by Tariff Boards, or otherwise, prior to the increase of any duty on United Kingdom goods, and to the rights of audience for United Kingdom producers at such enquiries; and acceptance of the principle that, subject to special consideration in the case of industries not fully established, protective duties should not exceed such a level as would give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production.

A list showing the trade agreements entered into between Governments of the Commonwealth other than the United Kingdom appears on page 62 of Cmd. 4175.

Position of Irish Free State in relation to the Ottawa Conference.

No agreement was concluded at Ottawa between the United Kingdom and the †Irish Free State on account of the differences between the two Governments which had arisen earlier in the year in relation to the Treaty settlement of 1921, with the consequence that goods from the Irish Free State ceased from 15th November, 1932, to enjoy the preferential rates provisionally granted by the Import Duties Act. Agreements were, however, concluded between the Irish Free State and Canada and the Union of South Africa.

Work of the Empire Marketing Board, 1930-32.

In 1931 the limitation of the Empire Marketing Board's Vote to the furtherance of marketing "in the United Kingdom" was removed with effect from the 1st April, 1931, and the Board became thus empowered to further the marketing of Empire products in any part of the world. The Board's Vote for that year was £490,000. In 1932 the Board's annual Vote was further reduced to £300,000, and the position and activities of the Board were considered at the Ottawa Conference in July, 1932, in the light of conclusions there reached on the subject of Imperial Preference. It was arranged that the future of the Board, as of other organs of Imperial co-operation, should be reviewed by a special Empire Committee which should meet in London in 1933, and that meantime His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should furnish the necessary resources for the continuance of the Board's essential work to the end of September, 1933.*

Resident Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia in London.

In 1932, the Right Honourable S. M. Bruce, Minister in the Commonwealth Government, was appointed to act as Resident Minister in London, discharging amongst other duties the functions ordinarily exercised by the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. On accepting appointment in 1933 as High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, he relinquished the appointment of Resident Minister in London, and ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth Government.

* See on page lxxxvii, under heading of Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933.

† See page xciii regarding the Trade Agreement concluded in 1938.

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Following on President Hoover's offer of a year's moratorium as from the 1st July, 1931, to the debtors of the United States and the decision of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to suspend for a similar period inter-governmental debts due to them, His Majesty's Government offered a similar suspension to those of the Dominions which were indebted to the United Kingdom in respect of war obligations, namely the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Newfoundland. The offer was accepted by the Commonwealth, New Zealand and Newfoundland, and has been renewed and accepted for the period which has elapsed since the Hoover year expired. His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa generously decided not to avail themselves of the offer to suspend payment and on the 31st August, 1934, they repaid the balance of the outstanding debt then amounting to £7,500,000. All of the Dominions entitled to a share of German reparation payments agreed to forgo such receipts during the Hoover year and subsequently up to the present date.

Reparations and Debts.

Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa were represented at the Lausanne Conference which met in June, 1932, to consider the Reparation question, and were parties to the agreements negotiated at the Conference (see Cmd. 4126).

The United Kingdom, the Dominions Members of the League of Nations and India were represented at the Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, which met at Geneva in February, 1932, and continued through the years 1932, 1933, and 1934.

Disarmament Conference.

In 1933 the appointment was made of a Consul (subsequently raised to Consul-General) for the Union of South Africa, at Hamburg. The French and German Consuls-General in the Union of South Africa were accredited to the Union Government as Chargés d'Affaires in 1933 and 1934 respectively.

Diplomatic and consular representation of the Dominions in foreign countries. (See pp. lxxix and lxxxiii)

In 1934 a considerable extension took place of the diplomatic representation of the Union of South Africa. Legations were established at Paris, Berlin, Lisbon, Stockholm, and Brussels, the last three being under the charge of the Ministers at Paris, Berlin, and The Hague respectively.

In 1935, an Irish Free State Legation was established at Madrid and a Spanish Legation at Dublin.

At the end of 1936 a Belgian Legation was established at Ottawa.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932 (see (5) of page lxxxv), a Committee to consider the means of facilitating economic consultation and co-operation within the Empire met in London in February, 1933. Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, Southern Rhodesia and the Colonial Empire participated. The report of the Conference which was unanimous was communicated to the Governments concerned and was subsequently published as Cmd. 4335. It laid down a number of general principles in regard to the future organisation of agencies for inter-Imperial consultation and co-operation, made certain specific recommendations in regard to certain

Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933.

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existing inter-Imperial scientific and economic services and activities, and recommended that the question of what research activities should in future be carried out co-operatively should be considered in the first instance by the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux and subsequently by a Conference of the administrative and scientific heads of national research organisations and departments and of such other persons as the several Governments might select. The report was considered at a meeting in London at the end of July of representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and India, who accepted generally the Committee's recommendations.

As a result of the acceptance by the several Governments of the recommendations in the Committee's report the Empire Marketing Board, as such, was disbanded with effect from the 30th September, 1933. Certain of the economic and statistical services carried on by the Board, *viz.*: (1) periodical market intelligence notes and (2) world surveys of production and trade, were transferred to the Imperial Economic Committee which, together with the Imperial Shipping Committee, has from the 1st October, 1933, onwards, been financed by the several Governments of the Commonwealth jointly, instead of as before, by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom alone. As regards research activities hitherto carried on by the Board, the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, to whom the question was referred in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee referred to above, recommended that certain of these should in future be continued on a similar basis of joint finance.

Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Imperial Conference, 1930, endorsed by the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932, and by the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933, a Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians was held at Ottawa from the 13th September to the 9th October, 1935, and was attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, and Newfoundland.

Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933.

The United Kingdom and the Dominions were represented at the Monetary and Economic Conference which was held in London in 1933, under the auspices of the League of Nations. On the adjournment of the Conference a Declaration was issued in the names of the Commonwealth Delegations (other than that of the I.F.S.) putting on record their views on some of the more important matters of financial and monetary policy which were raised but not decided at the Conference (Cmd. 4403).

Wheat Conference, 1933.

The International Wheat Conference, the convention of which in August, 1933, was one of the results of the Monetary and Economic Conference was held in London under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bennett. Prominent parts were taken by the representatives of both Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia in the discussion between the producing countries which preceded the Conference, as well as at the Conference itself, which resulted in an agreement upon the policy to be adopted both by producing and importing countries with the object of securing an improved price for wheat.

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The principal event during the year 1935 was the occurrence on the 6th of May of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King George V. Invitations were addressed to the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia to attend the celebrations in London. The Prime Ministers of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia attended. The opportunity was taken to arrange for private and informal discussions with the Dominion Prime Ministers of matters of common concern, in particular in relation to foreign policy, but no official statement as to the course of the discussions was published.

The King's Silver Jubilee, 1935.

A Naval Conference opened in London in December, 1935, between the powers which had participated in the London Naval Conference of 1930. The Dominions were represented by their respective High Commissioners in London. The Treaty which resulted from the Conference in 1936 was signed on behalf of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and India.

The London Naval Conference, 1935.

Action upon the decision to appoint a High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, which was announced in 1931 (*see* p. lxxxii), was deferred during the ensuing period of financial stringency. It was announced in August, 1935, that Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, K.C.M.G., C.B., had been appointed to this post and that he would take up his appointment early in 1936.

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Australia.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, (1933 *see* Cmd. 4335 and page lxxxvii), a British Commonwealth Scientific Conference met in London in September and October, 1936. Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India, Southern Rhodesia and the Colonial Empire participated. The Report of the Conference was published as Cmd. 5341. The Conference made a number of recommendations upon projects involving co-operation and collaboration in scientific research within the Empire and particularly upon the organizations controlled by the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux (*see* pp. xxvii *et seq.*). Amongst the most important of these was a recommendation for the provision for a further five years from the 1st April, 1937, of contributions to the eight agricultural Bureaux and the Institutes of Entomology and Mycology. It also recommended the establishment of two new Bureaux—of Dairy Science and Forestry—and the convening of a similar Conference between July and September, 1941.

British Commonwealth Scientific Conference.

In accordance with advice tendered by the respective Governments, the King approved, in July, 1936, the appointment of a Coronation Commission to consist of representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa to meet in London for the purpose of considering those aspects of the arrangements for the Coronation which are of common concern. The following statement explanatory of the appointment was issued from Buckingham Palace:—

The Coronation Commission.

"It has been felt that the traditional procedure for making arrangements for the Coronation Ceremony needs to be supplemented, in view of the present

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constitutional position, in order to provide suitable machinery for co-operation between the King's several Governments.

"The actual Ceremony takes place, of course, in the United Kingdom, and the matters solely affecting the United Kingdom, on which decisions are required, and executive action must be taken, will be dealt with by the Coronation Committee of the Privy Council and its Executive Committee which have already been set up.

"At the same time, in order to recognise the equal interest of the Dominions with the United Kingdom in those aspects of the Coronation which are of general concern, and with the object of harmonising ancient tradition with modern constitutional requirements, the King, as announced to-day, has appointed a special Coronation Commission to consider those aspects."

Imperial Conference, 1937 (Cmd. 5482). Subjects considered.

Advantage was taken of the presence of the Dominion Prime Ministers in London for the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI to hold an Imperial Conference, which was opened on the 14th May, 1937, two days after the Coronation ceremony. In the report of the Conference reference was made to the significance of the Coronation ceremony and the adoption of a revised form of the Coronation Oath, as marking the recognition of the principles underlying the British Commonwealth of Nations (pages 9—10 of Cmd. 5482). The main subjects dealt with by the Conference were foreign affairs and defence. Consideration was also given to the following: certain constitutional questions; a general review of the progress of Empire trade; Colonial affairs; questions arising in connection with shipping policy, including a review of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee; civil air communications; certain other economic questions, viz., the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and a proposal for the establishment of an Empire Agricultural Council; New Hebrides and Polar questions.

Foreign Affairs.

In the sphere of foreign affairs a series of meetings of Principal Delegates was devoted to the consideration of various aspects of this subject under the three heads of the general international situation including the League of Nations; the European situation; and the Pacific and the Far East. A full and frank discussion took place and the Conference recorded the results of its deliberations on foreign affairs in the statement given on pages 14, 15 and 16 of Cmd. 5482.

Defence.

The Conference gave close attention to the subject of defence and considered ways in which it would be possible for the Governments concerned to co-operate in measures for their own security. The discussions began with a review of the events which led up to the adoption by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of their rearmament programme, and included a detailed review of the state of defence in each of the countries represented at the Conference. Attention was given to the advantages attending co-operation in the production and supply of munitions and raw materials, as well as of food and feeding stuffs. Questions of mutual interest in this connection were examined by a committee and the Conference recommended that the interchange of detailed technical information on such questions should be continued between the technical officers of the Governments concerned. A statement regarding the defence discussions of the Conference is given on pages 16 to 20 of Cmd. 5482.

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Certain constitutional questions raised by His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, together with the question of the nationality of married women raised by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, which had formed the subject of preliminary and informal discussions between advisers prior to the opening of the Conference, were referred to a Committee. This Committee presented a report dealing with nationality, treaty procedure and the nationality of married women which was adopted by the Conference. The report on nationality dealt with the relationship between the common status possessed by subjects of His Majesty and the particular status of membership of any one of the individual communities forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The report on treaty procedure recognised that each Member of the British Commonwealth taking part in a multilateral treaty is, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, in no way responsible for the obligations undertaken by any other Member. The report on nationality of married women indicated that it was not found possible to arrive at an agreement in favour of any change in the existing law on this subject.

Constitutional Questions.

It had been agreed prior to the Conference that questions arising out of the Ottawa Agreements could best be dealt with as occasion offered in separate discussions between the individual Governments concerned and apart from the Conference, and there was accordingly no discussion on matters of detail affecting trade between the different parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. A meeting of Principal Delegates was, however, held for the purpose of a general review of the progress of Empire trade. This meeting afforded a valuable opportunity for an interchange of views on economic questions of general concern.

Economic Questions.

General questions arising in connection with shipping policy, including the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee, were referred to a Committee. The Conference approved the report of this Committee, which dealt with questions of foreign discrimination against British shipping, the provision of additional statistics relating to shipping and the continuance of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee.

The Conference also approved the report of a Committee set up to consider (1) the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and (2) the proposal for the establishment of an Empire Agricultural Council. This report recommended the continuance of the Imperial Economic Committee and the addition of a representative of Burma thereto, but considered that the establishment of an Empire Agricultural Council was not called for.

A Committee on Civil Air Communications discussed the prospect of establishing a British Commonwealth chain of air communications and the methods of co-operation which might be adopted by Members of the Commonwealth with this aim in view. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions proposed by the Committee on this question (see page 29 of Cmd. 5482). The Committee also arranged that the proposed air services across the Tasman Sea and Pacific Ocean should be discussed by representatives of the Delegations concerned.

Civil Aviation.

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The position of the New Hebrides and certain Polar questions were examined by representatives of the Governments interested, and the Conference approved certain recommendations for co-operation between the Governments concerned on the latter subject.

Other Matters.

Arrangements were made in advance of the Conference for the special representation of Southern Rhodesia and Burma (which in April, 1937, was separated from India) as observers at the Conference. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia (Mr. G. M. Huggins) and the Chief Minister of Burma (Dr. Ba Maw) were present at the Conference; they attended and spoke at Plenary Meetings, and at meetings of Committees where matters of special concern to them were under discussion.

Southern Rhodesia and Burma.

In 1937 the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, was continued for a further period of fifteen years by the Empire Settlement Act, 1937. During the fifteen years 1922–1937 of the operation of the principal Act, £6,082,042 were expended by the United Kingdom Government on schemes of assisted immigration and during that period 405,000 persons from the United Kingdom were assisted to settle oversea within the Empire. Assisted immigration which had been practically suspended to all Dominions as a result of the depression in 1931 was resumed to Australia in 1938.

Empire Settlement Act, 1937.

In 1937 the Trade Agreement concluded with Canada at Ottawa in 1932 was cancelled and replaced by a revised Trade Agreement dated 23rd February, 1937. This Agreement relaxed a considerable number of the margins of preference previously bound to the United Kingdom in the Canadian Customs Tariff. In this year also, there were negotiations at the request of the Governments of New Zealand and of the Union of South Africa, for a revision of the respective Trade Agreements, but in the result the Agreements were allowed to remain in force without modification. This also applies so far as similar negotiations in 1938 with the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are concerned.

Trade Agreements.

In 1938 agreement was reached after discussion between representatives of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand for the formation of a new company to conduct a regular air service twice weekly between Australia and New Zealand, and for the carriage thereby of all first class mail. It was proposed that the service should start in the early part of 1939.

Air Mail Services.

It was announced in July, 1938, that it had been decided to appoint a High Commissioner in New Zealand for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and that Sir Harry Batterbee, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., had been appointed to the post and would take up his appointment early in 1939.

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in New Zealand.

In August, 1938, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, visited Canada and performed the opening ceremony at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Visit of U.K. Minister to Canada.

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In June, 1937, the draft of a new Constitution for the Irish Free State was approved by the Parliament of the Irish Free State and subsequently adopted by referendum. It came into force on the 29th December, 1937.

Constitution of Eire.

Article 4 of the Constitution provides that "The name of the State is Eire, or, in the English language, Ireland". The United Kingdom Government issued a statement on the 30th December, 1937, regarding their position in the following terms:—

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have considered the position created by the new Constitution which was approved by the Parliament of the Irish Free State in June, 1937, and came into force on December 29th. They are prepared to treat the new Constitution as not effecting a fundamental alteration in the position of the Irish Free State, in future to be described under the new Constitution as 'Eire' or 'Ireland', as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have ascertained that His Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa are also prepared so to treat the new Constitution.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom take note of Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the new Constitution. They cannot recognise that the adoption of the name Eire or Ireland, or any other provisions of those Articles, involves any right to territory or jurisdiction over territory forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or affects in any way the position of Northern Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They therefore regard the use of the name Eire or Ireland in this connexion as relating only to that area which has hitherto been known as the Irish Free State."

In January, 1938, negotiations were opened between representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Eire which were concluded in April, 1938, by the signature of three agreements, described respectively as "the Agreement regarding Articles 6 and 7 of the Articles of Agreement of December 6, 1921", "the Financial Agreement" and "the Trade Agreement". The agreements were published as Cmd. 5728 and were subsequently confirmed by resolutions of the Parliament of Eire and by an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament entitled the Eire (Confirmation of Agreements) Act, 1938 (1 and 2 Geo. 6, Ch. 25). Section 1 of that Act provided that the territory which under previous United Kingdom statutes was required to be styled and known as the Irish Free State should be styled and known as Eire, and that, accordingly, references in any enactment to the Irish Free State should be construed as references to Eire.

Agreements between the United Kingdom and Eire.

On 17th November, 1938, a Trade Agreement was concluded between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States after prolonged negotiations which could not be formally put in hand until an assurance had been received from the Dominions concerned that they would be prepared to relax some of their guaranteed privileges in the United Kingdom market (under the Trade Agreements concluded at Ottawa in 1932 and subsequently). These privileges

U.S.—U.K. Trade Agreement.

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related to the duties on goods such as wheat, apples, pears, certain canned fruits, chilled or frozen salmon, honey and timber, and formal letters were eventually exchanged with the Dominions concerned regarding the extent of the relaxations. In a foreword to the text of the Agreement, as published in the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom Government expressed their cordial appreciation to the Governments concerned of their readiness to facilitate the conclusion of the Agreement by consenting to such modifications of their rights as were necessary to enable it to be concluded.

A complementary Agreement was concluded on the same date between the Governments of Canada and the United States.

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PART II.—INTRODUCTION.

The greater portion of the Colonial Empire has accrued within comparatively recent times, though the first attempt at Colonial settlement, that of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Newfoundland, was made as early as 1583. The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) left this country in possession, in addition to the New England States and other Settlements on the N. American Continent, only of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, St. Helena, two slave-trading stations at the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands and Gibraltar. Until the great wars which marked the second half of the eighteenth century, there was little further territorial expansion. The States of New England, and the steadily increasing business of the East India Company, afforded sufficient outlet for the colonising activities; but when the progress of the Seven Years' War caused a conflict with France in North America and India, an era of colonial expansion began. The Treaty of Paris (1763) added to the Empire the rest of Canada and Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada, the Grenadines and Tobago in the West Indies. The nucleus of the Colony of Sierra Leone was acquired in 1788. By the Treaty of Amiens (1802) the Netherlands and Spain ceded Ceylon and Trinidad respectively. The two Treaties of Paris (1814 and 1815) added to the Empire the Cape, British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius, Seychelles, St. Lucia, and Tobago (which had been given back to France in 1783). The reign of Victoria saw the occupation of Natal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and the Transkei, Zululand, British Columbia and the wide North-West Territories of the Canadian Dominion, as well as Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and British New Guinea. Also Hong Kong, Labuan, Lagos, the greater portion of the Gold Coast, and Fiji were ceded and Cyprus and the basin of the lower Niger were acquired by agreements. From 1890 large expansion was witnessed in Africa, as a result of the arrangements between the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Portugal for the delimitations of their respective possessions and spheres of influence in that continent; and, by the end of the 19th century the United Kingdom had established its claims, to the exclusion of other Powers, over the wide territories now known as Kenya, Zanzibar, Uganda, Nyasaland, British Somaliland, the Protectorate of Nigeria, the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Amatongaland, now part of Natal, in 1895. In 1898 Weihaiwei was obtained on lease from China, as well as an extension of British Kowloon. The former was given back to China on 1st Oct., 1930. In 1899, by an arrangement with Germany, certain of the Solomon Islands were transferred to the British sphere of interest. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal were annexed in 1900. In the same year Tonga, in the Western Pacific, came under British protection, and the Cook Islands, Savage Island and other small islands were annexed.

British protection has been extended to all that part of the Malay Peninsula which is not in the possession of Siam, and the government of the various States is carried on in accordance with the advice of British Residents or Advisers.

The Great War of 1914–18 resulted in extensive territories, formerly belonging to Germany and Turkey, being placed under British administration under mandates from the League of Nations.

Of these, the following were entrusted to the control of the Government of the United Kingdom:—

Tanganyika Territory, *i.e.*, the former German East Africa, less the north-west corner which was assigned to Belgium.

Cameroons under British Mandate, a strip bordering on Nigeria of the former German Protectorate of the Cameroons.

Togoland under British Mandate, a strip of former German Togoland bordering on the Gold Coast.

Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

To Australia were entrusted German New Guinea and the neighbouring German islands in the Pacific Ocean; to New Zealand, the German Samoan Islands; and to the Union of South Africa, German South West Africa.

A mandate for Nauru was given to the British Empire.

Including India but excluding the countries held on mandatory conditions, the Empire now extends over 11 millions of square miles. The area of the oversea Empire excluding India is nearly 80 times that of the United Kingdom, and the estimated population is 64¾ millions.

Of the total area of over 9½ million sq. miles, the self-governing Dominions (exclusive of Ireland) cover about 7½ million sq. miles, inhabited by a population of 23 millions, so that the area more or less under the direct authority of the Home Government amounts to 2 million sq. miles, with a population of about 48 millions. All but about 300,000 sq. miles of this is in Africa.

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Since 1870 British troops have been gradually withdrawn from all the self-governing Dominions, and now the land defence of these Dominions rests entirely on their local forces. Of the Colonies, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Jamaica, and Bermuda possess British garrisons, while there are R.A.F. units in some of them. British forces are also stationed in Palestine and Trans-Jordan. The Naval defence of the Empire still rests mainly on the Imperial Navy, though, as will be seen from the pages relating to the Imperial Conference, most of the self-governing Dominions now give substantial assistance. There are Imperial naval stations at Simon's Town, Bermuda, Ceylon, Malta, Gibraltar, Singapore and Hong Kong.

An account of the Colonial Conferences of 1887, 1894, 1897, 1902 and 1907, the Imperial Conference of 1911, and Defence Conference of 1909, the Imperial War Conferences of 1917 and 1918, the Conferences of 1921, 1923, 1926 and 1930, the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932, the various recent international Conferences in which the Dominion Governments have been concerned and the Conference of 1937 is given under the heading "Imperial Conference."

A conference of Governors and other official representatives of the Dependencies not possessing responsible government was summoned by Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in May, 1927 ,under the style of "The Colonial Office Conference". In all twenty-six Governments were represented. The Conference under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, sat for three weeks, and the list of agenda comprised a great variety of subjects of concern to the Colonies generally, *e.g.*, recruitment and training of Colonial Civil Servants and the conditions of their service, medical, agricultural, forestry and transport questions, organisation of scientific research, education, cinematograph films, Colonial Trade Agencies in London and Colonial participation in trade exhibitions, civil air development, wireless communications and broadcasting, co-operation in the exchange of information, etc.

A full summary of the proceedings and conclusions of the Conference was published by the Stationery Office as Cmd. 2883 and Cmd. 2884 (1/3 and 4/6 respectively).

The second Colonial Office Conference was held in June and July, 1930. Twenty-seven Oversea Governments were represented and Observers on behalf of the Administrations of the following countries also attended the meetings:—India, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South African High Commission Territories, Sarawak, and North Borneo.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies presided over the Conference which, as in 1927, was composed solely of official representatives. Amongst the subjects under discussion were the Colonial Development Fund; broadcasting, civil aviation, and mechanical transport developments; the organization of the Colonial Service as a whole, especially in the light of the Report of the Committee on the system of appointment in the Colonial Office and the Colonial Services (*see* Cmd. 3554); the organization of the scientific services including proposals for a unified agricultural service (*see* Cmd. 3049); labour questions; prison administration and the treatment of juvenile offenders. On a great number of these questions a general agreement on policy was secured, and the Conference unanimously recorded its emphatic opinion that such periodical opportunities of reviewing subjects of general concern were of considerable value to Colonial Administrations.

A summary of the proceedings of the Conference was published by the Stationery Office as Cmd. 3628 (price 2/-).

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PART II.—B. HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, WITH PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, OF THE OVERSEA DOMINIONS AND OTHER TERRITORIES WITH WHICH THE DOMINIONS OFFICE IS CONCERNED.

AUSTRALIA.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia is constituted under an Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1900—63 & 64 Vict., cap. 12. By this Act it was made lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to proclaim that, on and after a day appointed in the proclamation, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also if Her Majesty were satisfied that the people of Western Australia had agreed thereto, of Western Australia, should be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

A proclamation was accordingly issued by Her Majesty on the 17th of September, 1900, appointing the 1st of January, 1901, as the day on which the Commonwealth should be established—Western Australia being included as an original State in accordance with the result of a referendum taken before that date in the Colony and with Addresses passed by both Houses of the Legislature.

A short history of the events leading up to the establishment of the Commonwealth, and of the provisions of the Constitution, as fixed by the Act of Parliament above quoted, is given below. The account of the different States of the Commonwealth is arranged alphabetically, and a description of territories dependent on the Commonwealth follows.

The Earl of Hopetoun (afterwards Marquis of Linlithgow) was selected as the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth, a Commission was issued to him on the 29th of October, 1900, and he was sworn on the 1st January, 1901.

It was announced in September that the Queen would issue a special Commission to H.R.H. the Duke of York, for opening in Her Majesty's name the first session of the Commonwealth Parliament in the spring of 1901, and that H.R.H., accompanied by the Duchess of York, would pay visits to the different States of the Commonwealth. At the invitation of the Government of New South Wales, a representative body of troops, about 1,000 strong, sailed from England in November, to attend the inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney on the 1st of January, 1901. A small detachment of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army also proceeded to Sydney on the same occasion. The Commission issued by the Queen to the Duke of York was renewed on the accession of King Edward VII. The Duke and Duchess landed at Melbourne on the 6th of May, and on the 9th the Duke opened the first session of the first Commonwealth Parliament in the Exhibition Building at Melbourne. The Duke and Duchess subsequently visited Brisbane, Sydney, New Zealand, Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, leaving Australia on the 26th of July to continue their tour to Mauritius, South Africa and North America.

Australian Federation.

Until the passing of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act the only means of joint legislative action in Australia was provided by the "Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885" (48 & 49 Vict., cap. 60). This Act created a Council of two members from each Colony which adopted the Act, except in the case of Crown Colonies, which had only one member each, with power to Her Majesty at the request of the Legislatures of the Colonies to increase the number of representatives for each Colony by Order in Council. Such an increase was upon the request of the Legislatures made by Her Majesty on 3rd March, 1894, when an Order in Council was passed, providing that each Colony which was or should be represented on the Federal Council, except any Crown Colony, be represented by five members. This Council had power to legislate with regard to the relations of the Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific, prevention of the influx of criminals, fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits, service and enforcement respectively of civil and criminal process out of the jurisdiction of the issuing Court, the enforcement of judgments beyond the limits of the Colony where they had been passed, the extradition of offenders, and the custody of offenders on ships belonging to Colonial Governments beyond territorial limits, and generally on any matters referred to it by Order of Her Majesty in Council on the request of the Colonial Legislatures. The Legislatures of any two or more Colonies might also refer to it for legislation questions of defence, quarantine, patents, copyright, bills of exchange, recognition of marriage and divorce, naturalisation, status of

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corporations, and joint stock companies, and other matters of general Australasian interest; but legislation of the Council on such matters was to extend only to the Colonies by whose Legislatures the matters should have been so referred, and such Colonies as might afterwards adopt the same. It had also power to decide on any questions affecting the mutual relations of any two Colonies referred to it by consent. The Council was to meet at least once in every two years.

The first meeting took place on 25th January, 1886, when representatives were present from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Fiji, and Western Australia. Measures were passed authorising the service of the civil powers and the enforcement of the judgments of the Courts of the different Colonies throughout the territories of all those represented, and various important questions were discussed, including the defence of King George's Sound and Torres Straits. The second session opened on 16th January, 1888. An address was adopted to Her Majesty respecting the deportation of French criminals to the Pacific. An Act was also passed to regulate the Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian waters adjacent to Queensland. The Council met for its third session on 29th January, 1889, when representatives from South Australia were present for the first time. An Act was passed to regulate the Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australian waters adjacent to Western Australia. The amendment of the basis of representation in the Council was discussed at the session, and communications on the subject subsequently passed with the Imperial Government. The fourth session opened on 20th January, and closed on 24th January, 1891. South Australia was not represented, the Act (a temporary measure for two years only) under which that province joined the Council having expired. The only Bill passed was one to facilitate the recognition in other Colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any Colony in matters of lunacy. An address to Her Majesty was also adopted referring to the desirability of British subjects being placed on an equal footing with subjects of other countries in regard to the acquisition of land in, and trading with, natives of the New Hebrides.

The fifth session was commenced on 26th January, 1893, when the Colonies of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia were represented. An Act was passed providing for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island; and a resolution was adopted in favour of an increase in the number of representatives for each Colony, except any Crown Colony, to five. The Standing Committee was instructed to take steps for giving effect to this resolution, and also for securing the adhesion of the Colonies not represented in the Council. As the result of action taken by the Standing Committee, the Legislatures of all the Colonies in the Council addressed Her Majesty, requesting that the proposed increase in the number of representatives might be made; and, on 3rd March, 1894, Her Majesty was pleased to make an Order in Council providing "that each Colony which is or shall be represented in the said Council, except any Crown Colony, shall be represented by five members."

The sixth session opened on the 30th January, 1895, when the same four Colonies were represented as at the preceding session. There were present, for the first time, five delegates from each Colony. At this session no Bills were brought forward, but resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of defining the status, and of granting facilities for the winding up of companies carrying on business in different Colonies; of rendering uniform the laws relating to banking; of establishing an effectual system of quarantine; of adopting a more economic method of raising public loans; and of taking steps with a view to the holding of a second Federation Convention. An address to the Queen was also adopted praying for the appointment of an Australian representative on the Privy Council Bench, in view of the special features often presented by Australian appeals.

The seventh session was commenced on 26th January, 1897, when the Colonies of Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, were represented. An Act was passed, upon a reference of the matter to the Council by the Legislatures of Victoria and Queensland, to provide for the naturalisation within the Australian Colonies, or some of them, of persons of European descent naturalised in any of such Colonies, also upon a reference of the subject by the Legislatures of Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland, an Act was passed to make provision for the enforcement in certain cases within the Australian Colonies, or some of them, of Orders of the Supreme Court of such Colonies for the production of testamentary instruments. The Council adopted an Address to Her Majesty, referring to the Address adopted in 1891 with regard to restrictions in the way of trade with the natives of the New Hebrides, urging that negotiations should be entered into with the other Powers concerned with a view to imposing on their subjects equal restrictions in that trade. This and all the previous sessions were held at Hobart. The Council resolved that the place of its next meeting should be Melbourne.

The Commonwealth Act.

Notwithstanding the existence of the Federal Council, however, a movement was made for the establishment of a more effective Federation, to embrace a Federal Executive, as well as Legislature, somewhat upon the model of Canada. Towards the end of 1889 negotiations were opened between the various Australasian Colonies, the result being that a Conference of the seven principal Australasian Colonies met in Melbourne, on the 6th February, 1890. At this Conference it was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian Colonies would be promoted by their "early union under the Crown," and that the Legislatures of the various Colonies should be invited to appoint to a National Australasian Convention during the year 1890 delegates empowered to report upon the scheme for a Federal Constitution.

In accordance with these resolutions, delegates were appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891. After an animated discussion, which lasted more than five weeks, a "Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia" was drawn up and adopted. The Convention recommended that this Bill should be submitted by the Parliaments for the approval of the people of the several Colonies. It provided for the union of the Australasian Colonies in a Federal Commonwealth under the Crown: for a Governor-General to be appointed by the Crown, who should be aided and advised by an Executive Council: the constitution of a Senate and House of Representatives, with certain definite powers, the latter to have the initiation of money bills,

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which the former might pass or reject, but not amend: for the establishment of a Federal Judicature: the revenue of the Commonwealth to be derived from the Customs and Excise duties, and other taxation, which should be collected by Federal officers, and expended as required for Federal purposes, any surplus to be returned to the respective Colonies. It also provided for absolute free trade internally throughout the Commonwealth, so soon as the Parliament should have imposed uniform Customs duties. The draft Bill of 1891, though it crystallised the idea of Federation, failed to command the serious attention of the Legislatures, and Federalists began a popular agitation to place the movement on a new footing.

A meeting of the Premiers of all the Australasian Colonies took place in Hobart in January, 1895, and agreed to a scheme for framing a Federal Constitution to be submitted for the approval of their respective Parliaments. The Enabling Bill, agreed to at this Conference providing for the election by each Colony of 10 delegates to prepare a scheme of Federation, was adopted by the Parliaments of N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia, and Tasmania, and in a modified form by Western Australia.

Delegates were accordingly duly elected and assembled in Convention at Adelaide on 22nd March, 1897, for the purpose of drafting a constitution. Having prepared a "Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia," the Convention was on the 23rd April adjourned to reassemble at Sydney on 2nd September. The draft Bill was in the meantime submitted to the local Legislatures, and various amendments were suggested by those bodies. The Bill, together with those amendments, was further considered by the Delegates at the Sydney Session of the Convention, and a long discussion took place on various proposals submitted for settling questions of difference between the two Houses of the new Federal Legislature. Considerable progress was made with the rest of the measure, but the work of revision was not completed, and the Convention adjourned until 20th January, 1898, partly in the hope of seeing delegates from Queensland join in the final discussion. This hope was not realised, as the Queensland Legislature, for the second time, shelved the Enabling Bill.

The Convention met again at Melbourne on the 20th of January, 1898, and remained in session till the 17th of March, and a Bill was adopted which in accordance with the Federation Enabling Acts of the different Colonies was submitted to the popular vote for acceptance or rejection. In Victoria the polling was—For acceptance, 100,520; against, 22,099. The Bill was also accepted by the vote of the people in South Australia and Tasmania. But in New South Wales the statutory minimum number of 80,000 affirmative votes required by the Enabling Act of that Colony was not obtained, and the matter fell through for the time.

A further Conference of Premiers was held at Melbourne in January, 1899, to consider the objections of New South Wales; and this time Queensland was represented. The Premiers met in a spirit of compromise, and on the 2nd of February an agreement was come to which all the Premiers agreed to submit to their Parliaments for reference to the electors, it being understood that New South Wales should lead the way. South Australia, however, for purposes of local convenience, took a referendum vote upon the Bill on the occasion of the General Election, without waiting for New South Wales. This vote was taken on the 29th of April, when 65,990 votes were given for Federation and 17,053 against

In New South Wales, the Bill providing for the reference to the people of the amended draft constitution was passed by the Lower House on the 2nd of March, but in the Upper House amendments were made. One of these required that one-third of the electors on the register should vote for the Bill in order to secure its acceptance. The Bill as amended passed the Legislative Council on the 21st of March. On the 22nd March the Lower House rejected the amendments of the Upper House. The latter body refused to give way. A conference between the two Houses was held without result on the 28th of March. Mr. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, prorogued Parliament for a few days, and on his advice the Governor added twelve new members to the Council. The Bill was re-introduced in the Lower House, and passed on the 13th of April. It was accepted by the Legislative Council with an unimportant amendment (providing that a period of eight weeks should elapse before the referendum was taken) on the 20th of April, and on the 25th of April it was announced that the question would be submitted to the electors on the 20th of June. It was accepted by a majority of about 25,000.

On the 27th July, the amended Commonwealth Bill was accepted by overwhelming majorities in Victoria and Tasmania, and on the 2nd September by a majority of about 7,500 in Queensland. The delay in taking action in Western Australia led to some correspondence between Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia, and Mr. Reid. Mr. Reid declared on behalf of the Federating Colonies that no amendments to meet the views entertained in Western Australia could now be considered; and the same assurance was repeated by Sir G. Turner, Premier of Victoria. Sir J. Forrest, in fulfilment of his undertaking at the Premiers' conference, brought the draft Constitution before the Legislature, which referred it to a Select Committee, who reported that it should not be accepted without considerable amendment. The Legislative Council finally refused to allow a referendum to be taken.

Addresses to the Queen from the five Colonies which had accepted the Constitution praying for the enactment of the Commonwealth Bill were received in the autumn of 1899.

As it appeared that some alterations in the Bill might be required by the Imperial Government, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to the Governor of New South Wales, expressing the hope that delegates were coming home to advise and assist during the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

Delegates were appointed, and reached England in March. Western Australia also sent a delegate to represent the views of that Colony, and the Agent-General for New Zealand was appointed to watch the interests of New Zealand.

The discussion between Her Majesty's Government and the Delegates turned chiefly on the clauses of the Bill relating to the Appeals to the Privy Council. Under the Bill, in Section 74, appeals were allowed both from the Supreme Courts of the States and from the Federal High Court, but there was a limitation in cases affecting the interpretation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth or of a State "unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the Commonwealth or a State are involved." Various memoranda passed on this subject of Clause 74, the delegates demurring to any alteration in the Bill, whilst Her Majesty's Government pointed out the difficulty of interpreting the Clause.

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and the danger that it might unduly restrict the right of appeal in cases where the interests of foreigners or British subjects outside Australia were affected.

The Bill was introduced into Parliament with amendments to secure Her Majesty's prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court of the Commonwealth or the Supreme Court of any State to the Privy Council. But the discussion with the delegates continued, and two successive compromises were arrived at. First, the appeal on Constitutional questions was made dependent on the consent of the Executive Government or Governments concerned, and finally was made dependent on a certificate to be granted at the discretion of the High Court.

No other amendments of any consequence were made by Parliament in the Bill as received from Australia, except that provision was made for the inclusion of Western Australia as an original State, provided that Her Majesty was satisfied that the people of that Colony had agreed thereto prior to the issue of the Proclamation.

The Queen caused to be sent to Australia, for presentation to the Commonwealth Parliament, a duplicate of the Commission issued for the formal declaration of Her assent to the Act, together with the pen, inkstand, and table used on the occasion of its signature. She subsequently presented a duplicate of the Proclamation bringing the Act into force, duly signed and passed under the Great Seal.

Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia is contained in the Act of Parliament 63 & 64 Vict., cap. 12. The opening part of the Act recites that the union is to be indissoluble and provides for the admission of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen. It makes provision for the proclamation and date of establishment of the Commonwealth, declares the binding force of Commonwealth laws, and makes definitions. The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885, is repealed, and the Commonwealth is declared to be a single self-governing Colony for the purposes of the Colonial Boundaries Act. The proclamation was made on 17th September, 1900, constituting the Commonwealth as from 1st January, 1901.

The leading features of the Constitution proper are as follows:—

The Parliament consists of the King, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General acts for the King.

The Senate consists of six members from each State. The number may be increased or diminished, but so that the equal representation of the original States is maintained, and no original State has less than six Senators. Qualifications for Senators are the same as those for Members of the House of Representatives, as given below. Senators are chosen for six years. The qualifications of electors for the first Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote. In the first Parliament of the Commonwealth the *Franchise Act*, 1902, unified the franchise for both Houses, on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The House of Representatives has approximately twice as many members as the Senate, and the number of members for each State is in proportion to the population, but not less than five for any State. The qualifications of electors are as stated in the preceding paragraph. Each elector is to vote only once. Qualification of a Member to be (*a*) 21 years of age; (*b*) to be an elector or entitled to be; (*c*) resident 3 years; (*d*) natural born or naturalised 5 years.

House may continue to exist for 3 years from first meeting, but may be dissolved sooner; number of members may be increased or diminished by Parliament, subject to the Constitution.

The general powers of the Parliament are grouped under 39 headings, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, census and statistics, currency, banking, insurance, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, invalid and old age pensions, immigration and emigration, quarantine, industrial disputes, railways, &c. Exclusive powers are held in regard to the seat of Government, State departments transferred, and other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Money Bills may not originate in, nor be amended by, the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment. Equal power with the House of Representatives is possessed in respect of all other proposed laws. Tacking Bills are prohibited.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in Lower House and rejected in Senate a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of total number of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill or return it and recommend amendments.

Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council, who may appoint Ministers of State.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts, naval and military defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed (Posts, telegraphs, &c., and naval and military defence became transferred to the Commonwealth on 1st March, 1901; quarantine on 1st July, 1909; and lighthouses, &c., on 1st July, 1915).

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction.

Collection of Customs to pass to Commonwealth. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which period the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods. Western Australia may continue duties in force on intercolonial goods at the establishment of uniform tariff for five years, subject to reduction of one-fifth each year.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This holds good for the first 10 years and thereafter until the Parliament provides otherwise (Braddon clause).

Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

Inter-State Commission provided for to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State. This Commission was established in 1913 and functioned till 1920, since which date no further appointments have been made.

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Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

Seat of Government to be in New South Wales, not less than 100 miles from Sydney, and to be within Federal territory. Parliament to meet at Melbourne until it meets at the new capital. The first session of Parliament at the Federal Capital City (Canberra) was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of York (now H.M. King George VI) in May, 1927.

An alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State, or the minimum number of representatives of a State, or altering its limits, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation to it, shall not become law without the approval of a majority of the electors of such State.

The financial portion of the Act is too intricate to be briefly summarised. *See* Sections 81-105 of the Act.

Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of each House; then to be submitted to electors, and if in a majority of States a majority of electors voting approve, also majority of all electors approve, then the change may be made. In case of a dead-lock between the two Houses, renewed after three months' interval, the Governor-General may submit the question to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the Lower House.

Two questions, both dealing with finance, were submitted to a referendum concurrently with the Federal elections of April 13th, 1910. The first provided that the Commonwealth should take the whole of the revenue from Customs and Excise, and pay to the States a sum equal to one pound five shillings per annum per head of their population, to be determined according to the latest available Commonwealth statistics. A special payment was to be made to Western Australia, in view of the large contribution per capita made by that State to the Customs revenue. It was intended that this arrangement should take the place of the Braddon clause but it was rejected by the electorate. The Surplus Revenue Act, 1910, retained to the Commonwealth for ten years the whole of the Customs and Excise Revenue, subject to each State receiving an annual payment equal to 25*s.* per head of the population of the State. This arrangement continued in force, until 1st July, 1927, when it was abolished by the States Grants Act. By the Financial Agreement Acts, 1928 and 1929, provision was made for the payment to the States of fixed annual amounts towards the interest on State debts. Special allowances are still made to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The second proposal related to the conversion of the State debts. The Constitution provided for the conversion of all the debts existing at the time of Federation, and it was the object of the second proposal to amend the Constitution so as to give the Commonwealth unlimited power to assume all State debts existing at any time. This proposal was passed.

Two more "proposed laws" for the alteration of the Constitution were submitted to a referendum on 26th April, 1911. They were:—

A. Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1910, and

B. Constitution Alteration (Monopolies) 1910.

The object of *A* was to extend the legislative powers of the Commonwealth Parliament in four directions (*a*) Trade and Commerce (*b*) Corporations (*c*) Industrial Matters and (*d*) Trusts and Monopolies. The result would have been a great change in section 51 of the Constitution. The object of *B* was to give the Commonwealth the power of making laws for, or assuming control of, any business or industry which was declared by resolution of both Houses to be the subject of any monopoly. Both resolutions were rejected by a large majority. At the general election of 1913 (May 31st), six questions were submitted to referendum; each question representing a proposed alteration of the Constitution, on which the electors were asked to decide. Of these, five were the old questions of 1911 re-submitted, and the sixth dealt with railway disputes. All the proposals were again rejected, but by much smaller majorities than in 1911.

Referenda were taken on 19th December, 1919, regarding a constitutional extension of Commonwealth powers in legislation and the nationalisation of monopolies. In each case the majority of votes was not in favour of the proposed extension.

On 4th September, 1926, a referendum was taken regarding an alteration of the Constitution in relation to the extension of legislative powers in regard to (*a*) Industry and Commerce, and (*b*) Essential Services. In each case the majority of votes was not in favour of the proposed extension.

In pursuance of a referendum held on the 17th November, 1928, the Constitution was altered by inserting a new section authorising the making of agreements between the Commonwealth and the States in relation to the taking over of State debts by the Commonwealth and the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and the States. By an agreement entered into in 1927 and validated in 1929 the Commonwealth has taken over the State debts and provision has been made for the establishment of a Loan Council to exercise control over borrowing by the Commonwealth and the States and for the establishment of a sinking fund for the redemption of loans.

On 6th March, 1937, proposals were submitted to the electors for the alteration of the Constitution to provide for Commonwealth control of Aviation and Marketing. In the case of Marketing the majority of votes was against the proposed alteration, while in the case of Aviation, although the total votes gave a favourable majority, the proposal was defeated as in the majority of States the majority of electors was not in favour of the amendment.

It will be observed from the summary given above that the Constitution follows that of the United States rather than that of Canada so far as the distribution of Federal and State powers is concerned. The matters belonging to the Commonwealth are limited to those expressly specified, and in other respects State powers are maintained. But its general political scheme rests on the doctrine of the constant responsibility to Parliament of an Administration formed with the approval of the Representative of the Crown.

The Governorships of the States are still filled by the Crown, and the Governors correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State. The Governor-General is, however, kept informed of the correspondence passing between the Governors of the different States and the Dominions Office.

Legislation, &c.

Until 1927 the Parliament of the Commonwealth sat in Melbourne, but since May, 1927,

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the sittings of the Commonwealth Parliament have been held at Canberra, Federal Capital Territory.

The subjects engaging the attention of the Federal Parliament have been numerous and important. A record of legislation enacted from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to 1915 is given in the 1920 edition and from 1916 to 1920 in the 1923 edition of this work.

The following is a summary of the more important legislative enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1936 :—

(i) *Air Navigation Act.* Modifies the power of the Governor General to make regulations with respect to the control of air navigation by restricting power to control in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the states.

(ii) *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act.* Further extends the benefits to returned soldiers who are permanently unemployable or who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and extends the existing benefits provided for returned nurses.

(iii) *Financial Relief Acts.* Embody the proposals of the Government for relief from the provisions of the Financial Emergency Acts for the year 1936–37.

(iv) *Income Tax Assessment Act.* Consolidates and amends the law relating to the imposition, assessment, and collection of Income Tax. The Act is the outcome of the work of the Royal Commission on Taxation which issued four reports during 1934.

(v) *Nationality Act.* Gives effect to articles 8, 9 and 10 of the convention concluded at the Hague in 1930 concerning certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws.

(vi) *Northern Territory Representation Act.* Confers the right on the representative of the Northern Territory in the House of Representatives to vote on motions for the disallowance of ordinances of that Territory.

(vii) *Primary Producers' Relief Act.* Alters the amount appropriated for the year 1935/36 in payment of a subsidy on fertilizer used on pasture and other crops (except wheat) from £275,000 to "such sums as are necessary" and extends the period within which applications for the subsidy are to be lodged.

(viii) *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act.* Reduces from nine to four weeks the period within which arguments in favour of and against proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution are to be forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer.

(ix) *Sales Tax Amendment Act.* Amends generally the various Sales Tax Assessment Acts and the Sales Tax Procedure Act.

(x) *States' Grants Act.* Appropriates 500,000*l.* for the payment of financial assistance to the States on an approximate population basis.

(xi) *Trade Agreement Acts.* Approve provisional commercial agreements between the Commonwealth and Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, and South Africa for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment and other tariff concessions.

(xii) *Wheat Growers' Relief Act.* Distributes 1,878,000*l.* to the States for the relief of wheat-growers in respect of the 1935/36 season.

Commonwealth Departments.

The Trade and Customs Departments of the States were transferred to the Commonwealth Government on the 1st of January, 1901, and the Defence and Post and Telegraph Departments on the 1st of March, 1901. Other departments which have been created are the Attorney-General's Department, the Department of Industry, the Treasury, the Prime Minister's Department, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Repatriation (The Navy, Army and Air Force are now in one Department, *i.e.*, Defence).

Customs Duties.

The Customs Tariff in force in Australia is the Customs Tariff, 1933–1938. Amendments to the Schedule to the Tariff were made by Resolutions introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament on 4th May, 1938, 21st September, 1938, and 17th November, 1938. These Amendments are subject to ratification by the Parliament.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been built up in conformity with the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods the produce or manufacture of the British Empire, and with due regard to the revenue aspects. The United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act, 1932, lays down the principles for the determination of the margin of preference to be accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, and subject to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and have not been transhipped, or if transhipped then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped from the United Kingdom was Australia. The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff may also be applied wholly or in part to any part of the British Empire, and a number of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates are now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect to certain specified goods.

The Intermediate Tariff which was a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until the 14th October, 1932, was again introduced on the 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items subject to treaty negotiations were concerned in order to facilitate the implementations of Trade Agreements. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff may be extended to any country by proclamation.

Following on the completion in 1936 of Trade Agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa, the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff in respect of certain goods were extended to these countries. At the same time and also on later dates the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff were extended to other countries (including British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and mandates) entitled to most favoured nation treatment.

The General Tariff applies to all goods except those the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and those covered by reciprocal agreements.

Primage Duty. In addition to duties imposed by the Schedule to the Customs Tariff, 1933–1938, *ad valorem* primage duties are imposed for revenue purposes and these may be summarised in general as follows :—

(*a*) 5% on goods entitled to admission at the British Preferential Tariff rate under items deemed to be protective in their incidence;

(*b*) 10% on goods entitled to admission at the British Preferential Tariff rate under items deemed to be non-protective in their incidence;

(*c*) 10% on goods subject to the General Tariff rates.

Under the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act, 1932, Australia agreed to reduce primage duties on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and the pursuance of this policy in the light of the revenue position has led to

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reductions in the rate applied to United Kingdom goods including various lines dutiable under items deemed to be protective in their incidence and also under items carrying revenue duties.

Certain goods have, mainly in the interests of the primary industries, been exempted from payment of primage duties, whilst other goods, principally machines and tools of trade not manufactured in Australia are liable to 4% primage when subject to the General Tariff and are exempt when subject to the British Preferential Tariff. Various classes of raw materials are also exempt or are subject to reduced rates of primage duty.

Goods of New Zealand origin are exempted from the payment of primage duties in accordance with the Trade Agreement between Australia and New Zealand.

Papuan and New Guinea goods are also exempt from the payment of primage duty.

Reciprocal Agreements. A reciprocal trade agreement between Australia and New Zealand has been in force since 1922 under which special Tariff rates are granted on certain goods and the British Preferential Tariff is extended to all other goods imported from the Dominion of New Zealand. A new agreement was made in 1933 and extended in 1934.

In 1925 a trade agreement between Australia and Canada was consummated. This, however, covered only a limited number of items. In 1931 a new trade agreement between Canada and Australia was concluded under which practically all goods of Canadian origin were accorded preference. Amendments were made to this agreement in 1934, 1936 and 1937 and the schedule at present in operation is known as the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act, 1934–1938.

Certain goods, the produce of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty in conformity with the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Preference Act, 1936.

In addition (as quoted previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa.

Exchange Adjustment. A Customs Tariff Exchange Adjustment Act is also in operation which provides for certain deductions from the amounts of duty payable on goods which qualify for admission under the British Preferential Tariff and which come within certain items regarded as protective items. These deductions are made in accordance with the following provisions:—

(a) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921–1933, or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—
(i) one-fourth of that amount of duty; or
(ii) twelve and one-half per centum of the value for duty,
whichever is the less; and

(b) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than eleven and one-ninth per centum and less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation Act), 1921–1933, or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—
(i) one-eight of that amount of duty; or
(ii) six and one-quarter per centum of the value for duty;
whichever is the less.

Subsequent to the enactment of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries has adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

(a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency; and

(b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions Australia on London are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of the 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensures the pro rata maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board in its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of items carrying protective rates of duty given effect to subsequent to the 6th December, 1934, have provided for automatic variations in duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange and consequently such items have been removed from the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act.

Industries Preservation Act. The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921–1933, provides that a special dumping duty may be imposed on goods exported to Australia which are of a class or kind produced or manufactured in Australia, at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption at the time of shipment, or at less than a reasonable price when the importation of such goods is detrimental to an Australian industry. The duty imposed is the amount by which the export selling price to Australia is less than the fair market value or the reasonable price, as the case may be. Goods sold on consignment are dealt with somewhat similarly. A dumping freight duty may also be imposed on goods carried to Australia either free of freight or at reduced rates of freight. The amount of the dumping duty in such cases is equal to the extent of the freight concession granted.

The Act also provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry by the Tariff Board, may impose an exchange dumping duty on goods imported from a country whose currency has depreciated in relation to Australian currency, if the sale of these goods by reason of such depreciation is detrimental to an Australian industry. The amount of the duty may be derived from the formula

$$\frac{a-b}{b} \times c$$

where a is the nominal par value in sterling of

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unit of the currency of the country of origin, b the value in Australian currency of the same unit at date of exportation, and c the value for duty of the goods assessed in accordance with the Customs Act, 1901–1936. No goods have yet been subjected to this duty. When dumping duties (except exchange dumping duties) are calculated in any currency other than Australian currency the amount of dumping duty is payable in Australian currency ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange, such exchange rate to be declared in cases of doubt by the Minister.

Statistics.

Full statistics relating to the various States, etc., are given under subsequent headings. It will be convenient, however, to summarise some of the more important statistics for Australia as a whole.

Population of Australia,

(Exclusive of Full-blood Australian Aboriginals.)

Date.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Australian Capital.	
31.3.1901 (Census)	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	*	†	3,773,801
3.4.1911 (Census)	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
4.4.1921 (Census)	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
30.6.1933 (Census)	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
30.6.1938 (Estmtd)	2,718,901	1,867,047	1,003,172	592,292	460,161	234,178	5,769	11,562	6,893,082

* Included in South Australia. † Included in New South Wales.

Average Annual Increase of Population in Australia, 1861–1933—By census intervals.

Period.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Period.	Increase per cent. per annum.
1861–71	3·75	1901–11	1·81
1871–81	3.03	1911–21	2·20
1881–91	3·50	1921–33	1·64
1891–1901	1·72		

The Periods referred to are from Census to Census.

Public Debt of Australia.

The referendum of 17th November, 1928, authorised the making of agreements between the Commonwealth and the States in relation to the taking over of State Debts, and by an agreement validated in 1929 the Commonwealth assumed control of the State Debts from 1st July, 1929. The following table shows the complete indebtedness of the States and Commonwealth at 30th June, 1938.

	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total Debt. C'wealth & States.
Maturing in—								
London £1,000 stg.	158,364	159,447	62,090	63,011	43,174	44,158	13,409	544,253
*New York £1,000	16,081	12,020	4,517	7,119	1,741	2,024	229	44,631
Australia £1,000 Aust.	216,400	181,601	110,021	55,652	62,535	47,530	12,203	686,142
Total	390,845	354,168	177,228	125,782	107,450	93,712	25,841	1,275,026

* Payable in terms of dollars. Converted arbitrarily in this Table on the basis of $4·8665 to £. stg.

Shipping.

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in Australia :—

	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.
1927–28 ...	3,167	10,925,298	1932–33 ...	3,114	11,841,640
1928–29 ...	3,175	11,097,164	1933–34 ...	2,774	10,763,871
1929–30 ...	3,061	10,944,127	1934–35 ...	3,139	11,889,044
1930–31 ...	3,107	11,250,190	1935–36 ...	3,260	12,544,560
1931–32 ...	3,057	11,395,784	1936–37 ...	3,297	12,611,771

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, OVERSEA, 1928-29—1937-38.

(British Currency Values.)

Year.	Imports.			Re-exports.	Net Imports.	Net Imports per Head of Population.	Exports of Australian Produce. *
	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£
1928-29 ...	143,281,449	366,432	143,647,881	3,091,728	140,556,153	22 3 7	138,540,861
1929-30 ...	130,758,534	322,786	131,081,320	2,510,264	128,571,056	20 0 10	122,616,884
1930-31 ...	60,560,787	398,846	60,959,633	1,916,000	59,043,633	9 2 4	86,988,142
1931-32 ...	44,042,662	670,206	44,712,868	1,677,814	43,035,054	6 12 0	83,324,817
1932-33 ...	56,842,701	1,171,159	58,013,860	2,024,839	55,989,021	8 9 6	94,832,632
1933-34 ...	59,434,809	1,278,117	60,712,926	2,229,339	58,483,587	8 15 9	96,343,293
1934-35 ...	72,421,007	1,698,489	74,119,496	2,456,219	71,663,277	10 13 9	87,768,949
1935-36 ...	83,521,331	1,731,127	85,252,458	2,750,029	82,502,429	12 4 5	106,157,176
1936-37 ...	90,591,580	2,048,882	92,640,462	3,162,784	89,477,678	13 3 0	126,501,534
1937-38 ...	111,733,254	2,241,806	113,975,060	3,161,934	110,813,126	16 2 11	122,675,943

* Including Bullion and Specie.

Country.	1937-38. Imports Percentages from Countries of Origin.	1937-38. Exports Percentages to Countries of Destination.
	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	40·56	54·76(a)
British Possessions—		
Canada	7·06	1·43
Ceylon	0·78	0·55
Fiji	0·40	0·45
Hong Kong	0·03	0·67
India	2·70	0·70
Malaya (British)	0·90	1·31
Mauritius	0·00	0·09
New Zealand	1·75	4·51
Papua	0·23	0·20
Union of South Africa ..	0·26	0·45
Other British Possessions ..	3·89	1·48
Total British Possessions	18·00	11·84
Total British Countries ..	58·56	66·60

Country.	1937-38. Imports Percentages from Countries of Origin.	1937-38. Exports Percentages to Countries of Destination.
	per cent.	per cent.
Foreign Countries—		
Belgium	1·00	3.61
China	0·53	0·39
Egypt	0·02	0·41
France	0·85	7.02
Germany	3·66	2·80
Italy	0·74	1·68
Japan	4·69	3·74
Netherlands	0·58	0·49
Netherlands East Indies ..	6·61	0·93
Norway	0·43	0·04
Pacific Islands	0·04	0·29
Philippine Islands	0·11	0·39
Spain	0·09	0·08
Sweden	1·36	0·30
United States of America ..	15·58	6·89(a)
Other Foreign Countries ..	5·15(b)	4·34
Total Foreign Countries	41·44	33·40
Total	100·00	100·00

(a) Includes heavy shipments of gold.

(b) Includes value of Outside Packages not distributed according to countries.

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OVERSEA TRADE—1937-38.

State or Territory.	Imports. (British Currency Values.)		Exports. (Australian Currency Values.)	
	From United Kingdom.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	Total.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ A	£ A
New South Wales	20,068,213	51,062,364	17,454,171	48,411,644
Victoria	16,281,394	39,222,998	21,346,155	41,243,667
Queensland	3,540,582	8,237,506	18,446,665	26,558,516
South Australia	2,653,398	7,473,802	13,600,260	19,057,243
Western Australia	2,765,172	6,394,342	13,815,301	19,471,792
Tasmania	912,087	1,539,345	1,629,424	2,831,205
Northern Territory	7,828	44,703	3,498	6,053
Total	46,228,674	113,975,060	86,295,474	157,580,120

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1937-38, ARRANGED IN CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE GOODS.

Class.	Imports (British Currency Values).	Exports (Australian Currency Values).		
		Domestic Produce.	Re-exports.	Total.
	£ stg.	£ A	£ A	£ A
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, excluding living animals...	1,565,765	25,575,979	20,813	25,596,792
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic Beverages, etc.	3,768,619	39,098,847	75,378	39,174,225
III. Spirituous and alcoholic liquors ...	727,220	1,152,619	31,927	1,184,546
IV. Tobacco and preparations thereof ...	2,011,004	206,528	74,399	280,927
V. Live animals	193,500	217,373	31,040	248,413
VI. Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs	2,260,898	53,741,716	32,458	53,774,174
VII. Vegetable substances and fibres ...	3,194,512	328,675	11,292	339,967
VIII. Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	21,016,945	582,009	203,104	785,113
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	9,429,257	784,601	164,253	948,854
X. Paints and varnishes	590,454	187,043	4,844	191,887
XI. Stones and minerals including ores and concentrates	806,815	3,305,551	3,938	3,309,489
XII. Metals, Metal manufactures, and machinery	37,280,008	8,974,585	547,326	9,521,911
XIII. Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor ...	1,915,442	834,847	7,695	842,542
XIV. Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	2,759,081	1,363,766	47,543	1,411,309
XV. Earthenware, cements, china, glass and stoneware	2,047,362	191,816	9,502	201,318
XVI. Paper and stationery	6,609,609	300,098	75,548	375,646
XVII. Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1,581,455	133,625	81,360	214,985
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	1,558,483	151,834	231,123	382,957
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers ...	5,304,092	760,777	47,397	808,174
XX. Miscellaneous	7,112,733	800,749	238,822	1,039,571
XXI. Gold and silver ; and bronze specie ...	2,241,806	14,930,762	2,016,558	16,947,320
Grand Total	113,975,060	153,623,800	3,956,320	157,580,120(a)

(a) The estimated value in British Currency is £stg. 125,837,879.

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THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

EXPENDITURE.	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38
	£	£	£
Departments and Services :—			
War and Repatriation Services ...	18,241,399	18,723,953	18,948,300
Defence Department	4,525,519	5,851,408	6,069,089
Special Defence Provisions	...	2,000,000	...
Total War, Repatriation and Defence	22,766,918	26,575,361	25,017,389
Special Appropriations :—			
Invalid and Old Age Pensions... ...	12,797,726	13,998,793	15,798,687
Maternity Allowance	335,552	370,150	400,004
Bounties	249,722	278,444	276,385
Other	3,505,281	3,258,586	3,802,588
Total Special Appropriations ...	16,888,281	17,905,973	20,277,664
Ordinary Votes of Departments ...	2,932,089	3,129,443	3,376,860
Miscellaneous Services	1,167,866	1,051,194	1,326,363
New Works	1,302,640	1,641,610	522,681
	5,402,595	5,822,247	5,225,904
Total Depts. and Services	45,057,794	50,303,581	50,520,957
Business Undertakings :—			
Post Office	14,200,133	15,320,062	16,148,596
Commonwealth Railways	1,097,468	1,270,077	1,405,520
Total Business Undertakings ...	15,297,601	16,590,139	17,554,166
Territories :—			
Northern Territory (excluding Business Undertakings)	190,832	262,113	381,931
Federal Capital Territories (do.) ...	565,929	585,869	615,401
Papua	68,509	55,821	48,825
Norfolk Island	7,200	4,409	5,911
New Guinea	3,308	13,431	5,058
New Works (Territories)	177,922	367,066	579,717
Total Territories	1,013,700	1,288,709	1,636,843
Payments to States :—			
Special Payments to South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia ...	2,750,000	2,430,000	2,350,000
Grants to States for Financial Assistance	500,000	500,000	...
Contributions towards—			
Interest on State Debts	7,584,912	7,584,912	7,584,912
Sinking Fund on State Debts	1,359,880	1,416,548	1,454,385
Grants, Federal Aid Roads	2,778,899	3,039,530	4,149,492
Interest for loans raised for States (*a*)	25,029,524	25,081,605	25,580,374
Relief to Primary Producers	2,449,957	327,000	262,166
Other	100,000	551,000	450,500
Total Payments to States	42,553,172	40,930,595	41,831,829
Special Post Office Works Provision ...			1,000,000
Reduction of accumulated deficit ...	213,474	1,067,720	276,558
Excess receipts of previous years ...	...	...	...
Balance (c)	3,567,720	1,276,558	3,494,733
TOTAL	107,703,461	111,457,302	116,315,086

REVENUE.	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38
	£	£	£
Excess Receipts brought forward from previous years	713,474	3,567,720	
Departments and Services :—			
Taxation :—			
Customs and Excise	41,437,717	42,093,032	48,383,005
Sales Tax	9,432,483	8,008,427	8,023,886
Flour Tax	1,150,724	Dr. 12,103	3,025
Land Tax	1,326,991	1,435,465	1,368,444
Income Tax	8,775,562	8,556,014	9,398,503
Estate Duties	1,472,860	1,792,600	1,872,654
War Time Profits Tax	20,956	...	Dr. 1,033
Entertainments Tax	13	107	1
Total Taxation	63,617,306	62,773,452	69,048,485
Other Revenue :—			
Coinage	167,719	295,167	362,705
Net Profit from Australian Note Issue	855,720	898,585	839,883
Miscellaneous	1,757,324	2,292,725	1,687,225
Total Other Revenue	2,780,763	3,486,477	2,889,813
Total Departments and Services ...	66,398,069	66,259,929	71,938,298
Business Undertakings :—			
Post Office	14,865,016	15,811,502	16,753,139
Commonwealth Railways	383,608	436,293	435,742
Total Business Undertakings ...	15,248,624	16,247,795	17,188,881
Territories :—			
Northern Territory	50,840	57,298	60,023
Federal Capital Territory	262,930	242,955	270,952
Total Territories	313,770	300,253	330,975
Payments by States :—			
Interest on Loans raised for States (*b*)	25,029,524	25,081,605	25,580,374
Total Payments by States	25,029,524	25,081,605	25,580,374
Deficit for Year	...	...	...
TOTAL	107,703,461	111,457,302	116,315,086

(*a*) Recoverable from States. (*b*) Payable by States. (*c*) Balance of Receipts over ordinary expenditure appropriated for the payment of Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

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Postal and Telegraph Rates.

Principal Postage and Telegraph Rates.

Within the Commonwealth and to Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Papua, the Territory of New Guinea [including Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Island, &c.), Bougainville and Buka (Solomon Islands)] and Nauru.

Letters and Lettercards.—2*d.* per oz. Postcards.—1½*d.* each. Second Class Mail Matter (*a*) Commercial Papers, Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise—1*d.* per 2 oz. (*b*) Printed Matter (comprising Printed Papers, Circulars and Catalogues, and Books, Periodicals and Newspapers not registered at a General Post Office)—1d. per 4 oz. Third Class Mail Matter (comprising Books, Periodicals and Newspapers registered at a General Post Office for transmission as such).—1*d.* per 6 oz. Parcels (up to 11 lb.)—Within 30 miles of office of posting—1 lb. 6*d.*, 2 lb. 9*d.*, 3 lb. 1*s.*, 5 lb. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 8 lb. 1*s.* 6*d.*, 11 lb. 1*s.* 9*d.*, elsewhere within State of posting—1 lb. 9*d.*, 2 lb. 1*s.*, 3 lb. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 5 lb. 1*s.* 6*d.*, 8 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 2*s.* 9*d.*; for places in other States see *Post Office Guide.* Telegrams (of 16 words) (within the Commonwealth only)—In the State within 15 miles of Sending Station—9*d.*; other places within the State—1*s.*; Interstate—1*s.* 4*d.*; each additional word to all places—1*d.*

Beyond the Commonwealth.

Letters and Lettercards.—To places within the British Empire, and to New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—2*d.* per oz.; to all other places—3*d.* first oz., 2*d.* each additional oz. Postcards—To places within the British Empire and to New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—1½*d.* each; to all other places—2*d.* each. Commercial Papers.—To New Zealand and the Islands annexed thereto, and Fiji—1*d.* per 2 oz.; to all other places—1*d.* per 2 oz., with a minimum of 3*d.* Printed Matter—To places within the British Empire, and to New Hebrides, Banks and Torres Islands—1d. per 4 oz.; to all other places—1*d.* per 2 oz. Newspapers.—To New Zealand and the Islands annexed thereto, and Fiji—1*d.* per 6 oz.; to the United Kingdom and Eire (Ireland) —via France or America—1*d.* per 4 oz.; via All Sea Route—1*d.* per 6 oz.; to all other places, Printed Matter rate applies. Samples.—To places within the British Empire, and to New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—1*d.* per 2 oz.; to all other places—1*d.* per 2 oz., with a minimum of 2*d.* Merchandise.—To New Zealand and the Islands annexed thereto, and Fiji—1*d.* per 2 oz.; to other places, Small Packet or Parcel rates apply. Small Packets (transmissible to certain countries only)—2½*d.* per 2oz., with a minimum of 6d. Parcels (up to 11 lb.), see *Post Office Guide.*

The rate for telegrams to Great Britain by either cable or beam wireless is 1*s.* 3*d* per word; Deferred 7½*d.*; Daily Letter Telegrams (25 words minimum) 10*s.* 5*d.*, each additional word 5*d.*

Governors-General of the Commonwealth.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Marquis of Linlithgow), 1st Jan. 1901.

The Rt. Hon. Hallam Baron Tennyson, G.C.M.G. (Governor of South Australia) (acting), 17th July, 1902.

The Rt. Hon. Hallam Baron Tennyson, G.C.M.G., 9th Jan., 1903.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Stafford Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., 21st Jan., 1904.

The Rt. Hon. William Humble Earl of Dudley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., &c., 9th September, 1908.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Baron Denman, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 31st July, 1911.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson (Viscount Novar), G.C.M.G., 18th May, 1914.

The Rt. Hon. Henry William, Baron Forster of Lepe, G.C.M.G., 6th October, 1920.

The Rt. Hon. John Lawrence Baron Stonehaven, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., 8th October, 1925.

Lieut.-Col. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (Governor of Victoria) (acting), 3rd October, 1930.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, G.C.M.G., 22nd Jan., 1931.

Brig.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 23rd Jan., 1936.

Ministries.

Barton Ministry, 1st Jan., 1901, to 24th Sept., 1903.
Deakin Ministry, 24th Sept., 1903, to 27th April, 1904.
Watson Ministry, 27th April to 17th August, 1904.
Reid-McLean Ministry, 17th Aug., 1904, to 5th July, 1905.
Deakin Ministry, 5th July, 1905, to 13th Nov., 1908.
Fisher Ministry, 13th Nov. 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.
Deakin Ministry, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.
Fisher Ministry, 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913.
Cook Ministry, 24th June, 1913, to 17th Sept., 1914.
Fisher Ministry, 17th Sept., 1914, to 27th Oct., 1915.
Hughes Ministry, 27th Oct., 1915, to 14th Nov., 1916.
Hughes Ministry, 14th Nov., 1916, to 17th Feb., 1917.
Hughes Ministry, 17th Feb., 1917, to 10th Jan., 1918.
Hughes Ministry, 10th Jan., 1918, to 9th Feb., 1923.
Bruce-Page Ministry, 9th Feb., 1923, to 22nd Oct., 1929.
Scullin Ministry, 22nd Oct., 1929, to 6th Jan., 1932.
Lyons Ministry, 6th Jan., 1932.

Lyons Government, from 24.11.38.

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, C.H.
Minister for Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Sir Earle C. G. Page, G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C.
Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C., M.P.
Treasurer and Minister in charge of Development and Scientific and Industrial Research, The Hon. R. G. S. Casey, D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Works and Minister for Civil Aviation, Hon. H. V. C. Thorby.
Minister for Trade and Customs, Hon. J. A. Perkins.
Minister for Defence, Brigadier The Hon. G. A. Street, M.C.
Minister for the Interior, Hon. J. McEwen.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Senator The Hon. G. McLeay.
Minister for Repatriation and Minister for Health, Senator the Hon. H. S. Foll.
Postmaster-General, Hon. A. G. Cameron.
Minister without Portfolio assisting the Treasurer, Senator the Hon. Allan N. MacDonald.
Minister without Portfolio assisting the Minister for Commerce, Hon. V. C. Thompson.
Minister without Portfolio assisting the Prime Minister and administering External Territories, Hon. E. J. Harrison.

18,600*l.* is provided for salaries of Ministers. The distribution of this sum is a matter of Cabinet arrangement.

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Officers of the Senate.

The President, Senator The Hon. J. B. Hayes.
The Chairman of Committees, Senator James McLachlan.
The Clerk of the Senate, G. H. Monahan, C.M.G., J.P., 1,350*l.*
The Clerk Assistant and Secretary of the Joint House Committee, R. A. Broinowski, 924*l.*
The Usher of the Black Rod and Clerk of Committees, J. E. Edwards, 724*l.*

Officers of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker, Col. the Hon. G. J. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
The Chairman of Committees, J. H. Prowse.
The Clerk of the House of Representatives, F. C. Green, M.C., 1,350*l.*
The Clerk Assistant, A. A. Tregear, 889*l.*
2nd Clerk Assistant, S. F. Chubb, 783*l.*
The Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees, H. A. Dodd, 683*l.*

Parliamentary Reporting Staff.

Principal Parliamentary Reporter, J. S. Weatherston, 1,100*l.*

Parliamentary Library.

Librarian, K. Binns, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Librarian, H. L. White, 730*l.*

Parliament of the Commonwealth.

The Senate.

(Allowance of 1,000*l.* per annum each. Ministers of the Crown in addition receive an allowance from the sum of 18,600*l.* allocated for ministerial salaries. The President and the Chairman of Committees, in addition to allowance of 1,000*l.* each, receive salaries of 1,300*l.* and 700*l.*, respectively.)

A—Senators elected for the period ending 30th June, 1944.
B—Senators elected for the period ending 30th June, 1941.

New South Wales:—
M. Abbott (B).
S. K. Amour (A).
J. J. Armstrong (A).
T. C. Arthur (A).
W. P. Ashley (B).
A. K. Dein (B).

Victoria:—
C. H. Brand, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (B).
D. Cameron (A).
Hon. W. G. Gibson (B).
R. V. Keane (A).
J. W. Leckie (B).
J. M. Sheehan (A).

Queensland:—
G. Brown (A).
J. S. Collings (A).
W. J. Cooper, M.B.E. (B).
Hon. T. W. Crawford (B).
B. Courtice (A).
H. S. Foll (B).

South Australia:—
P. A. M. McBride (A).
Hon. A. J. McLachlan (A).
J. McLachlan (B).
Hon. G. McLeay (B).
O. Uppill (B).
K. C. Wilson (A).

Western Australia:—
R. E. Clothier (A).
Col. H. B. Collett, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (B).
Hon. J. Cunningham (A).
J. M. Fraser (A).
E. B. Johnston (B).
A. N. MacDonald (B).

Tasmania:—
W. E. Aylett (A).
R. Darcey (A).
C. W. Grant (B).
J. B. Hayes, C.M.G. (B).
Hon. H. Hays (B).
C. A. Lamp (A).

Members of the House of Representatives.

(Allowance of 1,000*l.* per annum each. Ministers of the Crown in addition receive an allowance from the sum of 18,600*l.* allocated for ministerial salaries. The Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, in addition to allowance of 1,000*l.* each, receive salaries of 1,300*l.* and 700*l.*, respectively.)

New South Wales.

Constituencies.	*Members.*
Barton	A. Lane.
Calare	Hon. H. V. C. Thorby.
Cook	T. Sheehan
Cowper	Rt. Hon. Sir Earle C. G. Page, G.C.M.G
Dalley	J. S. Rosevear.
Darling	J. J. Clark.
East Sydney	E. J. Ward.
Eden-Monaro	Hon. J. A. Perkins.
Gwydir	W. J. Scully
Hume	T. J. Collins.
Hunter	R. James.
Lang	D. Mulcahy.
Macquarie	J. N. Lawson.
Martin	W. V. McCall.
Newcastle	D. O. Watkins.
New England	V. C. Thompson.
North Sydney	Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C.
Parkes	Major Hon. Sir. Charles W. C. Marr, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Parramatta	Hon. Sir F. H. Stewart.
Reid	J. H. Gander.
Richmond	H. L. Anthony.
Riverina	H. K. Nock.
Robertson	S. L. Gardner.
Warringah	P. C. Spender
Watson	J. T. Jennings.
Wentworth	Hon. E. J. Harrison.
Werriwa	H. P. Lazzarini.
West Sydney	Hon. J. A. Beasley.

Victoria.

Balaclava	Lt.-Col. Hon. T. W. White, D.F.C., V.D.
Ballaarat	R. T. Pollard.
Batman	Hon. F. Brennan.
Bendigo	Major-General G. J. Rankin, D.S.O., V D.
Bourke	M. M. Blackburn.
Corangamite	Brigadier Hon. G. A. Street, M.C.
Corio	Hon. R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C.
Deakin	W. J. Hutchinson.
Fawkner	H. E. Holt.
Flinders	J. V. Fairbairn.
Gippsland	Hon. T. Paterson.
Henty	Hon. Sir Henry S. Gullett. K.C.M.G.
Indi	Hon. J. McEwen.
Kooyong	Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C.

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Constituencies.	*Members.*
Maribyrnong	A. S. Drakeford.
Melbourne	W. Maloney
Melbourne Ports	Hon. E. J. Holloway.
Wannon	T. H. Scholfield, M.C., M.M.
Wimmera	A. Wilson.
Yarra	Rt. Hon. J. H. Scullin.
QUEENSLAND.	
Brisbane	G. Lawson.
Capricornia	Hon. F. M. Forde.
Darling Downs	A. W. Fadden.
Griffith	F. M. J. Baker.
Herbert	G. W. Martens.
Kennedy	W. J. F. Riordan.
Lilley	W. A. Jolly.
Maranoa	Hon. J. A. J. Hunter.
Moreton	Capt. Hon. J. Francis.
Wide Bay	B. H. Corser.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
Adelaide	F. H. Stacey.
Barker	Capt. A. G. Cameron.
Boothby	J. L. Price.
Grey	A. O. Badman.
Hindmarsh	N. J. O. Makin.
Wakefield	S. McHugh.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
Forrest	J. H. Prowse.
Fremantle	J. Curtin.
Kalgoorlie	Hon. A. E. Green.
Perth	W. M. Nairn.
Swan	Hon. H. Gregory.
TASMANIA.	
Bass	H. C. Barnard.
Darwin	Col Hon. G. J. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Denison	G. W. Mahoney.
Franklin	C. W. Frost.
Wilmot	Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, C.H.
NORTHERN TERRITORY.	
	A. M. Blain.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Brigadier-General The Right Hon. Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, 10,000*l.*

Staff.

Military and Official Secretary, Capt. L. S. Bracegirdle, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.N.
Comptroller, Brigadier-General A. T. Anderson, C.M.G.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. C. Windsor Lewis and Capt. A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Squadron Leader S. J. Moir, A.F.C.

COMMONWEALTH JUDICIAL.

High Court of Australia.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir John Greig Latham, G.C.M.G., 3,500*l.*
Justices, The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Rich, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Hayden E. Starke, K.C.M.G., Hon. O. Dixon, Hon. H. V. Evatt, Hon. E. A. McTiernan, each 3,000*l.*
Principal Registrar, J. G. Davies, 766*l.*

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Chief Judge, His Honour G. J. Dethridge, 3,000*l.*
Judges, Their Hons. G. S. Beeby, E. A. Drake-Brockman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., each 2,500*l.*
Industrial Registrar, M. M. Stewart, 850*l.* and 150*l.* allowance.

Federal Court of Bankruptcy.

Judge, The Hon. L. O. Lukin, 2,500*l.*
Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, W. H. L. Loughrey, 814*l.*

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, F. Strahan, C.V.O., C.B.E., 1,300*l.*
Assistant Secretary, H. F. Farrands, 886*l.*

Australian Representatives in Great Britain.

High Commissioner, The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C.
Official Secretary, J. S. Duncan, C.B.E., 1,750*l.*

Trade Representative in France.

C. H. Voss.

Australian Trade Commissioners.

U.S.A., *Canada*, L. R. MacGregor.
New Zealand.—C. E. Critchley, M.B.E.
Japan.—E. E. Longfield-Lloyd.
China.—Lt.-Col. V. G. Bowden.
Netherlands East Indies.—H. A. Peterson.
Egypt.—Col. C. E. Hughes, C.B.E.

Papua.

Lieut-Governor of Papua, Sir John H. P. Murray, K.C.M.G., 1,800*l.*
Government Secretary, Hon. H. W. Champion, 900*l.*
Official Secretary, Hon. H. L. Murray, 804*l.*

New Guinea.

Administrator—Territory of New Guinea, Brig.-Gen. W. R. McNicoll, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 1,800*l.*
Chief of Supreme Court, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G., 1,200*l.*
Government Secretary, Hon. H. H. Page, 948*l.*

Norfolk Island.

Administrator, Major Gen. Sir Charles Rosenthal, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 800*l.*

Nauru.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. F. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1,250*l.*

British Phosphate Commission.

Commissioner for Australia, C. McPherson, C.B.E.

Public Service Board.

Commissioner, F. G. Thorpe, M.B.E., 2,000*l.*
Assistant Commissioners, J. M. Starling, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,600*l.*; (1 vacancy)

Auditor-General's Office.

Auditor-General, R. Abercrombie, O.B.E.
Secretary and Chief Inspector, D. E. Aikins.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*
Heads of Sections, A. S. Watt (International Co-operation); J. D. L. Hood (Political).
External Affairs Officer in London, A. Stirling.
Australian Counsellor, British Embassy, Washington, K. Officer, O.B.E., M.C.

TREASURY.

Secretary, S. G. McFarlane, C.M.G., M.B.E., 1,750*l.*
Assistant Secretary (Administrative), A. C. Joyce, 1,226*l.*
Assistant Secretary (Finance), E. W. T. Yandell, 976*l.*

Taxation Branch.

Commissioner of Taxation, R. Ewing, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*
Second Commissioner, L. S. Jackson, 1,500*l.*
Deputy Commissioners, Administrative, R. J. Mair, 804*l.*, R. R. Gibson (*Sales Tax*), 804*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Central Staff, J. Adams, 1,076*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, New South Wales, A. D. K. Rowley, 926*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Queensland, A. B. Douglas-Brown, D.S.O., 852*l.*

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Deputy Commissioner, South Australia, M. D. Mears, 852*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Western Australia, H. H. Trebilco, 1,126*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Tasmania, J. O. Robson, 684*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Northern Territory, C. C. Green, 616*l.*

Taxation Board of Review.

Chairman, T. S. Hulme, 1,500*l.*
Members, R. M. Lightband, J. P. Hannan.

Old Age Pensions, Invalid Pensions, and Maternity Allowances.

Commissioner, A. Metford, 870*l.*

Commonwealth Bank.

Governor, Sir Harry J. Sheehan, C.B.E., 3,000*l.*

Commonwealth Government Printing.

Government Printer, L. F. Johnston, O.B.E., 926*l.*
Commonwealth Statistician and Economic Adviser to the Treasury, Roland Wilson, 1,600*l.*

National Insurance Commission.

Chairman, J. B. Brigden.
Commissioners, D. McVey and H. C. Green.
Secretary, A. J. Egan.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Solicitor-General, Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, Sir George S. Knowles, C.B.E., 2,000*l.*
Assistant-Secretary and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman, M. C. Boniwell, C.B.E., 1,386*l.*
Second Assistant Secretary and Second Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman, J. G. B. Castieau, 1,186*l.*
Principal Legal Officer, J. F. Gamble, 986*l.*

Commonwealth Crown Solicitor.

Crown Solicitor, H. F. E. Whitlam, 1,536*l.*
Assistant Crown Solicitor, K. C. Waugh, 986*l.*
Deputy Crown Solicitor, New South Wales, G. A. Watson, 1,086*l.*
Deputy Crown Solicitor, Victoria, F. F. Clausen, 1,086*l.*

Public Service Arbitration.

Public Service Arbitrator, J. C. Westhoven, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*

Patent, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright Offices.

Commissioner and Registrar, B. Wallach, I.S.O., 1,286*l.*

Investigation Branch.

Director, Lt.-Col. H. E. Jones, O.B.E., V.D., 886*l.* and 150*l.* allowance.

Reporting Branch.

Chief Reporter, J. A. Hopper, 790*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Secretary, F. G. Shedden, O.B.E.
Naval Board :
President, Minister for Defence.
Naval Members, Vice-Admiral Sir Raynar Musgrave Colvin, K.B.E., C.B., Capt. G. P. Thomson, O.B.E., R.N.
Rear-Admiral Commanding Australian Squadron, Rear-Admiral W. S. Custance.
Military Board :
Chief of General Staff, Major-Gen. J. D. Lavarack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. Sir Carl Jess, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Quartermaster-General, Major-General O. F. Phillips, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Finance Member, J. T. Fitzgerald, M.B.E.
Air Board :
Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal R. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Commodore S. J. Goble, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Air Member for Supply, Group-Capt. W. H. Anderson, C.B.E., D.F.C.
Finance Member, M. C. Langslow, M.B.E.
Defence Committee ;
Chief of General Staff, Major-General J. D. Lavarack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Raynar Musgrave Colvin, K.B.E., C.B.
Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal R. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Munitions Supply Board.

Chairman, A. E. Leighton, F.I.C. (Controller-General of Munitions Supply).
Members, F. G. Shedden, O.B.E., A. V. Smith, J. K. Jensen, O.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Civil Aviation Board :
Controller-General, Capt. E. C. Johnston, D.F.C., Wing-Commander A. H. Cobby, D.S.O., D.F.C., A. R. McComb.
Finance Member, M. C. Langslow, M.B.E.

Repatriation Commission.

Repatriation Commission, N. R. Mighell (Chairman), J. Webster, C.M.G. ; F. H. Rowe.

War Service Homes Commission.

Commissioner, H. H. Richardson.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, H. P. Brown, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.I.E.E., 4,000*l.*
Deputy-Directors :—
New South Wales, J. S. Duncan, C.B.E., 1,417*l.*
Victoria, R. N. Partington.
Queensland, A. B. Corbett, M.B.E., 1,070*l.*
South Australia, L. H. Griffith (acting).
West Australia, S. R. H. Roberts, D.S.O., M.B.E., V.D., 970*l.*
Tasmania, J. E. Monfries, 774*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary, J. A. Carrodus, C.B.E., 1,330*l.*
Assistant Secretary, P. A. Gourgaud, O.B.E., 1,070*l.*
Assistant Secretary (Civic Administration), C. S. Daley, O.B.E., 970*l.*

Department of Works.

Director-General, M. W. Mehaffey.
Surveyor-General and Chief Property Officer, A. Percival, L.S., C.E., M.V.I.E., 1020*l.*
State Directors of Works :—
New South Wales, C. A. Hoy, 920*l.*
Victoria, H. J. Mackennal, 970*l.*
Queensland, J. Orwin, 750*l.*
South Australia, H. M. Rolland, O.B.E., 774*l.*
West Australia, G. S. Cook, 726*l.*

Northern Territory.

Administrator, Hon. C. L. A. Abbott.

Commonwealth Electoral Officers.

Chief Electoral Officer, V. F. Turner, 919*l.* ; *Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria*, C. F. M. Travers, 630*l.* ; *New South Wales*, G. Barrett, 630*l.* ; *Queensland*, J. E. Stewart, 534*l.* ; *South Australia*, (vacant) ; *Western Australia*, R. H. Bandy, 516*l.* ; *Tasmania*, H. N. Warren, 630*l.* and 50*l.* allowance as *Deputy Commissioner of Pensions*, is also *Public Works Officer* and *Public Service Inspector.*

Australian War Memorial.

Director, J. L. Treloar, O.B.E., 609*l.*

Forestry Bureau.

Inspector-General, C. E. Lane-Poole, 1,170*l.*

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Meteorological Branch.

Director (Commonwealth Meteorologist), W. S. Watt, 970*l.*

State Meteorologists: New South Wales, D. J. Mares, 702*l.*; Queensland, A. S. Richards, 570*l.*; South Australia, E. Bromley, 570*l.*; Western Australia, E. B. Curlewis, 570*l.*; Tasmania, J. C. Foley, 498*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Comptroller-General, E. Abbott, C.B.E., 1,750*l.*

Assistant Comptroller-General (Administrative), H. F. Morris, 1,148*l.*

Assistant Comptroller-General (Tariff), A. C. Moore, C.B.E., 970*l.*

Collector, New South Wales, G. F. A. Mitchell, 1,236*l.*
" Victoria, J. J. Kennedy, 964*l.*
" Queensland, R. B. Curd, 970*l.*
" South Australia, F. Terry, 870*l.*
" Western Australia, H. St. G. Bird, 870*l.*
" Tasmania, E. A. J. Benjafield, 702*l.*

Tariff Board.

Chairman, H. McConaghy, C.B.E., 1,750*l.*
Members, R. E. Guy, W. S. Kelly, W. J. Rose.
Secretary, M. E. McCarthy.

Film Censorship.

Chief Censor, W. C. O'Reilly, B.A., 870*l.*

Analyst's Branch.

Federal Analyst, C. R. Peck, 870*l.*

Department of Health.

Director-General of Health and Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., 2,000*l.*

River Murray Commission.

President, The Hon. John McEwen, M.H.R.
Members, T. Hill, O.B.E., M.V.I.E., M.I.E. Aust., Frank H. Brewster, J. H. Eaton, I.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E. Aust.; Vacant (R. H. Horsfield *deceased*).
Secretary, D. P. Israel.

Commonwealth Railways.

Commonwealth Railways Commissioner, G. A. Gahan.
Secretary, E. Simms.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

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Assistant Secretaries, H. Thompson, E. McCarthy.

Marine Branch.

Secretary, (Vacant).
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davis, 970*l.*

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Executive Committee, Sir G. A. Julius, B.Sc., B.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), Chairman; Sir David Rivett, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., Deputy-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; Prof. A. E. V. Richardson, M.A., D.Sc.
Secretary, G. Lightfoot, 1,158*l.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Boundaries and Area.

The State of New South Wales lies on the eastern coast of Australia, almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and 154th meridians east of Greenwich. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, to which it presents a coast line extending from Point Danger at its north-eastern extremity to Cape Howe at the south-east. From this point, which is the north-east limit of the State of Victoria, it is bounded by a surveyed and marked line running in a north-westerly direction to the source of the River Indi and thence by the southern bank of the Murray, as far as the 141st meridian of east longitude. The intersection of the Murray with this meridian forms a common point of the three States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

On the west, the State is separated from South Australia by the line of the 141st meridian, as far as its intersection with the 29th parallel of south latitude, at which point New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland touch. Commencing at this point, the northern boundary of the State follows the 29th degree of latitude, east of the Barwon River, then along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction of the latter with Tenterfield Creek, thence along the crest of a spur extending from the great Dividing Range. Then it follows the Dividing Range to Macpherson Range and proceeds along this Range until it reaches the coast at Point Danger.

The area of New South Wales (inclusive of a dependency, Lord Howe Island, 5 square miles, but exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, 940 sq. miles), is 309,432 square miles or 198,036,480 acres, being a little over two and a half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes and principal harbours, the area is 195,067,000, acres or about 304,800 square miles.

The length of the State, from Point Danger on the north to Cape Howe on the south, is 683 miles, the length of the seaboard is 907 miles. From east to west, along the 29th parallel, the breadth is 756 miles, while diagonally from the south-west corner, where the Murray passes into South Australia, to Point Danger, the measurement is 850 miles.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 33° 51′ 41.1″ S. lat., and 151° 12′ 23.10″ E. long.

Occupation of Rural Lands.

The number of rural holdings over one acre in extent used for agricultural and pastoral purposes at 31st March, 1937, was 76,239 and the area was 173,880,500 acres, viz.

	Acres
Freehold and other land virtually alienated from the Crown ..	86,149,700
Leased from Crown with full right to convert to freehold	13,750,500
Leased from Crown with limited right to convert to freehold	1,729,900
Other tenures (mainly Crown leases in Western Division)	72,250,400
Total	173,880,500

A distribution of the freehold and virtually alienated land in area series is as follows:—

Area Series *	Holdings	Area of Holdings *
		Acres.
1- 30	10,261	128,591
31- 320	26,599	3,883,400
321- 640	11,185	5,360,807
641- 1,280	11,026	10,180,128
1,281- 2,000	5,103	8,216,047
2,001- 3,000	3,154	7,713,772
3,001- 5,000	2,505	9,674,029
5,001-10,000	1,686	11,378,609
10,001-50,000	996	19,130,994
50,001 and over	118	10,483,297
Total	72,633	86,149,674

History.

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, but the first settlement was not formed

* Crown lands attached to these holdings are not included.

In addition to the holdings to which these figures relate there were 3,606 consisting of Crown lands only

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Deputy Commissioner, South Australia, M. D. Mears, 852*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Western Australia, H. H. Trebilco, 1,126*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Tasmania, J. O. Robson, 684*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Northern Territory, C. C. Green, 616*l.*

Taxation Board of Review.

Chairman, T. S. Hulme, 1,500*l.*
Members, R. M. Lightband, J. P. Hannan.

Old Age Pensions, Invalid Pensions, and Maternity Allowances.

Commissioner, A. Metford, 870*l.*

Commonwealth Bank.

Governor, Sir Harry J. Sheehan, C.B.E., 3,000*l.*

Commonwealth Government Printing.

Government Printer, L. F. Johnston, O.B.E., 926*l.*
Commonwealth Statistician and Economic Adviser to the Treasury, Roland Wilson, 1,600*l.*

National Insurance Commission.

Chairman, J. B. Brigden.
Commissioners, D. McVey and H. C. Green.
Secretary, A. J. Egan.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Solicitor-General, Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, Sir George S. Knowles, C.B.E., 2,000*l.*
Assistant-Secretary and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman, M. C. Boniwell, C.B.E., 1,386*l.*
Second Assistant Secretary and Second Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman, J. G. B. Castieau, 1,186*l.*
Principal Legal Officer, J. F. Gamble, 986*l.*

Commonwealth Crown Solicitor.

Crown Solicitor, H. F. E. Whitlam, 1,536*l.*
Assistant Crown Solicitor, K. C. Waugh, 986*l.*
Deputy Crown Solicitor, New South Wales, G. A. Watson, 1,086*l.*
Deputy Crown Solicitor, Victoria, F. F. Clausen, 1,086*l.*

Public Service Arbitration.

Public Service Arbitrator, J. C. Westhoven, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*

Patent, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright Offices.

Commissioner and Registrar, B. Wallach, I.S.O., 1,286*l.*

Investigation Branch.

Director, Lt.-Col. H. E. Jones, O.B.E., V.D., 886*l.* and 150*l.* allowance.

Reporting Branch.

Chief Reporter, J. A. Hopper, 790*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Secretary, F. G. Shedden, O.B.E.
Naval Board :
President, Minister for Defence.
Naval Members, Vice-Admiral Sir Raynar Musgrave Colvin, K.B.E., C.B., Capt. G. P. Thomson, O.B.E., R.N.
Rear-Admiral Commanding Australian Squadron, Rear-Admiral W. S. Custance.
Military Board :
Chief of General Staff, Major-Gen. J. D. Lavarack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. Sir Carl Jess, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Quartermaster-General, Major-General O. F. Phillips, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Finance Member, J. T. Fitzgerald, M.B.E.
Air Board :
Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal R. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Commodore S. J. Goble, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Air Member for Supply, Group-Capt. W. H. Anderson, C.B.E., D.F.C.
Finance Member, M. C. Langalow, M.B.E.
Defence Committee :
Chief of General Staff, Major-General J. D. Lavarack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Raynar Musgrave Colvin, K.B.E., C.B.
Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal R. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Munitions Supply Board.

Chairman, A. E. Leighton, F.I.C. (Controller-General of Munitions Supply).
Members, F. G. Shedden, O.B.E., A. V. Smith, J. K. Jensen, O.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Civil Aviation Board :
Controller-General, Capt. E. C. Johnston, D.F.C., Wing-Commander A. H. Cobby, D.S.O., D.F.C., A. R. McComb.
Finance Member, M. C. Langalow, M.B.E.

Repatriation Commission.

Repatriation Commission, N. R. Mighell (Chairman), J. Webster, C.M.G. ; F. H. Rowe.

War Service Homes Commission.

Commissioner, H. H. Richardson.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, H. P. Brown, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.I.E.E., 4,000*l.*
Deputy-Directors :—
New South Wales, J. S. Duncan, C.B.E., 1,417*l.*
Victoria, R. N. Partington.
Queensland, A. B. Corbett, M.B.E., 1,070*l.*
South Australia, L. H. Griffith (acting).
West Australia, S. R. H. Roberts, D.S.O., M.B.E., V.D., 970*l.*
Tasmania, J. E. Monfries, 774*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary, J. A. Carrodus, C.B.E., 1,330*l.*
Assistant Secretary, P. A. Gourgaud, O.B.E., 1,070*l.*
Assistant Secretary (Civic Administration), C. S. Daley, O.B.E., 970*l.*

Department of Works.

Director-General, M. W. Mehaffey.
Surveyor-General and Chief Property Officer, A. Percival, L.S., C.E., M.V.I.E., 1020*l.*
State Directors of Works :—
New South Wales, C. A. Hoy, 920*l.*
Victoria, H. J. Mackennal, 970*l.*
Queensland, J. Orwin, 750*l.*
South Australia, H. M. Rolland, O.B.E., 774*l.*
West Australia, G. S. Cook, 726*l.*

Northern Territory.

Administrator, Hon. C. L. A. Abbott.

Commonwealth Electoral Officers.

Chief Electoral Officer, V. F. Turner, 919*l.* ; *Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria*, C. F. M. Travers, 630*l.* ; *New South Wales*, G. Barrett, 630*l.* ; *Queensland*, J. E. Stewart, 534*l.* ; *South Australia*, (vacant) ; *Western Australia*, R. H. Bandy, 516*l.* ; *Tasmania*, H. N. Warren, 630*l.* and 50*l.* allowance as *Deputy Commissioner of Pensions*, is also *Public Works Officer* and *Public Service Inspector.*

Australian War Memorial.

Director, J. L. Treloar, O.B.E., 609*l.*

Forestry Bureau.

Inspector-General, C. E. Lane-Poole, 1,170*l.*

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Meteorological Branch.

Director (*Commonwealth Meteorologist*), W. S. Watt, 970*l.*

State Meteorologists: New South Wales, D. J. Mares, 702*l.*; Queensland, A. S. Richards, 570*l.*; South Australia, E. Bromley, 570*l.*; Western Australia, E. B. Curlewis, 570*l.*; Tasmania, J. C. Foley, 498*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Comptroller-General, E. Abbott, C.B.E., 1,750*l.*

Assistant Comptroller-General (*Administrative*), H. F. Morris, 1,148*l.*

Assistant Comptroller-General (*Tariff*), A. C. Moore, C.B.E., 970*l.*

Collector, New South Wales, G. F. A. Mitchell, 1,236*l.*
" Victoria, J. J. Kennedy, 964*l.*
" Queensland, R. B. Curd, 970*l.*
" South Australia, F. Terry, 870*l.*
" Western Australia, H. St. G. Bird, 870*l.*
" Tasmania, E. A. J. Benjafield, 702*l.*

Tariff Board.

Chairman, H. McConaghy, C.B.E., 1,750*l.*
Members, R. E. Guy, W. S. Kelly, W. J. Rose.
Secretary, M. E. McCarthy.

Film Censorship.

Chief Censor, W. C. O'Reilly, B.A., 870*l.*

Analyst's Branch.

Federal Analyst, C. R. Peck, 870*l.*

Department of Health.

Director-General of Health and Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., 2,000*l.*

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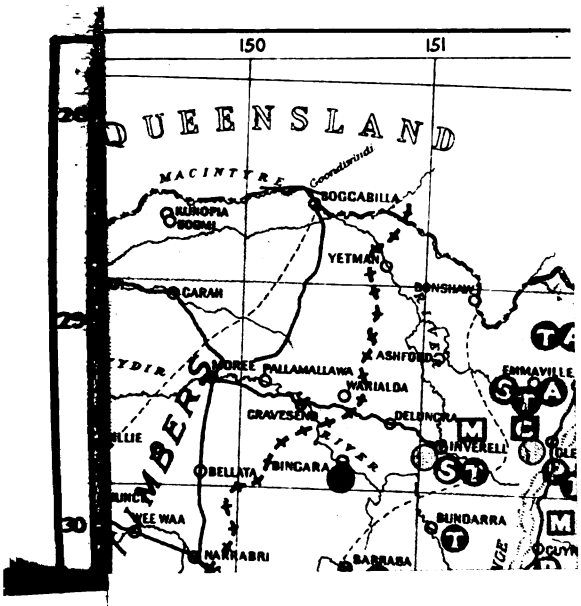

UNIV. OF MICH.

The staple products of New South Wales are wool and wheat.

*Note.—The values of exports are in Australian currency and the values of imports in sterling.

agricultural production 23,416,000*l.* The principal crops in 1936–37 were wheat 55,668,000 bushels, maize 3,302,520 bushels, hay 917,499 tons, sugar cane 279,169 tons, oats 3,967,560 bushels, wine 2,944,494 gallons, rice 2,276,530 bushels, and

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until 1788, at Port Jackson, under Captain Phillip, R.N. The capital was named after Viscount Sydney, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the settlement was formed.

New South Wales was then held to include the whole eastern portion of the continent. The first newspaper was established in 1803. The Merino sheep was introduced in 1797, but settlement for a time was slow because a passage over the Blue Mountains, giving access to the interior plains, was not discovered until 1813. The population in 1800 was 5,217. At the first census in 1828 the total population was only 36,598, but it was increasing rapidly and the discovery of gold in 1851 attracted much population. Responsible government was established in 1856, and the next thirty years was a time of remarkable prosperity and progress. On the 1st January, 1901, the Colony of New South Wales federated with the Colonies of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania to form the Commonwealth of Australia. This, the second outstanding political event, was followed by a further period of phenomenal prosperity and progress which lasted until the outbreak of the European war in 1914. Then the extraordinary oversea demand for the staple products, which increased as the war continued, enhanced the value of local production, so that the critical period which followed the post-war trade boom passed without any economic disorder and the State entered upon a period of steady industrial expansion. This expansion continued until the latter part of 1929 when a heavy fall in the prices of staple exports caused a depression similar to that prevailing in other countries of the world. In order to meet the crisis which ensued the States and the Commonwealth made drastic reductions of adjustable expenditure and imposed additional taxation with the object of balancing budgets, a general reduction of wages and salaries and of interest on public and private debts. Special taxation was levied for the relief of unemployment. These measures coupled with a partial recovery in export prices produced a substantial improvement in economic conditions; the volume of employment has increased steadily since 1932. A balanced budget has been attained notwithstanding large reductions in taxation.

Climate.

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone and its climate is generally mild and equable with plenty of sunshine. The mean temperature in the shade at Kiandra in the coldest portion of the State during 1936 was 43·6° Fah. and at Bourke in the western division it was 67·7°. On the coast the mean summer temperature is from 75° to 77° in the northern districts, and 66° to 70° in the southern. The winter means are 56° to 59° and 50° to 55° respectively. The mean annual temperature in Sydney is 63·5°. On the mountains snow lies in a few places all the winter. On the tablelands the mean annual temperature is somewhat lower than in the coastal districts, where the winter is milder.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases. The average rainfall of Sydney is about 47 inches annually, the average annual number of days on which rain falls is 152.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, westerly.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

*Trade and Industry.**

The staple products of New South Wales are wool and wheat.

*Note.—The values of exports are in Australian currency and the values of imports in sterling.

The quantity and value of wool exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia during the last five years is shown below; the figures include wool produced in other States and exported through New South Wales, but exclude New South Wales wool transferred to other States for export oversea. The quantities are stated as in the grease:—

		£
1933–34 ..	376,627,300 lb. ..	value 24,254,807
1934–35 ..	392,414,400 „ ..	„ 16,718,261
1935–36 ..	380,277,240 „ ..	„ 22,114,134
1936–37 ..	366,398,406 „ ..	„ 27,632,175
1937–38 ..	314,790,557 „ ..	„ 19,117,430

The exports of wheat in 1937–38 were 9,789,249 centals valued at 3,608,247*l.* and wheaten flour, 4,031,825 centals value 1,968,625*l.* Other important exports of Australian produce were as follows:—

	£ Aust.		£ Aust.
Butter ..	1,796,544	Fruit, dried, fresh and preserved ..	555,465
Hides and skins	2,469,352	Timber ..	420,263
Meats, frozen and preserved	2,225,349	Lead, pig ..	1,514,858
Leather ..	393,692	Tin ingots ..	187,198
Tallow ..	196,150	Coal	354,047
Eggs	268,258	Iron and steel	951,573

The principal imports in 1937–38 were:—

	£ Stg.		£ Stg.
Machinery elec.	2,648,733	Kerosene and lubricating (mineral) oil	825,225
„ other	4,314,187	Rubber, crude	658,631
Iron and steel	2,245,259	Printing paper	1,181,487
Vehicles and parts ..	3,697,645	Books (printed)	454,647
Other metals and metal manufactures	2,666,998	Kinematograph films	473,947
Piecegoods ..	5,133,540	Argol ..	213,775
Floor covering	705,667	Paints and varnishes ..	350,122
Bags and sacks	516,649	Timber (undressed ..	922,366
Yarns	554,069	Crockery and glassware ..	643,258
Tobacco ..	1,447,296	Jewellery and timepieces .	489,771
Tea	1,503,601		
Fish	648,136		
Copra ..	210,935		
Linseed ..	6,890		
Petroleum and shale spirit	2,117,423		

In 1936–37 the produce of Great Britain and Northern Ireland represented 39·2 per cent of the oversea imports of merchandise and 32·4 per cent. of the exports of merchandise was shipped thereto.

Sydney and Newcastle are ports of registry; 52 vessels, of a total tonnage of 11,918, were registered during the year ended 30th June, 1937; the total number of vessels on the registers at 30th June, 1937, was 901 with a tonnage of 95,337.

Factories and Works.

In 1936–37 there were 8,726 factories and works, employing 208,497 persons, of whom 152,064 were males and 56,433 females. The total value of land and buildings was 51,629,598*l.* and of plant and machinery was 51,979,614*l.*; the total salaries and wages paid amounted to 36,642,444*l.*; the value of production was 76,754,000*l.*, and the value of the output was 192,812,414*l.*

Agricultural Production.

The total area under crop during the season 1936–37 was 5,951,043 acres, and the total value of agricultural production 23,416,000*l.* The principal crops in 1936–37 were wheat 55,668,000 bushels, maize 3,302,520 bushels, hay 917,499 tons, sugar cane 279,169 tons, oats 3,967,560 bushels, wine 2,944,494 gallons, rice 2,276,530 bushels, ar

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potatoes 66,255 tons. It has been estimated that the production of wheat in 1937–38 was 56,000,000 bushels.

Pastoral and Dairying Productions.

The number of live stock on 31st March, 1937, was as follows:—Horses, 545,829; cattle 3,288,169; sheep, 53,166,000; and pigs, 390,780. The wool produced in 1936–37 was 503,616,000 lbs. (as in the grease), valued in Sydney at 34,106,000*l*. It is anticipated that the production in the season 1937–38 was 497,000,000 lbs. (approx.).

The production of the dairying industry during 1936–37, included 109,830,751 lbs. of butter, 7,417,640 lbs. of cheese, and 22,069,860 lbs. of bacon and ham. A preliminary estimate of the butter production in 1937–38 is 121,500,000 lbs. The total value of pastoral production in 1936–37 was 40,306,000*l*., and of dairying and farmyard production was 14,592,000*l*.

Mining.

The main coal basin of Australia is situated in the coastal districts of New South Wales, extending along the seaboard for a distance of about 200 miles. The production of coal in 1926 was 10,885,766 tons valued at 9,436,520*l*. from 141 collieries; during 1937, 10,051,519 tons valued at 5,823,460*l*. were produced from 173 mines. Silver and silver lead to the value of 4,306,616*l*., and zinc concentrates valued at 657,967*l*., were produced in 1937. The total value of the minerals won during 1937 was 13,496,603*l*., excluding the value of Portland cement, lime and coke.

All Industries.

The total value of production from recorded industries during the year 1936–37 was 168,954,000*l*. or 63*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. per head of population, valued as at place of production.

Currency and Banking.

The currency of New South Wales is under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government. British or Australian gold coins are legal tender. The paper currency in the form of Australian Notes is controlled by the Commonwealth Bank, and the export of gold has been subject to approval by the Commonwealth Bank since December 1929.

The 14 trading banks operating in the State in 1938 were:—Commonwealth Bank of Australia; Rural Bank of N.S.W.; Bank of New South Wales; Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.; Bank of Australasia; Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Ltd.; Queensland National Bank, Ltd.; Bank of New Zealand; Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.; National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.; Bank of Adelaide; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. Total average amount of deposits in trading banks in June quarter, 1938:—

Deposits not bearing interest ..	£59,684,933
Deposits bearing interest	88,007,612
Total	£147,692,545

Deposits in the Savings Banks in New South Wales amounted to 86,015,555*l*. on 30th June, 1938, equivalent to 31*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*. per head of population. Interests on deposits is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on personal accounts up to 500*l*. and at 1½ per cent. from 500*l*. to 1,300*l*.

Means of Communication.

On 30th June, 1938, there were 6,124 miles of railways, owned and worked by the Government, the cost of construction and equipment being 145,257,282*l*. The receipts during the year ended 30th June, 1938, were 19,486,116*l*.†, and the working expenses 13,759,988*l*., the balance therefore available towards meeting the annual charge for interest and exchange being 5,838,128*l*. There were 116 miles of private railway. Several Victorian railway lines have been extended into New South Wales in districts not served by the State's railways, the total length being 203 miles. There were also 189 miles of Government tramways, earning 3,529,368*l*., against working expenses amounting to 2,944,792*l*. in 1937–38. The total capital expenditure on tramways in operation at 30th June, 1937, was 9,046,640*l*.

There were 68 civil aircraft registered in the State at 30th June, 1937; the licensed pilots numbering 314, including 80 commercial pilots. Commercial services are maintained from Sydney to Melbourne (twice daily each way except Sundays), Brisbane (twice on weekdays, once on Sundays, each way), Bega (four times weekly each way), Broken Hill (twice weekly each way), and from Cootamundra to Charleville (twice weekly each way) as part of the England-Australia Air Mail Route.

Posts and Telegraphs.

There are 3,059 telegraph stations, and the revenue received during the year ended 30th June, 1937, was 383,917*l*. from telegraphs and 78,825*l*. from cablegrams. The earnings from telephone services during the year amounted to 2,902,740*l*. Overseas wireless telegraphy and telephone services have been provided to give communication with Great Britain and other countries. In June, 1937, 25 licenses were in force for broadcasting stations, together with 6 National Broadcasting stations. The broadcast listeners licenses at 30th June, 1938, approximately numbered 402,000.

In 1937, the cable messages sent from New South Wales numbered 370,741 and 371,467 were received.

Of inland rivers the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan are navigable most of the year for small river craft, and nearly all the coast rivers are navigable for varying distances by ocean-going steamers, especially the Richmond, the Clarence, the Macleay, the Manning, the Hunter and the Hawkesbury, while Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour), Port Stephens and Jervis Bay are large natural harbours. Steamers leave Sydney regularly for nearly all parts of the world, but communication with Europe is chiefly by the vessels of the P. & O. (*via* Colombo and Marseilles), P. & O. Branch Service (*via* Suez), the Orient Royal Mail line (*via* Suez and Naples), the Messageries Maritimes (*via* Marseilles), Canadian Australasian line (*via* Vancouver), Oceanic (Matson) line (*via* San Francisco), White Star-Aberdeen line (*via* Durban and Capetown, also *via* Suez), Scottish Shire line (*via* Suez), Blue Funnel line (*via* South Africa, also *via* Suez), the New Zealand Shipping line, Shaw, Savill and Albion line; the Clan line; Cunard line (Commonwealth and Dominion line); Aberdeen and Commonwealth line; Federal Steam Navigation Co.; British India S.N. Co.; Ellerman and Bucknall line; Holland-Australia line; Trans-Atlantic S.S.; Norwegian-Australia line; German-Australian Line: North German-Lloyd; Australia-Italia line; Blue Star line. Approximately seven mails are sent to and five despatched from England by sea monthly.

Letters forwarded by steamer from England reach Sydney in about 32 days. An air mail service, twice a week since 15th May, 1936, is scheduled to complete the journey between these centres in 10 days.

† Exclusive of the amount of 800,000*l*. paid by the Government as a contribution towards the losses on developmental lines.

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Education.

The education system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction regulated by the Public Instruction Act of 1880. Teachers in State schools belong to the Public Service and are paid fixed salaries according to their qualifications and the classifications of their schools. Education is free, and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years.

At the close of 1937 there were 3,409 State schools divided as follows:—High Schools, 42 (12 boys, including 2 Agricultural high schools and 3 junior high schools; 8 girls, including 1 junior high school, and 22 mixed); Intermediate High Schools, 50; public schools 2,646 (including 618 provisional, 24 half-time, 1 travelling, 1 correspondence, 1 activity school, 15 central, 11 special and hospital, and 36 evening continuation schools); subsidised schools, 720; and reformatory school, 1. School buildings are erected and maintained wholly at the expense of the Government.

State aid to denominational schools ceased many years ago, but general religious instruction is imparted by the State teachers, and for limited periods with the consent of parents by ministers of religion. All children are carried free by rail to the nearest school. In cases where children reside over a reasonable walking distance from the nearest school, subsidy is paid to assist the parents in the cost of their children's conveyance. In remote localities where there are at least 3 children over 5 years of age, unable to attend an existing school, but an insufficient number for the establishment of a public or provisional school, a subsidy is paid to families engaging a private teacher. A properly equipped travelling school conveys a means of instruction to several outlying groups in the western portion of the State in rotation. As a further means of providing facilities for the education of children of isolated families a correspondence school has also been organised.

The "Bursary Endowment Act," passed in 1912, provides for the establishment of a fund for Bursaries tenable in public or private secondary schools and in the Sydney University and for the constitution of a Bursary Endowment Board. About 300 Bursaries, each tenable for four or five years and 100 Bursaries each tenable in 4th and 5th years at a High or Registered Secondary School, and carrying a monetary grant ranging from 9*l.* 12*s.* to 40*l.* per annum, are awarded annually. Agricultural Scholarships, Technical Scholarships and about 40 University Bursaries are also awarded annually. A Higher Education Scheme has been established which provides for (*a*) higher primary education in Superior Public Schools which are of three types (commercial and junior technical for boys and domestic science for girls), and for (*b*) High School education of several types (general, commercial, technical and agricultural), in High Schools. There are also District Rural Schools, which provide elementary agricultural instruction. Intermediate Certificates are issued on the satisfactory completion of a three years' High School course, and leaving Certificates (qualifying in prescribed subjects, to the University Matriculation Certificates) are awarded on the satisfactory completion of a five years' High School course. Forty-two High Schools, including 2 agricultural and 4 junior high schools are in operation, and there are also 50 intermediate high schools at which the secondary course is in operation. At the end of 1937, 1,257 students were undergoing courses of training, covering two years or more, at the Teachers' Colleges.

Evening Continuation Schools have been brought into operation in city and country centres divided into the following classes: (1) Junior Technical Schools; (2) Commercial Schools—in both cases the object being to assist lads to push on more rapidly in the callings they have chosen; and (3) Domestic Science Schools, for girls only.

For the year 1937 the cost to the State of public instruction was 4,490,085*l.* exclusive of 450,377*l.* expended on technical education.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed by the State in 1850. Its State endowment was originally 5,000*l.*, and from 1890 to 1892 was 13,900*l.*, but it was increased from 25,600*l.* to 100,000*l.* per annum from 1st January, 1938. The endowment is largely added to by private donations. The State endowment and special grants for 1937-38 amounted to 83,269*l.* Five denominational colleges are affiliated to the University. In addition, there is the women's college, also affiliated. During the year 1937–38, the total State endowment amounted to 3,000*l.* The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, engineering, agriculture, veterinary science and dentistry. Recently, several faculties have been added to its curriculum. There are also technical colleges, under the Department of Public Instruction, and classes are held in Sydney and in the principal country towns. The Central College—a large establishment—is extensively equipped and staffed for trades, professional, and scientific instruction. The fees are within the reach of all, and the colleges are open to males and females alike. In addition, provision is made for the instruction of those residing in isolated localities by means of correspondence lessons. A Mobile Technical Workshop operating at various country towns provides for technical instruction in a number of trade subjects. There is an Australian Museum, a National Art Gallery, a Public Library, including the Mitchell Library, with endowments of 1,000*l.*, 2,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* respectively, a State Conservatorium of Music and a Music Library. Public libraries and schools of arts are established throughout the State. There are also a Royal, a Medical, a Linnæan, a Zoological, a Historical, a Geographical, and seven Art Societies, a Government Observatory, Agricultural and Forestry Museum, and a Mining and Geological, and Technological Museums, Government Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Farms, with many other educational associations.

Local Government.

In New South Wales the greater portion of the State has been incorporated, leaving only the "Western Division," which is but sparsely settled, outside the scope of local government. Even in that division, however, several towns have been established as Municipalities.

The area incorporated comprises 183,964 square miles out of a total area of 309,439 square miles in the State (*i.e.*, exclusive of Lord Howe Island and the Federal Capital Territory of Canberra and Jervis Bay).

The local government of this large area, with the exception of the City of Sydney, is provided for under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended by subsequent Acts.

The City of Sydney was first incorporated in 1842, being the first town in the State to be granted municipal government, but it has, since its incorporation, been governed under special Acts applying to it alone.

Apart from the City of Sydney, there are two types of local government provided for, viz.:—Shires and Municipalities—the former comprising country districts (sometimes of great extent, the largest being the Shire of Lachlan containing 5,736 square miles) and the latter the larger towns. There are now (September, 1938) 139 Shires and 159 Municipalities in the State. As regards town areas

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in Shires, a Shire Council may (subject to the Governor's approval and if a majority of the electors concerned do not veto the proposal at a poll which may be taken on a petition signed by not less than 100 of such electors) acquire the right to exercise many of the powers of a Council of a Municipality in any such area by having the area declared by Proclamation of the Governor to be an "Urban Area," without the expensive machinery of a separate municipal government having to be set up. Provision is also made for the proclamation of any municipality as a city, if it fulfils the requirements laid down by the Act and for the continuance as cities of all towns so proclaimed before the Act came into force. Cities, however, have no greater powers than Municipalities, and are treated as Municipalities under the Act in all respects except as to name.

The Act provides, practically, for adult suffrage; that is, that every natural-born or naturalised British subject, male or female, of the full age of 21 years, who is an owner or rate-paying lessee of rateable land, or an occupier of land shall be entitled to enrolment as an elector. Occupier includes every person who is residing or has had his principal place of abode on land whether ratable or not in a ward or riding and has continuously during the period of twelve months prior to the day prescribed for enrolment resided or had his principal place of abode in the area. Councils consist of not less than 6 and not more than 9 Councillors in the case of Shires and not less than 6 nor more than 15 Aldermen in the case of Municipalities. Any person whose name is on a roll of electors is eligible for election as a Councillor or Alderman, except in certain cases where disqualification is provided for, the most important of which is on account of business or financial relations with the Council.

Each Shire is divided into Ridings, and a Municipality may be divided into Wards or may exist as an undivided area, but Ridings and Wards must be represented by an equal number of Councillors or Aldermen, as the case may be. Provision is made for the election of Urban Committees of three persons (or such other number as the Governor may determine from time to time) to manage the affairs of Urban Areas where such have been created. General elections of Councillors and Aldermen take place every three years, the last election having been held in December, 1937, and it is provided that in any Shire and Municipality elections may, if the electors so decide at a poll taken upon a petition of one-fifth of their number, be held according to the principles of proportional representation. Only one Council has to date adopted the system of proportional representation.

The functions of Shire and Municipal Councils include the control of roads, bridges, wharves and jetties, the lighting of streets, the regulation of traffic (except in the Sydney Metropolitan Traffic Area), the removal and disposal of nightsoil and garbage, the provision of electricity and water supplies and of sewerage services, the regulation and licensing of public vehicles (except where the Commissioner of Road Transport and Tramways is the licensing authority), the control and management of parks and recreation grounds, etc.

To provide the revenue for exercising its powers a Council is empowered to levy a general rate of not less than 1*d.* in the £ on the unimproved capital value of all ratable land in its area. Where, however, a general rate of 1*d.* is more than sufficient in any year to meet the requirements of a Council, the Governor is empowered to authorise the levying of a rate less than that sum.

In addition to the general rate Councils are empowered to levy special rates for special works, local rates for works of benefit to a portion of the area only, and loan rates for the repayment of loans. In the case of these rates ratepayers may petition for a poll to be taken on the questions as to whether the rate shall be levied on the unimproved capital value or the improved capital value of the land subject to it.

The amount of the rates which a Council may levy is limited as follows, but provision is made that the Governor may grant permission to exceed these limits in special cases:—

Shires.—General rate—2*d.* in the £ on the unimproved capital value of all ratable land in the Shire.

Rates in Urban Areas other than general, and water and sewerage local rates—2*s.* in the £ on the assessed annual value of all ratable land in the Urban Area.

Municipalities.—General rate—a sum equal to 2*d.* in the £ on the unimproved capital value and 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £ on the assessed annual value of all ratable land in the area; provided that a general rate of more than 3*d.* in the £ on the unimproved capital value shall not be levied on a mine worked for minerals other than coal and shale. All rates (other than water and sewerage local rates)—a sum ascertained by adding together the calculated yield of 2*d.* in the £ on the unimproved capital value and 2*s.* in the £ on the assessed annual value of all ratable land in the Municipality.

Water local rates are limited in both Shires and Municipalities to a sum equal to 2*s.* in the £ on the assessed annual value of all land ratable to the water rate. Sewerage local rates are limited to a similar sum.

In Municipalities outside the county of Cumberland the general rate leviable in respect of urban farm land is less than that in respect of other land. The maximum amount in the pound (on the unimproved capital value) of such rate is not more than one half of the amount levied in respect of other land in the Municipality, or the amount of the general rate levied in the adjoining Shire, or if more than one of such Shires, the highest amount levied as the general rate in any of such Shires, whichever is the greater, but no such rate must be less than 1*d.* in the £ on the unimproved capital value. These provisions may also be applied by proclamation to Municipalities within the county of Cumberland.

There are four methods provided by which Councils may borrow for purposes authorized by the Act, viz.:—limited overdraft, renewal loan, ordinary loan and special loan. Ratepayers may petition for a poll of ratepayers to be taken on the questions as to whether a special loan shall be raised, or as to whether the loan rate shall be on the unimproved or improved capital value. In regard to ordinary loans, a recent enactment contains provisions which are designed, for a limited period, to enable Shire and Municipal Councils, under the most favourable conditions, to borrow for the purpose of undertaking extensive decentralized works programmes. Ordinary loans may be approved by the Governor in terms of this amendment until 30th June, 1939.

It is compulsory for loan rates to be levied for the repayment of renewal, ordinary, and special loans, except in certain circumstances, and except in the case of special loans raised by Shire councils. The total amount which may be owed by a Municipal Council on account of its borrowings is limited to twenty per cent. of the unimproved capital value of all ratable land in the Municipality, and special loans raised by a Shire Council must not in the aggregate exceed thrice the amount of the income of the Shire. Where loans are self-supporting, i.e., in the case of reproductive loan works and services which are not a charge upon the rates, the Governor

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may direct that they be not taken into account in calculating the Council's limit of borrowing.

A Council may also, subject to limitations enter into contracts for the purchase of goods and the performance of work on terms providing for payment by the Council by instalments extending over a period of years. The total of the amounts owing by a Council under these contracts is required to be taken into account as a charge against the Council's borrowing limit.

To assist Shire Councils it is provided that out of the Consolidated Revenue a sum of not less than 150,000*l.* shall be distributed each year among Shire Councils by way of endowment, according to an apportionment made by the Governor every three years. For the current triennium 1937, 1938 and 1939 an amount of 177,500*l.* per annum was made available for distribution as endowment. Special grants and repayable advances for works are also made by the Government each year to both Shire and Municipal Councils; the amount paid for the financial year ended 30th June, 1938, being £2,425,624.

In addition to what has been stated above as to a Council's powers, some novel features which were introduced by the Act of 1919 may be mentioned. These include the formation of groups of wholes or parts of Shires and Municipalities—the groups being called "County Districts"—in order to carry out more effectively such functions of the Councils of the areas included as the destruction of aquatic plants like water hyacinth (the growth of which in some districts has been found to render rivers unnavigable until the river is cleared and the plant destroyed), the prevention of river bank erosion or of floods, the supply of electricity, or any other function which would be a matter of concern to the district in which such Shires or Municipalities are situated. The Act provides for each "County District" to be administered by a "County Council" composed of delegates elected by the Council of each Shire or Municipality included in the District. The functions of a County Council are limited to the powers specially delegated to it by the Governor. The other powers of the Shire or Municipal Councils of the District are not interfered with in any way. Six "County Districts" have so far been proclaimed, and one has been abolished.

Difficulty was experienced in the past in getting the Councils of many Shires and Municipalities to carry out works such as the making of a new road or bridge desired by the residents of a particular Riding or Ward, and the 1919 Act accordingly provides that in circumstances like that, upon a petition signed by all the Councillors or Aldermen representing the Riding or Ward, or by at least one-fifth of the ratepayers of the Riding or Ward, the Council shall take a poll of ratepayers of that Riding or Ward, and, if such poll is favourable, shall carry out the work the people want and levy a local rate to provide for the repayment of the cost.

It is also provided in the Act that a Council may at any time take a poll of electors or ratepayers on any question arising out of the administration of the Act, and any question of importance may be thus referred to the people themselves for decision.

Constitution.

The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that the Legislature of New South Wales "shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever." The Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor is the local representative of the Crown. He exercises powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and his functions are defined partly by statutes and partly by Letters Patent and Instructions to the Governor issued under Royal Sign Manual. He acts on the advice of the Executive Council or of a Minister of the Crown, except in limited spheres where he possesses discretionary power, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament.

The Executive Council consists of members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly and the Governor presides over its deliberations.

In compliance with a referendum assented to in May, 1933, the Legislative Council was reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934. The new House consists of 60 members, elected by the combined vote of members of both Houses of Parliament. Provision is made for the retirement of 15 members in rotation every 3 years. The inaugural new Council was elected by members of the existing Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, four groups of 15 being elected for 3, 6, 9 and 12 years respectively. Members of the Legislative Council receive no remuneration. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members elected under a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person enrolled as an elector may be elected to the Assembly, except members of the Legislative Council or of the Federal Legislature. Bills appropriating money or imposing taxation and bills affecting the Assembly itself must originate in the Assembly and by its power over supply this House controls the executive.

The duration of Parliament is limited to three years, but it may be dissolved by the Governor at any time. The Constitution Act provides that it must meet at least once in every year.

Members of both Houses are supplied with free passes on State railways and tramways and members of the Legislative Assembly receive an annual allowance of 670*l.*

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any sub-division of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment.

Each elector is entitled to one vote only, and voting has been compulsory since 1930. The electoral rolls are compiled under provisions for compulsory enrolment introduced in 1921.

Electors absent from their districts are permitted to record their votes at any polling place in the State, and provision is made for postal voting in the case of persons precluded from attendance at any polling place by reason of illness or infirmity, distance over 10 miles, or travelling. Persons whose names are not shown on the electoral roll or who are marked as having voted, may vote in certain circumstances after making a declaration that they have not already voted.

Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

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The electoral law provides that electorates are to be redistributed whenever directed by the Governor. In the event of there being no direction by the Governor, a distribution must take place on the expiration of nine years from the date of the last redistribution. The redistribution is made by a special commission of three persons, viz.:—the Electoral Commissioner, the Government Statistician, and the Surveyor-General.

For the purposes of the distribution it is prescribed by the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act of 1928 that the State must be divided into three parts, viz.:—the Sydney area, to which 43 seats are allotted, the Newcastle area 5 seats, and the Country area 42 seats.

Finances.

The finances of the State of New South Wales cover a wide range of activities by reason of the State ownership of railways and tramways, large water and sewerage works, harbour improvements, etc. The greater part of the loans raised by the State have been expended on these works, and until recent years all their accounts were included with the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since 1925, however, separate accounts were formed for the principal undertakings and it has become difficult to compile on a strictly comparable basis a statement showing the aggregate receipts and expenditure of the State. Consequently, there is some duplication in the following table of receipts and expenditure of the principal revenue accounts in two groups—governmental and business undertakings; for instance, an annual contribution of 800,000*l.* from the consolidated Revenue Fund to the Railways Fund is included as receipts and expenditure under both headings:—

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Governmental	Principal Business Undertakings**	Governmental	Principal Business Undertakings**
	£000	£000	£000	£000
1929 ..	20,757	26,284	21,764	27,202
1930 ..	21,638	23,860	22,567	26,989
1931 ..	22,381	20,220	26,012	25,279
1932 ..	21,840	20,211	31,024	25,254
1933 ..	25,098	20,675	26,458	24,060
1934 ..	21,857	20,298	22,739	22,604
1935 ..	21,440	21,671	22,817	22,637
1936 ..	23,175	22,849	24,589	23,149
1937 ..	25,471	23,971	25,937	23,494
1938 ..	27,633	26,136	28,051	25,672

Shipping Entered and Cleared.

Year ended 30th June	British Tonnage. (Net.)	Total Tonnage. (Net.)
1928 ..	14,196,512	17,380,037
1929 ..	13,903,490	17,048,436
1930 ..	13,516,303	16,446,558
1931 ..	12,751,686	15,946,991
1932 ..	12,236,661	15,698,016
1933 ..	13,469,211	17,523,484
1934 ..	13,617,673	17,360,450
1935 ..	15,233,981	19,314,389
1936 ..	15,553,232	19,611,178
1937 ..	17,085,482	21,109,272

** Government Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses; Hunter District Water and Sewerage Works; Sydney Harbour Works.

Oversea Imports of Merchandise.

(British Currency Values.)

Country of Origin.

Year ended 30th June.	U.K.	Other British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.	Elsewhere.	Total Merchandise.	Bullion & Specie (excluded from foregoing Columns).
	£ Stg. (000 omitted).				
1929 ..	23,609	8,250	31,422	63,281	210
1930 ..	22,191	7,055	27,071	56,927*	203
1931 ..	9,548	3,410	12,418	26,071*	240
1932 ..	6,788	2,846	8,304	18,399*	398
1933 ..	9,250	3,406	9,720	22,981*	850
1934 ..	10,011	3,745	10,348	24,699*	1,061
1935 ..	12,557	4,630	13,975	31,162*	1,491
1936 ..	13,165	5,591	15,197	34,737*	1,493
1937 ..	15,710	6,704	15,982	39,260*	1,696
1938† ..	20,446	8,098	20,014	49,242*	1,820

Oversea Exports of Merchandise.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Year ended 30th June	To U.K.	To Other British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.	To Elsewhere.	Total Merchandise.	Bullion & Specie (excluded from foregoing Columns).
	£ Stg. (000 omitted).				
1929 ..	12,978	5,879	30,226	49,083	206
1930 ..	9,341	4,746	17,541	31,628	4,134
1931 ..	9,638	4,184	16,352	30,174	1,691
1932 ..	11,940	4,327	14,545	30,812	3,886
1933 ..	10,910	4,558	17,442	32,910	13,703
1934 ..	13,314	4,614	21,434	39,362	2,880
1935 ..	13,605	5,259	15,962	34,826	2,904
1936 ..	15,092	6,168	21,283	42,543	4,990
1937 ..	18,439	8,049	25,293	51,782	5,521
1938† ..	17,573	8,318	16,603	42,494	5,819

The net revenue from Customs in 1937–38 was 14,828,000*l.* and from Excise 7,414,000*l.*

Public Debt.

The total amount of the Loan Liability to the Commonwealth at the 30th June, 1938, was 354,167,254*l.*, of which 181,800,821*l.* is redeemable in Australia, 159,446,470*l.* in London, and 12,919,963*l.* in New York. The sinking fund balance at the 30th June, 1938, was 180,669*l.* Taking into account the sinking fund balance and Commonwealth advances in special desposits accounts, also overdrafts on loan accounts, the net public debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1938, was 349,318,725*l.* In terms of the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth took over the debts of New South Wales and the other States on 1st July, 1929, and assumed the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth contributes an annual sum towards interest on the debts and the Commonwealth and States contribute to a national debt sinking fund established under the agreement. The Australian Loan Council of representatives of the Commonwealth and each State manages the debts and supervises public borrowing.

* Includes outside packages and containers not classified according to country of origin, viz., 610,219*l.* in Jan.–June, 1930; 695,067*l.* in 1930–31; 461,244*l.* in 1931–32 and 604,652*l.* in 1932–33, 595,497*l.* in 1933–34, 763,540*l.* in 1934–35; 784,340*l.* in 1935–36; 863,771*l.* in 1936–37; 683,692*l.* in 1937–38. (These were recorded for the first time in January, 1930).

† Preliminary—Subject to revision.

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Population (excluding Aboriginals).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census of 1871	274,842	228,156	502,998
,, 1881	410,211	339,614	749,825
,, 1891	609,666	517,471	1,127,137
,, 1901	710,264	645,091	1,355,355
,, 1911*	857,698	789,036	1,646,734
,, 1921*	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371
,, 1933*	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847
31st Dec. 1934*	1,335,380	1,301,080	2,636,460
,, 1935*	1,344,339	1,313,327	2,657,666
,, 1936*	1,355,493	1,326,243	2,681,736
,, 1937*	1,368,505	1,342,233	2,710,738
31st Mar. 1938 (*Estimated.*)	1,371,713	1,346,160	2,717,873

The 1933 census was taken on 30th June.

* Excludes population in Federal Territory.

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1935 ..	44,676	24,547	22,361
1936 ..	46,193	24,376	22,873
1937 ..	47,497	25,235	23,188

Annual Rate per 1,000 of Population.

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1935 ..	16·9	9·3	8·5
1936 ..	17·3	9·1	8·6
1937 ..	17·6	9·4	8·6

Deaths under 1 per 1,000 births, 1934, 46·4
,, ,, ,, 1935, 39·4
,, ,, ,, 1936, 43·5
,, ,, ,, 1937, 40·7

Chief Towns and Population.

	Census 1901.	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	At 31st December, 1937. *Estimated.*
Sydney and suburbs	481,830	629,503‡	899,059	1,235,367‡	1,279,080
Newcastle and suburbs	54,091	55,380	86,255	104,491	110,660
Broken Hill	27,500	30,974	26,337	26,921	27,800
Lithgow	5,268	8,196	13,276	13,444	13,430
Goulburn	10,612	10,023	12,886	14,851	15,300
Maitland, E. & W.	10,073	11,318	12,005	12,329	12,640
Tamworth	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,918	10,700
Lismore	4,464	7,382	8,712	11,763	12,870
Cessnock	165	3,957	7,343	14,387‡	14,500
Wollongong	3,551	4,673	6,708	11,402	13,450
Bathurst	9,223	8,578	9,440	10,415	10,980
Orange	3,990	4,221	7,398	9,632	10,160
Albury	5,823	6,309	7,751	10,542	11,250
Wagga Wagga	5,108	6,419	7,679	11,631	12,530

Governors since 1902.

Gov., Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, R.N., G.C.B., 27th May, 1902, to 27th May, 1909.
Lieut.-Gov., The Right Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., 7th June, 1905, to 29th December, 1905.
Administrator of the Govt., Hon. G. B. Simpson, Acting Chief Justice, 24th March, 1909, to 28th May, 1909.
Gov., Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., 28th May, 1909, to 11th March, 1913.
Administrator, Hon. Sir G. B. Simpson, Kt., 21st December, 1909, to 27th January, 1910.
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, Kt., LL.D., 26th April to 12th November, 1911, and 11th to 14th March, 1913.
Gov., Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., 14th March, 1913, to 27th October, 1917.
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, Kt., LL.D., 30th April, 1917, to 17th February, 1918.
Gov., Sir Walter E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., 18th February, 1918, to 14th September, 1923 (died 16th September, 1923).
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., 14th September, 1923, to 27th February, 1924.
Gov., Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair, K.C.B., 28th February, 1924, to 7th April, 1930.
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., 7th April, 1930, to 28th May, 1930.
Gov., Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip W. Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., 29th May, 1930, to 15th January, 1935.
Lieut. Gov., Hon. Sir Philip W. Street, K.C.M.G., 15th January, 1935 to 20th February, 1935.
Gov., Sir Alexander G. A. Hore Ruthven, afterwards Baron Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 21st February, 1935, to 22nd January, 1936
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Philip W. Street, K.C.M.G., 23rd January, 1936, to 5th August, 1936.
Gov., Admiral Sir Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., 6th August, 1936 to 30th October, 1936.
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Philip W. Street, K.C.M.G., 31st October, 1936, to 7th April, 1937.
Gov., Rt. Hon. Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., 8th April, 1937.

Former Ministries.

Name.	Date.
1. S. A. Donaldson	6th June, 1856
2. Charles Cowper	26th August, 1856
3. H. W. Parker	3rd October, 1856
4. Charles Cowper	7th September, 1857
5. William Forster	27th October, 1859
6. John Robertson	9th March, 1860
7. Charles Cowper	10th January, 1861
8. James Martin	16th October, 1863
9. Charles Cowper	3rd February, 1865
10. James Martin, Q. C.	22nd January, 1866
11. John Robertson	27th October, 1868
12. Charles Cowper	13th January, 1870
13. Sir James Martin, Kt. Q.C.	16th December, 1870
14. Henry Parkes	14th May, 1872
15. John Robertson	9th February, 1875
16. Henry Parkes	22nd March, 1877
17. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	17th August, 1877
18. J. S. Farnell	18th December, 1877
19. Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1878
20. Alexander Stuart	5th January, 1883
21. G. R. Dibbs	7th October, 1885
22. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G	22nd December, 1885
23. Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	26th February, 1886
24. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	20th January, 1887
25. G. R. Dibbs	17th January, 1889
26. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	8th March, 1889
27. Sir G.R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	23rd October, 1891
28. Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C.	3rd August, 1894
29. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.	14th September, 1899

† Area extended since previous census.
§ For Governors previous to 1902, see edition for 1927

Name.	Date.
30. Sir John See, K.C.M.G.	28th March, 1901
31. Thomas Waddell	15th June, 1904
32. J. H. Carruthers	30th August, 1904
33. C. G. Wade, K.C.	2nd October, 1907
34. J. S. T. McGowen	21st October, 1910
35. W. A. Holman	30th June, 1913
36. National(W.A.Holman)	15th November, 1916
37. J. Storey	13th April, 1920
38. J. Dooley	10th October, 1921
39. Sir Geo. W. Fuller. K.C.M.G.	20th December, 1921
40. J. Dooley	20th December, 1921
41. Sir George W. Fuller, K.C.M.G. (Coalition)	13th April, 1922
42. J. T. Lang	17th June, 1925
43. J. T. Lang (*Reconstruction*)	27th May, 1927
44. T. R. Bavin (Coalition)	19th October, 1927
45. J. T. Lang	4th November, 1930
46. B. S. Stevens (Coalition)	13th May, 1932
47. B. S. Stevens (Coalition)	11th May, 1935
48. B. S. Stevens (Coalition)	26th Mar., 1938

Governor.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Fredk. R. Jordan, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Private Secretary, Capt. K. O'B. Harding, O.B.E.
A.D.C., Capt. R. E. Loder.
Official Secretary, L. A. Robb, C.M.G.

The Executive Council.

President, The Governor.
Premier, The Hon. B. S. B. Stevens, M.L.A.
Deputy-Premier and Minister for Transport, Lieut.-Col. The Hon M. F. Bruxner, D.S.O., M.L.A.
Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, The Hon. Sir Henry E. Manning, K.B.E., K.C., M.L.C.
Minister for Local Government and Secretary for Public Works, The Hon. E. S. Spooner, M.L.A.
Minister for Education, The Hon. D. H. Drummond, M.L.A.
Minister of Justice, The Hon. L. O. Martin, M.L.A.
Minister for Health, The Hon. H. P. FitzSimons, M.L.A.
Minister for Labour and Industry, The Hon. H. M. Hawkins, M.L.C.
Colonial Secretary, The Hon. G. C. Gollan, M.L.A.
Secretary for Lands, The Hon. C. A. Sinclair, M.L.A.
Minister for Agriculture, Major The Hon. A. D. Reid, M.C., M.L.A.
Colonial Treasurer, Alexander Mair, M.L.A.
Minister for Social Services, The Hon. Athol Richardson, M.L.A.
Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests, The Hon. R. S. Vincent, M.L.A.
Clerk to Council, L. A. Robb, C.M.G.

Legislative Council (60 Members).

Legislative Council.

Hon. Sir John Beverley Peden, K.C.M.G., K.C., *President.*
The Hon. E. H. Farrar, *Chairman of Committees.*

Members.

Alam, The Hon. A. A.
Archer, The Hon. G. S., temp. Chairman of Committees.
Armstrong, The Hon. T.
Bassett, The Hon. G. D.
Binks, The Hon. A. N.
Braddon, The Hon. Sir Henry Yule, K.B.E.
Cambridge, The Hon. W. C.
Clayton, The Hon. H. J. R.
Coates, The Hon. J. F.
Colvin, Maj. The Hon. A. E., C.B.E., M.C., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.A.C.S.
Concannon, The Hon. J. M.
Culbert, The Hon. J.
Dunlop, The Hon. M. P., O.B.E.
Farrar, The Hon. E. H., Chairman of Committees.
Grant, The Hon. D. McL.
Graves, The Hon. J. J.
Grayndler, The Hon. E.
Hawkins, The Hon. H. M. (Minister for Social Services).
Henley, The Hon. H. S.
Holden, The Hon. T. S.
Horne, The Hon. H. E.
Howie, The Hon. Sir Archibald, Kt.
Kater, The Hon. Sir Norman William, Kt., M.B., Ch.M.
King, The Hon. R. A.
Kneeshaw, Major The Hon. F. P., O.B.E.
Latimer, The Hon. H.
McGirr, The Hon. P. M.
McNamara, The Hon. A. W.
Magrath, The Hon. E. C.
Mahony, The Hon. R.
Manfred, The Hon. M. E.
Manning, The Hon. Sir Henry E., K.B.E., K.C., Attorney-General, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.
Martin, The Hon. J. B.
Mitchell, The Hon. E. M., K.C.
Moulder, The Hon. H. C.
Mullins, The Hon. G.
Murray, The Hon. T. G.
Nesbitt, The Hon. G.
O'Connor, The Hon. B. B.
O'Regan, The Hon. J. F.
Peden, The Hon. Sir John Beverley, K.C.M.G., K.C., President.
Playfair, Lt.-Col. The Hon. T. A. J., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D.
Pratten, The Hon. F. G.
Robson, The Hon. W. E. V.
Ryan, The Hon. J.,
Ryan, The Hon. L. W.
Smith, The Hon. S. J.
Sommerlad, The Hon. E. C., C.B.E.
Spicer, The Hon. F. W., temp. Chairman of Committees.
Steele, Maj. The Hon. T., temp. Chairman of Committees.
Tannock, The Hon. C.
Taylor, The Hon. Sir Allen Arthur, Kt.
Tout, The Hon. Sir F.H., Kt.
Trautwein, The Hon. T. C.
Tyrrell, The Hon. T. J.
Waddell, The Hon. Sir Charles Graham, K.B.E.
Walder, The Hon. Sir Samuel, Kt.
Wall, The Hon. F. E., M.D.
Whiddon, The Hon. H. W.
Wragge, The Hon. H.M.

Number of Members required to form a Quorum, 15.

Legislative Assembly (90 *Members*).

Speaker, The Hon. Reginald Walter Darcy Weaver.
Chairman of Committees, W. W. Hedges.

Members	*Constituencies.*
Ardill, G. E.	Yass.
Arkins, J. G. D.	Dulwich Hill.
Arthur, J. G.	Hamilton.
Baddeley, J. M.	Cessnock.
Bate, H. J.	South Coast.
Bate, H. J. P.	Woolahra.
Bennett, C. E.	Gloucester.
Booth, G.	Kurri Kurri.
Brown, M.	Upper Hunter.
Bruxner, Lt.-Col. The Hon. M. F., D.S.O.	Tenterfield.
Budd, A. E.	Byron.
Burke, F. M.	Newtown.
Cahill, J. J.	Arncliffe.
Cameron, R.	Waratah.
Carlton, W. J.	Glebe.
Carter, H. C.	Liverpool Plains.
Chaffey, Capt. the Hon. F. A.	Tamworth.
Clyne, D.	King.
Davidson, M. A.	Cobar.
Davies, W.	Illawarra.
Dickson, S. D.	Temora.
Drummond, The Hon. D. H.	Armidale.

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Members.	*Constituencies.*
Dunn, Capt. The Hon. W. F.	Mudgee.
Elliott, H. O.	Ashburnham.
Evans, G. O.	Lachlam.
FitzSimons, The Hon. H. P.	Lane Cove.
Frith, W.	Lismore.
Gollan, The Hon. G. C.	Parramatta.
Gorman, R. D.	Annandale.
Hankinson, R. H.	Murrumbidgee.
Hawkins, F. H.	Newcastle.
Hedges, W. W.	Monaro.
Heffron, R. J.	Botany.
Herrington, E. M.	Sturt.
Howarth, W. A. H.	Maitland.
Jackson, J.	Nepean.
Kelly, C. A.	Bathurst.
Kilpatrick, M.	Wagga Wagga.
Knight, H.	Hartley.
Lamb, W. H.	Granville.
Lang, J. T.	Auburn.
Lawson, J. A.	Murray.
Lazzarini, C. C.	Marrickville.
Lee, The Hon. J. R.	Drummoyne.
Lethbridge, C. B.	Corowa.
Lloyd, Brig.-Gen. H. W., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Mosman.
Lloyd, S. A., A.F.I.A.	Concord.
McGirr, J.	Bankstown.
McKell, W. J.	Redfern.
Mair, The Hon. A.	Albury.
Martin, The Hon. L. O.	Oxley.
Matthews, C. H.	Leichhardt.
Mitchell, H. R. C.	Burwood.
Monro, C. O. J.	George's River.
	Wollondilly.
Moverly, A. H.	Randwick.
Mutch, Hon. J. D.	Coogee.
O'Sullivan, M.	Paddington.
Primrose, H. L.	North Sydney.
Quirk, Mrs. M.	Balmain.
Reid, Major The Hon. A. D., M.C.	Young.
Reid, A. E. A. E. V.	Manly.
Reid, J. T.	Casino.
Richardson, The Hon. A.	Ashfield.
Robson, E. M.	Vaucluse.
Ross, J. C.	Kogarah.
Ross, W. F. M.	Cootamundra.
Sanders, E. L.	Willoughby.
Shand, Major J. B., V.D.	Hornsby.
Shannon, T. J.	Phillip.
Sinclair, The Hon. C. A.	Namoi.
Solomon, E. S.	Petersham.
Spooner, The Hon. E. S.	Ryde.
Stanley, F.	Lakemba.
Stevens, The Hon. B. S. B.	Croydon.
Sweeney, J. T.	Bull.
Thomas, N.	Bondi.
Tonge, A.	Canterbury.
Tonking, A. U.	Orange.
Treatt, V. H., M.M.	Woolahra.
Tully, J. M.	Goulburn.
Turner, H. B.	Gordon.
Vincent, The Hon. R. S.	Raleigh.
Waddell, J. W.	Waverley.
Wade, B. M.	Barwon.
Walker, R. B.	Hawkesbury.
Weaver, The Hon. R. W. D.	Neutral Bay.
Webb, J. E., M.B., Ch.M.	Hurstville.
Wilson, G. A. L.	Dubbo.
Wingfield, C. G.	Clarence.
Yeo, A. W.	Castlereagh.

Legislative Council.

Clerk of the Parliaments, C. H. H. Calvert, 904*l.*
Assistant Clerk and House Secretary, W. K. Charlton, 692*l.*
Usher of the Black Rod and First Clerk, R. G. Campbell, 558*l.*
Second Clerk, A. D. Badgery, 488*l.*
Third Clerk, J. R. Stevenson, 363*l.*

Legislative Assembly.

Clerk of Assembly, W. R. McCourt, C.M.G., 1,215*l.*
Clerk Assistant, F. B. Langley, 865*l.*
2nd Assistant, A. Pickering, 634*l.*
Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Select Committees, H. Robbins, 670*l.*
1st Clerk and Clerk of Bills, D. Campbell, 540*l.*
Parliamentary Accountant, L. G. Langley, 565*l.*
Assistant Clerk of Bills, I. P. K. Vidler, 474*l.*

Parliamentary Library.

Librarian, J. J. Quinn, 855*l.*

Parliamentary Reporting Staff.

Hansard.—Reporters.
(*Principal*), E. G. M. Baker, 850*l.*; H. Doherty, 727*l.*; H. A. J. Abbott, 727*l.*; F. W. Lyne, 694*l.*; H. C. Behan, 694*l.*; C. Morgan-Jones, 650*l.*; L. R. Martin, 694*l.*; J. E. Davenport, 650*l.*

DEPARTMENTS, Etc.

Premier's Department and Subordinate Departments.

Premier, The Hon. B. S. Stevens, M.L.A.
Acting Under Secretary, J. W. Ferguson, L.S.O., M.B.E.
Acting Assistant Under Secretary, A. W. Welch.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, J. Spence, C.M.G.
Assistant Auditor-General, J. R. Moore.

New South Wales Government Offices, London.

Agent-General in London, C. H. Hay, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Secretary, A. H. K. Weir, D.E.C.

Public Service Board.

Chairman, E. J. Payne, 2,500*l.*
Members, W. C. Wurth, T. D. Kelly, C.M.G.
Government Actuary, C. Gostelow, F.I.A. (London).
(See also under Colonial Treasurer).
Senior Inspector and Secretary, H. T. Thornton.

Director of Development.

Director of Development and Chairman, Migration Committee, C. W. O. Tye.

Colonial Secretary and Subordinate Departments.

Colonial Secretary, The Hon. G. C. Gollan, M.L.A.
Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department, S. L. Anderson, 1,486*l.* (Salary for administration of Chief Secretary, Health and Social Services Departments.)
Chief Clerk, R. H. Hicks, 756*l.* (Salary for the same administration).
Officer-in-Charge, State Fisheries, D. Isherwood, 581*l.*
Accountant, C. J. Buttsworth, 606*l.*
Senior Clerk, G. R. G. Cameron, 616*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, W. J. Mackay, 1,527*l.*
Asst. Commissioner, T. J. Lynch, 900*l.*

Weights and Measures Office.

Superintendent, H. T. Tuck, 653*l.*

Electoral Commissioner's Office.

Electoral Commissioner, H. V. Gould, 1,000*l.*

Minister for Social Services and Subordinate Departments.

Minister for Social Services, Hon. Athol Richardson, M.L.A.
Under Secretary, Department of Social Services, S. L. Anderson, 1,486*l.* (Salary for Administrations of Chief Secretary, Health and Social Services).
Commissioner of Family Endowment and Director of Government Relief, A. T. Treble, 1,188*l.*

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Asst. Commissioner of Family Endowment and Registrar of Widows' Pensions, T. H. Bosward, 855*l.*
Chief Clerk, R. H. Hicks (Salary for the same administration).

MINISTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.

Minister for Health, Hon. H. P. FitzSimon, M.L.A.
Under-Secretary, Department of Public Health, C. J. Watt, 1,486*l.* (Salary for administrations of Chief Secretary Health and Social Services).

Office of the Director-General of Public Health.

Director-General of Public Health, E. S. Morris, M.D., D.P.H.,1,581*l.* 15*s.*2*d.*,also *President,Board of Health.*
Senior Medical Officer of Health and Director Tuberculosis Division, H. G. Wallace, M.B., D.P.H., 1288*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Medical Officer for Industrial Hygiene, C. Badham, M.B.M.S., 1,088*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Medical Supt., Newington State Hospital and Home, E. J. Brooks, M.B., Ch.M., 938*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and allowances 100*l.*
Director, Venereal Diseases Division, J. Cooper-Booth, M.B., B.S., 1,231*l.* 2*d.*
Director of Maternal and Baby Welfare, G. J. Cuthbert, M.B., Ch.M., 710*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*
Medical Officer of Health, Metropolitan District, J. G. Drew, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M., D.T.H., 1,138*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, B. R. Overend, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H., 913*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Medical Officer of Health, Hunter River District, J. R. Shannon, M.B., Ch.M., 938*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Medical Officers, E. S. A. Meyers, M.B., B.S., 688*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; S. H. Hankins, M.B., Ch.M., 638*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; A. O. V. Tymms, M.B., Ch.B., 688*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; J. H. Abbott, M.B., Ch.M., 838*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; H. V. Hanson, M.B., Ch.M., 738*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; F. W. Fraser, M.B., Ch.M., 688*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; A. J. Geoffrey, M.B., Ch.M., 638*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; J. Hughes, M.B., Ch.M., 788*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Government Analyst, S. G. Walton, 888*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
Acting Secretary, J. J. V. Boyle, M.B.E., 700*l.*
Acting Chief Clerk, B. B. C. Hughes, 625*l.*
Acting Accountant, W. C. Macdonald, 556*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
Chief Sanitary Inspector, G. A. Garrow, 681*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
Chief Inspector, Pure Food Act, C. V. Francis, 681*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
Publicity Officer, A. G. White, 531*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
Acting Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney, and Visiting Surgeon, C. E. Percy, M.B., Ch.M., 988*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
2nd ditto (vacant).
3rd ditto, H. K. Denham, M.B., Ch.M., 1,088*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* (*also Chief Medical Referee, Workers Compensation Commission*).
4th ditto, C. W. England, M.B., B.S., 738*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Medical Officer, Govt. Insurance Office, I. A. D. Graham, M.B., 888*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Principal Microbiologist, E. L Morgan, M.B., Ch.M., 1,138*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Medical Superintendent, Liverpool State Hospital and Home, D. Wallace, M.B., 1,044*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and allowances 94*l.*
Medical Superintendent, Lidcombe State Hospital and Home, H. V. D. Baret, M.B., 1,088*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and allowance 100*l.*
Medical Superintendent, Waterfall Sanatorium, Waterfall, H. W. Palmer, M.B., M.S., 1,038*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and allowances 100*l.*

Mental Hospitals.

Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals, J. A. L. Wallace, M.B., 1,481*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per annum.
Secretary, F. C. G. Tremlett, B.A., LL.B., 831*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per annum.
Accountant and Supervisor of Supplies, A. E. Young, D.E.C., 681*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per annum.
Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Parramatta, B. M. Sampson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 1,173*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, less 100*l.* for quarters, &c.; *ditto, Gladesville*, H. H. Nowland, M.B., 1,173*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 100*l.* for quarters, &c., and allowances; *ditto, Callan Park*, A. T. Edwards, M.B., D.P.M., 1,123*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 100*l.* for quarters, &c., and allowances; *ditto, Kenmore*, S. J. Minogue, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.M., 1,123*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 100*l.* for quarters, &c., and allowances; *ditto, Rydalmere*, G. L. Ewan, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M., D.P.M., 1,138*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* less 100*l.* for quarters, &c., and allowances; *ditto, Broughton Hall*, S. E. Jones, M.B., 1,173*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 100*l.* for quarters, &c.; *ditto, Orange*, E. T. Hilliard, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.M., 1,173*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 100*l.* for quarters, &c.; *ditto, Stockton*, A. L. Kinna, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.M., 1,023*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 85*l.* for quarters, &c.; *ditto, Morisset*, G. B. R. Wooster, 1023*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 85*l.* for quarters, &c.; *ditto, Newcastle*, D. A. S. Fraser, M.B., D.P.M., 1,023*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less 85*l.* for quarters, &c.; *Pest & Milson Islands, Manager*, W. J. McCoy, 581*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* less 26*l.* for quarters; *Reception House, Darlinghurst*, Superintendent, A. H. Hoskins, 549*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* less 45*l.* for quarters, &c.

Pathological Laboratory.

Mental Hospitals Pathologist, O. Latham, M.B., 1,073*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Milk Board.

Chairman, R. H. Nesbitt.
Secretary, J. J. Shiels.

Pharmacy Board.

President, G. G. Jewkes.
Registrar, G. J. D. Hamlin.

Dental Board of New South Wales.

President, Sir Harry Moxham, Kt.
Registrar, G. R. G. Cameron.

Board of Optometrical Registration.

Chairman, Dr. A. T. Dunlop.
Registrar, F. R. Lake.

Medical Board.

President, Sir Robert Wade, K.B., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Hon.), F.R.A.C.S.
Secretary, G. R. Fleming.

THE TREASURY AND SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.

Colonial Treasurer, The Hon. A. Mair, M.L.A.
Under Secretary and Comptroller of Accounts, E. H. Swift.
Assistant Under-Secretary, J. G. Lee.
Chief Clerk, R. P. Walker.
Accountant, H. T. Thompson.
Receiver of Public Moneys, R. S. B. Atwill.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND ECONOMICS.

Government Statistician, S. R. Carver, 1,232*l.*
Chief Assistant, J. McElhone, 700*l.*

REGISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

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Deputy Registrar, P. J. Carroll, 600*l.*
Actuary, Registry of Friendly Societies, C. Gostelow (see also under Premier), F.I.A. (London).

STATE SUPERANNUATION BOARD.

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Secretary, A. D. Whitling.

RURAL BANK.

President, C. R. McKerihan.
Commissioner, P. Kearns.
Secretary, S. M. Norton.

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Deputy Director, C. R. Lambert.
Secretary, E. Anderson.

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General Manager, G. H. Spence, 1,081*l.*
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Fire Superintendent, R. F. Fountain, 563*l.*
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Government Printer, D. H. Paisley, 1,000*l.*
Superintendent, E. O'Sullivan, 751*l.*
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Commissioner, A. J. Souter.

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Manager (*also Chairman State Contracts Control Board*), T. H. Tennant, 1,080*l.*
Chief Clerk, H. E. Rich, 681*l.*

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Director, J. R. Cameron.
Accountant, C. L. Hoffmann.

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Minister for Transport, Lieut.-Col. The Hon. M. F. Bruxner, D.S.O., M.L.A.
Secretary, Ministry of Transport, L. M. Grouse.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

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Assistant Commissioner for Railways, F. C. Garside.

Secretariat.
Secretary for Railways, W. H. Newman.
Assistant Secretary for Railways, S. R. Nicholas.
Chief Railway Medical Officer, Dr. T. L. O'Reilly.
Chief Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. M. R. Finlayson.
Chief Staff Superintendent, W. Funnell.
General Manager, Refreshment Rooms, J. W. Seddon.
Publicity and Advertising Manager, T. Crouch.
Director, Railway Institute, G. A. W. Nicholas.

Legal and Estates Branch.
Solicitor for Transport, F. W. Bretnall.
Assistant Solicitor for Transport, P. J. Thorn.
Estate Agent, A. P. Bullock.

Finance Branch.
Comptroller of Accounts and Audit, W. J. Bubb.
Assistant Comptroller of Accounts and Audit, F. V. Bullen.
Superintendent of Statistics, J. Nimmo.
Revenue Auditor, A. E. Jobson.

Traffic Branch.
Chief Traffic Manager, A. G. Denniss.
Assistant Chief Traffic Manager, D. Mulheron.
Outdoor Assistant to Chief Traffic Manager, W. N. Corry.
General Passenger and Freight Agent, D. J. Howse.
Superintendent of Passenger Transportation, W. C. Quinton.
Assistant Superintendent of Passenger Transportation, E. O. Milne.
Superintendent, Goods Train Services, G. H. Nicholas.
Metropolitan Goods Agent, J. D. Spicer.

Mechanical Branch.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. Young.
Asst. Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. H. Armstrong.
Locomotive Running and Maintenance Superintendent, W. Mecham.
Works Manager, Eveleigh Workshops, W. F. Barnes.
Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, G. Baghurst.
Works Manager, Carriage Works, Eveleigh, W. L. Robinson.

Way and Works Branch.
Chief Civil Engineer, A. C. Fewtrell.
Assistant Chief Civil Engineer, W. R. Beaver.
Chief Inspecting Engineer, V. W. Mahoney.
Maintenance Engineers, J. Hunter; B. H. Butcher.
Inspecting Engineers (*Maintenance*), R. V. Pennefather; A. H. Humphries.
Supervising Engineer (*Construction*) N. Johnson.
Supervising Engineer (*Programme Works*), K. A. Fraser.
Inspecting Engineer (*Construction*), S. D. Webb.

Electrical Branch.
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. H. Myers.
Chief Assistant Electrical Engineer, W. L. Ada.

Signalling and Telegraph Branch.
Signal and Telegraph Engineer, W. F. Barton.
Assistant Signal and Telegraph Engineer, C. B. Barton.

Stores Branch.
Comptroller of Stores, W. B. Hudson.
Chief Stores Assistant, W. A. Clarke.

GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU.

Director, H. J. Lamble.
Asst. Director, J. G. Cocks.

DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAMWAYS.

Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, C. N. Neale.

Executive Officers.
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Chief Civil Engineer, C. W. Keele.
Tramway Traffic Manager, T. V. Sheridan.
Omnibus Traffic Manager, G. Sargeant.
Administrator, Road Transport Branch, A. A. Shoebridge.
Chief Accountant, C. H. Parkes.
Secretary, J. F. Ross.
Staff Superintendent, D. C. McCallum.
Medical Officer, Dr. J. McF. Rossell.

DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS.

Commissioner for Main Roads, H. H. Newell, C.B.E.
Assistant Commissioner for Main Roads, D. Craig.
Chief Engineer, A. E. Toyer.
Secretary, S. R. Henderson.
Accountant and Administrative Assistant, A. E. Warburton.
Assistant Chief Engineer, H. M. Sherrard.
Bridge Engineer, S. Dennis.
Inspecting Engineer (*Country*), E. F. Crouch.
Maintenance Engineer, S. L. Luker.
Investigations Officer, A. E. G. Close.
Plant and Purchasing Officer, H. E. Roberts.
Divisional Engineers, J. A. L. Shaw, V. J. G. Harding, S. W. Down, T. A. Donaldson, D. A. White, D. H. Ingram, C. K. Oliver, C. A. Hawkins, J. H. Mould.
Assistant Maintenance Engineer, S. M. Brown.
Assistant Bridge Engineer, F. Laws.
Legal Officer, R. S. Johnston.
Assistant Secretary, J. H. Fleming.
Assistant Accountant, J. A. Farley.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General, The Hon. Sir Henry E. Manning K.B.E., K.C., M.L.C.
Minister of Justice, The Hon. L. O. Martin, M.L.A.
Solicitor-General and Assistant Law Officer, C. E. Weigall, K.C.
Under-Secretary of Justice, M. C. Nott, 1381*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
Chief Clerk, G. H. Railton, 806*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

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Clerk of the Peace, W. C. Lacey, 838*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
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Deputy Registrar-General, W. A. Conroy, 706*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
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Deputy Registrar-General, Deeds Branch, W. B. Meehan, 756*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
Accountant, J. K. Laird, 581*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Supreme Court Bench.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Frederick R. Jordan, K.C.M.G., 3,500*l.*
Puisne Judges, F. S. Boyce (Divorce and Matrimonial Causes), R. H. Long Innes, (Chief Judge in Equity) C. G. W. Davidson, P. Halse Rogers, E. Milner Stephen, K. W. Street, A. V. Maxwell, H. S. Nicholas, Sir T. R. Bavin, W. F. L. Owen, 2,600*l.* each.

Land and Valuation Court.

Judge, Mr. Justice E. D. Roper, 2,600*l.*
Registrar, A. A. Walker, 463*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

District Court Judges, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

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Southern and Hunter District, J. R. Nield, 1,500*l.*
South Western District, W. T. Coyle, 1,500*l.*
Western District, E. A. Barton, 1,500*l.*
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Industrial Commission of New South Wales.

President, His Honour Mr. Justice Browne, 2,600*l.*
Members, His Honour Mr. Justice Webb, His Honour Mr. Justice Cantor, His Honour Mr. Justice Ferguson, 2,600*l.* each.
Chief Industrial Magistrate, E. A. Prior, 1088*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

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Deputy Registrar, Equity Office, R. T. C. Stovey, 727*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*
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Deputy Registrar in Divorce, J. Doughan, 695*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*
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Coroner, Sydney, E. T. Oram, 938*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
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Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar, W. R. Warden, 556*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
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Stipendiary Magistrate, Parramatta, E. A. Mahony, 1,013*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
Stipendiary Magistrate, Broken Hill, R. Donaldson, 863*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
Stipendiary Magistrate, Wollongong, A. G. Hardwick, 938*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
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Under-Secretary, G. F. Allman, 1,381*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary, H. H. Guest, 931*l.*
Chief Inspector, W. E. Kinsella, 856*l.*
Accountant, J. P. Birrell, 766*l.*

Survey Branch.

Surveyor General, A. M. Allen, 1,131*l.*
Metropolitan District Surveyor, A. M. Allen, 1,131*l.* (acting).
Officer-in-Charge, Map Production, W. C. Baker, 631*l.*
Chief Lithographer, S. G. Miller, 546*l.*

Chairman Local Land Boards.

Armidale, Moree, Tamworth and Grafton, G. Connelly, J.P., 856*l.*; *Sydney, Hay, Goulburn and Wagga Wagga*, G. C. Butterfield, J.P., 856*l.* *Dubbo, Forbes, Orange and Maitland*, W. H. Stanley, J.P. 731*l.* (acting).

Western Lands Commission.

Commissioner, T. W. Irish, 1,500*l.*
Chairman of Local Land Boards, S. Smith, 1,000*l.*; A. A. Britton, 1,000*l.*
Secretary, A. C. Roberts, 631*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.

Minister for Works and Local Government, The Hon. E. S. Spooner, M.L.A.
Under-Secretary for Works and Local Government, H. E. Street, D.E.C., A.F.I.A.
Assistant Under Secretary, S. Haviland

Heads of Branches.

Chief Electrical Engineer, V. J. F. Brain.
Principal Engineer, Harbours and Rivers, H. F. Searl.
Principal Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage S. W. Jones.
Government Architect, C. Parkes.
Principal Designing Engineer, J. M. Main.
Local Government Engineer, E. R. C. Gallop.
Draftsman-in-Charge, Survey Drafting, V. R. Blacket.
Accountant, M. A. K. Weir.
Chief Clerk, C. H. N. Smart.
Superintendent of Stores, G. E. Peterson.

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Chief Electrical Engineer's Branch.
Principal Assistant to Chief Electrical Engineer, C. S. Jeffrey.
Supervising Engineers, A. H. Benjamin, W. J. McCallion, S. H. White.

Burrinjuck Electricity Supply.
General Superintendent, K. Fremlin.

Port Kembla Electricity Supply.
General Superintendent (vacant).
Power House Superintendents:
Port Kembla, C. Stewart.
Burrinjuck, D. B. Meikleham.

Harbours and Rivers Branch.
Assistant Principal Engineer, E. O. K. Green.
Engineer Superintendent, Dredge Service (vacant).
Supervising Engineers, O. J. Mooro, R. T. Hole, H. H. Kelly, J. H. Hague, G. P. Brooks, W. A. Falconer, F. W. Potter, J. A. Mahon, R. J. Beckley, P. A. Seymour.

Water Supply and Sewerage Branch.
Assistant Principal Engineer, J. M. Main.
Supervising Engineers, W. T. Anderson, T. G. Wilson, W. A. W. Bundock, G. A. Whitfeld, A. R. Ford, W. H. McEvoy, T. H. Prince, W. H. Roper, E. C. Delohery, P. G. Clark, A. D. Bouch, H. J. Courtney, H. R. B. Hulton.

Government Architect's Branch.
Divisional Architect, H. T. Grove.
Inspecting Architects, S. A. Slatter, W. S. Wallace, H. Whitehouse, J. S. Smart.
Designing Architect-in-Charge, S. E. Coleman.
Supervising Engineers, J. B. Campbell, D. A. Evans, L. H. Yates.

Designing Branch.
Senior Assistant to Designing Engineer, A. Lewis.

Local Government Engineers' Branch.
Supervising Engineers, W. R. Carroll, G. Stuckey.

Gas Examiners' Branch.
Supervising Engineer and Chief Gas Examiner, J. J. Richardson.

Newcastle District.
Engineer-in-Charge of Public Works, Newcastle District, G. B. Carleton.
Supervising Engineers, C. C. Carrick, E. E. McGowen.

Broken Hill.
Engineer and Manager, Broken Hill Water Supply, A. J. Buckler.

Local Government Inspection Branch.
Inspectors of Local Government Accounts, B. H. Nolan, B. C. Hughes.

Sub-Department—Valuer General's Department.
Valuer General, S. A. Giraud.
Deputy Valuer General (vacant).
Senior Valuer, V. G. Rush.
Chief Clerk, H. A. N. Puddicombe.
Registrar, J. W. Russell.

Resumed Properties Department.
Manager, W. E. Handley.

RELIEF WORKS REGULATION COMMITTEE.
Members, V. V. W. Williams, E. R. C. Gallop.

STATUTORY BODIES.

Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.
President, T. H. Upton.
Members of Board, T. D. Kelly (*vice-President*), R. S. Goddard, A. H. Moverly, A. N. Campbell, R. C. Forsyth, G. E. Maunder.
Secretary, W. O. C. Day.
Accountant, I. S. Pring.
Assessor and Receiver, H. T. Weldon.
Assistant Secretary, G. C. Hicks.
Comptroller of Stores, J. W. Kay.
Solicitor, R. W. Hooke.
Medical Officer and Biologist, G. L. C. Saunders.
Chief Engineer, S. T. Farnsworth.
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, T. B. Nicol.
Chief Construction Engineer, E. V. Rowe.
Maintenance Engineer, W. D. Goudie.
Electrical Engineer, H. S. Thresher.

Local Government (Superannuation) Board.
President, D. N. Morrison.
Members, R. A. Triggs, A. R. Bluett.

Electricity Advisory Committee.
Chairman, H. E. Street, D.E.C., A.F.I.A.
Members, V. J. F. Brain, W. H. Myers, J. R. Firth, G. Allbut, L. F. Burgess, W. R. Caithness, T. M. Ritchie, J. Hendry, J. Taylor, J. Stewart, H. R. Forbes Mackay, R. C. Creasey.

Loans and Advances Advisory Committee.
Chairman, M. J. Griffin.
Members, E. R. C. Gallop, V. V. W. Williams.

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.
Constitution of Board.
President, G. B. Carleton, M.E., M.Inst.C.E.

Members.

Constituency.	*Area.*	*Member.*
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Second	Lake Macquarie, Tarro	J. T. B. Butler.
Third	West Maitland East Maitland Morpeth Bolwarra Port Stephens	R. L. Pender.
Fourth	Cessnock, Kearsley	W. Brown.

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Secretary, C. G. Schroder, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.
Chief Engineer, J. M. C. Corlette, C.M.G., D.S.O., B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).
Principal Assistant Engineer, E. T. Henning, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), Assoc. M.I.M.E.
Accountant, C. J. Chandler, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.
Assistant Secretary, T. H. Mathieson.

Maritime Services Board.
President, Captain G. D. Williams, D.S.O., R.D.
Vice-President, W. P. O'Connor.
Commissioners, G. H. Faulks, G. C. Boehme, D. J. Mackay Sim.
Secretary, S. C. Barnes.
Administrative Assistant, E. H. Stoney.
Assistant Secretary, A. B. Shaw.
Engineer-in-Chief, A. J. Debenham, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), M.Inst.T.
Treasurer and Accountant, L. C. Milgate, A.I.C.A.
Harbour Master (Sydney), Captain C. Hill.
Assistant Harbour Master (Sydney), Captain T. Carson.
Harbour Master (Newcastle), Captain W. H. Roberts.
Chief Surveyor and Land Valuer, E. H. O. Dunlop, L.S.
Solicitor, H. P. Wood.
Collector of Wharfage and Tonnage Rates, E. M. V. Shemwell.
Chief Engineer Surveyor, A. R. Watson.
Senior Shipwright Surveyor, R. S. Westhorp.
Manager of Bond, W. J. Begg.
Senior Shipping Inspector, Captain A. B. Gerrard.
Property Officer, W. H. Wetherill.

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Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. D. H. Drummond.
Under-Secretary and Director, G. R. Thomas, C.M.G., B.A., 1,489*l.*
Chief Inspector of Schools and Deputy Director of Education, B. C. Harkness, M.A., 1,164*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary and Assistant Director, also Superintendent of Technical Education, A. W. Hicks, M.A., 1,021*l.*, plus 150*l.* allowance.
Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools, J. G. McKenzie, B.A., B.Ec., 971*l.*
Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools, B. J. Price, M.A., 925*l.*
Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk, N. Salmon, D.E.C., 921*l.*
Accountant, C. G. Johnston, 756*l.*
Examiner of Accounts, J. Cram, 632*l.*
Principal of Teachers' Training College, Sydney, A. Mackie, M.A., 1,007*l.*, also *Professor of Education, University of Sydney*, 100*l.*
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Principal of Teachers' Training College, Armidale, C. B. Newling, M.A., 882*l.*

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Director, E. L. Bainton, D.Mus. (Dunelm), F.R.C.M., 1,238*l.*
Registrar, S. G. Triglone, 607*l.*

Australian Museum.

Director, Dr. C. Anderson, M.A., 1,082*l.*
Secretary, W. T. Wells, 782*l.*

National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

Director and Secretary, J. W. Ashton, 771*l.*

Public Library.

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Deputy Principal Librarian, J. W. Metcalfe, 667*l.*
Librarian, Mitchell Library, Miss I. E. Leeson, B.A., 588*l.*

Sydney Technical College.

Principal, H. J. Swain, B.A., B.E.C., B.E., 1,025*l.*
Deputy Principal, A. Denning, B.Sc., Dip. Ed., 875*l.*
Registrar, E. Forbes, 740*l.*

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Economic Zoologist, T. C. Roughley, 657*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (AND EXPLOSIVES).

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Under-Secretary, Warden and Superintendent Explosives Department, A. N. Graham, 1,182*l.*
Chief Clerk and Mining Warden, J. E. Lancaster, 762*l.*
Metropolitan Mining Warden, F. A. Hynes, 724*l.*
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Accountant and Officer-in-Charge of Miners' Accident Relief Branch and Royalty Officer, W. W. Bruce, 584*l.*
Clerk-in-Charge of Correspondence and Records, F. J. Massey, 502*l.*
Chief Inspector of Coal Mines, P. W. Hay, 889*l*
Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Diamond Drills, J. W. Salter, 889*l.*
Chief Draftsman, A. P. Byrnes, 657*l.*
Government Geologist, L. J. Jones, 864*l.*
Chief Analyst and Assayer, W. G. Stone, 882*l.*
Clerk-in-Charge, Explosives Department, R. A. Crockett, 707*l.*
Secretary to Prospecting Board, R. J. Ashworth, 465*l.*

Forestry Commission.

Minister for Forests, Hon. R. S. Vincent, M.L.A.
Secretary, S. M. Tout, 782*l.*
Chief Inspector, G. Burrow, 728*l.*
Forest Management Officer, L. S. Hudson, 725*l.*

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Under-Secretary, G. D. Ross, 1,381*l.* per annum.
Director of Agriculture, A. H. E. McDonald, 934*l.*
Chief Clerk, E. F. Whitbread, 806*l.*
Accountant, W. R. Waddington, D.E.C., 706*l.*
Sheep and Wool Expert, E. A. Elliott, 681*l.*
Chief Chemist, E. L. Griffiths, B.Sc., A.I.C., 856*l.*
Director of Plant Breeding, H. Wenholz, B.Sc. (Agric.), 856*l.*
Chief Agricultural Instructor, H. C. Stening, 656*l.*
Director of Fruit Culture and Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants), C. G. Savage, 931*l.*
Biologist, Dr. R. J. Noble, B.Sc. (Agric.), M.Sc. (Minn.), Ph.D. (Minn., U.S.A.), 881*l.*
Poultry Expert, E. Hadlington, 620*l.*
Herd Master, C. G. F. Grant. 731*l.*
Editor of Publications, R. J. K. Synnott, 556*l.*
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	Balthasar, J.	C.§
	McArthur, H. H. ..	C.‡
Brazil ..	Barron, J. E.	C.§
	McGirr, J. J. G. ..	Hon. V.C.§
Chile ..	Smith, R. Dundas ..	C.G.§
China ..	Pao, Dr. Chun Jien ..	C.G.§
	Tsao, Wen-Yen ..	V.C.§
	Wang, Liang-Kun ..	V.C.§
Colombia ..	Hall-Bohrsmann, Dr. G. T. ..	C§
Costa Rica	Mulligan, J.J. ..	Hon C.G.§
Czecho-Slovakia	M. Frantisek Kveton,	C.G.§
	Solansky, Adolf (Dr.)	V.C.§
Denmark ..	Host, G. L.	C.G.§
	Fischer, Dr. Erik ..	V.C.§
Dominican Republic	Newcastle Consulate abolished.	
	Tomlins, W. E. ..	Hon. C.§
Ecuador ..	Gundelach, Manuel ..	C.G.**
	Gundelach, C. P. ..	V.C.**
	Bramble, Walter ..	Hon. V.C.‡
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	Gooma, A.	Sec. & Deputy C.
Honduras ..	Senor Don. Rafael Medina Mattei ..	Hon. C.G.§
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Iceland ..	Interests in charge of consular Representatives.	Danish Consular
Iraq ..	Interests in charge of ment in Australia	H.M. Government
Italy ..	Mammalella, Signor A.	C.G.§
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	Kijiro, Miyaki ..	V.C.§
Latvia ..	Zarine, Mons. Charles don, also C.G. for Au	C.G. in London, also C.G. for Australia.
	McLeod, Norman ..	Hon. C.§
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Luxemburg	Interests in charge of sular Representatives	Belgian Con-
Netherlands	Schuurman, T. Elink	C.G.§
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	Pearce, S. G.	V.C.‡
Switzerland	Hedinger, Hans ..	C.§
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Turkey ..	(Monsieur) Inayetullah kaya, in London, with jurisdiction inter alia, in Australia	Cemal Oz-
U.S.A. ..	Wilson, T. M. ..	C.G.§
	Doyle, Albert M. ..	C.§
	Day, Henry B. ..	C.§
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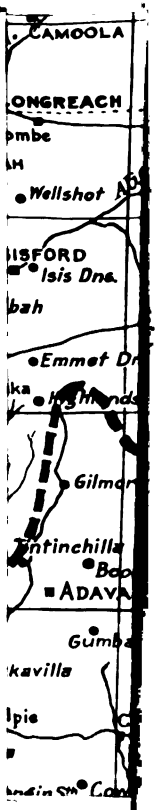

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LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Latitude, 31° 30′ S. Longitude 159° 5′ E.

This island lies 436 miles north-east from Sydney, and 300 miles from Port Macquarie, the nearest part of the Australian continent.

It was discovered on February 17th, 1788, by Lieutenant H. L. Ball, of H.M.S. "Supply," whilst on his way from Port Jackson to found a settlement at Norfolk Island. It is of volcanic origin and crescent shaped, about seven miles in length and from one-half to one-and-three-quarters in width, containing about 3,220 acres. It is of great beauty throughout and covered with a dense and most luxuriant vegetation, but from the peculiar bouldery character of the formation of the major part of its floor, it has scarcely more than 300 acres suitable for agriculture. The soil of these few acres is extremely rich, and will produce almost any sub-tropical vegetation.

No lands have been sold, and the people pay no rent, occupying the land upon sufferance only—the Government reserving the right of resuming whenever they may see fit.

The population numbers 177 souls. Very fair and comfortable accommodation may be obtained at up to date guest houses on the island. The natural beauties of the island render it most attractive to visitors. Tourists are visiting this beautiful island in largely increasing numbers. Fish are very plentiful, and good sport can consequently be had. There is a regular steam service to the island from Sydney under the agency of Burns, Philp and Co.

The Island is a dependency of New South Wales and the Government of New South Wales have appointed a Board of Control consisting of S. L. Anderson (Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Office); and H. H. Guest; The Board have charge of the affairs of the Island, and the management and control of the Kentia palm seed industry. Lord Howe Island is the home of the Kentia Palms, the hardiest and most beautiful palms in the world and the seeds are collected and sold under the Board's direction. Hundreds of bushels of these seeds are shipped annually to all parts of the world.

QUEENSLAND.

Situation and Area.

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point on the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. 28° 8′ south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger passing Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, terminates on the boundary of the Northern Territory. Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, with Moreton, Stradbroke, Fraser, Hinchinbrook, Prince of Wales. Wellesley, and many other islands, are included in the State.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the State, separating it from the Northern Territory. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the State of Queensland comprises 670,500 square miles, or 429,120,000 acres (being equal to more than the combined areas of France, Germany, Italy and the British Isles).

Early History.

Captain Cook landed in Moreton Bay in 1770, but the Brisbane River, running into Moreton Bay, was not discovered until 1823, and the Moreton Bay Settlement was formed from New South Wales in 1824. The Darling Downs were explored in 1828, and squatters began to settle on the rich pasture grounds. The territory was, however, not thrown open to colonisation until 1842, and, after explorations by Leichhardt, 1845-7; and by Kennedy in York Peninsula in 1847, it was separated from New South Wales on 10th December, 1859, when it became a separate colony, under the name of Queensland, with about 25,000 inhabitants, having responsible government from the time of the proclamation declaring the Colony distinct.

Climate and Physical Features.

The climate is comparable to that of Madeira, the mean temperature being high but constant. The northern part is tropical. The mean temperature at Brisbane is about 69·0°, the extreme range during 1937 being from 42.4° to 100·5°. The rainfall in the interior is scanty and variable; the total for year at Brisbane was 34·79 inches in 113 wet days; mean barometer at 9 a.m. 30·04.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good-sized vessels.

A mountain range, called the "Main," or "Great Dividing Range," extends throughout the greater portion of the colony: it is a continuation of the main range, or Cordillera of New South Wales and Victoria, and runs northerly throughout its course, and continues its course northerly to its termination at Cape York, the most northerly point of the continent of Australia. At or near the 21st parallel of south latitude another range leaves the Great Divide nearly at right angles, and traversing the State westerly, separates the waters flowing east, south and west from those which, flowing northerly, debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Between this range and the eastern shore are situated the highest mountains in the country, viz., the Bellenden Kerr Range, which reach an elevation of over 5,000 feet above the sea level.

Products and Industries.

Between the main range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there are large quantities of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly sugar, maize, wheat, English and sweet potatoes, tobacco, cotton, and semi-tropical fruits and vegetables.

Sugar growing is a very important industry. In 1936 there were 338,686 acres under cane, of which the crops on 245,918 acres were crushed, yielding a return of 5,170,571 tons of cane, which produced 744,676 tons of sugar at 94 % net titre.

Maize was grown on 181,266 acres, and returned a yield of 3,148,814 bushels.

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The cultivation of cotton is now being undertaken on a large scale, and during 1936, 62,200 acres produced 19,198,600 lbs. of unginned cotton.

In 1936 the quantity of land under arrowroot (*Canna Edulis*) was 865 acres, which yielded 10,204 tons of tubers. Factories made 1,769,656 lbs. of arrowroot flour during 1936-37. A small proportion of this root is utilised for pig food.

Amongst other fruits, bananas occupied 7,305 acres, of which 4,983 acres produced 1,447,244 bunches of fruit. Pineapples, 6,314 acres, of which 4,408 acres produced 1,227,734 dozen. Oranges, 3,534 (2,750 bearing, 784 not bearing) acres, with 307,439 bushels. The total value of all crops for 1936 was estimated at £13,557,000.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing range of mountains is elevated tableland, consisting of wide plains, sparsely timbered but well grassed and watered, embracing many millions of acres of excellent agricultural soil. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, most of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Toowoomba and Warwick on the Darling Downs; also at Roma and Mitchell further to the west. There is every prospect of the area of cultivation extending to the Burnett District and further west in the near future. In 1936 out of the total area planted with this cereal, 5,259 acres were mown for hay, and 283,648 acres yielded 2,016,236 bushels of grain.

Grazing is far in advance of tillage farming in the State, and at 31st December, 1937 there were 2,478 squatting "runs" or tracts of land, containing 239,606,080 acres, leased from the Government at a very low annual rental, more than half the number of which are surveyed, besides which an additional area of 81,350,958 acres are leased as grazing selections, and 7,273,720 under occupation licence at 1st January, 1937. Number of horses 441,536, cattle 5,950,572, sheep 20,011,749, pigs 290,855,

Wool produced, 1936-37, expressed as greasy 153,766,368 lbs., value 9,155,506*l*.

The chief exports overseas of home production were:

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£
Wool	7,870,668	10,170,252	9,391,780
Meat, incl. bacon, etc.	2,683,606	3,270,261	4,559,001
Hides	157,140	238,683	275,276
Tallow	137,799	156,919	160,920
Horses, Cattle & Sheep	40,040	44,162	43,755
Butter, cheese & milk	3,894,938	3,142,701	4,457,028
Furred and "other" skins	36,747	344,716	44,511
Fish	4,344	6,849	5,005
Lead	881,279	1,301,253	1,359,609
Trochus Shell ..	41,450	41,720	26,871
Leather	9,509	15,128	19,617
Sheep Skins ..	73,996	128,680	137,467
Cotton (Raw) ..	14,515	—	—
Copper Concentrates	317,020	365,062	371,382
Sugar	2,157,324	2,872,748	4,053,494
Bêche de Mer ..	18,819	10,011	13 505
Pearl Shell	15,489	14,995	48,222
Gold Specie	1,092	-	—
Timber	44,821	42,690	69,567
Sausage Casings ..	4,593	3,091	6,943
Eggs	105,910	122,193	77,962

Goods sent to other States of Australia are not included above.

Interstate Trade statistics are not available in detail but during the year ended 30th June, 1937, imports into Queensland from other States amounted to £20,541,000, while exports to other States totalled £13,629,000, in addition to Queensland's gold production of £1,029,000 which was exported through Southern States.

The imports are apparel and soft goods, vehicles, oils in bulk, implements and machinery, metals and manufactures thereof, iron and steel, paper, etc.

The mining industry is important.

Queensland's mineral output for 1937 showed an increase of 778,989*l*. on 1936 figures, due chiefly to increases in lead, zinc, copper, coal, gold and tin.

During 1937 gold was obtained chiefly from the following fields: Mt. Morgan, Cracow, Charters Towers, Mt. Coolon, Etheridge, Bowen and Batavia River.

The production for the year was 127,281 fine oz., valued at £1,104,760.

Many other minerals are worked in the State, the principal of which and their value for 1937 were:—

Tin.—£202,614.—Chief centres of production: Chillagoe, Cooktown, Herberton, Kangaroo Hill and Stanthorpe.

Lead. — £887,939. — Chief centres: Cloncurry (Mount Isa), Etheridge.

Copper.—£308,968.—Chief centres of production: Chillagoe, Cloncurry, Etheridge, Herberton and Mt. Morgan.

Silver.—£284,592.—Chief centres: Chillagoe, Cloncurry, mostly Mt. Isa, Herberton.

Limestone.—£13,179.—Chief centres: Chillagoe, Cloncurry, Gladstone, Gympie, Rockhampton, Stanthorpe and Townsville.

Zinc.—£606,150.—Chief centre: Cloncurry (Mount Isa).

Bismuth.—£3,588.—Chief centre: Biggenden.

Wolfram.—£26,139. — Chief centres: Chillagoe, Herberton.

Molybdenite.—£3,849.—Chief centre: Chillagoe.

Ironstone.—£3,858.—Chief centres: Chillagoe, Cloncurry.

Fluorspar.—£3,911—Chillagoe.

Total value of minerals other than gold, £3,287,732. Excellent coal continues to be raised in the environs of Ipswich, in the Clermont, Maryborough and Rockhampton Districts and the Darling Downs, and at Bowen and Mount Mulligan, N.Q., but besides these pits numerous workable seams of this mineral are known, and their being actively worked depends solely on the opening of an extended market. The total output for 1937 was 1,120,179 tons, valued at £934,107.

Several companies have been formed with the object of prospecting for oil in the Roma and other districts, but up to the present, payable quantities have not been discovered.

Useful timbers of various descriptions grow in abundance in Queensland, and ought to become a valuable export. The timber indigeneous to the State is popularly divided into two classes, termed respectively "hard" and "soft" woods. The undermentioned trees supply the hard wood which is most in demand: blue gum, mesamate, iron bark, blackbutt, turpentine, stringy bark, spotted gum, bloodwood, tallow wood, yellow wood, dark yellow wood, swamp mahogany, crows ash, &c. Some of these woods are especially valuable for railway making, bridge, pier, and wharf building as well as for fencing purposes, on account of their strength and durability. The timbers which are used for house and boat building, cabinet and ornamental work, have a fine grain, are easily worked, and take a bright polish; a few of those most in use are as

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follows: hoop, kauri and bunya pine, maple silkwoods, silky and satin oaks, black and walnut bean, rose walnut, mahogany and grey teak.

Amongst the medicinal plants supplying extracts and preparations which are attracting notice in both Europe and America may be mentioned—*Duboisia myoporoides*, the extract of which is in demand as a substitute for belladonna; *Alstonia constricta*, whose bark is a valuable tonic; *Euphorbia Drummondii*, the extract of which is effective in dysentery and low fever; *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or the asthma herb; and the lemon-scented iron bark (*Eucalyptus staigeriana*) which, on distillation, yields an essential oil equal to that of the lemon. The extract from leaves of the eucalyptus is used largely as a remedy for colds, fevers, &c.

During 1936-37 the value of the production of Queensland's fishing industry was as under:

	£
Fish, Crabs, Turtles and Oysters ..	176,889
Pearls and Pearlshell	149,462
Tortoise and Trochus Shell	37,636
Bêche de Mer	5,729

Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, and Townsville are ports of registry, and had, in 1937, 228 vessels on their registers, of a total tonnage of 14,533.

Water Supply.

A considerable sum has been advanced from time to time to municipalities and boards for the construction of works for the supply of water to the city of Brisbane and to towns in the State, of which a large proportion has been repaid, leaving at the end of 1936 an indebtedness to the Government of £3,025,259. (including Brisbane figure as at 30th June, 1937). In addition £2,394,341. (as at 30th June, 1937) has been advanced for Metropolitan Sewerage Works.

Loans other than Government outstanding, at 31st December 1936. For water £2,515,317 (including Brisbane figure, as at 30th June, 1937); for Metropolitan Sewerage £3,114,470 (as at 30th June, 1937).

An important feature of the country west of the coast range is the proved existence of artesian water in some 376,800 of the 670,500 square miles comprising the area of the state. At least 5,607 artesian bores have been sunk the depth ranges to a maximum of 7,009 feet (the depth of the bore at Springleigh); 1,500 of these bores overflow. The estimated continuous yield of water from these flowing bores at 30th June, 1937, was 251,052,000 gallons per diem. In addition, supplies were pumped from 3,800 bores. Generally stated, the waters are soft, and of excellent quality. The static pressure at the surface ranges from fully 220 lbs. per square inch, as at the Government bore at Thargomindah, to a few lbs., and the temperatures of the waters range from 212° to 78° Fahr. The amount expended in boring for artesian water is estimated by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply at about four and a half millions sterling, exclusive of the cost of casings, so that not far short of five millions sterling represent the amounts expended, chiefly by pastoralists, in improving and increasing the value of the national estate. In addition to this expenditure, Government have expended large sums on the construction of water conservation works on main roads and stock routes, and these works have opened up country, facilitated settlement, and added to the value of public lands.

During 1936 54,095 acres were artificially watered by various means. The crop chiefly benefited being sugar cane, but vegetables, fruit, lucerne, other fodder crops and grass lands have been similarly treated.

Population.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aboriginals, was found by the returns of the census of April, 1881, to be 213,525 persons; a census was taken on the 1st of May, 1886, when it was found that the total population was 322,853 persons, an increase of 51·20 per cent. in 5 years; and the census of 5th April, 1891, showed the population to be 393,718; of these 223,799 were males, and 169,939 females. The census of 3rd April, 1911, showed that there were 329,506 males and 276,307 females, making a total of 605,813, exclusive of 8,687 aboriginals. The population is mostly either Australasian born or of European parentage. The figures for 1911 do not include all aborigines, but only those living under civilised conditions. The census taken on 30th June, 1933, showed a population of 497,217 males and 450,317 females, making a total of 947,534 persons exclusive of aboriginals. Population of State 31st March, 1938, 996,219. The census of aboriginals as on 30th June, 1937, on the count revealed that there were at that date 12,119 full bloods and 5,880 half-castes in the State.

Local Authorities and Towns.

Practically the whole of the State is divided into Local Authority Areas (cities, towns and shires), a few islands only occupied by a population of some 1,500 persons being excluded. The Local Authority areas are governed by aldermen and councillors who are elected by the people and have authority in all parochial matters.

City of Brisbane figures included in the following data are for the year ended 30th June, 1937. The receipts of these bodies including receipts for Water and Sewerage purposes in 1936 were £7,235,465; their expenditure £7,580,853; the assessed rateable value of the property in districts under their control £71,884,731; their liabilities were £26,353,004, whilst their assets totalled £21,602,625. Liabilities and assets for the water and sewerage works, which are due principally on behalf of these local bodies, are included in the figures given and amounted to £13,837,904 and £15,144,704, respectively.

In addition the various Local Authorities control other public utilities—electric light, small railways and tramways (including Brisbane and Rockhampton Street Tramways); particulars follow for year 1936:

Public Utility.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	£	£	£	£
Electric Light..	1,171,234	1,049,033	2,672,244	4,040,581
Railways & Tramways ..	978,933	878,776	2,688,013	3,378,243
TOTALS	2,150,167	1,927,809	5,360,257	7,418,824

Brisbane, the capital of the State, is beautifully situated about 20 miles from the mouth of the fine river of that name. The city, including its suburbs,

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had, at the Census on 4th April, 1921, a population of 210,032 (ten miles radius). The City of Brisbane now consists of an area of 385 sq. miles and the estimated population on 31st March, 1938, was 320,760. It is only about 10 miles in a direct line from the sea coast; the climate is healthy, and during the greater part of the year most enjoyable.

The other chief towns are Townsville (30,035), Maryborough (11,938), Rockhampton (30,000), Mackay (11,720), Toowoomba (28,600), Gympie (8,300), Ipswich (22,675), Charters Towers (8,100), Cairns (13,750), Warwick (7,000), Bundaberg (12,571), Southport (6,000).

Currency and Banking.

There were, on 30th June, 1938, 10 banks (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank) with 536 branches. The value of the coin and bullion is given as 250,932*l.*; deposits, 38,532,702*l.*; assets, 48,696,241*l.*: liabilities, 40,335,244*l.*

At the same date the assets of the Commonwealth Bank were 8,466,572*l.*, and the liabilities 13,178,093*l.* (including 11,561,750*l.* deposits).

The Commonwealth Savings Bank, Queensland Branch, had on 30th June, 1938:

No. of Operative Accounts ..	463,642
Value of Deposits	28,206,457*l.*
Average per Inhabitant	28*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

The coinage of Queensland is that of the Commonwealth of Australia, and provisions as to legal tender are the same as in the United Kingdom. The Australian Note Issue is controlled by the Commonwealth Bank.

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established in Queensland in 1875. Primary education is absolutely free and compulsory for children between the ages of five and fourteen years.

Schools are established at all places thickly enough populated to warrant them. These are administered by a central department under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Public Instruction.

Secondary education is provided for by high schools, technical colleges and grammar schools. The former two types are directly maintained and controlled by the Government, whilst the latter are State endowed. Primary school pupils by test examination may gain free admittance to secondary schools.

Intermediate Schools have also been established—principally for vocational training.

There is also a University in Brisbane.

In 1936 there were in operation 1,720 State Schools, with an average attendance of 118,483 pupils. Of these 14, with 97 teachers and an average attendance of 1,918 scholars, were High Schools. There were also (1936) 228 private schools, with average attendance of 28,361 children, and 8 grammar schools, with average attendance of 1,437 pupils. 15,189 pupils were enrolled at classes at 14 technical colleges during 1936. The university has 17 professors, 44 full time lecturers and an enrolment of 1,283 (961 males, 322 females). 118 degrees were conferred during the year.

The public expenditure on education, science and art during 1936-37 was 2,020,872*l.*

Immigration.

The arrivals into the State during 1937 from places outside the boundaries numbered 69,103, and the recorded departures to all countries 67,932, showing an excess of arrivals of 1,171.

Government.

The constitution is regulated by the Letters Patent of 6th June, 1859, and Act 31 Vict., No. 38. The Legislature is formed of one House of Parliament the Legislative Assembly. The members are elected. There is no property qualification required for membership in the Legislature. The voting for members is by ballot. The Elections Act Amendment Act of 1905 provides for male and female adult franchise on residential qualifications only, a three months' continuous residence in the State, and six months' within the Commonwealth, being the only proviso, subject to disqualifications for insanity, criminality, etc.

By the Electoral Districts Act, of 1931, the State is divided into 62 districts, each returning one member.

The Upper House, or Legislative Council was abolished by an Act passed in 1922 (12 Geo. V. c. 32). Its members were nominated by the Governor and held office for life.

Means of Communication.

Railways.—In relation to its size, population and development, Queensland ranks as one of the best served countries in the world so far as railway transport is concerned. With an area of 670,000 square miles and for a population of 1,000,000 there is a railway system of over 6,500 route miles—the largest route mileage of any system in the Commonwealth.

At 30th June, 1938, there were 6,467 miles of 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge, 30 miles of 2ft. gauge, and 69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ ins. gauge Government lines open for traffic.

These lines are divided for administration purposes into three divisional systems: Southern, Central and Northern, each in charge of a General Manager with headquarters at Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville, respectively, subject to the control of the Commissioner at Brisbane.

In addition, there are 99 miles of railways and tramways of 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge owned by private companies or local authorities, which are either worked by the Commissioner, or are subject to his inspection.

The Capital Account of the Government-owned railways (excluding the 69 miles of Uniform Gauge line) at 30th June, 1938, amounted to £39,252,299, the earnings for the twelve months ended on that date being £7,254,388. The deduction of working expenses amounting to £5,754,509 left a profit on working of £1,499,879, but after paying interest charges there was a deficit of £129,091. The percentage of expenses to earnings for the year was 79·3, whilst the return on capital (open lines) was equivalent to £3 17s. 9d. per cent.

The railways have been the principal medium by which the State has been developed and as Queensland possesses no inland navigable rivers they are the chief means of transport.

The rolling stock consists of 748 engines, 1,052 carriages, 205 rail motors and trailers, 18,663 wagons and 182 brake vans.

A glance at the accompanying map shows that the railway system of Queensland is so decentralised as in general to provide the most direct means of transport from the interior to the nearest port—a vital factor in the development of a country whose prosperity is largely dependent upon the efficient and economical marketing of its primary products.

All the main lines serving the interior of the State cross the Great Dividing Range, necessitating steep ascents. In the coastal areas the railways cross a large number of rivers and pass through country subject more or less to regular tropical rains and inundation by flood, whilst many lines traverse black soil country.

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For the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of passenger journeys made over the railways was 25,601,382, the earnings derived therefrom being £1,494,493. Suburban traffic accounted for 20,669,318 journeys and a revenue of £301,669. The tonnage of goods and livestock conveyed amounted to 5,000,683, the revenue from this traffic being £5,055,698.

The livestock carried comprised 2,056,121 sheep, 673,558 cattle, 433,432 pigs, 291,100 calves, and 31,536 horses. As the wealth of the State is derived principally from its primary industries, the products of these industries constituted the bulk of the commodities conveyed by rail. Of the total tonnage of goods and livestock carried 38·9 per cent. was agricultural produce, consisting chiefly of sugar cane, raw sugar, wheat, maize, other grains, hay and chaff, fruit and cotton.

Mineral traffic, comprising chiefly coal, coke, lead bullion, zinc concentrates, copper ore, etc., represented 26·4 per cent. of the tonnage carried, timber 10·5 per cent., wool 1·6 per cent., and general merchandise 12·9 per cent.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge railway provides connection with the New South Wales system of that gauge and permits the transport of passengers and goods between Brisbane and the New South Wales system without the necessity for transhipment.

Modernly equipped trains, complete with sleeping, dining, and in some cases lounge cars, maintain regular timetables over all the principal routes, the most important being the Sunshine Express trains which provide the service between Brisbane and Cairns (1,043 miles).

On a number of country branch lines passenger, cream and parcels traffic is catered for by rail motor services. This form of transport is particularly suited to Queensland conditions, and both petrol and diesel units are in use although the former are being gradually replaced by the latter. The speedy, clean and comfortable travel which rail motor trains provide make them popular with passengers, and the low cost of operation enables the Department to give a more frequent service than would be possible with the use of steam trains.

Sea Transport. Queensland has many fine ports along its extensive coastline. Regular shipping services to and from these ports are supplied by both overseas and interstate vessels. The port of Brisbane, which accommodates the largest vessels comfortably in its dredged and improved river, is controlled by the State Treasury through a Department of Harbours and Marine. The other main ports (Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville and Cairns) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the Ports.

Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the Government. The overseas cargo discharged and shipped at Queensland ports during 1936–37 amounted to 1,131,141 tons, of which 44 per cent. was dealt with at the port of Brisbane. Of the 1,163,768 tons of interstate cargo discharged and shipped 62 per cent. was dealt with at Brisbane.

Air Transport. Air services are in operation throughout the State from Brisbane to Mt. Isa, Brisbane to Sydney, Brisbane to Cairns, Cairns to Burketown or Cloncurry, Rockhampton to Mt. Coolon and Charleville to Cootamundra (New South Wales). The Empire flying boat service from London to Sydney passes through Brisbane and other Queensland ports. A social service of importance to Western Queensland was formed in May, 1928, when the Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Mission.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1927-28	16,718,070	16,709,564	4,509,490	6,062,399
1928-29	16,736,188	16,902,145	4,654,446	6,370,920
1929-30	15,997,870	16,721,055	4,855,637	6,794,918
1930-31	15,072,652	15,914,696	4 539,284	6,346,775
1931-32	12,994,113	15,069,293	4,832,177	6,496,664
1932-33	13,396,644	14,951,088	4,981,841	6,754,901
1933-34	13,859,385	14,987,916	5,120,125	6,944,812
1934-35	15,280,021	15,844,633	5,742,056	7,653,194
1935-36	15,488,991	16,230,806	6,229,514	8,165,789
1936-37	16,535,038	16,815,228	6,336,613	8,305,189

Imports.†

Year.	From U.K.	From Brit. Poss.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1927-28	5,749,769	811,341	5,199,104	11,760,214
1928-29	4,858,943	1,023,661	5,711,744	11,594,348
1929-30	5,174,066	970,131	5,395,790	11,539,987
1930-31	2,314,228	565,329	2,676,607	5,556,164
1931-32	1,553,014	377,806	1,815,311	3,746,131
1932-33	1,996,707	497,031	2,025,825	4,519,563
1933-34	2,026,023	579,804	2,042,011	4,647,838
1934-35	2,637,540	803,570	2,856,389	6,297,499
1935-36	2,970,699	928,444	2,998,640	6,897,783
1936-37	3,094,378	803,524	3,006,200	6,904,102

Exports.†

Year.	To U.K.	To Brit. Poss.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1927-28	9,542,347	600,422	9,594,889	19,737,658
1928-29	10,157,017	537,697	9,447,510	20,142,224
1929-30	11,758,719	624,633	6,438,472	18,821,824
1930-31	10,432,236	445,342	6,250,130	17,127,708
1931-32	10,446,214	535,053	5,275,622	16,256,889
1932-33	9,139,396	716,172	5,323,102	15,178,670
1933-34	11,086,986	569.020	7,961,622	19,617,628
1934-35	11,647,224	781,762	5,873,893	18,302,879
1935-36	11,741,868	502,035	6,735,251	18,979,154
1936-37	14,389,982	922,105	7,761,407	23,073,494

Net Public Debt, 30th June, 1937, 123,815,704*l.*

1936–37	£
Customs	2,648,782
Excise	1,251,082
Bond Rents, &c.	7,522

Note.—Since records of transfers of goods from other States have ceased to be kept by the Customs authorities, no credit is given to Queensland for overseas goods consumed there; this accounts for apparent drop in Customs receipts. Also, no credit is given to Queensland for exports that go interstate and for transhipment oversea, which constitutes a large proportion of the Total Exports.

Governors of Queensland.¶

Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 6th November, 1883, and 13th December, 1886.
Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1st May, 1889.
Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 7th May, 1891.
Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., 9th April, 1896.
Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., 27th April, 1900.
Maj.-Gen. Sir H. C. Chermside, G.C.M.G., C.B., 24th March, 1902.
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G., 30th Nov., 1905.
Sir W. MacGregor, M.D., G.C.M.G., C.B., 2nd December, 1909.

† Overseas only.

¶ For previous Governors see edition for 1903.

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Major Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., 15th March, 1915.
Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C., G.C.M.G., 3rd December, 1920.
Lt.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., 19th February, 1927.
Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Leslie O. Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., 30th March, 1932.

Ministries in Queensland.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
R. G. W. Herbert, afterwards Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.	10 Dec., 1859
A. Macalister	1 Feb., 1866
Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.	20 July, 1866
A. Macalister	7 Aug., 1866
R. R. Mackenzie	15 Aug., 1867
C. Lilley, afterwards Sir Charles Lilley	25 Nov., 1868
A. H. Palmer, afterwards Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.	3 May, 1870
A. Macalister	8 Jan., 1874
G. Thorn	5 June, 1876
Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G.	8 Mar., 1877
Hon. T. McIlwraith, afterwards Sir T. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	21 Jan., 1879
Hon. S. W. Griffith, K.C., afterwards Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G.	13 Nov., 1883
Hon. Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	13 June, 1888
Hon. B. D. Morehead	30 Nov., 1888
Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, K.C., G.C.M.G.	12 Aug., 1890
Hon. Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	27 Mar., 1893
Hon. Sir Hugh M. Nelson, K.C.M.G.	27 Oct., 1893
Hon. T. J. Byrnes	13 April, 1898
Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G.	1 Oct., 1898
Hon. A. Dawson	1 Dec., 1899
Hon. R. Philp, afterwards Sir R. Philp, K.C.M.G.	7 Dec., 1899
Hon. A. Morgan, afterwards Sir A. Morgan, Kt.	17 Sept., 1903
Hon. W. Kidston,	19 Jan., 1906
Hon. R. Philp, afterwards Sir R. Philp, K.C.M.G.	19 Nov., 1907
Hon. W. Kidston	18 Feb., 1908
Hon. D. F. Denham	7 Feb., 1911
Hon. T. J. Ryan	1 June, 1915
Hon. E. G. Theodore	22 Oct., 1919
Hon. W. N. Gillies	26 Feb., 1925
Hon. W. McCormack	22 Oct., 1925
Hon. A. E. Moore	21 May, 1929
Hon. W. Forgan Smith	17 June, 1932

Civil Establishment.

Governor, His Excellency Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Leslie O. Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Major A. V. Stark.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. Richards, R.M.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir James W. Blair, K.C.M.G. (Chief Justice).

Executive Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
Vice-President, Honourable W. Forgan Smith.
Premier, 2nd Chief Secretary, Honourable W. Forgan Smith.
Secretary for Public Lands, Honourable P. Pease.
Secretary for Labour and Industry, Honourable M. P. Hynes.
Attorney-General, Honourable J. Mullan.
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Honourable F. W. Bulcock.
Treasurer, Hon. F. A. Cooper.
Secretary for Health and Home Affairs, Honourable E. M. Hanlon.
Clerk of the Executive Council, G. W. Watson, M.V.O.
Secretary for Mines, Hon. T. A. Foley.
Secretary for Public Works and Public Instruction, Hon. H. A. Bruce.
Minister for Transport, Hon. J. Dash.

Legislative Assembly (62 Members).

The Speaker, Honourable G. Pollock.
The Chairman of Committees, E. J. Hanson.
The Clerk of the Parliament, T. Dickson, 800*l*.
Clerk-Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms, R. L. Dunlop, 600*l*.
Chief Reporter (State Reporting Bureau), C. T. Wood, Barrister-at-Law, 900*l*.
Deputy Chief Reporter, L. P. Waller, A.F.I.A., 700*l*.
Parliamentary Librarian, H. Worthington, 575*l*.

Electoral Districts.	Members' Names.
Albert	T. F. Plunkett.
Aubigny	A. E. Moore.
Barcoo	Hon. F. W. Bulcock.
Baroona	W. Power.
Bowen	E. J. Riordan.
Bremer	Hon. F. A. Cooper.
Brisbane	J. H. Mann.
Bulimba	G. H. Marriott.
Bundaberg	B. McLean.
Buranda	E. J. Hanson.
Cairns	J. O'Keefe.
Carnarvon	P. J. R. Hilton.
Carpentaria	Hon. J. Mullan.
Charters Towers	W. J. Wellington.
Cook	H. H. Collins.
Cooroora	H. F. Walker.
Cunningham	W. A. Deacon.
Dalby	A. R. Slessar.
East Toowoomba	H. Yeates.
Enoggera	G. C. Taylor.
Fassifern	A. G. Müller.
Fitzroy	J. Clark.
Fortitude Valley	S. Brassington.
Gregory	Hon. G. Pollock.
Gympie	T. Dunstan.
Hamilton	H. McD. Russell.
Herbert	Hon. P. Pease.
Ipswich	D. A. Gledson.
Isis	W. A. Brand.
Ithaca	Hon. E. M. Hanlon.
Kelvin Grove	G. A. Morris.
Kennedy	C. G. Jesson.
Keppel	D. J. M. Daniel.
Kurilpa	P. K. Copley.
Logan	J. I. Brown.
Mackay	Hon. W. F. Smith.
Maranoa	C. W. Conroy.
Maree	W. T. King.
Maryborough	D. Farrell.
Merthyr	J. P. Keogh.
Mirani	E. J. Walsh.
Mundingburra	Hon. J. Dash.
Murrumba	G. F. R. Nicklin.
Nanango	J. B. Edwards.
Normanby	Hon. T. A. Foley.
Nundah	J. V. Hayes.
Oxley	T. Nimmo.
Port Curtis	T. L. Williams.
Rockhampton	J. Larcombe.
Sandgate	R. W. Hislop.
South Brisbane	V. C. Gair.
Stanley	D. MacDonald.
The Tableland	Hon. H. A. Bruce.
Toowong	H. Massey.
Toowoomba	J. E. Duggan.
Townsville	Hon. M. P. Hynes.
Warrego	R. Bedford.
Warwick	J. J. O'C. Healy.

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Electoral Districts.	Members' Name.
West Moreton	E. B. Maher.
Wide Bay	E. H. C. Clayton.
Windsor	H. Williams.
Wynnum	W. L. Dart.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Under-Secretary, G. W. Watson, M.V.O., 1,100*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary, R. B. McAllister, 600*l.*
Immigration Agent, etc., R. Y. Holmes, 450*l.*
Director, Museum, H. A. Longman, F.L.S., 650*l.*
Librarian, Public Library, W. H. Brown, 475*l.*
Manager, State Stores, P. J. Ross, A.F.I.A., 800*l.*
Parliamentary Counsel and Draftsman, J. E. Broadbent, I.S.O., Barrister-at-Law, 1,100*l.*
Public Service Commissioner, J. D. Story, I.S.O., 1,250*l.*
Deputy Public Service Commissioner and *Secretary to the Public Service Commissioner*, J. McCracken, A.C.I.S., A.I.C.A., A.A.U.Q., 800*l.*
Public Service Inspector (also Manager and Executive Officer, Public Service Superannuation Fund), Irwin J., A.I.C.A., A.A.U.Q., 700*l.*

London Agency.

Agent-General, L. H. Pike (acting), 1,500*l.*
Secretary, T. J. Whittington (acting), 425*l.*

Department of the Auditor-General.

Auditor-General, G. L. Beal, I.S.O., 1,500*l.*
Deputy Auditor-General and Chief Inspector, J. D. Ross, 760*l.*

State Electricity Commission.

Chairman, State Electricity Commission, S. F. Cochran, A.F.I.A. (prov.), 1,250*l.*
Secretary, State Electricity Commission, G. S. Ross, A.F.I.A., A.A.U.Q., 650*l.*

Health and Home Affairs Department.

Under-Secretary, Chuter, C. E., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary, R. S. Mackay, 760*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary and Member Licensing Commission, R. H. Robinson, F.I.S., 740*l.*
Commissioner of Police, C. J. Carroll, 1,100*l.*
Director General of Health and Medical Services, Dr. Sir Raphael W. Cilento, Kt., M.D., B.S. (Adel.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 1,900*l.* net.
Deputy Director General and Inspector of Asylums, J. Coffey, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glasg.), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Irel.), L.M. (Dub.), 1,100*l.*
Director Laboratory Section, E. H. Derrick, M.D.B.S. (Melb.), 1,000*l.*
Government Analyst, F. E. Connah, F.I.C., A.A.C.I., 780*l.*
Chief Medical Officer, School Health Services Branch, L. St. V. Welch, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1,000*l.*
Chief Dental Inspector, School Health Services Branch, E. W. Haenke, L.D.Q., 700*l.*
Manager and Medical Superintendent, Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, Dr. F. C. Turnbull, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 750*l.*
Director State Children's Dept., H. Clarke, 550*l.*
Chief Protector of Aboriginals, J. W. Bleakley, 600*l.*
Comptroller-General of Prisons, etc., J. F. Whitney, 650*l.*
Secretary and Member Licensing Commission, F. P. Byrne, A.F.I.A., 700*l.*

Department of Justice.

Under-Secretary, J. D. J. O'Hagan, 1,000*l.*
Solicitor-General, H. J. H. Henchman, 1,100*l.*
Crown Solicitor, W. G. Hamilton, 1,000*l.*
Registrar of Supreme Court, Prothonotary, etc., Brisbane, H. Gillies, Barrister-at-Law, 680*l.*
Registrar, Supreme Court, etc., Townsville, J. Shannon, Solicitor, 590*l.*
Registrar, Supreme Court, Prothonotary, etc., Rockhampton, F. J. Russell, Solicitor, 500*l.*
Chief Police Magistrate, Brisbane, P. M. Hishon, 1,000*l.*
Principal Electoral Officer, R. J. Cole, 525*l.*
Public Curator, R. J. S. Barnett, Solicitor, 1,100*l.*
Deputy Public Curator, F. M. Allsop, F.F.I.A., 850*l.*
Public Defender and Counsel to the Public Curator, W. L. D. Salkeld, Barrister-at-Law, 650*l.*
Registrar of Titles, J. R. McPhie, 700*l.*
Registrar-General and Registrar of Friendly Societies, G. Porter, F.S.S., 750*l.*

Supreme Court Bench.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir James W. Blair, Kt., K.C.M.G., 2,250*l.* net.
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. H. D. Macrossan, B.A., 2,000*l.* net.
Judges, Hon. W. F. Webb, 2,000*l.* net; Hon. H. H. Henchman, 2000*l.* net; Hon. E. A. Douglas, 2,000*l.* net (*Southern Judges*); Hon. F. T. Brennan, 2,000*l.* net (*Central Judge*); Hon. R. J. Douglas, 2,000*l.* net (*Northern Judge*).

Department of Public Instruction.

Director of Education and Under-Secretary, L. D. Edwards, M.A., 1,000*l.*
Chief Inspector of Schools, R. M. Riddell, 880*l.*
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. C. Morris, A.M.I.E.E. (Eng.), A.M.I.E. (Aust.), B.E. (Sydney), 900*l.*
Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools, J. Hill, B.Sc. (Lond.), 790*l.*
Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools, F. H. Fletcher, B.Sc., 790*l.*
Principal, Central Technical College, Brisbane, H. I. McGillivray, M.A. (Melb.), 750*l.*
Principal, State Commercial High School and College, E. H. George, F.I.C.A., F.F.I.A., A.C.I.S., 700*l.*
Principal, Queensland Agricultural High School and College, Gatton, J. K. Murray, B.A., B.Sc. Agr. (Sydney), 900*l.*
Principal, Teachers' Training College, J. A. Robinson, B.A., 750*l.*
Chairman of Apprenticeship Executive and Group Apprenticeship Committees, A. E. Hall, 575*l.*

Treasury Department.

Under-Secretary, T. G. Hope, A.F.I.A. (prov.), 900*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary, H. D. S. Forbes, 850*l.*
Director, Bureau of Industry and *Financial Adviser to the Treasury*, C. G. Clark, 1,800*l.* net.
Secretary, E. J. Coulter, A.F.I.A., 600*l.*
Deputy Statistician, S. E. Solomon, 600*l.*
Commissioner of Taxes, H. Magee, 1,100*l.*
Portmaster, and Chairman, Marine Board, T. F. H. Roberts, 850*l.*
Government Printer, D. Whyte, 750*l.*
Insurance Commissioner, J. A. Watson, F.I.C.A., 1,500*l.*
Commissioner of Stamp Duties, F. J. McCarthy, Barrister-at-Law, 1,100*l.*

Department of Public Lands.

Land Administration Board, Chairman and Member, A. G. Melville, 1,500*l.*
Member, J. L. Callaghan.
Member, also *Director of Forests*, V. Grenning, 1,000*l.*
Secretary, W. M. McLean, 690*l.*
Member and President of the Land Court, W. L. Payne, Barrister-at-Law, 1,750*l.*
Members of Land Court, A. P. Deahon, 1,000*l.* net; J. H. Shaw, 1,000*l.* net.
Registrar Land Court, A. N. Bolton, 525*l.*

Surveyor-General, J. P. Harvey, 1,100*l*.
Engineer in Charge, Public Estate Improvement Branch, P. H. O. Ainscow, A.M.I.E. (Aust.), 820*l*.
Engineer in Charge, Sub-Dept. of Irrigation and Water Supply, C. E. Parkinson, M.I.E. (Aust.), 1,000*l*.

Department of Agriculture and Stock.

Under-Secretary, Director of Marketing, etc., R. Wilson (acting), 600*l*.
Director of Plant Industry (Research), R. Veitch, B.Sc., 1,000*l*.
Chief Inspector of Stock, Slaughter-houses, etc., A. H. Cory, M.R.C.V.S., 800*l*.
Director of Fruit Culture, H. Barnes, 600*l*.
Director of Agriculture and *Senior Research Officer*, C. J. McKeon, 640*l*.
Director of Dairying, G. H. E. Heers, 475*l*.
Director of Tropical Agriculture, J. L. Schofield, 625*l*.
Director of Cotton Culture and *Senior Research Officer*, W. G. Wells, 780*l*.
Agricultural Chemist, E. H. Gurney, 600*l*.
Director (Animal Health Station), J. A. Rudd, L.V.S.C., 650*l*.
Director of Sugar Experiment Stations, H. W. Kerr, M.Sc., D.Ph., 800*l*.
Government Botanist, C. T. White, 650*l*.
Editor Departmental Publications, J. F. F. Reid, 500*l*.
General Manager, Agricultural Bank, H. C. Quodling, 600*l*.

Department of Railways.

Minister for Transport, Hon. J. Dash, M.L.A., 1,000*l*.
Commissioner for Railways, C. A. Murton, F.I.C.A., A.F.I.A., 2,000*l*.
Workshops Superintendent, A. S. Deacon, A.M.I.E. (Aust.), 1,200*l*.
Secretary, P. R. T. Wills, 1,100*l*.
Commissioner's Inspector, C. P. Carroll, 645*l*.
Assistant Secretary, J. Grant, 650*l*.
Chief Accountant, J. Alder, F.I.C.A., A.F.I.A., 850*l*.
Chief Railway Auditor, F. Bellingham, 600*l*.
The Director, Tourist Bureau, A. E. Cole, 550*l*.

Engineers.

Chief Engineer, N. J. A. Amos, M.I.E. (Aust.), 1,250*l*.
Bridge Engineer, W. J. Doak, B.E.M., Inst. C.E., 750*l*.

Brisbane Division.

General Manager, T. E. Maloney, 900*l*.
Traffic Superintendent, F. M. McCrystal, 670*l*.
Maintenance Engineer, D. P. Smith, 750*l*.
Locomotive Engineer, J. H. Rees, M.I.M.E., 700*l*.

Maryborough Division.

District Superintendent, G. Roach, 590*l*. plus quarters.
Maintenance Engineer, R. F. Bourne, 675*l*.
Locomotive Engineer, W. H. King, 600*l*. plus quarters.

Toowoomba Division.

Assistant General Manager, J. Murphy, 675*l*. plus quarters.
Maintenance Engineer, A. Y. LeGrand, 700*l*.
Locomotive Engineer, E. H. Skyring, 650*l*.
District Superintendent, Warwick, T. D. McLoughlin, 535*l*. plus quarters.
District Superintendent, Roma, A. W. Skyring, 535*l*.

Ipswich Division.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, R. J. Chalmers, M.I.M.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), 1,100*l*.

Central Division.

General Manager, H. Griffith, 750*l*. plus quarters.
Traffic Superintendent, G. Wilkinson, 650*l*.
Maintenance Engineer, A. S. McDonald, 685*l*.
Locomotive Engineer, R. Leetch, 750*l*.
District Superintendent, Mackay, (vacant).
District Superintendent, Emerald, G. T. Hayes, 585*l*.

Northern Division.

General Manager, J. Hudson, 1,000*l*. plus quarters.
Traffic Superintendent, J. Bloom, 600*l*. plus quarters.
Maintenance Engineer, C. N. Lethem, 675*l*. plus quarters.
Locomotive Engineer, J. M. Kidd, 675*l*. plus quarters.

Cairns Division.

District Superintendent, A. E. Morris, 650*l*. plus quarters.
Maintenance Engineer, H. Walker, 660*l*.

Stores Branch.

General Storekeeper, C. W. Reeve, 750*l*.
Storekeeper, Rockhampton, R. M. O'Brien, 575*l*.
Storekeeper, Townsville, N. W. Clayton, 500*l*.

Department of Mines.

Under-Secretary, A. A. Staines, 1,100*l*.
Assistant Under-Secretary, E. F. Dunne, 800*l*.
State Mining Engineer and Chief Inspector of Mines, C. F. V. Jackson, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., 650*l*.
Chief Government Geologist, L. C. Ball, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), 850*l*.
Editor "Queensland Government Mining Journal," C. Reynolds, 500*l*.

Department of Public Works.

Under-Secretary, G. M. Colledge, 850*l*.
Chief Architect and Chief Quantity Surveyor, Architectural Branch, A. B. Leven, 750*l*.
Chief Inspector, Inspectorial and Construction Branch, J. P. J. McHugh, 650*l*.
Manager, State Advances Corporation, L. D. P. O'Connor, L.I.C.A., 700*l*.
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding and Weights and Measures, T. E. Alford, 575*l*.

Department of Labour and Industry.

Under-Secretary, F. E. Walsh, 1,050*l*.
President, Industrial Court, Hon. W. F. Webb, paid as Judge of Supreme Court.
Members, T. A. Ferry, 2,000*l*. net, W. J. Riordan, 2,000*l*. net.
Registrar, Industrial Court, J. P. Wallace, M.A., 650*l*.
Commissioner of Prices, T. A. Ferry, paid as Member, Industrial Court.
Secretary to the Commissioner of Prices and *Deputy Commissioner of Prices*, E. H. Lindsey, Dip. Jour., A.C.I.S., A.A.U.Q., 605*l*.
Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, T. F. Lyons, A.F.I.A., F.I.I.S., 800*l*.

All officers salaries are subject to reduction under "The Salaries Act of 1930" or Awards of the Industrial Court.

Consuls for Foreign Countries.

Belgium, P. L. Rodgers.
Bolivia, A. A. Henderson.
Czechoslovakia, R. C. Hancock.
Denmark, T. W. Bouchard.
Germany, O. Witte.
Greece, C. Freeleagus.
Japan, F. E. Loxton.
Latvia, R. T. Stephens.
Netherlands, F. H. Hart.
Norway, Captain O. Svensen.
Panama, J. W. H. Moxon.
Spain, J. E. Trude.
Sweden, R. M. Stodart.
United States, J. P. Ragland.

Consular Agents.

France (Brisbane), R. E. Nixon-Smith.
Italy (Brisbane), T. M. McWilliam.
Italy (Cairns), Silvio Tanfani (acting).
Switzerland—H. Schaub.

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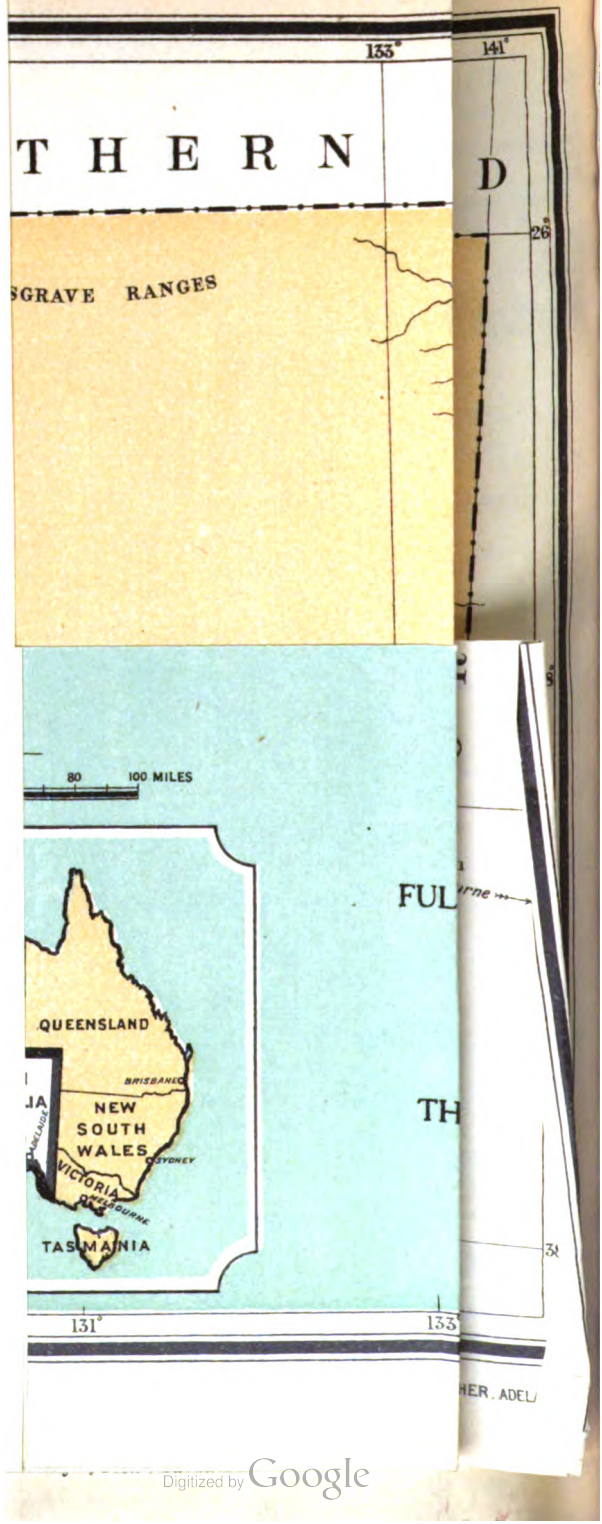

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Vice-Consuls.

Argentine (*Brisbane*), J. F. Brett.
Denmark (*Townsville*), J. H. Horn.
Denmark (*Brisbane*), V. Larsen.
Ecuador (*Brisbane*), Capt. F. O'Sullivan.
Finland (*Brisbane*), E. E. Forth.
Italy (*Townsville*), Dr. Leonardo Chieffi (acting).
Netherlands (*Brisbane*), R. J. Donaldson (*Thursday Island*), H. N. Hockings (*Townsville*), A. S. McNaught.
Norway (*Brisbane*), W. E. Savage.
Norway (*Rockhampton*). F. L. Rudd.
Sweden (*Rockhampton*), W. G. Thompson.
Sweden (*Townsville*), F. R. North.
Portugal (*Brisbane*), L. A. Poole
United States (*Brisbane*), M. A. Colebrook.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Situation and Area.

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 380,070 square miles.

The country known as the Northern Territory from the 26th parallel of south latitude to the Indian Ocean, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, was also annexed to South Australia, but was on January 1st, 1911, taken over by the Commonwealth.

Kangaroo Island (90 m. by 25 m.; area 1,500 sq. m., 1,000 ft. highest point), Nuyts Archipelago, the Gambier, and other islands on the south coast, are included in the State.

Adelaide, the capital of the State, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57′ S. and longitude 138° 38′ E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

Early History.

The south coast of the State was surveyed by Flinders in 1802, and Sturt in 1829 explored the Murray River to its mouth.

The province was founded on the Wakefield system of colonization under Act of Parliament 4 and 5 William IV. c. 95.

The first colonists landed at Kangaroo Island, but the settlement was almost immediately transferred to the mainland where the province was proclaimed at Glenelg on December 28, 1836.

Copper was discovered at Kapunda in 1842, at the Burra in 1845, and at Wallaroo in 1859.

Responsible government was established in 1856.

Sturt reached the Indian Ocean near the mouth of the Adelaide River in July, 1862, and the Northern Territory was annexed to South Australia in July, 1863.

Climate.

The rainfall at Adelaide averages 21 inches annually, mostly from May to October. It varies from 16 to 42 inches on the plains and hills respectively. The mean temperature 63°, the extreme range being from 32° to 116°.

The South Australian climate is very mild and healthy. The birth rate is 15 per 1,000 of population, and the death rate only 9. The infantile mortality is practically the lowest in the world, being only 33 per 1,000 births.

General Government.

The Parliament of South Australia consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, created by the Local Act No. 2 of 1855-56, which was proclaimed on October 25th, 1856. This Act, commonly called the Constitution Act, was passed by virtue of the Imperial Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 59.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly, as originally constituted, consisted of 18 and 36 members respectively. By the Local Act No. 27 of 1875, the House of Assembly was increased to 46 members, representing 22 electoral districts. By Act No. 236 of 1881, six members were added to the Legislative Council, and the Colony was divided into four electoral districts for the purpose of Council elections. In 1882 the House of Assembly was further increased to 52 members, representing 26 electoral districts; and by Act No. 450 of 1888, the Northern Territory was created an electoral district, returning two members, thus raising the number to 54. By Act 779 of 1901, the number of members was reduced from 31st March, 1902, to 18 in the Legislative Council and 42 (representing 13 districts) in the House of Assembly. The Northern Territory having been transferred to the Commonwealth Government, the Electoral Districts then numbered 12, returning 40 members. By Act 1148 of 1913 the assembly Districts were altered, numbering 19, returning 46 members. Act 2336 of 1936 divided the State into 39 electoral districts, each returning one member.

The five electoral districts of the Legislative Council are—Central No. 1, Central No. 2, Southern, Midland and Northern, each returning four members. (*Vide* Section 10, Act 959 of 1908, and Section 15 of 1148 of 1913). Elections are conducted by ballot. (*Vide* Section 21, Act 959 of 1908.)

The quorum of the Council consists of ten members, including the President.

The qualification for a member of the Legislative Council is that he shall have attained the age of 30 years, that he be a subject of the King, and that he has resided in the State for three years. The qualification of a voter is that he shall be 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and have resided in South Australia six months. As to other qualifications, see Act 1148, 1913. Members of both houses are paid 400*l.* per annum.

The House of Assembly, which is liable to dissolution by the Governor, is elected for five years. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a member of the House of Assembly than that he shall be qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector. An elector's qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have lived in South Australia for six months. The total number of electors in 1937 for the Legislative Council was 129,135 and for the House of Assembly 364,884, of whom approximately half are females. The session is usually from June to December.

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The franchise for both Houses was extended to adult women by Act 613 of 1894.

Responsible government is carried on by six Ministers, members of the Legislature, who form the Cabinet, and are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council. The ministry has a total salary of 7,750*l*. per annum.

Local Government.

There are 34 municipalities in the State, whose powers are regulated by the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1890." The governing body consists of Mayor (Lord Mayor for the City of Adelaide), Aldermen (Aldermen are at present elected for City of Adelaide and some of the Suburban Corporations only), and Councillors, elected by the ratepayers, who also elect the Auditors. The Council has power to levy rates for municipal purposes only on all house and land property within the municipal area, but the question of raising a loan must be submitted to a general meeting of the ratepayers, and a poll must be taken if demanded by six ratepayers. There are also 108 district councils having somewhat similar powers. The aggregate annual assessment of the property within the municipal areas and District Councils amounts to 8,546,808*l*. and rates collected 832,613*l*.

Population.

The population of the State at the census of 1911, was 408,558 persons, of 1921, 495,160 and of 1933, 580,949. This does not include full-blooded aborigines, of whom there are 1,740, exclusive of those living in a wild state. In 1933 there were 3,423 persons of foreign nationality, including 1,056 Italians. Immigration is controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the Immigration Restriction Act, No. 17 of 1901. The population of the State on 30th June 1938, was estimated to be 592,000.

The inhabitants of the City of Adelaide, including the suburbs, on 31st December, 1937, were estimated to be 318,190.

Production and Industry.

It may be roughly estimated that not more than 150,000 square miles of the area of the State are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 300 miles from the coast; and pastoral occupation may be said to have reached the State boundaries with the exception of the far north-west. Forty-nine counties have been proclaimed to 31st December, 1937, embracing 87,398 square miles, or 55,934,720 acres. The area outside the declared counties covers 292,672 square miles, or 187,310,000 acres. Of the area of the State, 16,040,935 acres have been alienated as follows:—11,265,385 acres sold; 4,327,843 acres alienated under system of deferred payments and 264,233 acres granted for public purposes. 266,983 acres have been dedicated for forest reserves. Pastoral leases cover 107,017,131 acres and other leases 20,046,959 acres, making the total area in occupation 143,105,025 acres. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to leasing, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 20,000 acres—the necessary reserves being made public for railways, highways, watering stock, etc.

Nearly half the total area of land cultivated is cropped with wheat (for grain, hay and fodder), of which 3,300,000 acres were cultivated in 1938. The total area under cultivation is about 7,500,000 acres. The following are the average yields of the main crops grown —Wheat, 33,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,400,000 bushels; barley, 6,000,000 bushels; hay, 600,000 tons and the estimated value of the crops averages 11,000,000*l*., or 19*l*. per head of population. The value of breadstuffs exported to oversea countries averages annually 5,000,000*l*.

Vine culture is an important and progressive industry; 55,000 acres of land are devoted to this purpose. Wine made averages 13,500,000 gallons annually, but a little more than half of this is used for distillation purposes. There is a considerable export trade to oversea countries, chiefly Great Britain. The slopes of the hills produce wines of a full-bodied character similar to those of Spain and Portugal, whilst those made in the more elevated districts resemble the lighter wines of the Rhine. Whilst the local demand is fully supplied at very cheap rates, a considerable export trade in wines of a higher character is carried on. The wines of South Australia have always been awarded prizes at the several Great International Exhibitions.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants; of the former 250,000 cwts., and of the latter, 150,000 cwts. are made annually. 25,000,000 lbs. raisins and 14,000,000 lbs. currants were sent to oversea countries in 1937-38.

Almond trees (250,000) are of rapid growth, and large quantities of a superior description of soft-shell almond are gathered yearly for home consumption and for shipment. Apple trees, 1,000,000; apricot trees, 300,000; orange trees, 450,000; lemon trees, 40,000; pears, 170,000; plums, 240,000; peaches and nectarines, 180,000; cherries, 100,000; and also figs, quinces, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, walnuts, peanuts, etc. The principal kinds of fruits produced each season is as follows:—Apples, 1,000,000 cases; apricots, 400,000 cases; peaches, 150,000 cases; oranges, 700,000 cases; pears, 250,000 cases; and plums, 165,000 cases. The dried fruit production is as follows:—Apricots, 25,000 cwts.; apples, 800 cwts.; peaches, 5,500 cwts.; pears, 5,000 cwts.; and plums, 10,000 cwts.

Returned soldiers and others have been settled on irrigation blocks for fruit and vine culture and for dairying along the River Murray, and the area under irrigated culture has increased from 7,000 acres in 1914, to 43,000 acres in 1937.

The State possesses all the conditions requisite for the successful and profitable culture of the olive, 20,000 gallons of oil being expressed annually. Olive oil of the most delicate character has been expressed, and gained awards at the various Exhibitions. Its purity and superiority generally over the imported article of commerce has acquired for it a high position in the local market. 7,000 gallons of eucalyptus oil are distilled, and an export trade is being worked up.

Potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, mangolds, pumpkins and melons, tomatoes, and practically all kinds of vegetables grow well in the State, their production being valued at 400,000*l*.

In 1851 the total area of land leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes was 15,000 square miles. In 1937 there were 170,000 square miles in pastoral occupation. During the same period the number of horses has increased from 6,500 to 197,000; of horned cattle from 75,000 to 324,000; and of sheep from 1,000,000 to 8,905,000; whilst the exports of wool have increased from 4,000 to 200,000 bales. In 1937-38, 22,500,000 lbs. of butter, and 15,500,000 lbs. of cheese; and 7,500,000 lbs. of bacon and hams were cured. In normal seasons, large quantities of butter, cheese, frozen meat, etc., are exported to Europe, in addition to tallow

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and skins and hides. The value of pastoral and dairying products exported overseas averages 5,500,000*l.*

The keeping of bees is generally carried on in conjunction with other pursuits, and annually 4,000,000 lbs. of honey are produced.

South Australian wattle bark holds a high place in the market for tanning purposes, about 5,000 tons being stripped every year.

The number of factories (as statistically defined) in 1936-37 were 1,916 employing 40,710 hands and 256,123 horse-power installed. Wages paid 7,518,239*l.* Total value of Output 34,528,176*l.* and Value Added in Factories 12,271,563*l.* Value of land, buildings, plant and machinery, 17,263,895*l.*

The industries include steam flour mills, saw mills, foundries, agricultural implement works, iron and steel smelting and refining, electric light and gas works, breweries and distilleries, cycles and motor-body building, and factories for clothing, boots and shoes, saddlery, jams, aerated waters, soap and candles, fertilizers, joinery, brushware, glassware, etc.

Out of 19,029,535*l.* worth of produce exported overseas during 1937-38, the value of breadstuffs amounted to 7,724,783*l.*; while wool represented 3,287,598*l.*; fruits and wine, 2,024,714*l.*; butter, 470,363*l.*; meats, 467,499*l.*; cheese, 294,136*l.*; concentrates, 748,578*l.*; lead pig, 2,022,542*l.*; hides, 406,620*l.*; silver, 927,096*l.*

The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, tea, hardware, and machinery, manures, paper, oils, bags and sacks, timber and vehicles. The total external trade for 1937-8 was 22,600,000*l.* sterling, half of which is with the United Kingdom, the bulk of the remainder being with other British Countries, the United States, France, Italy and Japan. The total external trade reached 33,529,062*l.* in 1925-6.

The minerals produced during the year 1937 were valued at 2,764,291*l.*, the chief being salt 147,116*l.*, ironstone flux 2,146,376*l.*, gypsum 87,091*l.* and gold 48,734*l.*

Value of Production, 1936-37.

The gross value of production was—agriculture 13,022,000*l.*, pastoral, 6,157,000*l.*, dairying 2,155,000*l.*, poultry 816,000*l.*, mining 2,752,000*l.*, fisheries, forestry, etc. 970,000*l.* Total gross value of primary production 25,872,000*l.*

	£
Local Value (i.e., less marketing costs)	23,431,000
Net Value (i.e., less materials, etc., used)	19,413,000
Net Value of Factory Production ..	12,272,000
Total Net Value ..	£31,685,000

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is the same as in the United Kingdom. The Note Issue is controlled by the Commonwealth Bank.

Eight banking institutions in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank carry on business within the State, all of which have establishments in the principal seaports and inland townships — numbering altogether 400 branches and agencies. Their names are: The Bank of Australasia; Union Bank of Australia, Limited; National Bank of Australasia, Limited; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Limited; Bank of Adelaide; Bank of New South Wales; Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited; and Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. The average assets of the ten banks for June quarter, 1938, totalled to £33,995,393, the total deposits to £29,359,921, advances to £22,122,135, and investments in Government securities £6,878,024.

The State Savings Bank is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has 53 branches and 365 agencies. The number of accounts open on 30th June, 1938, was 580,169 and the total deposits amounted to 24,151,868*l.* Rate of interest paid to depositors, 2¾ per cent. on balances from 1*l.* to 500*l.*, and 2½ per cent. on balances from 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* The Commonwealth Savings Bank had 77,645 accounts at the same date with deposits 3,091,786*l.* Total savings banks deposits average 46*l.* per head of population. The State Savings Bank also conduct a penny bank department with 1,184 agencies at schools; 97,752 depositors and 151,941*l.* deposits.

A State Bank was established in 1925, with power to make advances to primary producers, and for homes and to conduct general banking business.

Practically 50% of the population have life assurance policies averaging 140*l.* per policy.

Education.

The University of Adelaide was founded by Royal Letters Patent in 1881, and an Act of the local Parliament in 1874. It was endowed by private munificence, aided by an annual grant of 5 per cent. on all sums contributed from private sources, and an endowment of land, the total receipts, including endowments, for 1937 being 167,532*l.* The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, dentistry, science, music, engineering and economics; the staff consists of 18 professors and 285 lecturers, etc., 16 being lecturers and assistants and teachers in the Conservatorium of Music. All classes are open to women. It had, in 1937, 1,201 undergraduates and post-graduates and 912 non-graduating students (exclusive of 235 students at the Conservatorium of Music), besides those attending extension lectures. Total expenditure, 158,577*l.*

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1889. It is supported by an annual parliamentary vote of about 20,000*l.* and by school fees. Diplomas are awarded in mining, metallurgy, mechanical, electrical and civil engineering and other industrial and commercial subjects are taught. The staff consists of 126 teachers. The students number 5,011, including children from public schools receiving instruction in domestic economy. There are in addition ten Technical Schools in the country with 1,893 scholars; one School of Arts and Crafts, with 1,455 students, and Apprentice Classes, with 888 students, and a Junior Technical High School with 515 students.

Primary, secondary and technical education is provided for by the Education Acts, by which the management of public education is committed to a Minister of Education—a member of the Cabinet. The education is secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible; free from January 1, 1892, and it has been compulsory since 1876. Since January 1, 1934 fees have been charged for students over 14 years receiving secondary education; the fee being adjusted according to the parents' ability to pay. In 1937 there were 1,090 schools, with 3,441 teachers and teachers in training, and 86,555 scholars. Included in these are 30 High (secondary) schools, with 288 teachers, and 6,005 scholars, and technical education is imparted at 38 Domestic Art Centres and 23 Woodwork Centres and also at a number of primary schools in addition to the technical schools mentioned above.

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The expenses of the Education Department for payment of teachers, etc., grants to educational institutions and buildings, were during 1936-37, 1,162,109*l*. The net expenditure from loan money on school buildings on 30th June, 1937, was 1,836,186*l*.

Towards the maintenance of the South Australian Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, also country institutes (275 in number) the sum of about 15,000*l*. is annually granted by the Government in addition to special grants for buildings.

There are also 193 Private Schools with 1,011 teachers and 17,381 scholars.

Administration of Justice.

The legal tribunals of the State consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; Circuit Courts at Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, and Gladstone, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court. The Court of Insolvency previously controlled by the State was in August, 1928, taken over by the Commonwealth Government, and in South Australia there is a Court of Insolvency at Adelaide presided over by a Judge who is also a Stipendiary Magistrate, and there are Local Courts of Insolvency at Gladstone, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta and Wallaroo presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates. Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in all the principal towns throughout the State with full Jurisdiction, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates, and Limited Jurisdiction, by Justices of the Peace; and Police Magistrates' Courts.

The number of persons convicted in the Supreme Court in 1936 was 171, approximately one in every 3,400 of the population.

Land Transfer.

The Statute known as the Real Property Act of South Australia affords a process by which the transfer of landed property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any ordinary commercial transaction. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community.

Loans for Public Works.

Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of money by way of loan, for the prosecution of reproductive public works—such as railways, waterworks, harbour improvements, roads and bridges, and other public purposes.

Means of Communication.

There are 53,000 miles of roads defined in the settled districts, the greater portion of the cost of which has been defrayed from the General Revenue—no special toll or rate having been levied. Since 1926 the Commonwealth Government have contributed just over 200,000*l*. per annum towards the construction and maintenance of main roads. The aggregate number of miles macadamised is 14,490, and leading out from the capital city there are 1,000 miles of bituminous concrete and wood block and bitumen preparation roadways.

With the exception of a private railway of about miles the railways are constructed and worked by Government. The mileage opened for traffic State is 3,860, inclusive of the Port Augusta Alice Springs railway, 598 miles, and the East-West railway, 654 miles, which are controlled by the Commonwealth Government. Up to June 30th, 1938, the cost of construction and equipment of the State lines reached 28,475,805*l*. The receipts in 1937-38 were 3,299,084*l*. There is daily railway communication between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, and tri-weekly between Perth. At present the North-South railway reaches Alice Springs, 1,024 miles north of Adelaide, and Birdum, 316 miles south of Darwin, the intervening gap being 733 miles.

A regular air passenger and mail service is in operation between Adelaide and the other States. Air communication is maintained between Adelaide and various country centres.

The geographical position of South Australia necessitated early and earnest attention being devoted to the extension of the South Australian telegraphs, so as to afford communication with Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Perth. To accomplish this South Australia, at her own risk, erected a line of telegraph, some 2,200 miles in length, at a cost of over 500,000*l*., across a continent which had only been traversed by an exploring party. An additional wire has been erected at a cost of over 50,000*l*. Postal and telegraph matters were taken over by the Commonwealth at date of Federation.

On the 30th June, 1937, there were 821 telegraph stations in the State. There were 570 telephone exchanges, with 41,467 connections. Post Offices number 784. Wireless Licences 99,209.

On the 30th June, 1938, there were registered 56,882 motor cars, 23,206 commercial vehicles, 11,802 motor cycles, total 90,136, equal to one vehicle for every 6¼ persons.

Internal water communication is afforded by the Murray River, on which steamers run for about six months of the year for 2,000 miles. There is regular and frequent communication by mail steamers and air mail with all parts of Australasia as well as with most other countries.

Financial Year ended 30th June.	Finances. Revenue. £	Finances. Expenditure. £	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. Total Tonnage.
1929	10,840,914	11,771,772	7,843,099	9,353,348
1930	10,551,016	12,176,840	8,324,799	10,100,723
1931	10,725,811	12,539,668	6,975,577	8,352,644
1932	10,481,977	11,545,336	7,002,479	8,289,763
1933	10,160,712	11,169,610	7,282,568	8,801,084
1934	10,187,986	11,031,802	7,522,150	8,838,057
1935	11,001,578	10,965,353	8,341,993	9,929,539
1936	11,409,325	11,260,360	9,002,276	10,761,691
1937	11,739,306	11,600,138	9,101,032	10,646,390
1938	12,460,936	12,334,391	—	—

Financial Year.	Imports Oversea. From U.K. £ Stg.	From Oversea Colonies. £ Stg.	From Elsewhere. £ Stg.	Total.* £ Stg.
1929	4,318,747	1,564,175	5,422,873	11,305,795
1930	3,917,226	1,283,641	4,166,490	9,367,357
1931	1,402,996	756,537	1,756,017	3,915,550
1932	1,038,885	806,807	975,846	2,821,538
1933	1,297,391	1,071,977	1,286,171	3,760,324
1934	1,484,427	816,918	1,390,956	3,679,412
1935	1,649,250	756,771	1,559,797	3,965,808
1936	2,109,912	962,600	2,347,220	5,419,732
1937	2,293,348	1,023,649	2,121,432	5,438,429
1938	2,708,403	1,267,896	3,497,503	7,473,802

* Including value of outside packages.

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EXPORTS OVERSEAS.

Financial Year.	To U. K.	To Oversea Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1929	6,302,277	2,876,476	5,632,636	14,811,389
1930	8,120,914	1,446,142	5,442,440	15,009,496
1931	5,452,174	856,637	3,760,109	10,068,920
1932	7,204,829	550,602	4,508,796	12,264,227
1933	7,904,118	391,806	4,506,265	12,802,189
1934	8,470,854	602,654	3,644,817	12,718,325
1935	7,297,021	987,911	3,549,852	11,834,784
1936	10,373,656	1,508,018	3,499,450	15,381,124
1937	11,432,362	1,200,854	4,114,924	16,748,140
1938	12,128,173	1,514,077	5,387,285	19,029,535

Public Debt, June 30th, 1938—£107,450,640.

NOTE—Except where stated otherwise the money figures throughout are quoted in Australian Currency.

List of Governors of South Australia from 1873.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., 1873.
The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.
Sir William W. Cairns, K.C.M.G., 1877.
The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.
Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.
The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1878.
The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1883.
Sir W. F. C. Robinson, K.C.M.G., 1883.
The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1889.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., 1889.
The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1890.
The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1891.
The Hon. S. J. Way, Lt.-Governor, admin., 1893.
The Hon. S. J. Way, Lt.-Governor, admin., 1895.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G., 1895.
The Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., Lieut.-Governor, admin., 1898.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., 1899.
The Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., Lieut.-Governor, admin., 1902.
Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., 1903.
The Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., Lieut.-Governor, admin., 1909.
Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 1909.
The Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., Lieut.-Governor, admin., 1914.
Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., 1914.
Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., Lieut.-Governor, admin., 1920.
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. E. G. A. Weigall, K.C.M.G., 1920–1922.
Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., Lieut.-Governor, admin., 1922.
Lieut.-General Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., 1922–1927.
Hon. T. S. Poole, Administrator 1925.
Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., Lieut.-Governor, 1927.
Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander G. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 1928-1934.
Major-Gen. Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 1934.

Ministries.

B. T. Finniss, 24 Oct., 1856
J. Baker, 21 Aug., 1857
R. R. Torrens, 1 Sept., 1857
R. D. Hanson, 30 Sept., 1857
T. Reynolds, 9 May, 1860
G. M. Waterhouse, 8 Oct., 1861
F. S. Dutton, 4 July, 1863
H. Ayers, 15 July, 1863
A. Blyth, 4 Aug., 1864
F. S. Dutton, 22 Mar., 1865
H. Ayers, 20 Sept., 1865
J. Hart, 23 Oct., 1865
J. P. Boucaut, 28 Mar., 1866
H. Ayers, 3 May, 1867
J. Hart, 24 Sept., 1868
H. Ayers, 13 Oct., 1868
H. B. T. Strangways, 3 Nov., 1868
J. Hart, 30 May, 1870
A. Blyth, 10 Nov., 1871
H. Ayers, C.M.G. 22 Jan., 1872
A. Blyth, 22 July, 1873
J. P. Boucaut, 3 June, 1875
J. Colton, 6 June, 1876
J. P. Boucaut, 26 Oct., 1877
W. Morgan, 27 Sept., 1878
J. Cox Bray, 24 June, 1881
J. Colton, 16 June, 1884
J. W. Downer, Q.C., 16 June, 1885
T. Playford, 11 June, 1887
J. A. Cockburn, 27 June, 1889
T. Playford, 19 Aug., 1890
F. W. Holder, 21 June, 1892
Sir J. W. Downer, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 15 Oct., 1892
Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., 16 June, 1893
V. L. Solomon, 1 Dec., 1899
F. W. Holder, 11 Dec., 1899
J. G. Jenkins, 15 May, 1901
R. Butler, 1 Mar., 1905
T. Price, 26 July, 1905
A. H. Peake, 5 June, 1909
J. Verran, 3 June, 1910
A. H. Peake, 17 Feb., 1912
C. Vaughan, 3 April, 1915
A. H. Peake, 14 July, 1917
Sir H. N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., LL.B., 8 April, 1920
J. Gunn, 16 April, 1924
L. L. Hill, 28 Aug., 1926
R. L. Butler, 8 April, 1927
L. L. Hill, 17th April, 1930
R. S. Richards, 13th Feb., 1933
R. L. Butler, 18 April, 1933

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., *Chief Justice.*
Private Secretary, C. Legh Winser, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain R. E. C. Mortimer.

Executive Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G.
Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Hon. R. L. Butler, M.P.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Health, Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir G. Ritchie, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Attorney General, Minister of Education and Minister of Industry and Employment, Hon. S. W. Jeffries, M.P.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Repatriation, and Minister of Irrigation, Hon. T. Playford, M.P.
Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Local Government, Hon. M. McIntosh, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Afforestation, Hon. A. P. Blesing, M.L.C.
Clerk of Council, A. L. Read, M.V.O., I.S.O.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council—20 Members.

President, Hon. Sir D. J. Gordon, 800*l.*
Clerk, E. H. Peake, 650*l.*
Clerk Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms, also Accountant to the Legislature, E. C. Redman, 500*l.*

Central Electoral District, No. 1.

The Hons. E. A. Oates, S. R. Whitford, F. J. Condon and J. Anderson.

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Central Electoral District, No. 2.

The Hons. C. R. Cudmore, E. W. Holden, H. Homburg and Sir J. Wallace Sandford.

Southern Electoral District.

The Hons. J. Cowan, E. D. A. Bagot, H. D. Young and F. A. Halleday.

Midland Electoral District.

The Hons. Sir D. J. Gordon, E. W. Castine, W. Hannaford and W. G. Duncan.

Northern Electoral District.

The Hons. H. G. Hawkins, Sir G. Ritchie, K.C.M.G., A. P. Blesing, and A. L. McEwin.

House of Assembly—39 Members.

Speaker, Hon. R. D. Nicholls, 800*l*.
Chairman of Committees, R. J. Rudall.

Constituencies.	*Members.*
Burnside	C. L. Abbott.
Adelaide	D. H. Bardolph.
Light	R. L. Butler.
Eyre	A. W. Christian.
Alexandra	G. Connor.
Flinders	E. J. Craigie.
Yorke Peninsula ..	D. M. S. Davies.
Gawler	L. S. Duncan.
Mitcham	H. S. Dunks.
Stirling	H. C. Dunn.
Glenelg	W. Fisk.
Mount Gambier ..	J. Fletcher.
Goodwood	G. W. Illingworth.
Torrens	S. W. Jeffries.
Newcastle	G. F. Jenkins.
Port Pirie	A. W. Lacey.
Thebarton	J. Langdon.
Rocky River	J. A. Lyons.
Chaffey	W. Macgillivray.
Burra	A. D. McDonald.
Hindmarsh	J. McInnes.
Albert	M. McIntosh.
Murray	R. L. McKenzie.
Unley	J. McLeay.
Stanley	A. J. Melrose.
Young	R. D. Nicholls.
Norwood	F. K. Nieass.
Frome	M. R. O'Halloran.
Gumeracha	T. Playford.
Wallaroo	R. S. Richards.
Stuart	L. G. Riches.
Gouger	A. W. Robinson.
Angas	R. J. Rudall.
Onkaparinga	H. H. Shannon.
Victoria	C. J. D. Smith.
Port Adelaide	J. E. Stephens.
Ridley	T. C. Stott.
Semaphore	A. V. Thompson.
Prospect	E. G. Whittle.

Clerk and Clerk of Parliaments, F. L. Parker, 650*l*.
Clerk Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms, J. P. Steele, 500*l*.

Electoral Department.

Returning Officer for State (also Judge in Insolvency), H. K. Paine.

Government Reporting Department.

Director (also Secretary, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works), C. V. Jervis, 721*l*.
Leader Hansard Staff, W. B. Smith, 671*l*.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.M. (*Lieutenant-Governor*), 2,500*l*.
Judges, Sir Herbert A. Parsons, J. M. Napier, E. E. Cleland, and F. W. Richards, 2,000*l*. each.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Health, Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir G. Ritchie, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Under-Secretary and Secretary to the Minister of Health (Clerk of Executive Council and Secretary to Premier, also Public Debt Commissioner, Member Classification and Efficiency Board, and Commissioner of Charitable Funds), A. L. Read, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Chief Clerk, A. J. Moroney.
Accounts Clerk, R. G. Hitchcox.
Clerks, H. C. Evans (and others).
Inspector, Places of Public Entertainment, T. E. Smith.

Statistical.

Public Actuary, Government Statist, and Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, A. W. Bowden, A.I.A., 971*l*.
Assistant Government Statist, H. L. Semmens, 521*l*.
Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, F. W. L. Forrington, 403*l*.
Chief Clerk, Actuarial Branch, F. C. Lampe, 385*l*.

Audit.

Auditor-General, J. W. Wainwright, F.I.C.A.
Assistant Auditor-General (and Chief Investigating Officer, Public Service Commissioner's Department). F. C. Drew, 696*l*.
Senior Auditors, E. R. Dumas and F. J. Vawser, 571*l*.

Police.

Commissioner of Police, R. L. Leane, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, A. H. Oakley, 621*l*.
Superintendent, H. J. Church.
Superintendent, W. F. Johns.
Inspectors, First Class, H. F. Trotter; W. Beerworth, J. R. Johns.

Sheriff's and Comptroller of Gaols and Prisons Department.

Sheriff and Marshal in Admiralty Comptroller at Gaols and Prisons, and Chief Probation Officer: S. G. Blackman, 671*l*.

Yatala Labor Prison.

Superintendent, P. A. C. Pettitt, 571*l*.
Chief Guard, W. A. Rutter, 367*l*.

Inspector General of Hospitals Department.

Director General of Medical Services, L. W. Jeffries, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S., 1,500*l*.
Secretary, C. E. Spiller, 671*l*.
Chief Clerk, H. T. Young, 471*l*.
Accountant J. K. Shedley, A.F.I.A., 471*l*.
Lay Superintendent, A. E. Botting, 546*l*.
Medical Officers of Hospitals—
Port Adelaide, P. T. S. Cherry, 500*l*.
Mount Gambier, C. T. Turner 300*l*.
Port Lincoln, C. T. Piper, 250*l*.
Port Augusta, E. L. Symons, 350*l*.
Wallaroo, T. C. Kohler, 250*l*.
Port Pirie, L. G. Tassie, 350*l*.
Barmera, R. J. Sargent, 250*l*.
Bedford Park, C. H. G. Ramsbottom, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., 500*l*.
Medical Superintendent, Adelaide Hospital, J. W. Rollison, M.B., B.S., 900*l*.
Dental Superintendent, T. D. Campbell, D.D.Sc., 671*l*.
Director of Laboratory, E. Weston Hurst, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., 1,500*l*.

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Superintendent, Mental Hospital, H. McI. Birch, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1,050*l.*
Deputy Superintendent, G. E. Aitken, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 821*l.*
Junior Medical Officer, F. J. Ryan, 621*l.*
Lay Supt., C. J. Thomas, 546*l.*
Deputy Superintendent, Northfield Mental Hospital, and Visiting Medical Officer, Enfield Receiving House, G. H. Howard, 790*l.*

Central Board of Health.

Chairman (and Vaccination Officer), A. R. Southwood, M.D., 700*l.*
Senior Inspector, S. Kirkpatrick, 367*l.*
Inspector, F. W. Walton, 367*l.*
Secretary, S. C. Stenning, F.A.I.S., 596*l.*

Children's Welfare and Public Relief.

Chairman, Children's Welfare and Public Relief Board, F. G. Byrne, 696*l.*
Medical Officer, C. E. C. Wilson, M.B., B.S., 821*l.*
Secretary and Deputy Chairman (Vacant).
Chief Relieving Officer, H. Taylor, 496*l.*
Accountant and Receiver of Revenue, H. J. Reilly, A.F.I.A., 621*l.*
Officer-in-Charge, Prosecuting Branch, H. E. Hayter, 421*l.*
Superintendent, Magill Home, R. J. Wilson, 421*l.*
Superintendent, Boys' Reformatory, C. H. Arnold, 403*l.*
Chairman, Unemployment Relief Council, A. C. H. Richardson, 200*l.*
Secretary, Unemployment Relief Council, F. K. Dwyer, 521*l.*

Printing and Stationery.

Government Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, F. Trigg, 771*l.*
Superintendent, K. M. Stevenson, 571*l.*
Overseers, H. P. Tyson, 421*l.*, S. E. Norton, 421*l.*; R. S. Strawbridge, 421*l.*
Accountant and Receiver of Revenue, S. T. North, 403*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, also Attorney-General and Minister of Industry and Employment, Hon. S. W. Jeffries, M.P.

Education.

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Curator of Museum, H. E. Hooper, A.S.A.S.M.

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Physics, Kerr Grant, M.Sc., F.Inst.P.
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Zoology, T. Harvey Johnston, M.A., D.Sc.
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Bacteriology, A. E. Platt, M.D.
Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, H. W. Gartrell, M.A., B.Sc.
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Plant Physiologist, A. H. K. Petrie, Ph.D., M.Sc.
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Czechoslovakia Republic, R. H. Cato.
Denmark, Consul, J. H. Gosse.
France, Consular Agent, A. M. Moulden, O.B.E.
Finland, Vice-Consul, E. H. Fromen.
Germany, Dr. O. Seger.
Greece, O. Seppelt.
Deputy Consul for Greece, W. G. Coombs.
Hungary, "Protection of the Subjects and Affairs of Hungary," is assumed by the Royal Vice-Consul of Italy.
Italy, Vice-Consul R. Guiseppe Amerio.
Japan, Consul, F. L. Parsons.
Latvia, C. S. Toma.
Liberia, Vice-Consul, W. E. Coombs.
Netherlands, Consul, F. G. Scarfe.
Norway, Consul, Arthur McKay; Hon. Vice-Consuls, G. G. Edwards, Port Pirie; P. H. Sullivan, Wallaroo.
Peru, Honorary Consul, Señor don W. Rippon Snow.
Portugal, Vice-Consul, A. M. Ashwin.
Sweden, Consul, Sir J. W. Sandford; Vice-Consul, J. G. Sweeney, Port Pirie.
United States, Consul, C. A. Hutchinson.

TASMANIA.

General Description.

Tasmania, the smallest State of the Australian Commonwealth, is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass' Straits, 120 miles wide, Victoria being on the other side of the straits. It lies between 40° 33′ and 43° 39′ S. lat., and 144° 39′ and 148° 23′ E. long.

History.

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Abel Jan Tasman, and by him named Van Diemen's Land, the name by which it was known down to 1853. It was not known to be an island until 1798. It was formally taken possession of by England in 1803, and made auxiliary to the penal settlement at Botany Bay, from which it was separated in 1825. The first free emigrants arrived in 1816, and the last convicts in 1853. Responsible government was introduced in 1856. Federation with the other Australian Colonies came into effect on the 1st of January, 1901.

Climate.

Captain Cook described the climate as "the finest in the world," and succeeding generations have endorsed the verdict. It is of the type of the south of England, rather warmer in summer, considerably milder in winter, and with much more sun at all times. The rainfall varies from 20 ins. on the East Coast to over 100 ins. on the Western Mountains. The mean temperature at Hobart in the three hottest months is 62°, about the same as London, and in the three coldest months 47° which is 8° warmer than London.

Means of Communication.

There is a mail and passenger service, two or three times a week, between Launceston and Melbourne, and twice a week between Burnie and Melbourne, and a weekly service between Hobart and Sydney.

A daily air service operates between Hobart and Melbourne carrying first class mail matter without surcharge.

Mail and passenger communication with Europe and America is chiefly via Melbourne and Sydney. In the apple season (February to May) direct steamers leave Hobart every few days for England; at other times of the year less frequently.

Post and telegraphs are controlled by the Commonwealth. There are 3,991 pole-miles of telegraph, and telegrams were sent in 1936-37 at the rate of 1·7 per head of the population. Telegrams within Australia cost 1s. 4d. for 16 words.

There are 16,217 telephone instruments connected, which is 70 per 1,000 of population.

There are 511 Post Offices in the State, and the number of letters, postcards and packets received and despatched in 1936-37 was approximately 180 per head, and of parcels and newspapers 30 per head.

Postage rates for all British Dominions are 2d. per oz. for letters, and for newspapers 1d. per 4 ozs.; for all other places, 3d. for first oz., 2d. for each additional oz. for letters, and 1d. per 2 ozs. for newspapers.

The receipts for Post and Telegraph and Telephone services in Tasmania in 1936-37 were 440,525*l.* and expenditure 424,573*l.*

Area.

The State contains 26,215 square miles (16,778,000 acres) of which 6,287,682 acres had been granted or sold up to December, 1936. Of the balance 2,477,839 acres are held under pastoral and timber leases and occupation licences, which return 10,390*l.* in rentals to the State; and 45,025 acres for Mining purposes which return an annual rental of 8,337*l.* Approximately 50 per cent. of the total area is still in the hands of the Crown, but a large proportion of this is unsuitable for settlement.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass' Straits. The chief are the Furneaux group (including Flinders Island), Robbins Island, King Island, Bruny Island on the south, and Maria Island on the east coast.

Roads.

All roads are constructed by the State Government, mostly out of Loans; but the Federal Government, beginning with 1924, gives a subsidy in aid of special new constructions. The maintenance of main roads is also borne by the State,

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partly out of a Motor Tax, while other roads are maintained by Municipalities. There are 610 miles of bitumen, 5,016 miles of metalled or gravelled, and 7,092 miles of other roads.

Railways.

There are 783 miles of railways in the State, constructed mainly on the three foot six inch gauge. Of these 651 belong to Government, and cost 2,033,045*l.* (capital was written down by 4,378,000*l.* from 1st July, 1936), and 132 to private companies costing 899,400*l.* The gross earnings of the government lines in 1936-37 were 478,666*l.* and working expenses 620,084*l.*, showing a loss on working of 6·96 per cent. of the capital cost, against an average rate of interest payable of 4·13 per cent.

Land.

There is little first-class Crown land now available for selection. Most of the accessible land of all kinds has been alienated, though only a small proportion has been cleared for cultivation. Bush land suitable for fruit-growing is readily obtainable at from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per acre. Cleared land can often be had for little more than the present expense of clearing.

Some 211,000 acres of land have been re-purchased by the Government for closer settlement, besides 106,000 acres for soldier settlement. These are now held under lease from the Crown with right of purchase.

Trade.

The chief Exports in 1936-37 were :—	£ (Australian)
Fruit, all kinds, and Jam	1,603,269
Zinc	1,879,019
Copper	648,790
Other Metals and Ores	876,115
Wool	1,083,895
Potatoes	435,118
Timber	508,982
Hides and Skins	298,980
Hops	136,671
Butter and Cheese	378,313
Woollen Goods	773,755
Wood Manufactures	89,121

Confectionery, Cement and Carbide of Calcium are other exports of growing importance.

Hobart does over one-half of the total trade, and Launceston over one-quarter. Burnie and Devonport are considerable exporters of farm produce to the mainland States.

Farming.

The land in crop in 1936-37 was 263,200 acres (10,900 acres decrease for previous decennium), including 32,283 acres of orchard. Conditions throughout the season were good and yields were higher than last year. The wheat production of Tasmania is insufficient for its own requirements. For the season 1936-37 a crop of 570,895 bushels of wheat was harvested from 21,317 acres, an average yield of 26·78 bushels per acre. Oats, grain and hay, and potatoes provide considerable surpluses for export to the mainland States. The average yield of oats per acre for the season 1936-37 was 34·22 bushels, and of potatoes 3·75 tons per acre. The season 1936-37 produced 4,611,000 bushels of marketable apples. This quantity represents a good crop, the average for the past decennium being 4,091,000 bushels. About 60 per cent. of this crop went to oversea countries, mainly to the United Kingdom, 35 per cent. to the mainland States, the balance being used in jam and drying factories and for local consumption.

Wool production in 1936-37 was valued at 1,204,000*l.* The number of sheep was 2,233,655, horses 30,971, pigs 40,021, and cattle 261,597.

Farming wages are about 15*s.* to 30*s.* and keep per week for permanent hands.

Mining.

Tasmania has a particularly rich and varied store of minerals, particularly in the west, north-west and north-east parts of the island. The most important mines are copper, silver-lead, silver-lead-zinc and tin, followed by coal, osmiridium and gold. Wolfram, asbestos, iron pyrites, bismuth and ochre are also produced, but in small quantities. Large and valuable deposits of iron ore and shale are being developed, but have not yet reached the producing stage. From 1880 to 1937 the State produced minerals valued at 66,371,429*l.*

The chief copper producer is the Mt. Lyell mine, one of the great mines of the world, which has produced over 315,480 tons of copper and has paid £5,755,319 in dividends. For 1937 the production of copper in Tasmania was 12,420 tons.

Tin is found in many parts of the island. The chief producer has been Mt. Bischoff, another of the great mines, which has produced tin to the value of over 5,000,000*l.*, and paid dividends of 2,566,500*l.* Substantial quantities are also got from the alluvial deposits of the north-east which are now more important than Bischoff.

Zinc is produced chiefly at the Electrolytic Works at Risdon, a suburb of Hobart, from concentrates brought from Broken Hill. A plant with an output of over 150 tons of zinc per day, using 45,000 electrical h.p., is in full operation. The quantity thus produced was 43,254 tons valued at 1,276,470*l.* Subsidiary works are in operation at Zeehan to treat the valuable complex ores near Dundas, which have hitherto resisted commercial treatment. Production from Tasmanian ores during the year was 23,481 tons valued at 525,824*l.*

Coal is widely distributed, but not generally of high quality as steam-coal. The production in 1937 was 91,121 tons. Valuable deposits of high grade steam-coal are now being developed at Recherche Bay in the extreme south.

Gold is regaining its position in mineral production. In 1937 20,276 ozs. were produced, worth 176,127*l.*

Osmiridium of high quality is a special Tasmanian product. It has been won by simple washing methods from the serpentine detritus in several localities now worked out. The output in 1937 was 586 ozs., valued at 9,077*l.*

Hydro-Electric Power.

The water power of the island is under process of steady development, under a State department. The first scheme of using the waters of the Great Lake (on the Central Plateau, at a height of 3,300 feet), is now an assured success. The present capacity is 81,000 horse power, 66,000 horse power at what is known as the Waddamana Power Station and 15,000 h.p. at the Shannon Power Station. For the year to 30th June, 1938, the revenue was 497,116*l.*

The Great Lake station supplies the Zinc works at Risdon and West Coast Works at Rosebery (electrolytic extraction of zinc, zinc-rolling and zinc oxide), the Carbide works at North West Bay, the Cadbury-Fry-Pascall Combine of chocolate manufacture at Claremont, the Goliath Cement

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Works at Railton, and the requirements of Hobart and Launceston for tramways and general and domestic use.

Further large demands for power are certain in connection with wood-pulping, now that the old problem of turning the enormous waste of eucalyptus into paper has been solved. It is expected that in a few years the Australian consumption of paper of all kinds will be fully met.

The total cost to date of these schemes is approximately 5,878,000*l.* to 30th June, 1938 (including Tarraleah Power Development, in construction, £1,704,000). The total amount of power available in the State is not known, but 1,750,000 h.p. have been located.

Power is supplied for general industrial purposes from 5/8th penny per unit upwards. Very special terms are quoted for large blocks of power.

The Mount Lyell Hydro-electric plant at Lake Margaret, generating 10,000 h.p., supplies the Lyell mine. The Tarraleah Power Development will be 63,000 h.p. at first and later increased to 105,000 h.p.

Other Industries.

The principal other industries, apart from those for the satisfaction of the State's own requirements, are saw-milling, fruit-preserving (jam making, canning, drying, etc.), confectionery, wool manufacture, cement and calcium carbide.

Tasmanian ales have long enjoyed a good name throughout Australia.

Population.

The population, as determined on 31st March, 1938, is males, 119,519; females, 116,021. Total 235,540.

The birth rate has dropped from a pre-war average of 30 per 1,000 to about 20·7 per 1,000. The death rate of 9·5 per 1,000 is little less than the pre-war average, so that the rate of natural increase has declined considerably. The infant death rate in 1937 was 42 per 1,000 births.

Hobart on the river Derwent is the capital, and had, with the suburbs, a population of 64,900 at the 31st March, 1938. Launceston, on the Tamar, had 33,080.

Migration.

The population is swelled annually during the summer by about 20,000 visitors from the mainland cities. The permanent growth of population, however, is somewhat slower than in Australia as a whole. Tasmania has, in fact, since 1850 been a source of population for other parts of Australasia, and except for brief intervals there has been a steady outflow to those parts of the mainland which are in the state of most rapid development. On the other hand, Tasmania offers peculiar attractions to a certain type of settler, such as the retired officer or civil servant, possessing a pension or some private means. Though the cost of the necessities of food and clothing are no lower than in other States, the amenities of life are more accessible and come within the reach of very moderate incomes. In education at moderate expense and in bringing up of children generally, the island has great advantages. These circumstances coupled with an attractive and healthy climate, great beauty of scenery, and an easy-going and friendly temper in the people, have always, and increasingly in recent years, attracted a fair number of settlers of this type, which has balanced in part the loss of the younger native-born, who have set out to push their fortunes in other States and Dominions.

Banking.

The system of coinage is the same as in Great Britain. Commonwealth notes replace Bank of England and Treasury notes as legal tender.

There are seven cheque-paying banks operating in Tasmania, including the Commonwealth Bank. By an Act of 1925 weekly returns of assets and liabilities must be made by banks.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank operates throughout the State through the Post Offices, having taken over, by agreement, the State Savings Bank. There is also a Savings Bank managed by Trustees at Hobart, with branches in a few country towns, and one at Launceston, and a State Agricultural Bank. The deposits in Savings Banks at 30th June, 1938, were 7,691,508*l.* or 33*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* per head of population.

Education.

The University of Tasmania, established in 1890 at Hobart, grants degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Engineering and Commerce.

Its revenue comes largely from the State, which, however, exercises no direct control, but half of the members of the governing body are elected by the members of Parliament.

The teaching staff comprises 8 professors, 29 lecturers and assistants, and during 1936 there were 197 students taking courses for degrees. Fourteen scholarships from public grant and private benefaction are tenable at the University; these cover tuition fees, and for country students add a maintenance allowance in most cases. The University also largely controls secondary education by conducting intermediate and leaving school examinations, and on the results of the latter most of the University scholarships are awarded.

Under the joint control of the Workers Educational Association and the University Tutorial classes were held at different centres in 1936. The number of effective students attending these classes was 266.

Secondary education is about equally divided between the Secondary schools (partly "Public," partly "Private") and the newer State High Schools, which are free. Of the former the principal are Hutchins School, Friends' High School, St. Virgil's College and Clemes College in Hobart, and the Church Grammar School and St. Patrick's College in Launceston; of the latter, full-course schools are working very successfully in Hobart, Launceston and Devonport.

The expenditure on State High Schools, apart from capital cost and repairs, is about 15*l.* per pupil.

Primary education is mostly in the hands of the State. It is free, compulsory and non-sectarian in State schools. A complete course of training at the Teachers' College has now been sufficiently long in operation to ensure an adequate supply of trained teachers for all requirements.

Tasmania was, in Australia, the pioneer State in the matter of medical inspection and treatment of school children.

Central Government.

The main lines of the present Constitution were laid down by a local Act in 1855. These have been amended from time to time and, of course, profoundly modified by Federation.

Parliament consists of two elected Houses. The Legislative Council of 18 members is elected by free-holders of 10*l.*, and lease-holders of 30*l.* annual value. Returned soldiers are also entitled to vote. Three members retire annually, and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole.

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The House of Assembly is elected on adult suffrage for a maximum of five years, and consists of 30 members returned for five six-member constituencies, which are the same as the Commonwealth electoral divisions. The system of voting is substantially the Hare system of the single transferable vote, with obligation to record at least three preferences. After an earlier partial trial it was applied to the whole State in 1909, and eight General Elections have been held under it. The system has given general satisfaction. The machinery has worked easily and the elector has been so little troubled by its supposed intricacy that the proportion of informal votes is smaller than that for a block vote in Federal Elections. For each of the eight elections, the system has given representation to parties in almost exact proportion to their strength. A number of amendments have been proposed to improve and safeguard proportional representation, but no serious proposal has been made for reverting to older methods. Casual vacancies, the bugbear of proportional representation, are filled from the results of the previous General Election, and this method has been found satisfactory in practice. Full information may be found in the departmental reports, and the detailed rules of the scrutiny in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 6.

The power of the Upper House to amend money bills sent up from the Assembly has always been a matter of some doubt, and at the end of 1924 was successfully challenged by the House of Assembly in respect both of the Appropriation Bill and of an Income Tax Bill. The controversy on the subject was early in 1926 settled by a compromise, by which the Upper House gave up any claim to amend the Appropriation Bill or bills imposing a rate of Income Tax, but maintained full powers of amendment of other money bills.

Taxation.

The State imposes graduated taxes on incomes and on land and estates passing at death. Income Tax is much the most important and includes a considerable sum drawn from winners of Lottery prizes throughout Australia

Under the Land Tax Act the rates payable on unimproved values (without exemption) range from 1*d.* in £ on the first 2,500*l.* to 3¾*d.* on portions over 80,000*l.* Where the unimproved value of land used solely for agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, orcharding or dairying purposes does not exceed 3,500*l.* no tax is payable.

The Income Tax Act provides exemptions on incomes of less than 125*l.*, and in the case of married persons of 200*l.* Deduction from taxable amounts of 1*l.* for every 2*l.* by which the income is less than 500*l.* is allowed to married taxpayers, and £1 for every £6 by which the income is less than £400 to unmarried persons. A deduction of £39 is allowed in respect of each child under the age of 16 years wholly maintained by the taxpayer. The rates per £ on taxable incomes from business range from 3·00375*d.* to 60*d.*; and on incomes from property from 3·0055*d.* to 60*d.* The tax on Companies is 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £. In addition a Special Income Tax of 4*d.* in the £ is imposed on all incomes up to 312*l.* per annum without exemption rising to a rate of 1*s.* in the £ on incomes in excess of 1,500*l.* The Commonwealth also imposes taxes on income and land, and collects death duties.

Local Government.

There are 47 municipalities, under the Act of 1907, besides Hobart and Launceston, the constitutions of which are earlier and somewhat different. Police and Education are both centralised, but in other respects municipal powers and functions are of the usual type; the most important in the rural districts being the maintenance of roads, other than main roads. The Councils elect a Warden as Chairman, and appoint a Council Clerk as permanent executive official. The Councils are elected by the ratepayers, with votes varying in number from one to six, according to the annual value of their property. All rating is on capital value, and not, as with State taxation, on the unimproved value.

About half the municipalities undertake some measure of water supply. The lighting for a number of municipalities is now supplied by the State Hydro-Electric scheme. The rates vary from about 1*s.* 3*d.* in some purely agricultural districts, to from 3*s.* to 5*s.* in the towns and mining districts.

Succession of Governors & Lieutenant-Governors of Tasmania since 1893.

	From	To
Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 8, 1893	Aug. 14, 1900
J. S. Dodds, Esq., C.M.G., C.J. (Sir John), Administrator	May 1, 1899	Nov. 8, 1899
J. S. Dodds, Esq., C.M.G.	Aug. 14, 1900	Nov. 8. 1901
Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.	Nov. 8, 1901	Apl. 16, 1904
Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Gov.	Apr. 16, 1904	Oct. 28, 1904
Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 28, 1904	May 20, 1909
Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Gov.	Feb. 22, 1908	Sept. 18, 1908
Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Gov.	May 20, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909
Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 29, 1909	Mar. 8, 1913
Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Gov.	Mar. 9, 1913	June 5, 1913
The Rt. Hon. Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney P.C., K.C.M.G.	June 6, 1913	Mar. 31, 1917
Sir Herbert Nicholls, Kt.*	Apr. 1, 1917	July 6, 1917
Sir Francis Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.M.G.	July 6, 1917	Feb. 9, 1920
Sir Herbert Nicholls, Kt.*	Feb. 9, 1920	Apr. 16, 1920
Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G.	Apr. 16, 1920	Jan. 26, 1922
Sir Herbert Nicholls, Kt.*	Jan. 26, 1922	Nov. 26, 1923
Hon. Norman K. Ewing*	Nov. 26, 1923	June 13, 1924
Sir Herbert Nicholls, K.C.M.G.	June 13, 1924	Dec. 23, 1924
Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 23, 1924	Dec. 23, 1930
Sir Herbert Nicholls, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 23, 1930	Aug. 4, 1933
Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Aug. 4, 1933	—

Ministries.

W. T. Napier Champ	Nov. 1, 1856
T. G. Gregson	Feb. 26, 1857
W. P. Weston	Apr. 25, 1857
Francis Smith	May 12, 1857
W. P. Weston	Feb. 1, 1860
T. D. Chapman	Aug. 2, 1861
James Whyte	Jan. 20, 1863
Sir Richard Dry	Nov. 24, 1866
J. M. Wilson	Aug. 4, 1869
F. Maitland Innes	Nov. 4, 1872
Alfred Kennerley	Aug. 4, 1873
T. Reibey	July 20, 1876
P. O. Fysh	Aug. 9, 1877
W. R. Giblin	Mar. 5, 1878
W. L. Crowther	Dec. 20, 1878
W. R. Giblin	Oct. 30, 1879
Adye Douglas	Aug. 15, 1884

*Administrator.

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Sir J. W. Agnew	Mar. 8, 1886
Sir P. O. Fysh	Mar. 30, 1887
H. Dobson	Aug. 17, 1892
Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon	Apl. 14, 1894
Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 12, 1899
W. B. Propsting, C.M.G.	Apl. 9, 1903
J. W. Evans, C.M.G.	July 11, 1904
Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G.	June 19, 1909
Jno. Earle	Oct. 20, 1909
Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 27, 1909
A. E. Solomon	June 14, 1912
Jno. Earle	April 9, 1914
Sir W. H. Lee, K.C.M.G.	April 16, 1916
J. B. Hayes, C.M.G.	Aug. 12, 1922
Sir W. H. Lee, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 14, 1923
J. A. Lyons	Oct. 26, 1923
J. C. McPhee	June 15, 1928
Sir W. H Lee, K.C.M.G.	Mar. 15, 1934
A. G. Ogilvie, K.C.	June 22, 1934

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1851	43,127	25,482	70,130
,, 1861	49,593	43,384	89,997
,, 1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
,, 1921	107,743	106,037	213,780
,, 1933	115,097	112,502	227,599

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. U.Kingdom Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928-29	2,766,434	2,855,977	812,289	2,486,742
1929-30	2,956,272	2,981,992	985,833	2,780,816
1930-31	2,609,290	2,854,394	897,684	2,660,091
1931-32	2,385,496	2,657,109	970,440	2,616,025
1932-33	2,522,191	2,577,406	1,117,166	2,906,484
1933-34	2,698,214	2,746,009	1,206,381	3,125,463
1934-35	2,872,148	2,991,350	1,049,863	3,229,563
1935-36	3,117,602	3,247,288	1,626,233	3,983,135
1936-37	3,488,524	3,443,618	1,631,858	4,217,634

During 1936-37 the total Imports were valued at 10,722,289*l.* A. and the total Exports at 10,598,676*l.* A. The direct oversea trade included in these figures amounted to 1,293,400*l.* A. worth of Imports and 3,310,062*l.* A. of Exports.

Public Debt, 30th June, 1937, 25,247,540*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Private Secretary, Miss J. McLennan.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain J. R. Johnson.
Hon Aides-de-Camp :—
Lt.-Col. D. Cameron, M.C.
Captain M. G. Butcher.
Lt. Commandr. J. L. Ryeroft.
Lt.-Colonel M. H. Cruickshank.
Lt.-Governor, Sir John Evans, Kt., C.M.G.

Cabinet.

Premier, Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, K.C.
Treasurer, Hon. E. Dwyer-Gray.
Attorney-General, Hon. E. J. Ogilvie.
Chief Secretary, Hon. T. D'Alton.
Minister of Lands and Works, Major the Hon. T. H. Davies, D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. R. Cosgrove.
Honorary Ministers, Hon. J. F. Gaha, M.L.C. (Health), Hon. J. McDonald, M.L.C.

Premier's Office.

Premier, Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, K.C.
Secretary, F. J. Carter, A.I.C.A., A.A.I.S., 550*l.*

Executive Council.

Clerk of the Council, Edward Parkes, M.V.O., I.S.O.

Legislative Council.

President, Hon. T. Murdoch.
Chairman of Committee, Hon. C. J. Eady.

Hon. J. W. Cheek.	Hon. J. McDonald.
Hon. A. T Cutts.	Hon. W. H. Calvert.
Hon. J. F. Gaha.	Hon. A. W. Bendall.
Hon. P. C. Best.	Hon. A. A. Evans, D.S.O.
Hon. R. O. Shoobridge.	Hon. W. H. Strutt.
Hon. J. Darling, C.B.E.	Hon. A. B. Fenton.
Hon. A. Lillico.	Hon. A. L. Wardlaw, C.M.G.
Hon. F. P. Hart.	Hon. A. C. Blacklow, D.S.O.

Clerk of the Council, C. H. D. Chepmell, 575*l.*
Clerk and Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod, C. I. Clark, 390*l.*

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. D. J. O'Keefe.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. P. L. Kelly.

Hon. H. S. Baker, D.S.O.	A. Hollingsworth.
G. G. Becker.	E. R. A. Howroyd.
E. Brooker.	H. T. Lane.
N. Campbell.	Sir Walter H. Lee, K.C.M.G.
J. H. Chamberlain.	A. N. Lewis, LL.D., M.C.
Hon. R. Cosgrove.	J. L. Madden.
Hon. C. E. Culley.	F. Marriott, C.M.G.
Hon. T. G. D'Alton.	J. J. McDonald.
Hon. T. H. Davies, D.S.O.	J. F. Ockerby.
G. L. Doyle, LL.B.	Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, K.C.
J. J. Dwyer, V.C.	Hon. E. J. Ogilvie.
Hon. E. Dwyer-Gray.	B. O. Plummer.
Hon. F. B. Edwards, M.A.	J. Soundy.
F. H. Foster.	
F. X. Heerey.	

Clerk to the House and Librarian, H. McPherson, 675*l.*
Clerk Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms, C. K. Murphy, 375*l.*

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary, Hon. T. D'Alton.
Under-Secretary, Chief Electoral Officer, Edward Parkes, M.V.O., I.S.O., 900*l.*
Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, C. A. Blakney, 442*l.*

Audit Department.

Auditor-General, F. J. Batt, A.F.I.A., 900*l.*
Chief Inspector, A. A. Templeman, 598*l.*

Public Service Commissioner.

Public Service Commissioner, R. J. Meagher, F.F.I.A., F.I.I.S., 850*l.*
Secretary, Chas. Pitman, 481*l.*

Social Services Department.

Director, C. F. Seager, 800*l.*
Deputy Director, H. R. Read, 559*l.*

Public Health.

Director, B. M. Carruthers, M.B., 1,000*l.*
Secretary for Public Health and Chief Inspector of Factories, E. J. Tudor, 776*l.*
Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, C. E. Wilson, 468*l.*
Chief Inspector, also Food and Drugs, J. Riley, M.R.S.I., 598*l.*

St. John's Park Rest Home.

Medical Superintendent, J. Oliphant, M.B.B.S., 715*l.*
Secretary, L. R. Woodhouse, 468*l.*

Lachlan Park Mental Hospital.

Medical Superintendent, C. R. D. Brothers, M.D. 850*l.*
Assistant Medical Officer, G. Crabbe, M.B.B.S., 663*l.*
Matron, Miss E. R. Morey, 351*l.*
Secretary, R. G. Terry, 507*l.*

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Agent-General in London.

Agent-General, C. E. W. James.

Tasmanian Government Railways.

Commissioner, F. P. St. Hill, 1,667*l.*
Secretary and Comptroller of Accounts, C. J. Rollins, 785*l.*
Transport Superintendent, E. H. Connor, 700*l.*
Paymaster, A. M. Lumsden, 445*l.*
Chief Engineer, H. B. Bennett, 850*l.*
Assistant Engineer, C. E. Baird, 625*l.*
Resident Engineers, T. L. Milles, 600*l.*; T. A. Adams, 600*l.*
Assistant Mechanical Engineer, R. D. Low, 625*l.*
Supervisor of Accounts, C. G. Blakney, 589*l.*
Supervisor of Stores, C. G. Wadley, 541*l.*

Tasmanian Tourist Bureau.

Director Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureaux, E. T. Emmett, 675*l.*
Branches at Launceston, Melbourne, Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane and Adelaide.

Department of the Treasury.

Treasurer, Hon. E. Dwyer-Gray,
Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt, I.S.O., 1,000*l.*
Accountant, D. P. Young, 728*l.*

Taxation Department.

Commissioner of Taxes, H. C. Tapping, F.F.I.A., 1,200*l.*
Chief Clerk and Assessor, E. C. Botten, A.I.C.A., 624*l.*

Printing Department.

Government Printer, H. H. Pimblett, 676*l.*
Accountant, D. McRae, 507*l.*

Supply and Tender Department.

Manager, C. H. Harrison, 700*l.*

Registration Department.

Registrar-General, H. G. Smith, 546*l.*
Deputy-Registrar, Hobart, T. Parry, 455*l.*

Education Department.

Director, G. V. Brooks, 950*l.*
Chief Inspector and Secretary for Education, W. Wright, 750*l.*
Superintendent of Technical Education, W. Gibson, B.E., 750*l.*
Principal of Training College, W. Hills, B.A., 650*l.*

The University of Tasmania.

Chancellor, W. J. T. Stops, LL.B.
Vice-Chancellor, Professor E. Morris Miller.
Registrar, A. S. Preshaw.
Professors: English, A. B. Taylor; *Mathematics*, E. J. G. Pitman; *Law*, K. O. Shatwell; *Classics*, R. L. Dunbabin; *Engineering*, Alan Burn; *Economics*, F. R. E. Mauldon; *Physics*, A. L. McAulay; *Psychology and Philosophy*, E. M. Miller; *History*, C. S. King.
Lecturers: Biology, V. V. Hickman; *Chemistry*, P. J. Macleod; *Applied Chemistry*, E. E. Kurth; *Modern Languages*, L. A. Triebel; *Law*, R. C. Wright, R. G. Osborne, R. N. K. Beedham, S. C. Burbury; *Education*, W. Hills, H. T. Parker, C. Duncombe; *Accountancy*, A. R. Hewer; *Economics*, K. M. Dallas; *Electrical Engineering*, H. P. Tuck; *Mathematics*, J. C. Jaeger; *Mech. Engineering*, W. H. Schneider; *Eng. Drawing*, J. Field; *Music*, W. A. Orchard, O.B.E.
Tutorial Classes, K. M. Dallas.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. E. J. Ogilvie.
Secretary to Attorney-General, B. J. Thompson, 559*l.*
Chief Parliamentary Draughtsman, J. R. Rule, 800*l.*
Parliamentary Draughtsman, H. B. White, 775*l.*
Assistant Parliamentary Draughtsman, R. G. Osborne, 624*l.*

Solicitor-General's Department.

Solicitor-General, P. L. Griffiths, 1025*l.*
Crown Solicitor, A. Banks Smith, 720*l.*
Asst. Crown Solicitor, R. N. K. Beedham, 624*l.*

Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir Harold Crisp, K.B.
Puisne Judge, Hon. A. I. Clark, 1,500*l.*
Acting Judge, Hon. Edward Larie Hall, 1,500*l.*
Judges' Associate, Capt. H. Brettingham-Moore, D.S.O., LL.B., 500*l.*

Supreme Court.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Sheriff, R. G. Bingham, 700*l.*
Deputy Registrar, H. R. Dobbie, 494*l.*

Lands Titles and Registry of Deeds.

Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson, 775*l.*
Deputy Recorder of Titles, L. C. Pitfield, 598*l.*

Public Trust.

Public Trustee, E. D. Kemp, 750*l.*

Magistracy.

Police Magistrate, Hobart, Commissioner, Court of Requests, W. Hutchins, 875*l.*
Police Magistrate, etc., Launceston, F. N. Stops, 775*l.*
Police Magistrate and Commissioner Court of Requests, North-Western Division, J. P. Clark, 825*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord, C.M.G., D.S.O., 950*l.*
Secretary, E. P. Andrewartha, 635*l.*

Gaols.

Governor H.M. Gaol, Hobart, L. M. Mullen, C.M.G., D.S.O., 624*l.*
Deputy Governor, J. J. Scanlon, D.S.O, 442*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. T. H. Davies.
Director of Public Works, G. D. Balsille, A.M.I.E. (Aust.), 1,200*l.*
Chief Engineer, A. W. Knight, M.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), 750*l.*
Govt. Architect, A. H. Tucker, 572*l.*
Accountant, E. W. Wadsley, 533*l.*

Tasmanian Government Hydro-Electric Department.

Commissioner, W. E. Maclean, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.)
Associate Commissioners, C. B. Davies, M.I.E. (Aust.) and J. E. Heritage, L.L.B.
Deputy Chief Engineer, F. M. Nicholl, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).
Power Engineer, G. H. Evans, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).
Engineer for Electrical Construction, F. D. Davis, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).
Electrical Engineer, G. W. Leckey, M.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).
Hydraulic Engineer, E. F. Rowntree, D.F.C., B.Sc., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).
Hobart District Manager, G. H. Lofts, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

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Country Districts Engineer, A. P. Binns, B.Sc., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E. Aust.
Secretary, W. R. Spinner, A.F.I.A., F.A.I.S.
Accountant, R. Scaife.

Department of Agriculture.

Secretary, H. C. Smith, 750*l.*
Agricultural Superintendent, F. W. Hicks, 611*l.*
Chief Veterinary Officer, R. C. T. Philp, L.V.Sc., 676*l.*
Chief Agronomist, R. A. Sherwin, B.Ag., 559*l.*
Entomologist, J. W. Evans, M.A., 572*l.*
Chief Dairy Officer, J. T. Armstrong, 572*l.*
Chief Horticulturist, P. H. Thomas, 572*l.*
Veterinary Pathologist, J. A. Dumaresq, B.V.Sc., 455*l.*

Lands and Surveys Department.

Minister for Lands, Hon. T. H. Davies.
Secretary for Lands, C. M. Pitt, 700*l.*

Forestry Department.

Conservator of Forests, S. W. Steane, 800*l.*

Mines Department.

Secretary for Mines, J. B. Scott. 775*l.*
Chief Inspector of Mines and Chief Inspector of Explosives, W. H. Williams, A.C.T.S.M., 700*l.*
Geologist, P. B. Nye, M.Sc., B.M.E., 624*l.*
Chemist and Assayer, W. St. C. Manson, 520*l.*

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS IN TASMANIA.

Deputy Director of Post and Telegraphs, J. E. Monfries, 900*l.*
Local Auditor, W. Y. O'Driscoll, 660*l.*
Deputy Commissioner for Taxation, and Accountant, Sub-Treasury, J. O. Robson, 708*l.*
Commonwealth Electoral Officer, Commonwealth Works Registrar, also Deputy-Commissioner, Pensions Department, and P.S. Inspector, H. N. Warren, 708*l.*
Divisional Returning Officers—Bass, A. J. Simmons; Darwin, F. McGuinness; Denison, L. Ainsworth; Franklin, C. A. Blakney; Wilmot, A. R. Cooke.
Meteorological Divisional Officer, A. C. Combes, 546*l.*

Statistical Department.

Deputy Statistician, H. J. Exley, 708*l.*
National Insurance Commission (Deputy), A. B. Smith, 708*l.*

Trade and Customs.

Collector of Customs, J. R. D. O'Loughlin, 804*l.*

Military Forces (6th Military District).

Commandant, Brig. J. M. A. Durrant, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy-Director of Medical Services, Col. H. N. Butler, D.S.O., V.D.

Foreign Consuls and Consular Agents.

Netherlands, Consul, D.C. McLaren, Hobart.
Belgium, Consul, Hon. T. Murdoch, M.L.C., Hobart.
Sweden, Consul, J. R. Rex, Hobart; George E. Harrap, Vice-Consul, Launceston.
Norway Consul, A. C. Paton, Hobart; George E. Harrap, Vice-Consul, Launceston.
Argentine, under jurisdiction of Consul at Melbourne.
Denmark, Consul M. Butcher, Hobart.
Italy, Consular-Agent, E. M. Johnson, Hobart.
Brazil, Vice-Consul, Germain Murdoch, Hobart.
Japan, under jurisdiction of Consul at Melbourne.
Switzerland, under jurisdiction of Consul at Melbourne.
U.S.A., under jurisdiction of Consul at Sydney.
Germany, under jurisdiction of Consul at Melbourne.
France, Consular-Agent, T. K. Ellison, Hobart.

VICTORIA.

Situation and Area.

Victoria is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length, from Cape Howe to a point direct west to the South Australian boundary, is 493 miles, and its greatest breadth, from Cape Nelson direct north to the Murray River, is 290 miles. Its extent of coast line including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet is about 980 geographical miles.

On the north and north-east Victoria is bounded by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and a direct line from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The length of this boundary is 1,175 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, from which it is separated by a line, about 280 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian, extending from the Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and on the whole continent of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8′ S., longitude 146° 26′ E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2′ S., longitude 140° 58′ E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31′ S., longitude 149° 59′ E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which lies upon the meridian 140° 58′ E., and extends from latitude 34° 2′ S. to latitude 38° 4′ S., or 280 geographical miles.

The area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres (nearly equal to that of Great Britain). The continent of Australia and the island State of Tasmania contains 2,974,581 square miles, of which Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part.

Early History.

It is believed that the first Europeans who sighted the Victorian coast were Captain Cook and the crew of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. On the morning of 20th April, 1770, land was sighted which Cook named Point Hicks in honour of Lieutenant Hicks who was the first to see it. This point is now known as Cape Everard. Cook then sailed along the eastern coast of Australia and on 23rd August, 1770, landed on Possession Island (off Cape York) and took possession, in the name of King George the 3rd, of the whole of the eastern coast from Point Hicks to Cape York.

On his return to England he reported the eastern part of Australia to be suitable for colonisation, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1788, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. On the shores of Port Jackson, a few miles to the north of Botany Bay, Phillip established a permanent settlement, but for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whale-boat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian Continent—entered Western Port on the 5th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered in February, 1802, by Acting-Lieut. John Murray, [illegible]

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command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In October of the following year an attempt was made to colonise the territory by Lieut.-Col. David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned Port Phillip as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention. Then two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict establishment was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on 19th Nov., 1834 and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site. The capital was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties, one led by John Batman, who landed on 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 29th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the (as yet) unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it Australia Felix, a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement, not only in Australian settlements, but in the mother country. Herds of sheep and cattle driven overland from New South Wales speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 30th Sept., 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th Sept., 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent. This title was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when, on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and created a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, which led to a great influx of population. After a time discontent arose amongst the diggers in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots on the Ballarat goldfield towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution, giving responsible government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855.

Physical Features.

Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the County of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the County of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are situated in the north-east of the State, of which Mounts Bogong, 6,509 feet; Feathertop, 6,306 feet: Nelson, 6,170 feet; Fainter, 6,160 feet; and Hotham, 6,100 feet are the highest. They are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, for a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally steep but have been made accessible by good roads thus removing the barrier between the parts of the State north and south of them. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that although presenting in places points of considerable height — such as Mount William (3,829 feet) and Mount Macedon (3,325 feet)—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, of no considerable altitude. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain. According to the most recent survey, there are in the State 8 mountains exceeding 6,000 feet in height; 39 between 5,000 and 6,000 feet; and 40 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, also, many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

Climate.

From its geographical position Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other State of Australia. In regard to heat the weather is never severely oppressive, except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. Over a period of 82 years ended in 1937, the mean temperature at Melbourne was 58·5°; the mean atmospheric pressure noted first at an Observatory, 91 feet above the sea level, and later at the Weather

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Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was 30·013 inches; rain fell on the average upon 140 days in the year; the mean annual rainfall was 25·65 inches.

Population.

Although Victoria occupies no more than the thirty-fourth part of the Australian continent, it contains approximately 27·1 per cent. of the inhabitants of the whole continent. This satisfactory feature is due to the benefits to be derived from the climatic, agricultural and manufacturing advantages of Victoria. The estimated population at 31st March, 1938, was 1,865,957, viz., 921,876 males and 944,081 females. These numbers give a proportion of 102·4 females to 100 males.

Chief Cities and Towns.

Melbourne, the capital, on the 31st December, 1937, had a population of 1,024,000. The first settlers established themselves on the site of the present city in 1835.

The other cities are Geelong (39,900), Ballarat (38,270), Bendigo (29,920), Warrnambool (9,100), and Mildura (6,950). The chief towns are Castlemaine (5,280), Wonthaggi (6,550), Shepparton (5,900), Ararat (4,950), Hamilton (5,900), Maryborough (5,680), Stawell (4,800), Horsham (5,380), Wangaratta (4,850), Echuca (4,450), and Sale (4,340).

POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1933.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25, 1836	142	35	177
Mar. 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738
Mar. 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879
Mar. 2, 1851	46,202	31,143	77,345
April 26, 1854	155,887	80,911	236,796
Mar. 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405
Mar. 31, 1901	603,883	597,458	1,201,341
April 2, 1911	655,591	659,960	1,315,551
April 4, 1921	754,724	776,556	1,531,280
June 30, 1933	903,244	917,017	1,820,261

Means of Communication.

Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, is distant from Sydney by sea about 580 English miles, and by land 590 miles; from Adelaide by sea 510 miles, and by land 483 miles. It is connected with Sydney, Brisbane (1,306 miles), Adelaide and Perth (2,170 miles), by railway. Postal communication from Melbourne is maintained *viâ* Ceylon and Suez by sea and *viâ* Karachi by air, with England and a regular and frequent service to foreign countries is also maintained.

The post offices (official, semi-official, and non-official) in Victoria numbered 2,553 at 30th June, 1937.

The postal, telegraph and telephone revenue was 4,464,919*l.* in 1936-37, and the expenditure 3,296,513*l.*

The total number of telegrams handled during 1936-37 was 4,215,691. There are 187,753 telephones in use in the State, with 135,671 subscribers. The amount received on account of telegraphs and telephones during the year 1936-37 was 2,550,189*l.*

The transport facilities in the State consist of a network of railways and highways. The railways, with the exception of two small lines, are owned by the Government. Particulars relating to Government-owned railways are given hereunder:—The number of miles operated during 1937-38 was 4,728. In 1937-38 the gross receipts were 9,809,158*l.*, and the working expenses 7,900,054*l.*, while interest and expenses on loan indebtedness amounted to 2,151,057*l.* The revenue deficit for the twelve months was 241,953*l.* Capital expenditure up to 30th June, 1938, amounted to 50,529,000*l.*

Industry.

The main industry is grazing and agriculture, 7,266,000 acres being under cultivation in 1937-38. The chief products were wheat, grown on an area of 2,686,057 acres, producing 48,173,191 bushels; oats, 394,436 acres, producing 5,327,199 bushels; barley, 139,777 acres, producing 2,708,519 bushels; and hay, 1,079,039 acres, producing 1,244,935 tons. In 1936-37, 45,627 acres were planted with potatoes, producing 196,623 tons, 41,895 acres were devoted to the culture of the vine, producing 1,818,917 gallons of wine, 90,243 cwts. of raisins, 655,090 cwts. of sultanas and 152,202 cwts. of currants. A considerable area is devoted to the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables; tobacco, hops, chicory and broom-millet are also grown. The dairy industry is an important source of production; in 1936-37 there were produced 154,769,391 lbs. of butter and 13,350,124 lbs. of cheese. At March, 1938, there were in the State, 359,106 horses, 1,880,429 cattle (including 952,906 milch cows), 18,863,467 sheep, and 285,259 pigs. The wool produced in 1937-38 amounted to 179,404,910 lbs., valued at 9,250,000*l.* The amount of gold raised in 1937 was 145,799 ozs., making a total since 1851 of 71,919,689 ozs. fine, valued at 307,783,177*l.* Enormous deposits of brown coal exist, and seams of true coal of good quality which have been discovered are being worked with success. The quantity of black coal raised in 1937 was 257,945 tons, valued at 171,369*l.*, and the quantity of brown coal raised was 3,393,919 tons valued at 325,950*l.* The chief exports are wool, butter, wheat and flour, fruits (all kinds), hides and skins, meats, and milk and cream. The value of these articles exported in 1937-38 represented approximately 91 per cent. of the total value of exports of merchandise. The chief imports are textiles and apparel, tea, timber, paper, oils, machines and machinery, and metals and metal manufacture. Approximately 91 per cent. of the oversea trade is done at port of Melbourne. The other ports are Geelong, Portland, Warrnambool.

The total value of imports and exports for each of the last ten years is shown hereunder:—

Imports Oversea (British Currency).

Year.	From U.K.	From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928-29	19,014,408	6,541,541	20,449,701	46,005,650
1929-30	18,437,775	4,770,922	19,092,396	42,301,093
1930-31	8,346,961	2,809,929	9,148,311	20,305,201
1931-32	6,946,787	2,258,820	6,838,210	16,043,817
1932-33	9,488,557	3,182,545	8,845,886	21,516,988
1933-34	10,012,932	3,699,716	8,691,583	22,404,231
1934-35	11,930,669	4,091,041	10,323,363	26,345,073
1935-36	13,200,261	4,854,485	12,561,385	30,616,131
1936-37	14,537,844	5,334,689	12,721,193	32,593,726
1937-38	16,590,329	6,303,195	16,329,474	39,222,998

Exports Oversea (Australian Currency).

Year.	To U.K.	To British Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928-29	16,654,156	6,401,334	16,381,735	39,437,225
1929-30	23,398,177	4,293,615	8,808,151	36,499,943
1930-31	14,831,336	2,870,823	9,092,602	26,754,761
1931-32	14,628,633	2,860,620	10,275,057	27,764,310
1932-33	16,214,493	2,855,956	10,738,969	29,809,418
1933-34	14,550,513	2,820,205	13,149,008	30,519,726
1934-35	15,358,112	3,171,976	9,589,739	28,119,827
1935-36	16,896,085	3,931,520	14,154,939	34,982,544
1936-37	20,780,768	5,510,128	17,296,750	43,587,646
1937-38	20,048,656	6,526,952	14,423,679	40,999,287

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Shipping Entered and Cleared.

The following statement shows the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports during each of the last ten years :—

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1927-28	11,394,496	13,714,122
1928-29	11,170,450	13,613,397
1929-30	11,198,754	13,788,466
1930-31	9,860,759	12,400,024
1931-32	9,282,478	12,014,758
1932-33	10,361,341	13,363,049
1933-34	10,614,814	13,566,082
1934-35	11,613,682	14,842,537
1935-36	12,514,483	15,847,351
1936-37	13,018,938	16,168,644

Victoria, as a manufacturing centre, occupies a pre-eminent position in the Australasian group. Returns of statistics are collected from all factories employing four or more persons, or using machinery driven by power. The following is a statement of the number and nature of factories and persons employed therein during 1936-37 :—

Manufactories and Works, 1936-7.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Number of Hands employed.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	179	2,630
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	108	4,244
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils and grease ..	236	7,342
4. Industrial metal, machines, implements and conveyances	2,511	48,194
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	138	2,102
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	351	25,467
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	208	4,925
8. Clothing	1,832	37,953
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	1,456	25,902
10. Woodworking and basketware	694	7,289
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	384	4,565
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	665	13,350
13. Rubber	102	2,759
14. Musical instruments	14	96
15. Miscellaneous products ..	164	2,495
16. Heat, light and power ..	123	2,070
Total	9,165	191,383

The total number of all establishments is 9,165 of which 573 use steam or gas engines, 7,465 use electric power, and 500 oil, water, &c. They employ 191,383 hands, and the approximate total value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant is 75,161,894*l.* The value of materials used was 78,233,032*l.*, and of articles produced or work done 142,692,192*l.* The wages paid amounted to 33,192,904*l.*

The estimated gross value of Victorian production in 1936-37 was as follows :—

	£
Agricultural Production	24,038,124
Pastoral and Dairying Production	34,966,868
Mining Production	2,448,262
Forest ,, ...	1,121,312
Miscellaneous Products	5,295,394
Total Primary Products ...	67,869,950
Manufacturing—value added during process	58,712,281
Total	126,582,231

Irrigation and Water Conservation.

Parliament has passed several measures with the view of promoting irrigation and water conservation upon a large scale. By the Water Act of 1905 all existing irrigation trusts, with the exception of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, were abolished, and their works and duties transferred to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. In 1909 an Act was passed extending the authority of this latter body by giving it the general construction of works formerly entrusted to the Department of Water Supply and by imposing on the Commission all the duties formerly performed by the Water Supply Department. The capital expenditure on irrigation and water works controlled by the Commissioners on the 30th June, 1937, amounted to 23,782,466*l.* The Commission is empowered to levy rates on all lands capable of irrigation under their jurisdiction, the total area irrigated being 518,827 acres in 1936-37.

Banking and Currency.

The following banks had offices throughout the State during the June quarter of 1938 :—The Bank of Australasia ; of New South Wales ; of New Zealand ; Commercial of Sydney ; Commercial of Australia ; English, Scottish and Australian ; National of Australasia ; the Union of Australia ; Queensland National ; Ballarat Banking Co. ; Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris ; Bank of Adelaide ; and The Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The liabilities at that period amounted to 145,874,777*l.*, and assets to 154,392,305*l.*

There are also 213 branches, and 373 agencies of the State Savings Bank. The total number of accounts open (including 198,349 School Bank Accounts) on the 30th June, 1938, was 1,628,621, and the amount on deposit was 68,142,031*l.* (including 288,866*l.* and 2,458,465*l.* to the credit of School Bank Accounts and Deposit Stock Accounts respectively).

A branch of the Imperial Mint is established at Melbourne. The value of gold bullion issued during 1937 was 1,191,787*l.* Coinages of silver and bronze to the value of 742,500*l.* and 29,800*l.* respectively were issued by the Mint during the year.

Education.

Education establishments in Victoria are of four classes, viz., the University, for superior education. State schools, for primary and secondary education ; registered schools for primary and secondary education ; and technical schools for instruction in the various arts. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature in 1853.

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and Royal Letters Patent were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that all its degrees except those of divinity should be recognised in the United Kingdom and the British colonies and possessions. Affiliated to the University are four Colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman—connected with the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches respectively. The number of students attending lectures at the University during 1937 was 3,559. From the date of the opening of the University to the end of 1937, the total number of students who matriculated was 21,438, and 15,566 direct degrees were conferred during the same period. The technical schools, which are controlled by the Education Department, number 28, there are also 2 Agricultural Colleges and 1 School of Horticulture. The principal of these is the Melbourne Technical College, established for the purpose of providing advanced technical instruction and is open to women as well as men. The gross enrolment of pupils at senior technical schools, excluding those at agricultural and horticultural colleges, was 22,345.

Primary education since 1st January, 1873, has been free, secular and compulsory. Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14. In 1936 there were 2,600 State primary schools, with a total enrolment of 250,070 scholars, instructed by 7,397 teachers. The average attendance was 179,420. The State intermediate and secondary schools numbered 149 with a total enrolment of 34,136 scholars, instructed by 1,096 teachers. In 1936-37 the cost of public instruction to the State, including grants to the Melbourne University but excluding interest on loans, was 3,176,511*l.* There is no local control over the schools.

The registered schools are for the most part under the control of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. These receive no State assistance. According to the returns for 1936, there were 519 registered schools in Victoria, with 2,556 teachers, and an attendance of 73,084 scholars. Of these schools the Roman Catholic denomination had about 61 per cent.

Municipal Government.

A complete system of local self-government exists in Victoria. The municipalities are of two kinds, urban and rural, the first being called cities, towns and boroughs, and the second shires. Each municipal district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The governing body is a Council, the members of which are elected by the ratepayers. The Council of every municipality is required to make and levy each year a general rate equally in respect of all rateable property within the municipal district. No such rate made in any one year shall exceed the amount of 3*s.* in the £1 of the net annual value of such property as estimated under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or be less than 6*d.* in the £1 of such value. The ratepayers if they so desire may have the rate imposed on the unimproved value of the land. In 1936-37 fourteen municipalities were rated on this method. In 1936-37 there were 57 cities, towns, and boroughs and 138 shires. The number of ratepayers was 621,135; the annual value of the rateable property was assessed at 32,860,956*l.*, representing a value in fee simple of 630,085,550*l.*; the total income in 1937 was 6,127,949*l.*, and the expenditure was 6,195,191*l.*; whilst their loan indebtedness amounted to 12,673,970*l.* (excluding 1,732,809*l.* due to the Country Roads Board).

The harbour of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, created by Act in 1876. The revenue of the Trust in 1937 was 846,258*l.*, and its expenditure 894,543*l.*, including capital expenditure 52,078*l.* The outstanding debt of the Trust at the end of 1937 amounted to 4,179,632*l.*

The Melbourne Water Supply Works are under the control of the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, which body also controls the sewerage system of the metropolis. In 1936-37 the Board's ordinary revenue was 2,005,170*l.*, and its ordinary expenditure 1,954,403*l.* Capital expenditure amounted to 579,306*l.*; whilst there were loans outstanding at 30th June, 1937, amounting to 25,145,460*l.* The expenditure on the sewerage works completed and in course of construction amounted to 13,612,488*l.* up to the 30th June, 1937.

There are also two Fire Brigade Boards, supported by equal contributions by the Government, the Municipalities and the Insurance Companies. In 1936-37 their revenue amounted to 234,852*l.*, their expenditure to 253,961*l.*, excluding 268*l.* loan expenditure, and their debt to 226,010*l.*

The first Melbourne tramways were constructed by a Trust at a cost of 1,705,794*l.*, provided for by loans secured on the rateable property of the Municipalities. The debt was gradually extinguished by a sinking fund, contributed by the Melbourne Tramways Company, a public company, to which the lines were let for a period of 30 years. The lease expired on 1st July, 1916, when the balance of the outstanding debentures (450,000*l.*) was paid off. A Board, consisting of five members, was nominated by the Government to take over and operate the cable tramways from 1st July, 1916, to 31st October, 1919, or such earlier date as might be proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council. This Board was on 1st November, 1919, superseded by another Board of seven members appointed under authority of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, 1918. On 2nd February, 1920, the electric tramways systems were vested in the Board. The capital cost of the various activities under the control of the Board amounted to 8,409,353*l.*, at 30th June, 1937, of which 744,139*l.* was for Cable Tramways, 7,516,723*l.* for Electric Tramways and 148,491*l.* for Motor Omnibuses. The Board is empowered to borrow up to 5,500,000*l.*, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it.

In 1936-37 ordinary revenue was 2,188,241*l.* and ordinary expenditure 2,187,145*l.* The loan liability at 30th June, 1937, was 4,689,356*l.*

Government.

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to Acts passed by the Parliament. There is a Legislative Council, or Upper House of Parliament, consisting of 34 members elected for 17 Provinces, and an Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of 65 members returned by 65 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55).

The constitution of the two Houses and the qualification of Members and Electors have been amended on several occasions; and a Reform Act received the Royal Assent on 26th November, 1903. By this Act the number of Members of both Houses was reduced, the franchise for the Upper House broadened, and the property qualification

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for membership reduced, and several other reforms made. In 1907 an Act was assented to abolishing the separate representation of railways and public officers in the Parliament of the State—one of the provisions of the Reform Act of 1903. Officers in the service of the Government are, however, prohibited from using any influence in respect to any matter affecting their remuneration or position in the public service.

The Adult Suffrage Act of 1908, assented to on 31st March, 1909, places women on an equality with men as electors for the State Legislature.

One of the two Members of Council returned or each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every three years, so that the tenure of seats is six years. The property qualification of members is possession of freehold property at an annual value of 25*l*. The property qualifications of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 10*l*. per annum, or occupation of freehold or leasehold property of not less than a 15*l*. annual rating. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners officiating ministers of religion, certified school-masters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. By an Act assented to on 10th December, 1935, voting at Legislative Council elections was made compulsory. The functions of this House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, but they may not be altered. By the Reform Act of 1903 the Council was empowered to suggest alterations in these Bills.

The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922 provides for the reimbursement of expenses of members of the Legislative Council at the rate of 200*l*. per annum.

The Constitution (Reform) Act, 1937, provides that in the event of a disagreement between the Houses the Governor may dissolve the Council. If after such dissolution the Houses still disagree the Governor may convene a joint sitting of members of both Houses. If the Bill is then carried by an absolute majority it shall be deemed to have been duly passed.

The principle of single voting is observed in elections for either House of Parliament.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of members of the Legislative Assembly, and universal suffrage exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is, in ordinary circumstances, three years, but it may be dissolved by the Governor at any time. Vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856, and by an Act passed in October, 1900, provision was made for voting by post in certain cases. Voting at Legislative Assembly elections was made compulsory by an Act assented to on 23rd December, 1926.

All members of the Legislative Assembly, who are not in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 500*l*. a year "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament."

An Act was passed in December, 1903, limiting the amount which may be expended by candidates for election expenses to 400*l*. and 150*l*., for the Council and the Assembly respectively. The purposes for which such expenditure may be incurred are defined by the Act.

Victorian Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the State, the public debt at the end of the financial year and the average rate of interest payable thereon in London and Australia are shown for each of the past ten years in the following statement:—

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Public Debt. Amount outstanding on 30th June.	Average rate of Interest payable in:— per annum, London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	%	%
1928–29	28,156,034	28,104,947	159,552,653	4.65	5.15
1929–30	27,323,842	28,496,712	162,288,994	4.69	5.17
1930–31	25,575,504	28,029,702	167,016,596	4.58	5.19
1931–32	24,565,272	26,173,595	169,833,964	4.58	3.95
1932–33	24,905,985	25,747,486	171,399,031	4.42	3.74
1933–34	24,777,739	25,546,979	175,132,749	3.95	3.80
1934–35	25,805,557	25,956,754	174,160,663	3.92	3.69
1935–36	26,583,510	26,699,971	175,058,285	3.90	3.69
1936–37	27,704,918	27,675,995	176,597,009	3.92	3.70
1937–38	27,614,982*	27,584,037*	177,228,495	†	†

* Preliminary † Not available.

Governors of Victoria. *

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Governor ...	15 July, 1884	Sir John Madden, Kt. ...	Administrator	27 Sept., 1897
Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	9 Mar., 1889	The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. ...	Governor ...	10 Oct., 1897
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. ...	Governor ...	28 Nov., 1889	Sir John Madden, Kt. ...	Administrator	23 Mar., 1898
Hon. John Madden	Administrator	27 Mar., 1896	The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. ...	Governor ...	26 Oct., 1898
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. ...	Governor ...	25 Oct., 1896	Sir J. Madden, K.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Gov. ...	15 Jan., 1900
			Sir G. S. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	Governor ...	10 Dec., 1901
			Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.	Governor ...	25 April, 1904

* For previous Governors, see Colonial Office List for 1903.

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Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Gov.	20 Mar., 1907
Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.	Governor	18 Nov., 1907
Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Gov.	6 July, 1908
Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael, Bt., K.C.M.G.	Governor	27 July, 1908
Sir J. M. F. Fuller, Bt., K.C.M.G.	Governor	24 May, 1911
The Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	Governor	23 Feb., 1914
Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Gov.	30 July, 1919
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King	Governor	24 Feb., 1921
Lieut.-Col. The Rt. Hon. Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	Governor	28 June, 1926
Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Gov.	3 Oct., 1930
Lieut.-Col. The Rt. Hon. Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	Governor	22 Jan., 1931
Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Gov.	24 June, 1931
The Rt. Hon. Lord Huntingfield, K.C.	Governor	14 May, 1934
Sir F. W. Mann, K.C.M.G., K.B.	Lieut.-Gov.	20 May, 1937

Ministries in Victoria.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
1. W. C. Haines	28 Nov., 1855
2. J. O'Shanassy	11 Mar., 1857
3. W. C. Haines	29 April, 1857
4. J. O'Shanassy	10 Mar., 1858
5. W. Nicholson	27 Oct., 1859
6. R. Heales	26 Nov., 1860
7. J. O'Shanassy	14 Nov., 1861
8. J. McCulloch	27 June, 1863
9. C. Sladen	6 May, 1868
10. J. McCulloch	11 July, 1868
11. J. A. MacPherson	20 Sept., 1869
12. J. McCulloch	9 April, 1870
13. C. Gavan Duffy	19 June, 1871
14. J. G. Francis	10 June, 1872
15. G. B. Kerferd	31 July, 1874
16. G. Berry	7 Aug., 1875
17. Sir Jas. McCulloch, Kt.	20 Oct., 1875
18. G. Berry	21 May, 1877
19. J. Service	5 Mar., 1880
20. G. Berry	3 Aug., 1880
21. Sir B. O'Loghlen, Bart.	9 July, 1881
22. J. Service	8 Mar., 1883
23. D. Gillies	18 Feb., 1886
24. J. Munro	4 Nov., 1890
25. W. Shiels	16 Feb., 1892
26. Sir J. B. Patterson, K.C.M.G.	23 Jan., 1893
27. Sir G. Turner, K.C.M.G.	27 Sept., 1894
28. A. McLean	5 Dec., 1899
29. Sir G. Turner, K.C.M.G.	19 Nov., 1900
30. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1901
31. Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.	10 June, 1902
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16 Feb., 1904
33. J. Murray	8 Jan., 1909
34. W. A. Watt	18 May, 1912
35. G. A. Elmslie	9 Dec., 1913
36. W. A. Watt	22 Dec., 1913
37. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18 June, 1914
38. J. Bowser	29 Nov., 1917
39. H. S. W. Lawson	21 Mar., 1918
40. H. S. W. Lawson	7 Sept., 1923
41. H. S. W. Lawson	19 Mar., 1924
42. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.	28 April, 1924
43. G. M. Prendergast	18 July, 1924
44. J. Allan	18 Nov., 1924
45. E. J. Hogan	20 May, 1927
46. Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E.	22 Nov., 1928
47. E. J. Hogan	12 Dec., 1929
48. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E.	19 May, 1932
49. A. A. Dunstan	2 April, 1935

Present Government.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Frederick W. Mann, K.C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Helme Pott, D.S.O., M.V.O.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. A. W. P. Robertson, R.N. and Capt. T. R. Wilbraham.

Hon. Aides-de-Camp, Sq.Ldr. F. W. Thomas, Lieut. R. A. Nettlefold and Lieut. Everard Baillieu.

Official Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, C. W. Kinsman, O.B.E., J.P.

Cabinet.

Premier, Treasurer, and Solicitor-General, The Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.

President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests, The Hon. A. E. Lind, M.L.A.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, The Hon. F. E. Old, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works, The Hon. E. J. Hogan, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General, The Hon. H. S. Bailey, M.L.A.

Minister of Labour, The Hon. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.

Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works, The Hon. H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.

Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health, The Hon. Sir J. R. Harris, K.B.E., M.D., M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works, The Hon. Sir George L. Goudie, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolio, The Hon. G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C., The Hon. H. Pye, M.L.C., and The Hon. N. A. Martin, M.L.A.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

[Members of the Executive Council of Victoria are entitled to the prefix "The Honourable" and retain office during the Royal pleasure. The Members of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to the prefix of "Honourable" during the period for which they are elected.]

Legislative Council

Thirty-four Members, of whom 17 are representatives of the new electoral provinces approved by Parliament on 17th December, 1936, and 17 are representatives of the old electoral provinces until the date on which they retire by effluxion of time in the year 1940. On and after such date or upon a general dissolution the old provinces will cease to exist. Number of Electors on 30th June, 1938, 447,694.

President, The Hon. Sir Frank G. Clarke, K.B.E.

Chairman of Committees, The Hon. W. H. Edgar.

Province.	Name.
Ballaarat	A. J. Pittard.
Bendigo	J. H. Lienhop.
	Lt.-Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D.
Doutta Galla	P. J. Clarey.
East Yarra	C. H. A. Eager, K.C.
	W. H. Edgar.
Gippsland	J. M. Balfour.
	William MacAulay.
Higinbotham	J. A. Kennedy.
Melbourne	P. Jones.
	D. L. McNamara.
Melbourne (East)	W. J. Beckett.
Melbourne (North)	E. L. Kiernan.
	H. H. Olney.

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Province.	Name.
Melbourne .... (South)	A Crofts.
Melbourne .... (West)	J. H. Disney. P. J. Kennelly.
Monash	Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.
Nelson	Sir H. A. Currie, M.C.
Northern	R. Kilpatrick. G. J. Tuckett, *Minister without Portfolio.*
North-Eastern..	P. P. Inchbold. Sir. J. R. Harris, K.B.E., M.D., *Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister of Public Health.*
North-Western	H. Pye, *Minister without Portfolio.* G. L. Goudie, *Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.*
Southern	W. C. Angliss. G. L. Chandler.
South-Eastern..	W. Tyner. C. P. Gartside.
South-Western	J. P. Jones. G. S. McArthur.
Wellington	G. Bolster.
Western	M. Saltau. L. R. Rodda.

Legislative Assembly.

33rd Parliament was elected on 2nd October, 1937.
First Session opened 19th October, 1937.
Sixty-five Members at present (one vacancy), representing 65 Electorates. Number of Electors on 30th June, 1938, 1,143,036.
Speaker, The Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Chairman of Committees, E. A. Coyle.

Constituencies.	Name of Member.
Albert Park . .	W. C. Haworth.
Allandale . . .	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat . . .	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon . . .	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla . . .	F. A. Cook.
Benambra . . .	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo . . .	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara . .	T. D. Oldham.
Brighton . . .	Hon. Ian Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick . .	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie .	H. O. White.
Carlton . . .	W. Barry.
Castlemaine & Kyneton	Hon. Dr. C. Shields.
Caulfield . . .	Hon. Col. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill . . .	H. M. Cremean.
Coburg . . .	F. P. Keane.
Collingwood . .	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe. (*Speaker*).
Dandenong . . .	F. Field.
Dundas . . .	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon . . .	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn . . .	W. H. Everard
Flemington . . .	J. J. Holland.
Footscray . . .	J. M. Mullens.
Geelong . . .	Mrs. F. E. Brownbill.
Gippsland East . .	Hon. A. E. Lind (*President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests*).
Gippsland North .	(vacant).
Gippsland South .	H. J. T. Hyland. (*Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works*).
Gippsland West .	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley .	J. G. B. McDonald.
Grant . . .	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower . . .	Hon. N. A. Martin (*Minister without Portfolio*).
Hampden .	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn . . .	Hon. J. A. Gray, M.C.
Heidelberg . .	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borung .	F. A. Cameron.
Kew . . .	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.C., M.V.O.
Korong-Eaglehawk .	Hon A. A. Dunstan (*Premier, Treasurer and Solicitor-General*).
Lowan .	G. H. Lamb.
Maryborough-Daylesford	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne . .	T. Hayes.
Mildura . . .	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington . .	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote . .	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading . .	Mrs. I. L. Weber.
Oakleigh . . .	S. H. Reid.
Ouyen	K. Dodgshun.
Polwarth . . .	A. M. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Glenelg .	E. E. Boud.
Port Melbourne .	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran . . .	J. McD. Ellis
Richmond . .	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney . . .	W. Dunstone.
St. Kilda . . .	A. Michaelis.
Stawell & Ararat . .	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill . . .	Hon. F. E. Old (*Minister of Water Supply, and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings*).
Toorak . . .	Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Upper Goulburn . .	Hon. E. J. Mackrell (*Minister of Labour*).
Upper Yarra . .	Hon. Lt.-Col. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.
Walhalla . . .	W. A. Monour.
Wangaratta-Ovens .	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga . . .	E. A. Coyle (*Chairman of Committees*).
Warrenheip-Grenville	Hon. E. J. Hogan (*Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works*).
Warrnambool	Hon. H. S. Bailey (*Chief Secretary and Attorney-General*).
Williamstown . .	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi . .	W. G. McKenzie.

Legislative Council :—
Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council, P. T. Pook, B.A., LL.M., J.P., 1,100*l.*
Clerk Assistant, and Clerk of Committees, H. B. Jamieson, J.P., 624*l.*
Usher and Clerk of Records, R. S. Sarah, 507*l.*

Legislative Assembly :—
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, F. E. Wanke, 900*l.*
Clerk Assistant, G. R. Webb, 780*l.*
Clerk of Committees and Sergeant-at-Arms, H. K. McLachlan, 572*l.*

Parliament Library :—
Librarian, E. L. Frazer, B.A., 702*l.*

Parliamentary Reporting Staff :—
Chief Reporter, M. Chinner, 793*l.*

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Public Service Commissioner, J. Harnetty, C.B.E., 1,500*l.*
Secretary Public Service Commissioner, J. Frazer, J.P., 546*l.*
Public Service Inspector, R. E. Harding, 715*l.*
Auditor-General, E. A. Peverill, 1,250*l.*
Government Shorthand Writer, P. Dugard, 559*l.*

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Secretary, W. J. Jungwirth, J.P. 1,000*l.*
Senior Clerk, S. G. Carter, 507*l.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary, The Hon. H. S. Bailey, M.L.A.
Under-Secretary, L. L. Chapman, 1,100*l.*
Chief Electoral Officer and Accountant, W. L. Rowe, 715*l.*
Senior Clerk A. J. L. James, 624*l.*
Building and Friendly Societies:—
Registrar, A. E. Rasmussen.
Explosives, Chief Inspector, K. B. Straw, 741*l.*
Fisheries and Game, Chief Inspector, F. Lewis, 637*l.*

Office of the Government Statist.

Government Statist and Actuary for Friendly Societies, O. Gawler, 1,200*l.*
Assistant Actuary, J. O'Connor, 624*l.*

Police.

Chief Commissioner, A. M. Duncan, 1,500*l.*
Secretary, J. A. Evans, 598*l.*
Officer in Charge, Motor Registration, P. Hogan, 637*l.*

Penal.

Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols and Inspector of Reformatory Schools, J. Akeroyd, J.P., 1,000*l.*
Senior Clerk, A. E. Parker, 598*l.*
Governor of H.M. Gaol, Pentridge, J. Greig, 559*l.*

Medical.

Government Medical Officer (vacant).
President of Medical Board, A. S. Joske, M.D., J.P.
Secretary, T. N. Garnet.

Mental Hospitals.

Director of Mental Hygiene, Dr. J. Catarinich, 1,400*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. A. Foster, 793*l.*

Children's Welfare and Reformatory Schools.

Secretary and Inspector, E. J. Pittard, 637*l.*

Melbourne Public Library.

Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. R. Pitt, B.A., 950*l.*

Industrial and Technological Museum.

Curator, E. H. Penrose, 481*l.*

National Gallery.

Director, J. S. MacDonald, 900*l.*

National Museum.

Director, D. J. Mahony, 702*l.*

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin, 741*l.* with quarters, etc.

Government Botanist.

Government Botanist, F. J. Rae, paid as Director, Botanic Gardens.

Board for the Protection of Aborigines.

Chairman, The Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Secretary, W. H. Rutherford, 455*l.*

Marine Board.

President, G. Kermode, M.C.E., M.Inst.C.E., 100*l.*
Vice-President, D. S. Stevenson, 20*s.* per sitting.
Members, J. McPherson, G. E. Moate, T. D. Snape, A. D. Warden, J. H. Fearon, C. R. Duncan, J. R. Barter, W. W. Berry, W. H. South and A. T. Smithers, 20*s.* per sitting.
Secretary, R. S. Rohner.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD.

Chairman, L. E. B. Stretton (paid as a Judge of County Courts).
Members, A. E. Parkes and A. E. Monk, 750*l.* each.
Registrar, G. T. Smith, 364*l.*

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Minister of Labour, The Hon. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.
Secretary, F. A. Marzorini, 850*l.*

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Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir F. W. Mann, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.*
Puisne Judges, Sir J. R. Macfarlan, K.B., C. J. Lowe, C. G. Duffy, F. R. B. Martin, 2,500*l.* each.

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Secretary to the Law Department, C. F. Knight, 1,000*l.*
Parliamentary Draftsman, R. C. Normand, 1,250*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. Mahony, 624*l.*
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Sheriff, T. A. Keely, 572*l.*

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At Courts of General Sessions:—
R. M. Nolan and M. L. Cussen, 900*l.* each.
Crown Solicitor, F. G. Menzies, 1,500*l.*
Chief Clerk of Supreme Court, M. M. Phillips, 1,200*l.*
Taxing Master, E. H. Trebilco, 800*l.*

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge, The Chief Justice.

Master in Equity.

Master, M. M. Phillips (paid as Chief Clerk of Supreme Court).
Registrar of Probates, G. E. Wilson, 702*l.*

Commissioner of Titles and Registrar-General.

Commissioner of Titles, F. W. W. Betts, 1,050*l.*
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles (vacant).
Chief Examiner of Titles, F. L. D. Homan, 800*l.*
Examiners of Titles, D. J. McArdle, A. E. Rasmussen and E. S. Vance, 800*l.* each; W. J. Taylor, 776*l.*
Deputy Registrars-General and Assistant Registrars of Titles, A. P. Sutherland, 715*l.*; G. H. Daniels, 598*l.*
Deputy Registrar-General, J. E. Quinlivan, 507*l.*; C. G. H. McAliece, 520*l.*
Assistant Registrars of Titles, J. J. Johnson, 650*l.*; C. A. O'Brien, 624*l.*; E. W. M. Davidson, 572*l.*; F. O. Hewison and G. H. Daniels, 598*l.* each; J. M. Glenn, L. O. Forbes and S. F. Yule, 520*l.* each; C. H. Sinclair, T. A. Orr and F. Anderson, 507*l.* each.
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman and Assistant Registrar of Titles, G. D. Black, 800*l.*

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Curator, M. M. Phillips (paid as Chief Clerk of Supreme Court).
Chief Clerk, R. Hanslow, 546*l.*
Accountant, G. W. Laidler, 429*l.*

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Judges of County Courts, Courts of Mines, and Chairmen of General Sessions, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke, H. C. G. Macindoe, A. W. Foster, W. H. Magennis, J. A. Richardson, and L. E. B. Stretton, 1,500*l.* each.

Police Magistrates, Coroners, and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria.

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Melbourne, A. C. Tingate, P.M. All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at the respective places at which they are stationed.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURER.

Treasurer, The Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.
Director of Finance, A. T. Smithers, 1,250*l.*
Accountant, T. Forristal, 663*l.*
Assistant Accountant, J. B. Clarke, 624*l.*
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne, A. E. Gavin, 637*l.*
Inspector of Charities, C. L. McVilly, 1,000*l.*
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Commissioner of Taxes, R. W. Chenoweth, 1,050*l.*
Assistant Commissioner of Taxes, R. C. Webster, 663*l.*
Deputy-Commissioner of Income Tax, D. C. Stevenson, 663*l.*

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Paying Officer of Pensions, H. M. Craig, 429*l.*

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Government Printer, H. J. Green, J.P., 900*l.*
Printing Overseer, T. Rider, 594*l.*

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Secretary, J. H. Davey, 455*l.*

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Secretary for Lands, W. McIlroy, 1,000*l.*
Chief Clerk (Acting), W. J. Smart, 637*l.*
Accountant, R. R. Neal, 715*l.*
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Secretary, J. E. Hunter, 637*l.*

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Chairman, A. V. Galbraith, 1,000*l.*
Members, W. W. Gay and T. W. Newton, 800*l.* each.
Secretary, G. K. Cookburn, 689*l.*
Accountant, C. M. Ewart, 624*l.*

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Director of Agriculture, H. A. Mullett, 1,100*l.*
Secretary, J. A. Day, 598*l.*
Accountant, J. P. Cardiff, 637*l.*
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Superintendent of Horticulture, J. M. Ward, 800*l.*
Superintendent of Live Stock, Chief Veterinary Inspector and Chief Inspector of Stock, R. J. de C. Talbot, 800*l.*
Superintendent of Dairying, J. M. Kerr, 800*l.*
Senior Veterinary Officer, W. D. Shew, 650*l.*
Chief Inspector of Agriculture, P. Ryan, 676*l.*
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Government Analytical Chemist, W. C. Robertson, 624*l.*
Biologist, S. Fish, 650*l.*
Experts—Viticulture, D. G. Quinn, 455*l.*, *Sheep and Wool*, N. A. Bowman, 559*l.* *Poultry*, H. F. Clinton, 343*l.* *Potato*, J. T. Ramsay, 507*l.*
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Manager, Beet Sugar Factory, F. J. Pywell, 775*l.*

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Secretary, C. C. Gale, M.C., M.V.O., 1,000*l.*
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DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Minister of Mines, The Hon. E. J. Hogan, M.L.A.
Secretary, G. Brown, 1,000*l.*
Director, Geological Survey, W. Baragwanath, 800*l.*

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Chairman of Commissioners, G. Kermode, M.C.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Secretary, A. C. Cook.
Assistant Secretary, S. R. Kimber.
Treasurer, G. S. Bell.
Harbour Master, A. P. Symons.
Engineer, J. B. O. Hosking.
Dockyard Manager, C. S. Mackinnon.

* In the Closer Settlement Act, 1938, which has passed its second reading stage in the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that the present Closer Settlement Commission shall be dissolved and cease to exist and that the chairman and other members of the Commission shall go out of office.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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Director of Education, A. Sietz, 1,250*l.*
Chief Inspector of Primary Schools, W. H. Ellwood, 850*l.*
Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools, Julia T. Flynn, 900*l.*
Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, E. P. Eltham, 900*l.*
Chief Medical Inspector, Dr. Eileen Fitzgerald, 741*l.*
Secretary, A. F. Graham, 689*l.*
Accountant, R. C. Potter, 741*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

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Commission of Public Health:—
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Secretary, C. H. Robinson, 663*l.*

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Minister of Transport, The Hon. H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.
Commissioners (Chairman), H. W. Clapp, 3,500*l.*; N. C. Harris and M. J. Canny, 1,750*l.* each.
Secretary, E. C. Eyers, 1,250*l.*
Comptroller of Accounts, L. J. Williamson, 1,150*l.*
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Assistant General Superintendent of Transportation, R. G. Wishart, 1,100*l.*
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Chairman, Staff Board. D. Cameron, 1,000*l.*
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Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works, A. G. Fletcher, 1,150*l.*
Chief Mechanical Engineer, A. C. Ahlston, 1,500*l.*
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. N. May, 1,150*l.*
Chief Electrical Engineer, H. P. Colwell, 1,400*l.*
Asst. Chief Electrical Engineer, C. G. H. McDonald, 1,050*l.*
Comptroller of Stores, H. S. Sergeant, 1,100*l.*
Superintendent of Refreshment Services (Acting), A. W. Keown, 850*l.*
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. A W. Bowman, 1,000*l.*

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Secretary, F. P. Mountjoy, M.C., 600*l.*

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Accountant, W. Lambert, 712*l.*

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Chairman, F. W. Fricke, 1,550*l.*
Members, W. L. Dale and A. D. Mackenzie, 1,200*l.*
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Secretary, R. F. Jansen, 845*l.*
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Chairman, G. G. Jobbins, M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), J.P., 2,100*l.*
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Secretary, W. J. Price, Dip.Com.(Melb.), J.P.
Chief Engineer, Power Production Department, E. Bate, B.Sc., Whit.Sch.
Engineer and Manager, Electricity Supply Department, W. H. Connolly, E.E.E., A.M.I.E.
General Superintendent, Yallourn, R. D. Dixon.
Engineer in Charge of Briquetting and Research, Dr. H. Herman.
Engineer in Charge of Coal Supply, R. J. McKay.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Insurance Commissioner, W. H. Holmes, 1,100*l.*
Chief Clerk, E. J. Ryan, 702*l.*

LONDON AGENCY.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom (Office, Melbourne Place, The Strand, W.C.2), The Hon. A. L. Bussau.
Secretary and Accountant, A. H. Wright, I.S.O.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Argentine Republic, Vice-Consul, Carlos N. Keppel.
Austria, H. Del Cott, Consul.
Belgium, Consul, R. Vanderkelen.
Brazil, Vice-Consul, H.A. Sheppard, R. Sheppard, Consular Agent.
Chile Republic, Consul, C. W. Le Plastrier.
Colombia, United States of, Consul, M. Lyle.
Czechoslovakia, Consul, E. H. Peacock.
Denmark, Consul, P. J. Holdenson; Vice-Consul, E. N. Belcher.
Finland, H. M. H. Sleigh (Vice-Consul).
France, Consul, C. Claudon.
Germany, Consul, Dr. R. W. Drechsler.
Greece, Consul, A. Lucas; Deputy-Consul, A. A. Nicolaides.
Italy, Consul, Dr. E. Arrighi.
Japan, Consul, D. Y. Syme; Vice-Consul, P. J. Black.
Latvia, Consul, R. G. McComas.
Netherlands, Consul, F. H. Wright, V.D.
Norway, Consul, J. A. Schreuder; Vice-Consul, J. Howard.
Panama, Consul, V. J. Kelson.
Peru, Hon. Consul, C. N. Mackenzie.
Poland, Consul, T. M. Burke.
Portugal, Consul, W. L. Jack.
Salvador, Consul, V. N. T. Karagheusian.
Spain, Vice-Consul, Sir S. J. Morell.
Sweden, Consul, G. W. Petre; Vice-Consul, G. T. Pihl.
Switzerland, Consul, J. A. Pietzcker.
United States, Consul, Walter A. Foote; Vice-Consuls, R. H. Hunt, W. W. Signor.
Uruguay, Consul, H. P. Ogilvie.
Yugoslavia, Acting Consul, W. H. Downing.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Situation and Area.

Western Australia comprises nearly one-third of the Australian continent, namely, all that portion west of the 129th meridian. The total area is 975,920 square miles (more than half the area of European Russia, and over one-fourth that of Europe). The city of Perth, the capital, is in lat. 31° 57′ S., long. 115° 51′ E.

Coast Line.

The Southern and Western coast lands are to a great extent of a more or less flat and sandy character, though mostly protected by rocky cliffs and headlands, or dunes; there are here comparatively few natural harbours or other indentations, until the Kimberley Division is reached, where the character of the coast changes, and it becomes bold and broken, and fringed with numerous islands. The total length of the coast line, not including minor features, is estimated to be 4,350 miles.

Bays, Gulfs, &c.

The principal inlets, beginning from the north, are: Cambridge Gulf, Napier Broome Bay, Vansittart Bay, Admiralty Gulf, Montague Sound, York Sound, Brunswick Bay, Camden Sound, Collier Bay, King Sound, Beagle Bay, Roebuck Bay, Lagrange Bay, Port Walcott, Nickol Bay, Exmouth Gulf, Shark Bay, Champion Bay, Cockburn Sound, Koombana Bay, Geographe Bay, Flinders Bay, King George Sound, Bremer Bay, and Esperance Bay. With the exception of Princess Royal Harbour (the inner harbour of King George Sound), the principal anchorages used to the south of the 19th parallel of latitude are open roadsteads, which, as a rule, are only partially protected; but the holding grounds of these are fairly good, and accidents seldom happen to vessels properly found. Fine harbours have, however, been artificially provided at Fremantle, at the mouth of the Swan River, and at Bunbury, in Koombana Bay.

Capes.

The principal capes are: Capes Domett and Dusséjour at the entrance of Cambridge Gulf; Cape Londonderry, which is the most northerly point of the State, with Cape Talbot, on the same peninsula; Cape Bougainville, lying between Admiralty Gulf and Vansittart Bay; Cape Voltaire, which is the western boundary of Admiralty Gulf; Cape Torrens, at the entrance to York Sound; Cape Lévêque, the western boundary of King Sound; Cape Bruguières, to the west of Nickol Bay; North-West Cape, which forms the western boundary of Exmouth Gulf; Cape Cuvier, at the northern extremity of Shark Bay; Cape Inscription, at the north end of Dirk Hartogs Island, so named because of an inscription plate placed there by Dirk Hartogs in 1616; Steep Point, situated on the southern entrance to Shark Bay, which is the most westerly point of the Continent; Cape Vlaming, being the Western extremity of Rottnest Island; Capes Naturaliste and Leeuwin at the south-western extremity of the Continent, and Point D'Entrecasteaux, West Cape Howe, Bald Head, Cape Riche, Hood Point, Cape le Grand, and Cape Arid on the Southern coast.

Tides.

As would naturally be expected with so extensive a coast line the tides are very varied, little or no rise and fall being experienced on the South and South-Western coasts, whilst from Shark Bay northwards they increase rapidly, though not uniformly in range, attaining at Derby, in King Sound, a Spring rise of 34 feet.

Islands.

The islands which occur on the coast are, as a rule, small and unimportant, those best known being Garden and Rottnest Islands off Fremantle; the Houtman Abrolhos, near Champion Bay, on which guano is found; Dirk Hartogs and other islands in Shark Bay, used for pastoral purposes; Dampier Archipelago and the Montebello Group off the North-West coast; the Lacepedes, on which are guano deposits, and the Buccaneer and Bonaparte Archipelagos, for the most part unexplored, off the Kimberley or extreme Northern coast; and the Archipelago of the Recherche, off the southern coast, between Esperance and Israelite Bay.

Rivers.

The principal rivers are: in the North, the Ord, with its tributaries, the Denham, Bow, Negri, and Panton; the Pentecost, with its tributary, the Chamberlain; the Durack, Drysdale, King Edward, Prince Regent, Charnley, Isdell, and the Fitzroy, with its tributaries the Margaret and Hann Rivers and Christmas Creek. In the North-West the De Grey, with its tributaries, the Oakover, Shaw, and Strelley; the Yule, the Fortescue, and the Ashburton, with its tributaries, the Henry and Hardy. Then, falling to the Western Coast, the Minilya, the Gascoyne, with its tributary, the Lyons; the Wooramel, the Murchison, with its tributary, the Sanford; the Chapman, Greenough, the Irwin, the Moore; the Swan, on which is situated the capital of the State, and which, inland, is called the Avon; the Murray, the Collie, and the Preston. And lastly, on the Southern Coast, the Blackwood, Donnelly, Warren, Deep, Frankland, Denmark, Hay, Kalgan, Pallinup, Gairdner, Fitzgerald and Phillips Rivers.

Mountains.

In the Kimberley District the principal range of hills is the King Leopold range. The highest point in it is Mount Broome, 3,040 feet. In the North-West the highest range is the Hamersley, between the Fortescue and Ashburton Rivers, with Mount Bruce (4,024 feet) in the vicinity. The Darling range, which extends from Yatheroo in the North to Point D'Entrecasteaux in the South, a distance of about 300 miles, attains its highest elevation, 1,910 feet above the level of the sea, at Mount Cooke in the Cockburn Sound District. In the South, the loftiest range is the Stirling range, the highest point of which is Bluff Knoll (3,640 feet). Between it and the coast, and parallel with both, extends the less elevated Porongorup range.

Lakes.

There are no lakes of any considerable importance in the State. Between the Darling range and the coast there are a few salt-water lagoons, and many fresh-water lakes, the majority of which are nothing more than swamps during the dry season and are of but minor economic importance. The so-called lakes in the interior of the State, which are frequently of very considerable area, are, except after the occasional heavy rains, merely immense salt marshes or clay-pans.

Contour of the Country.

That part of the State lying to the north of the 19th parallel of latitude, known as the Kimberley Division, may be described as mountainous, consisting of alternating high and lower lying plateaux; the

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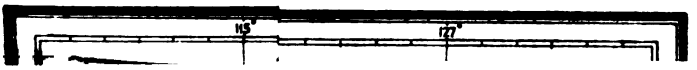

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possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

years of age, who has resided in the State for 12 months, is not subject to any legal incapacity, is a natural-born subject of the King, or naturalised for 5 years, and has resided in the State for 2 years.

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Arid on the Southern coast.

Tides.

As would naturally be expected with so extensive a coast line the tides are very varied, little or no rise and fall being experienced on the South and South-

Contour of the Country.

That part of the State lying to the north of the 19th parallel of latitude, known as the Kimberley Division, may be described as mountainous, consisting of alternating high and lower lying plateaux; the

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highest country here is principally of limestone and sandstone formations. Much of the North-West Division is an elevated region exceeding 1,000 ft. above sea-level, with ranges of high hills which, generally speaking, are of a similar character to those of the Kimberleys. The north and north-western parts of the State contain extensive areas of good pastoral country. A large proportion of the South-West Division, which is mainly a broken tableland, having an average elevation of 800 to 1,000 ft., may be described as a vast forest, principally timbered with the Eucalypts, jarrah, karri, wandoo, tuart, marri (or red gum), most of which timbers are of great commercial value. From some points on the Western sea-board settlement has extended for about 500 miles inland. That portion of the interior enclosed by the 19th and 30th parallels of latitude and the 123rd and 129th meridians is to a very large extent unexplored, but from information furnished by gold prospectors and other travellers, this area may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from one to two thousand feet above sea level, the surface of which consists partly of sand dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils and ranges. Between the 30th parallel of latitude and the Great Australian Bight, much of the country is an immense treeless limestone plain, which supports the drought-resistant native fodder shrubs, salt-bush and blue-bush, and forms a portion of the Eucla sub-artesian basin.

Early History.

The first authentic record of European explorers visiting any portion of Western Australia is contained in the words cut into the tin plate, now in the State Museum at Amsterdam, which was nailed on the 25th October, 1616, by Dirk Hartogs, the commander of the Dutch vessel *Eendragt*, to a post erected on Point Inscription on what is now called Dirk Hartogs Island. Other vessels successively visited, or were driven by stress of weather to the West coast of the Continent, notably the *Leeuwin* in 1622, the *Batavia* (Capt. Pelsart) in 1628, the *Limmen* (Capt. Tasman) in 1644, and the *Geelvinck* (Capt. de Vlaming) in 1696. The first Englishman, however, to land on these coasts was William Dampier, who, in 1688, in the *Cygnet*, landed at King Sound. French navigators followed during the next century and after, viz., de St. Alouarn, in *Le Gros Ventre*, in 1772, d'Entrecasteaux, in *La Recherche*, in 1792, Baudin, in the *Géographe*, in 1801, de Freycinet, in the *Uranie*, in 1818, and De Bougainville, with the vessels Thétis and Espérance, in 1825. In 1791, Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1801, Matthew Flinders, in the *Investigator*, explored the Southern coast of the Continent, which, at his suggestion, subsequently received the name of Australia; whilst from 1818 to 1822 Philip Parker King, first in the *Mermaid* and afterwards in the *Bathurst*, explored and carefully charted its northern coasts.

In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Frederick Town. In 1827 Captain James (afterwards Sir James) Stirling, in H.M.S. *Success*, surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan River, and in May, 1829, Captain Fremantle (afterwards Sir Charles Fremantle, G.C.B.), in H.M.S. *Challenger*, took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success, until, in 1850, the Settlement was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. Between 1850 and 1868, when transportation ceased, 9,718 convicts were sent out. The Imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on the 31st March, 1886.

Constitution and Government.

In 1870 the constitution, which was what is called "Representative," was established by Act 33 Vict., No. 13. The Governor was assisted by an Executive Council composed of the principal officers of the Government, and the Governor also had power to appoint two unofficial members to the Executive Council. There was also a Legislative Council, consisting then of three official members of the Executive Council, three unofficial nominees of the Governor, and 12 elected members.

Responsible government was granted to Western Australia in October, 1890, and the first Ministry was sworn in on 29th December, 1890.

The Legislature consists of two Houses: the Legislative Council, consisting of 30 members, and the Legislative Assembly, of 50 members.

Both Houses are elective.

By the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1920, it has been enacted that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected to, or sitting and voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Council.

Provinces.—The State is divided into 10 electoral provinces, each returning 3 members.

Tenure of Seat.—6 years.

Qualification of Member.—Any person who is (1) 30 years of age, and free from any legal incapacity; (2) a natural born subject of His Majesty and a resident in the State for at least 2 years; or (3) naturalised for 5 years, and a resident in the State during that period.

Qualifications of Electors.—"The Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899," has extended the right to vote equally to both sexes. The qualifications of an elector are as follows:—is not under 21 years of age, and not otherwise disqualified; is a subject of the King, either natural-born, or having been naturalised for at least 12 months; has resided in the State for 6 months; and in the province for which enrolment is claimed has freehold property of the clear value of £50, or is a householder or a leaseholder in respect of property of the clear annual value of £17, or a ratepayer of property of the annual rateable value of £17, or a Crown leaseholder paying a rental of £10 per annum.

Legislative Assembly.

Districts.—There are 50 electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, each represented by one member.

Tenure of Seat.—The members of the Assembly are elected for a period of 3 years.

Qualification of a Member.—Any person, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 12 months, is not subject to any legal incapacity, is a natural-born subject of the King, or naturalised for 5 years, and has resided in the State for 2 years.

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Qualifications of Electors.—Subject to certain qualifications every person not under twenty-one years of age, who—

(*a*) is a natural-born or naturalised subject of His Majesty; and

(*b*) has resided in Western Australia for six months continuously; and

(*c*) has resided in the district for which he claims to be enrolled for a continuous period of one month immediately preceding the date of his claim,

is entitled to be enrolled as an elector, and when enrolled, and so long as he continues to reside in the district for which he is enrolled, to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for that district. No person can be a registered voter in more than one electorate.

The claiming of enrolment is compulsory.

The Governor is advised by the following responsible Ministers, who form the Cabinet:—The Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests; the Minister for Lands and Immigration; the Minister for Mines and Health; the Minister for Works and Water Supplies; the Minister for Agriculture and Education; the Minister for Employment and Labour; the Chief Secretary and Minister for Police; the Minister for Justice and Railways, and one Honorary Minister.

Western Australia is represented in the Federal Senate of Australia by six members and in the House of Representatives by five members.

Local Government.

Municipalities.—There are 21 Municipalities in the State, which function under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, and its amendments.

Municipal Councils are allowed to levy general rates, not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* in the £, and a lighting rate not exceeding 6*d.* in the £ upon the Annual value, and may levy a loan rate sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on money borrowed for specific purposes.

All license fees, tolls and dues, etc., under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, are appropriated by the Council of the Municipality.

Licence fees for vehicles under the Traffic Act, 1919-35, are collected by Municipalities, except within the Metropolitan Area, where the Commissioner of Police collects them and pays them into a Traffic Trust Account which is distributed to the Councils within that area by the Minister for Works, in order to obtain a more proportioned allocation.

The Municipal Council in towns where the population does not exceed 1,000 consists of a Mayor and six Councillors: where the population is between 1,000 and 5,000, of a Mayor and nine Councillors; where the population exceeds 5,000, a Mayor and 12 Councillors or 3 for each ward, and if there are more than 4 wards the number is proportionately increased—the Mayor being elected annually by the ratepayers, by whom also the Councillors are elected for a term of three years.

Road Boards.—The number of Road Boards in the State is 127, which administer the Road Districts Act, 1919-34.

Road Boards may levy rates of not less than ½*d.* in the £, and not more than 4*d.* (except with the consent of the Minister to meet special cases, when a rate up to 6*d.* in the £ or, in the case of Metropolitan Boards, up to 9d. in the £ may be levied), on the unimproved Capital value of land and, on the annual value, a rate of 6*d.* up to 2*s.* in the £.

Boards may also strike a loan rate to pay interest and sinking fund on money borrowed for specific purposes.

Representation on a Road Board consists of not less than 5, or more than 13 members, including a Chairman, who is elected by the members at the first meeting of the Board.

All Licence Fees, fines, etc., under the Road Districts Act and Dog Act are appropriated by the Board, and included in its Local Revenue.

Vehicle Licence fees under the Traffic Act 1919-35, are, as in the case of Municipalities, collected by Road Boards, with the exception of those Districts within the Metropolitan Area, where the Commissioner of Police collects the fees, which are paid into the Traffic Trust Account, to be distributed by the Minister for Works, among the Boards in that area.

Municipal Authorities are invariably created Health Authorities and Road Boards are generally created Health Boards and Vermin Boards and levy rates and carry out the functions provided in the respective Health and Vermin Acts.

Both Authorities (Road Boards and Municipalities) are entrusted with powers to undertake the supply of electricity, gas, water, and other public utilities under their respective Acts.

Population and Chief Towns.

The total population of the State on the 30th June, 1938, was estimated to be 460,000, excluding full-blood aboriginals. According to the 1933 Census the population included 9,212 persons (7,978 Males and 1,234 females) of Foreign Nationality, 3,031 being Italians; 1,581 Yugoslavs; 929 Greeks; 672 Chinese; and 528 Japanese.

The Capital and seat of Government is Perth (population, including Fremantle and the various suburbs within the Metropolitan Area, estimated to be, at 31/12/37, 215,700). It is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Swan River estuary. King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, is one of unique natural beauty. The chief ports are:—Fremantle (26,191), Albany (4,430), Bunbury (5,650), Geraldton (4,725), and Broome (with a considerable floating population of pearlers, mostly Asiatics). The chief centre of the agricultural districts is Northam (4,875), of the goldfields areas Kalgoorlie (including Boulder), with a population of 17,310, and of the coal mines, Collie (3,785).

Land Development.

Of the total area of the State, 33,469,882 acres only were, on the 30th June, 1938, alienated or in process of alienation, while 205,992,155 acres were leased, viz., 202,022,987 for pastoral, and the balance for other purposes. No less than 385,126,763 acres were still unoccupied, with large areas comparatively unexplored. At present, the whole of the coast line, a length of 4,350 miles, not including minor features, from Eucla in the south to Cambridge Gulf in the north, may be said to be more or less settled, for a distance inland varying from one hundred to, in some places, five hundred miles, though a considerable portion of the land taken up, especially in the Kimberley, Eucla, and interior goldfields districts, has not yet been stocked or occupied.

North of the Murchison River large tracts of rural lands are only held on lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The South-west corner of the State, however, where, in recent years, cultivation eastward from the older settlements has been extensive, has become one of Australia's important wheat producing areas, and agriculture here has progressed at an almost phenomenal rate, the wheat harvest having increased from 2,460,823 bushels in 1909 to 53,504,149 bushels in 1931. Since that year generally low prices have had the effect of restricting the area sown, and the 1937-38 crop amounted to only 36,091,600 bushels. Under the stimulus of better prices (not unfortunately sustained) the area sown this

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season increased by ten per cent., but owing to less favourable growing conditions it is not anticipated that the crop will exceed that of the 1937-38 season The total area of land under cultivation for the season ended 28th February, 1938, was 14,009,537 acres, viz., under crop 4,164,736 acres, under permanent artificially sown grasses 755,872 acres, new ground cleared during the season and prepared for next season's crops 208,844 acres, land in fallow 2,817,784 acres, area of other cleared land, previously cropped now used for grazing or lying idle, 6,062,301 acres; in addition there were 1,667,069 acres of ring-barked or partially cleared land; beyond this, the traveller's way still lies for the most part through savannahs or forests, varied by open sand plains covered in the season with shrubs and flowering plant in infinite variety and beauty. Western Australia is famed for "bush flowers." The flora of the South-west is of unusual richness and diversity of form, at least three-quarters of the plants being endemic.

The Agricultural Bank, established under the "Agricultural Bank Act, 1894," had, to 30th June, 1938, advanced a total amount of 9,724,492*l*. The Industries Assistance Board, established in 1915, had, to 30th June, 1938, advanced to assisted settlers a total amount of 13,438,157*l*. Under the Government Scheme for Soldier Settlement, advances made to 30th June, 1938, amounted to 6,051,351*l*. Up to the same date, 5,213 returned soldiers had been assisted.

Industry.

One of the principal industries, as in the case of the other Australian States, is wool-growing. Sheep (of which on 31/12/37 there were 8,738,063, a reduction during the past two years of more than 2,000,000 through drought losses) are depastured in all parts of the State. The export of wool in the year ended 30th June, 1938, was 56,157,748 lbs. valued at 3,161,540*l*. A considerable quantity of wine is made, about four hundred thousand gallons annually. To show the advance of the wheat (and flour) industry it may be pointed out that in 1907 the export of wheat was valued at 96,675*l*., that of flour at 34,565*l*. In 1910 the figures were respectively 406,326*l*. and 25,427*l*., and for the year ended 30th June, 1916, 1,023,362*l*. and 213,991*l*. The figures for 1937-38 were 4,833,666*l*. and 804,706*l*. Another progressive industry is fruit-growing, especially apples, which latter are already exported in considerable quantities. The exports of fresh fruit rose in value from 925*l*. in 1907 to 32,274*l*. in 1913, whilst the figures for the five years ended 30th June, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 were 369,515*l*., 448,058*l*., 501,988*l*., 362,020*l*. and 328,124 respectively.

The principal forest area lies between south latitude 31° and 35°. Western Australian Jarrah is well known throughout the world for its extraordinary durability, and is in great demand for paving, railway sleepers, piles for bridges, harbour works, etc., and is being used in increasing quantities for the manufacture of furniture and office fittings. There is a large export of this and other timbers, especially Karri, of which large quantities are used for superstructural purposes. The forests are worked under a system of permits issued by the Government, and the State itself operates several large saw mills. A vigorous reforestation policy is being carried out in order that the timber industry may be maintained for all time. The export of local timber for the years ended 30th June, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 were respectively 484,241*l*., 631,228*l*., 675,932*l*., 699,613*l*. and 932,394*l*. Sandalwood is still abundant, and was exported to Asiatic countries to the value of 75,424*l*. in 1933-34, 66,474*l*. in 1934-35, 44,916*l*. in 1935-36, 75,670*l*. in 1936-37 and 22,884*l*. in 1937-38.

At Broome and on the north-west coast generally, during the year ended 31st December, 1937, a fleet of 87 schooners, cutters, and luggers were employed on the pearling banks, giving occupation to 14 white, 27 aboriginal, and 592 Asiatic pearlers. The export of pearls and shell amounted to 173,109*l*. in 1937-38.

For a long period lead and copper mines were held and worked in the Northampton Mining District, some 30 miles north of Champion Bay, but of late years little continuous work has been done in them. Activities have, however, recently recommenced. Copper occurs also in several other districts, notably Mt. Margaret, Phillips River, and West Pilbara, but little is being mined at present.

The other mineral resources of Western Australia were almost unknown, and quite undeveloped until five decades ago. Gold was found in considerable quantity in the Kimberley goldfield in 1887, and this attracted a large number of experienced miners to Western Australia. The result was the discovery of gold in great quantities elsewhere.

After the discovery and opening up of the Central and Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, gold-mining became for the time being the principal industry of the State, and so rapidly did the annual output of gold increase for a number of years, that it placed Western Australia at the head of the gold-producing States of the Commonwealth—a position it still occupies, producing 1,000,647 fine ozs., i.e., approximately 72 per cent. of the total gold output during 1937.

The value of gold produced up to the end of December, 1937, was 205,056,038*l*. During 1937 the Australian Currency value of the gold production was 8,743,755*l*.

There is good coal in the south-west corner of the State, and evidence of its existence in the vicinity of Champion Bay and the Irwin river. Coal is also said to exist in the Kimberley district. On the Collie Coalfield, situated in the Wellington district, several companies are successfully working coal-leases. The output in 1937-38 was 584,533 tons.

At the end of 1888 large deposits of stream tin were discovered at Greenbushes, on the Blackwood river. Considerable quantities of tin have also been raised near Marble Bar and at other centres in the Pilbara Goldfield.

Silver is found, mostly together with other minerals, and extracted in conjunction with gold. Other metals and mineral products found are antimony, gadolinite, bismuth, tantalite, lead, arsenical ore, asbestos, copper, alunite, bauxite, phosphates, salt, iron-ore, felspar, glauconite, mica, wolfram and scheelite, zinc, graphite, magnesite, molybdenite, gypsum, manganese, pyritic ore, also limestone and ironstone.

Currency and Banking.

The system of coinage is similar to that of Great Britain. Currency is allied to sterling and is at present at a discount of 20 per cent. The note issue is controlled by the Commonwealth Bank.

The following banks have establishments in the State: The National Bank of Australasia, Limited, Union Bank of Australia, Limited, Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, the Bank of Australasia, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Limited, the Bank of Adelaide.

The deposits in the banks during the quarter ended 30th June, 1938, averaged 21,323,317*l*.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia commenced business in Western Australia on 20th January, 1913. The average deposits for the

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quarter ended 30th June, 1938 (included above), amounted to 6,282,747*l.*, excluding Commonwealth Savings Bank Deposits.

The State Government Savings Bank, established in 1863, was taken over by the Commonwealth Bank on 1st November, 1931.

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913, and the amount due to Depositors on 30th June, 1938, was 12,037,486*l.*

A branch of the Royal Mint exists in Perth. The total value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns minted since the foundation in June, 1899, was, on 30th June, 1938, 106,751,535*l.*

Education.

Government Primary Schools exist in all parts of the State, and are under the control of the Minister for Education. The whole cost of the schools is borne by the Government, and the staffs are appointed by the Education Department.

Attendance at school is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen, and only in cases of poverty or sickness on the part of the parents is exemption granted to children between the ages of twelve and fourteen. General religious teaching, exclusive of dogmatic or polemic theology, is included in the course of instruction given, whilst representatives of various denominations are admitted to give instruction during school hours to the children of adherents.

The number of Government Primary Schools open in 1937 was 886. The average enrolment for the year was 57,674, and the average attendance 53,021.

Where an average attendance of eight children cannot be maintained, the Department pays an annual grant (from 12*l.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*) for each child if the parents secure a suitable teacher and provide him or her with suitable accommodation.

Children in isolated localities are taught by correspondence.

Children who complete satisfactorily the primary course may pass to a District High School for a five years' Secondary Course, or to the upper classes of a Central School for a two or three years' course.

Four courses—General (including Commercial), Professional, Industrial, and Domestic—are provided in the classes at the Central Schools.

The five years' course in the Government High Schools is divided into two sections. The work of the lower section is, with very few exceptions, common to all students. In the upper section there is a considerable amount of specialisation.

Manual training in woodwork is included in the course of all the larger Primary Schools. In the Central Schools and High Schools metalwork is also taken.

Domestic work—Cookery, Laundry and Housewifery—is included in the course of all the larger Primary Schools, and also in the course of the Central Schools and High Schools.

Technical Schools are established in the principal centres. They include advanced work in Science, Trades Classes, Commercial Classes, Art Classes, Domestic Classes, etc. There is also a School of Mines at Kalgoorlie and Wiluna.

A School of Agriculture and an Agricultural College, leading up to a Diploma in Agriculture, are provided.

The University in Perth provides courses for Degrees in Arts, Science (including Agriculture), Engineering and Law, and for Diplomas in Education, Commerce, Journalism and Agriculture. Adult ucation is a feature of the University. A box system operates for country students. Evening extension lectures and summer vacation courses are held.

Scholarships are provided by the Government to enable pupils from the Primary Schools to pass to the Secondary Schools. Thirteen exhibitions are offered each year for the University.

A number of scholarships is offered each year to enable children from country schools to attend District High Schools or the Narrogin School of Agriculture.

Scholarships for children of fallen or disabled soldiers are also offered. They are tenable at Secondary Schools, District High Schools, Narrogin School of Agriculture, Technical Schools, School of Mines, and the University.

Private Schools are open to Government inspection, and must be declared efficient. The Government Secondary School Scholarships may be held at non-Government Secondary Schools.

The total Government expenditure upon education during 1937-38 (apart from the University and the cost of buildings) was 758,670*l.* The amount expended on buildings was 67,593*l.* There was also a grant of 40,715*l.* to the University. The aggregate expenditure upon Education was therefore 866,978*l.*

Means of Communication.

Division.	Main Line.
	Miles
1. EASTERN RAILWAY— Fremantle to Perth and Northam, including Belmont, Upper Darling Range (Karragullen), Mundaring Weir, Clackline-Toodyay-Miling lines, and Parkerville loop	219
2. SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY— From East Perth Junction southward to Bunbury and Northcliffe, including the Canning Race-course line, Armadale-Fremantle, Pinjarra-Narrogin, Dwellingup-Railway Mill, Brunswick-Narrogin, Bowelling-Wagin, Boyanup - Busselton - Flinders Bay, Wonnerup-Nannup, and Donnybrook-Katanning lines	815
3. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY— Spencer's Brook to Albany, including York-Bruce Rock-Merredin, Brookton-Corrigin, Narrogin-Bruce Rock, Yilliminning-Merredin, Wagin-Newdegate, Lake Grace-Hyden, Katanning-Pingrup, Tambellup - Ongerup and Elleker-Normalup lines	1,074
4. EASTERN GOLDFIELDS RAILWAY— From Northam to Kalgoorlie and Laverton; Coolgardie-Esperance, Kalgoorlie-Boulder-Brown Hill-Kamballie and Malcolm-Leonora lines	776
5. EAST NORTHAM-MULLEWA RAILWAY— Including the Goomalling-Merredin, Wyalkatchem - Lake Brown - Southern Cross, Amery-Kalannie and Burakin-Bonnie Rock lines	670
6. NORTHERN RAILWAY— Geraldton to Meekatharra and Wiluna, including Narngulu-Walkaway, Mt. Magnet - Sandstone, Cue - Big Bell, Geraldton-Ajana, and Wokarina-Yuna lines	673
7. HOPETOUN-RAVENSTHORPE RAILWAY—	34
8. PORTHEDLAND-MARBLEBARRAILWAY—	114
Total...	4,376

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These lines have numerous sidings, totalling in all 448 miles.

On the 1st July, 1913, the Government took over the Perth Electric Tramways which now have a total length of route of 37 miles, together with 13 miles of Trolley Bus overhead line.

There are 277 miles of private railway open for general and passenger traffic, also several other private railway lines, mostly constructed by timber companies in the south-western portion of the State, having a total length of some 600 miles.

Since 1917 the Transcontinental Railway (4ft. 8½ in. gauge) from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta, unites the railway systems of Western and South Australia, a distance of 1,051 miles.

The earnings of the Government railways for the year ended June, 1938, were 3,677,850*l.*, and the working expenses 2,709,914*l.* The total cost of construction has been 26,286,115*l.*

Of electric telegraph on the 30th June, 1938, there were 18,370 miles of wire. During 1936-37 the revenue received by the telegraph branch was 145,603*l.*; telephone receipts amounted to 395,334*l.*; and postal and other revenue of the post and telegraph department to 497,957*l.*; expenditure on posts, telegraphs and telephones for year ended 30th June, 1937, was 911,309*l.* There is telegraphic communication with Europe and the rest of the world by Cable and Beam Wireless, *via* South Australia and New South Wales, and Victoria respectively, also *via* the Beam, an overseas Telephone service with some 50 countries. Postal facilities are provided at all towns and settlements throughout the State.

The ordinary telephone service uses 166,353 miles of wire, in addition to telephone and telegraph controlled by State Government Railways, Private Railways and State Forests Department.

A high-power wireless station is situated at Applecross, between Perth and Fremantle. Stations of lower power have been erected at Esperance, Geraldton, Broome and Wyndham.

A thrice-weekly air mail service connects the State with the United Kingdom.

The steamers of the P. and O. and Orient Companies carry mails to and from the United Kingdom and Europe, etc., whilst mails to and from South Africa are mainly forwarded direct by steamers of various lines as opportunity offers. Mails are despatched to and received from other Australian States, New Zealand and Polynesia, by the Trans-Australian Railway and Airmail services. Local steamers supply coastal communication and an Aerial mail service is maintained to the Northern and Central parts of the State. Letters from England reach Perth in about 26 days *via* France, and by London-Singapore-Australia Air Mail Service, in 10 days.

Postal statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1938, give the following as the number (each counted once) of letters, packets, etc., despatched to places within the Commonwealth, and received from and despatched to places beyond the Commonwealth:—

	Within the Commonwealth.	From and To Beyond Commonwealth.
Letters, Post Cards and Letter Cards	52,030,000	5,824,500
Newspapers	8,521,800	3,617,800
Parcels	685,600	33,000
Registered Articles	578,072	67,872

Fremantle is a modern port situated within the estuary of the Swan River and efficiently equipped with up-to-date appliances enabling rapid and economical despatch to shipping. It is the western terminal port of the trans-Australian railway, is the first and last port of call in Australia for all mail and other vessels using the Suez route and for many on the Cape route, and is the chief port in Western Australia.

The greatest draught at which vessels may be navigated in the harbour is 35 feet during high water or the last quarter flood, and 33 feet at low tide.

Fremantle is an important fueling port for coal or oil and all other provisions are obtainable. Ordinary repairs can be effected but there is no dock at the port.

The cargo handling equipment and general port facilities are equal to the best in Australia. For the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of vessels which used the port was 810 of an aggregate gross tonnage of 6,297,750 tons, while for the same period the tonnage of cargo handled, excluding live stock, was 1,258,743 tons.

Department of Native Affairs.

It was estimated that the native population of the State on 30th June, 1938, was, including half-castes, 26,484, of whom 16,484 are in touch with civilisation and the remainder in those portions of the State as yet uninhabited by the white man.

The natives are still assisting, to no small extent, in the development of the Northern portion of the State, and, had it not been for their assistance in the past, this work would not have proceeded so satisfactorily as it has done.

Approximately 3,597 natives are engaged throughout as stock-boys, shepherds, station-hands, domestic servants, etc., all of whom are engaged under permit in accordance with the provisions of the Native Administration Act, 1905-1936.

Generally speaking the natives are not hostile. Some years ago cattle killing by natives was very prevalent, and the State spent a considerable amount of money in apprehending offenders and maintaining them in prison while undergoing sentence. To minimise these depredations amongst settlers' stock, the Government established three Cattle Stations in the Kimberleys in order to breed cattle with which to supply the natives with meat and so prevent them from killing cattle belonging to pastoralists. The scheme has proved most successful.

Other Settlements have been established both in the North and in the South, while some 74 Ration Stations are maintained by the Department. One large Settlement has been established for some years on the Moore River, about 90 miles north of Perth, especially for aged and indigent natives, and children requiring the care of the Department. The male adults who are capable of working are employed on farm and garden work, and the women assist with domestic duties. For the young children there is a modern kindergarten and the other children at the Settlement attend school and are trained in various ways for subsequent employment. Adjacent to the Settlement is a village for adult natives. They live in cottages equipped and furnished with all conveniences, including electric light and a reticulated water supply. In addition the village has a community kitchen, together with a hall for recreation purposes. The Settlement establishment includes a sewing room, in which the girls and young women are taught to sew and manufacture garments for indigent natives throughout the State. There are ten religious Mission Stations, six in the North and four in the South. Seven of these Missions, including one school, are subsidised by the State. A home for quarter-caste children has been established near Perth and this is also subsidised by the Department.

There are 118 Protectors of Natives, including two women, scattered throughout the State. These

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officers assist in the administration of the "Native Administration Act," and generally look after the welfare of the natives.

The total expenditure of the Department of Native Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1938, was 50,965*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The policy of the Department is in the direction of inducing the natives to support themselves by their own labour with a view to their taking their place in due time as responsible citizens of the community, and an endeavour is made to render all Native Stations self-supporting. Approximately 16,000 are more or less directly in touch with the Department, the social work of which, relating as it does to almost every phase of human endeavour, is a feature of the administration. In the northern districts of the State there are four well-equipped native hospitals, and at the two chief Native Stations there are clinics in charge of trained nurses.

Approximately 20,927*l.* was spent, during the year mentioned, in direct relief in the shape of food, clothing and medical attendance, while a considerable sum was spent upon buildings and improvements at Stations.

Climate.

The climate of Western Australia, though hot in the north and central areas, is one of the finest and healthiest in the world. The average death-rate during 1937 was 8·95 per 1,000. The average rainfall at Perth is 34·81 inches (for 62 years), and the mean temperature is 64·4°F. The rainy season extends from May to October, except in the North-West and far North, which are tropical regions having a Summer rainfall.

Governors of Western Australia.†

Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 20th Oct., 1890.
Alexander Campbell Onslow, Administrator, 21st Sept., 1891.
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Gov., 9th July, 1892.
Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, Kt., Administrator, 18th Mar., 1895.
Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., Gov., 23rd Dec., 1895.
Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, Kt., Administrator, 23rd Mar., 1900.
Edward Albert Stone, Administrator, 4th Mar., 1901.
The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., Gov., 1st May, 1901.
Sir Edward Albert Stone, Kt., Administrator, 14th Aug., 1902.
Admiral Sir Fredk. G. D. Bedford, G.C.B., 24th March, 1903.
Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G., 31st May, 1909.
Major-General Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 17th March, 1913.
Rt. Hon. Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G., 9th April, 1917.
Sir Francis Alexander Newdegate, K.C.M.G., 9th April, 1920.
Sir Robert Furse McMillan, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor, 7th June, 1921.
Sir Francis Alexander Newdegate, K.C.M.G., 14th December, 1922.
Sir Robert Furse McMillan, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor, 17th June, 1924.
Col. Sir William R. Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., 12th July, 1924.
Hon. J. A. Northmore, Administrator, 9th June, 1931.

† For Governors previous to 1890, see Colonial Office List for 1898.

Hon. Sir John A. Northmore, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, 30th June, 1932.
Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor, July, 1933.

Population, exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1870 . . .	15,375	9,410	24,785
,, 1881 . . .	17,062	12,646	29,708
,, 1891 . . .	29,807	19,975	49,782
,, 1901 . . .	112,875	71,249	184,124
,, 1911 . . .	161,565	120,549	282,114
,, 1921 . . .	177,278	155,454	332,732
,, 1933 . . .	233,937	204,915	438,852
Estimated June 1938	243,000	217,000	460,000

Finances.

Shipping Entered and Cleared from and to Ports outside the State.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Net Tonnage.
(*a*)	£	£		
1929	9,947,951	10,223,919	6,205,123	7,363,100
1930	9,750,515	10,268,519	6,559,910	7,887,506
1931	8,686,756	10,107,295	5,884,909	7,373,586
1932	8,035,316	9,593,212	5,654,699	7,085,286
1933	8,332,153	9,196,234	5,776,019	7,113,283
1934	8,481,697	9,270,609	5,864,867	7,132,589
1935	9,331,430	9,498,525	6,360,934	7,532,336
1936	10,033,721	9,945,343	6,445,223	7,658,143
1937	10,185,433	10,556,638	6,285,152	7,483,109
1938	10,819,042	10,829,735	6,567,596	8,216,093

(*b*) *Total Customs and Excise Revenue, year ended 30th June, 1938*—2,791,416*l.*

*Imports.**

Year (*a*)	From U.K.	From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1929	4,054,350	11,636,664	4,362,758	20,053,772
1930	3,837,275	10,838,729	4,105,652	18,781,656
1931	1,538,761	7,550,034	1,791,059	10,879,854
1932	1,176,321	8,200,843	1,278,657	10,655,821
1933	1,544,095	8,924,145	1,718,520	12,186,760
1934	1,651,081	9,602,132	1,579,304	12,832,517
1935	2,151,594	10,293,151	1,781,660	14,226,405
1936	2,487,782	11,479,646	2,144,203	16,111,631
1937	2,874,641	12,802,299	2,351,419	18,028,359
1938	3,017,706	13,323,634	2,992,673	19,334,013

* According to country of origin.

Exports.

Year (*a*)	To U.K.	To British Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1929	4,518,283	6,046,152	6,621,519	17,185,954
1930	8,856,512	4,737,311	4,175,706	17,769,529
1931	9,651,197	3,393,529	4,930,776	17,975,502
1932	9,951,401	1,650,952	4,693,733	16,296,086
1933	9,814,497	1,612,709	4,110,206	15,537,412
1934	12,066,962	1,750,129	3,474,486	17,291,577
1935	11,427,149	1,990,101	3,461,918	16,879,168
1936	12,165,620	2,599,620	3,579,103	18,344,343
1937	12,040,459	4,125,006	4,310,925	20,476,390
1938	13,583,031	3,849,280	5,068,035	22,500,346

Net Public Debt, 30th June, 1938—93,404,730*l.*

Executive Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor, *President.*
Premier and Treasurer, The Hon. J. C. Willcock, M.L.A.

(*a*) Year ended 30th June.
(*b*) Controlled by Commonwealth.

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Minister for Lands and Immigration, The Hon. M. F. Troy, M.L.A.
Minister for Works and Water Supplies, The Hon. H. Millington, M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture and Education, The Hon. F. J. S. Wise, M.L.A.
Minister for Employment and Labour, The Hon. A. R. G. Hawke, M.L.A.
Chief Secretary and Minister for Police, The Hon. W. H. Kitson, M.L.C.
Minister for Justice and Railways, The Hon. F. C. L. Smith, M.L.A.
Minister for Mines and Health, The Hon. A. H. Panton, M.L.A.
Honorary Minister, The Hon. E. H. Gray, M.L.C.
Clerk, L. E. Shapcott, C.M.G., M.V.O., I.S.O.

§ *Legislative Council* (30 Members).

Officers.

President, The Hon. Sir J. W. Kirwan, Kt.
Chairman of Committees, The Hon. J. Cornell.
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments, L. L. Leake.
Clerk Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod, A. B. Sparks.
Angelo, The Hon. E. H. (North).
Baxter, The Hon. C. F. (East).
Bolton, The Hon. L. B. (Metropolitan).
Cornell, The Hon. J. (South).
Craig, The Hon. L. (South-West).
Dimmitt, The Hon. J. A. (Metropolitan-Suburban).
Drew, The Hon. J. M. (Central).
Franklin, The Hon. J. T., C.M.G. (Metropolitan).
Fraser, The Hon. G. (West).
Gray, The Hon. E. H. (West).
Hall, The Hon. E. H. H. (Central).
Hall, The Hon. W. R. (North-East).
Hamersley, The Hon. V. (East).
Heenan, The Hon. E. M. (North-East).
Holmes, The Hon. J. J. (North).
Kirwan, The Hon. Sir J. W., Kt.B. (South).
Kitson, The Hon. W. H. (West).
Macfarlane, The Hon. J. M. (Metropolitan-Suburban).
Mann, the Hon. W. J. (South-West).
Miles, The Hon. G. W. (North).
Moore, The Hon. T. (Central).
Nicholson, The Hon. J., O.B.E. (Metropolitan).
Parker, The Hon. H. S. W., D.S.O., V.D. (Metropolitan-Suburban).
Piesse, The Hon. H. V. (South-East).
Seddon, The Hon. H. (North-East).
Thomson, The Hon. A. (South-East).
Tuckey, The Hon. H. (South-West).
Williams, The Hon. C. B. (South).
Wittenoom, The Hon. C. H. (South-East).
Wood, the Hon. G. B. (East).

Legislative Assembly (50 Members).

Officers of Legislative Assembly.

The Speaker, Hon. W. D. Johnson.
Chairman of Committees, J. B. Sleeman.
Clerk of Assembly and Librarian, F. G. Steere, J.P.
Clerk-Assistant of Assembly and Sub-Librarian, F. E. Islip.
Sergeant-at-Arms, E. F. Martin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Boyle, I. G. (Avon).
Cardell-Oliver, Mrs. A. F. G. (Subiaco).
Collier, Hon. P. (Boulder).
Coverley, A. A. M. (Kimberley).
Cross, C. (Canning).
Doney, V. (Williams-Narrogin).
Doust, C. I. (Nelson).
Ferguson, Hon. P. D. (Irwin-Moore).
Fox, T. (South Fremantle).
Hawke, Hon. A. R. G. (Northam).
Hegney, James (Middle Swan).
Hill, L. L. (Albany).
Holman, Miss M. A. (Forrest).
Hughes, T. J., LL.B. (East Perth).
Johnson, Hon. W. D. (Guildford-Midland).
Keenan, Hon. N., K.C. (Nedlands).
Lambert, G. J. (Yilgarn-Coolgardie).
Latham, Hon. C. G. (York).
Leahy, D. J (Hannans).
Mann, J. I. (Beverley).
Marshall, W. M. (Murchison).
McDonald, R. R., K.C., LL.B. (West Perth).
McLarty, D. R. (Murray-Wellington).
Millington, Hon. H. (Mt. Hawthorn).
Needham, E. (Perth).
North, C. F. J. (Claremont).
Nulsen, E. (Kanowna).
Panton, Hon. A. H. (Leederville).
Patrick, W. (Greenough).
Raphael, H. S. (Victoria Park).
Rodoreda, A. J. (Roebourne).
Sampson, R. S. (Swan).
Seward, H. S. (Pingelly).
Shearn, H. V. (Maylands).
Sleeman, J. B. (Fremantle).
Smith, F. C. L. (Brown Hill-Ivanhoe).
Smith, J. McC. (North Perth).
Stubbs, S. (Wagin).
Styants, H. H. (Kalgoorlie).
Thorn, L. (Toodyay).
Tonkin, J. T. (North-East Fremantle).
Troy, Hon. M. F. (Mt. Magnet).
Warner, F. L. (Mt. Marshall).
Watts, A. F. (Katanning).
Welsh. F. R. (Pilbara)
Willcock, Hon. J. C. (Geraldton).
Willmott, W. H. F. (Sussex).
Wilson, A. A. (Collie).
Wise, Hon. F. J. S. (Gascoyne).
Withers, F. J. (Bunbury).

Civil Establishment.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Col. C. H. E. Manning, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. H. Evans, Capt. J. F. S. Stillwell.

Premier's Department.

Premier (also Treasurer), The Hon. J. C. Willcock, M.L.A., 1,700*l.*
Under-Secretary, Premier's Department, L. E. Shapcott, C.M.G., M.V.O., I.S.O., 1,500*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary, H. T. Stitfold, A.I.C.A., 582*l.*

Public Service Commissioner.

George William Simpson, 1,250*l.*
Secretary, H. M. Pullin, 630*l.*

London Agency.

Agent-General in London, The Hon. Sir H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., 2,000*l.* and quarters.
Secretary, C. C. Hillary, 690*l.*

Government Printing and Lithographic Office.

Government Printer, F. W. Simpson, 940*l.*
Clerk-in-Charge, F. J. Baldwin, 558*l.*

§ Members of the Legislative Council are entitled to prefix "The Honourable."

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURER.

Treasurer (also Premier, etc.), The Hon. J. C. Willcock, 1,700*l.*

Treasury Department.

Under-Treasurer, A. J. Reid, B.A., 1,180*l.*
Assistant Under-Treasurer, H. W. Byfield, 630*l.*
Accountant, K. D. Wilson, 630*l.*

Audit Department.

Auditor-General, S. A. Taylor, 1,000*l.*
Chief Inspector, J. G. Jeffery, 699*l.*

Government Stores Department.

Controller of Stores, C. R. F. Knight, 666*l.*
Assistant Controller, G. F. Nairn, 438*l.*

Perth Museum and Art Gallery and Public Library of Western Australia.

General Secretary, J. S. Battye, B.A., LL.D.

Workers' Homes Board.

Secretary, H. G. Jarman, 630*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Minister for Lands, Hon. M. F. Troy, M.L.A. 1,500*l.*
Under-Secretary for Lands, G. L. Needham, 940*l.* p.a.
Assistant Under-Secretary Lands, A. R. T. Brown, 558*l.* p.a.
Accountant, F. W. Hogan, 558*l.* p.a.

Surveys.

Surveyor-General, W. V. Fyfe, 940*l.*
Assistant Surveyor General and District Surveyor, J. A. Hall, 735*l.*
Chief Draftsman, G. W. Paris, 582*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon F. J. S. Wise, M.L.A.
Under-Secretary, L. St. J. Jones, 830*l.*
Tropical Adviser in Agriculture, G. B. Barnett, 558*l.*
Chief Inspector under Vermin Act and Registrar of Brands, A. E. H. Arnold, 558*l.*
Chief Inspector of Stock, A. L. McKenzie Clark, L.V.Sc., 735*l.*
Senior Government Veterinary Surgeon and Inspector of Stock, C. R. Toop, 534*l.*
Veterinary Pathologist, H. W. Bennetts, M.V.Sc., 699*l.*
Superintendent of Horticulture, G. W. Wickens, 699*l.*
Viticulturist, H. K. Johns, 486*l.*
Officer in Charge of Irrigation, A. R. C. Clifton, 534*l.*
Superintendent of Wheat Farming, I. Thomas, 558*l.*
Research Officer and Adviser in Plant Nutrition, L. J. H. Teakle, B.Sc.Agric., 699*l.*
Principal, Muresk Agricultural College, W. Southern, 654*l.*
Controller of Abattoirs, J. J. Dunbar, 699*l.*
Government Botanist and Curator of State Herbarium, C. A. Gardner, 558*l.*
Plant Pathologist, Vacant.
Government Entomologist, L. J. Newman, F.E.S., 558*l.*
Sheep and Wool Inspector, H. McCallum, 486*l.*
Apiculturist, H. W. Lance, 354*l.*
Superintendent of Dairying, G. K. Baron Hay, 699*l.*
Poultry Adviser, G. D. Shaw, 414*l.*
Officer in Charge, Potato Inspection Branch, E. T. Morgan, 462*l.*

Agricultural Bank Commission.

Commissioners, S. B. Donovan, *Chairman*, 1,700*l.* p.a.; C. L. Clarke, 1,500*l.* p.a.; C. Abey (*also General Manager*), 1,250*l.* p.a.
Secretary, R. W. Brownlie, 700*l.* p.a.
Chief Accountant, R. G. Courtenay, 735*l.* p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER FOR MINES.

Minister for Mines, also Minister for Health, Hon. A. H. Panton, 500*l.*
Under-Secretary for Mines, A. H. Telfer, 830*l.*
Principal Registrar and Assistant Under-Secretary, E. G. Flanagan, 510*l.* p.a.
State Mining Engineer and Chief Inspector of Mines and Machinery, R. C. Wilson, 1,000*l.*
Asst. State Mining Engineer, J. S. Foxall, 690*l.*
Superintendent of State Batteries, D. F. Browne, 780*l.*
Chief Draftsman, J. Graham, 486*l.*
Wardens, W. O. Mansbridge, T. Y. A. Lang (acting), W. Wallwork, E. McGinn, E. Y. Butler, E. S. Reynolds, K. J. Dougall, T. H. Hannah (acting), A. Vickers (acting), Dr. A. J. King (acting).
Inspectors of Mines, A. W. Winzar, 699*l.*, J. McVee, 558*l.*, J. H. Verran, 606*l.*, E. E. Brisbane, 630*l.*, D. G. Matheson, 606*l.*, J. Boyland, 558*l.*
Principal, Mining School, B. H. Moore, 699*l.*

Chemical Branch.

Government Mineralogist and Analyst, E. S. Simpson, 1,000*l.*

Geological Survey.

Government Geologist, F. G. Forman, 880*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER FOR FORESTS.

Minister for Forests (also Premier, Treasurer, etc), The Hon. J. C. Willcock, M.L.A.
Conservator of Forests, S. L. Kessell, M.Sc. (Adel.), Dip.For. (Oxon.), 1,240*l.*
Senior Assistant Conservator, T. N. Stoate, M.Sc., Dip.For. (Oxon.), 780*l.* p.a.
Assistant Conservator, A. C. Shedley, B.Sc., Dip.For. (Adel.), 780*l.* p.a.
Divisional Forest Officers, B. H. Bednall, B.Sc. For. (Adel.), 510*l.* p.a.; G. E. E. Brookway, B.Sc. For. (Adel.), 510*l.* p.a.; A. C. Harris, B.Sc. For. (Adel.), 510*l.* p.a.; A. J. Milesi, B.Sc. For. (Adel.), 486*l.* p.a.; D. R. Moore, B.Sc. For. (Adel.), 510*l.* p.a.; G. W. M. Nunn, B.Sc. For. (W.A.), Dip.For. (Canb.), 510*l.* p.a.; D. W. R. Stewart, B.Sc. For. (W.A.), Dip.For. (Canb.), 486*l.* p.a.; W. R. Wallace, Dip.For. (Canb.), 486*l.* p.a.
Utilisation Officer, F. Gregson, B.E. (W.A.), 510*l.* p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS.

Minister for Railways and Tramways (also Minister for Justice), Hon. F. C. L. Smith, M.L.A., 1,500*l.*

Government Railways, Tramways, Ferries and Electricity Supply.

Commissioner, J. A. Ellis, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.A., 2,000*l.*
Secretary and Assistant to Commissioner, J. F. Tomlinson, 1,200*l.*
Chief Traffic Manager, J. H. Railton, 1,140*l.*
Chief Civil Engineer, S. J. Hood, A.M.I.E. (Aust.), 1,200*l.*
Chief Mechanical Engineer, J. W. R. Broadfoot, M.I.M.E. (Aust.), M.I.L.E., 1,200*l.*
Comptroller of Accounts and Audit, W. H. C. Bromfield, 900*l.*
Comptroller of Stores, C. S. Holm, 900*l.*
General Manager, Tramways, Ferries and Electricity Supply, W. H. Taylor, M.I.E.E., M.I.E.A., 1,200*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Minister for Justice, Hon. F. C. L. Smith.

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Crown Law Officers.

Under-Secretary for Law, H. R. Gordon, J.P., 940*l.*
Solicitor-General and Senior Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Walker, K.C., 1,500*l.*
Crown Solicitor and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman, E. A. Dunphy, 1,000*l.*
Crown Prosecutor, S. H. Good, 735*l.*
Clerk-in-Charge, Civil Business, W. H. Nairn, 558*l.*
Accountant and Assistant Under-Secretary, W. S. Bown, A.I.C.A., 534*l.*
Conveyancing Clerk, J. G. Wilcox, 438*l.*

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir J. A. Northmore, K.C.M.G., LL.D., 2,300*l.*
Puisne Judges, T. P. Draper, C.B.E., 2,000*l.*; J. P. Dwyer, 2,000*l.*; A. A. Wolff, 2,000*l.*
Registrar and Master of Supreme Court, etc., T. F. Davies, 940*l.*
Deputy Registrar and Taxing Office, G. J. Boylson, 582*l.*
Sheriff, T. F. Davies.
Official Trustee and Curator of Intestate Estates, J. H. Glynn, 582*l.*

Land Titles Department.

Commissioner and Registrar of Titles, Registrar of Deeds, E. E. Fewings, 880*l.*
Assistant Registrars of Titles and Deeds, A. W. B. Gleadell, 534*l.*; E. C. Clifton, 462*l.*

Electoral Department.

Chief Electoral Officer, H. B. Hayles, 534*l.*

Stipendiary Magistrates.

J. F. McMillan, 960*l.*; H. D. Moseley, 800*l.*; H. J. Craig, 800*l.*; T. Y. A. Lang, 750*l.*; E. McGinn, 800*l.*; E. Y. Butler, 750*l.*; W. J. Wallwork, 750*l.*; F. M. I. Read, 750*l.*; K. J. Dougall, 750*l.*; W. O. Mansbridge, 700*l.*

By virtue of their office all Stipendiary Magistrates are Chairmen of Courts of Session.

Resident Magistrates.

E. S. Reynolds, Broome, 699*l.*; L. W. Stotter, Carnarvon, 582*l.*; T. H. Hannah, Kalgoorlie (Assistant Magistrate), 666*l.*; *H. F. Hustler, Derby, *A. B. J. Coope, Esperance; *A. R. Adams, Onslow; *A. Vickers, Port Hedland; J. F. Drew, Roebourne, *K. P. Sweetman, Wyndham.

These officers have all been appointed Chairmen of Courts of Session.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER FOR EDUCATION.

Minister for Education, Hon. F. J. S. Wise, M.L.A., 1,500*l.*
Director of Education, C. Hadley, B.A., 940*l.*
Secretary, E. C. O'Mahony, 486*l.*
Chief Inspector of Schools, M. Little, M.A.L.C.P., Dip.Ed., 735*l.*
Senior Inspectors of Schools, E. A. Coleman, B.A.; J. H. Hatfield, W. M. Rockliff, 735*l.* each.
Inspectors of Schools, T. Edmondson, B.A.; V. Box, B.A.; W. G. Worner, B.A., 699*l.* each. N. E. Sampson, B.A., B.Sc., Dip.Ed., C. N. Radbourn, 666*l.* each. J. Telford, 618*l.*, and W. H. Anderson, B.A., Dip.Ed., 582*l.*
Superintendent of Technical Education, J. F. Lynch, A.M. Aus., I.M.M., A.A.I.S., 780*l.*
Organiser and Inspector of Manual Training, W. Sivewright, 582*l.*
Organiser and Inspectress of Household Management, Miss E. Yewers, 486*l.*
Superintendent of Music and Speech, O. Egan, 565*l.*
Advisory Teacher in Agricultural and Manual Work for Rural Schools, A. Rogers, 503*l.*
Instructor of Drawing, J. Campbell, 465*l.*
Inspectress of Needlework, Miss E. Sheath, 378*l.*
Head Master of Perth Modern School, J. Parsons, M.A., 700*l.*
Head Master Goldfields High School, Kalgoorlie, F. Sherlock, B.A., 630*l.*
Head Master Northam High School, T. N. Lee, M.A., B.Sc., 630*l.*
Head Master Bunbury High School, A. Irvine, B.A., Dip. Ed., 630*l.*
Head Master Albany High School, F. M. Reedy, B.A., 630*l.*

PUBLIC WORKS, WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

Minister for Public Works and Water Supply, Hon. H. Millington.

Administrative Division.

Under-Secretary, W. S. Andrew, 880*l.*
Asst. Under-Secretary, T. S. J. Hall, 699*l.*
Accountant, J. C. Hutchinson, 570*l.*
Chief Correspondence Clerk, H. D. Poole, 386*l.*

Branch Offices.

Northam Managing Clerk, A. V. Holmes, 438*l.*
Kalgoorlie Managing Clerk, J. M. Rogers, 438*l.*

Engineering Division.

Director of Works and Buildings and Commissioner of Main Roads, E. Tindale, 1,600*l.*
Hydraulic Engineer, B. S. Crimp, 1,000*l.*
Engineer for Harbour and Rivers, J. S. Young, 1,000*l.*
Engineer for Goldfields Water Supply, W. K. Weller, 1,000*l.*
Engineer for North West, G. D. Brockman, 735*l.*
Superintendent of Machinery, A. G. Kirkwood, 582*l.*
Assistant Engineers, R. W. Edwards, 606*l.*; C. P. Morgan, 630*l.*; N. Fernie, 730*l.*; A. M. Hutchinson, 606*l.*; G. Hammond, 680*l.*; T. F. Brennan, 606*l.*; N. J. Henry, 558*l.*
Mechanical Engineer, F. E. Shaw, 1,000*l.*
Plant Engineer, C. L. Henderson, 699*l.*
Engineer in Charge Drawing Office, A. L. Dent, 699*l.*

Architectural Division.

Principal Architect A. E. Clare, 940*l.*
Assistant to Principal Architect, C. H. Trigg, 699*l.*
Architect in Charge Drawing Office, W. L. Green, 558*l.*

Department of Labour.

Minister of Labour, Hon. A. R. G. Hawke.
President, Arbitration Court, Hon. Walter Dwyer, 2,000*l.*
Secretary for Labour, S. S. Fisher, 606*l.*
Chief Inspector of Factories, A. C. Bradshaw, 606*l.*
Industrial Registrar (Arbitration Court), F. Walsh, 699*l.*

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage. Hon. H. Millington, 1,500*l.*

Administrative Division.

Under Secretary, G. H. W. Long, 1,000*l.*

* These officers are District Medical Officers, and their salaries are paid by the Medical Department.

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Accounts Division.

Accountant, L. T. Kevan, 558*l.*

Engineering Division.

Engineer, Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage, R. J. Dumas, 1,000*l.*
Principal Assistant, R. J. Cavanagh, 780*l.*
Mechanical Engineer, C. H. Hickson, 582*l.*
Assistant Engineers, E. H. Oldham, 606*l.*; F. M. Kenworthy, 606*l.*; F. L. W. Morison, 606*l.*; V. C. Munt, 582*l.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary, Hon. W. H. Kitson, M.L.C.
Hon. Minister, Hon. E. H. Gray, M.L.C.

Chief Secretary's Office.

Under-Secretary and Comptroller-General of Prisons, F. J. Huelin, 1,000*l.*
Asst. Under-Secretary, A. O. Neville, J.P., 699*l.*
Accountant, J. C. A. Maskiell, 534*l.*

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis, 699*l.*, plus 50*l.* p.a. in lieu of quarters.

Fisheries Department.

Chief Inspector of Fisheries, A. J. Fraser.

Registrar General and Government Statistician.

Registrar General, Government Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Government Actuary, Samuel Bennett, 1,180*l.*
Deputy Government Statistician and Deputy Registrar General, W. L. Wilson, 534*l.*

Prisons Department.

Comptroller-General of Prisons (also Under-Secretary), F. J. Huelin.
Superintendent, Fremantle Prison, D. R. Jones, 582*l.* and quarters.
Surgeon, Fremantle Prison, Dr. A. R. Bean.

Harbour and Light Department.

Manager and Secretary Navigation Act, V. W Ward, 630*l.*
Engineer Surveyor, W. Davison, 534*l.*
Harbour Master Albany, P. T. Robertson, 607*l.* and quarters.
Harbour Master, Bunbury, J. Donaldson, 606*l.* and quarters.
Harbour Master, Geraldton, A. A. Crane, 558*l.* and quarters.
Harbour Master, Wyndham, H. Griffiths, 558*l.* and quarters.

Mental Hospitals Department.

Inspector-General of the Insane and of Institutions for Inebriates, and Medical Superintendent, Jas. Bentley, 1,290*l.*, including quarters, etc.
Deputy Medical Superintendent, E. J. T. Thompson, 824*l.*, including quarters, etc.
Assistant Medical Officer, A. Walters, 666*l.*, including quarters, etc.
Resident Medical Officer, "Heathcote" Mental Reception Home, Dr. A. O. Barkley, 666*l.*, including board and residence.
Managing Secretary, D. G. Stewart, 558*l.*, including residence.

Wyndham Meatworks.

General Manager, J. J. Farrell, 1,400*l.*
Asst. Manager, H. J. Harler, 800*l*

State Shipping Service.

Manager (Acting), H. W. Ward, 780*l.*
Accountant and Asst. to Manager (Acting), T. E. Owen, 450*l.*

State Saw Mills and State Brickworks.

General Manager, E. B. Sinclair, 1,150*l.*
Asst. General Manager, S. D. Gomme, 800*l.*
Accountant, S. P. Hall, 607*l.*

State Hotels.

General Manager, J. R. Campbell, 780*l.*
Clerk in charge, T. J. Parkinson, 462*l.*

Department of Native Affairs.

Commissioner of Native Affairs and Asst. Under-Secretary, A. O. Neville, J.P., 699*l.*
Deputy Commissioner of Native Affairs, F. I. Bray, 438*l.*
Manager, Moola Bulla Native Station, A. T. Woodland, J.P., 498*l.*, quarters and board.
Manager, Munja Native Station, H. Reid, 482*l.* plus board and quarters.
Superintendent and Matron respectively, Moore River Native Settlement, A. J. and Mrs. Neal, 390*l.*, plus board and quarters.
Clerk-in-charge and Inspector, C. F. Taylor, 330*l.*

Bunbury Harbour Board.

Chairman, F. W. Roberts.
Secretary, C. Donaldson.

Fremantle Harbour Trust.

Chairman, Tom Carter.
Secretary and Accountant, R. J. Cox.

Fire Brigade Board.

President, J. R. Campbell.
Secretary, J. Price.

State Implement Works

Manager and Mechanical Engineer, F. E. Shaw.
Works Manager, P. Butterworth.

Public Health Department.

Commissioner of Public Health, and Principal Medical Officer, R. C. E. Atkinson, 1,300*l.*
Bacteriologist and Pathologist, Dr. W. S. McGillivray, 880*l.*
Under-Secretary Public Health Department, F. J. Huelin, 1,000*l.*
Wooroloo Sanatorium Medical Officer, R. M. Mitchell, 1,200*l.*, including quarters, etc.
Medical Officers of Schools, E. M. Stang, 660*l.*; Ruth Anderson, 630*l.*
Dental Officers of Schools, A. G. McKenna, 606*l.*; E. J. Turnbull, 534*l.*, and Miss E. M. R. Ross, 486*l.*
Chief Health Inspector, W. H. Berry, 486*l.*
District Medical Officers and Quarantine Officers.

Police Department, W.A.

Commissioner, D. Hunter, 1,000*l.* and allowances.
Chief Inspector, G. V. Purdue, 600*l.* and allowances.
Inspector and Secretary, C. Treadgold, 530*l.* and allowances.
Traffic Branch Inspector, S. Campbell, 480*l.* and allowances.
Criminal Investigation Branch, Inspector J. Doyle, 530*l.* and allowances.
Liquor Inspection and Weights & Measures Branch Inspector, T. Tetterington, 500*l.* and allowances.
Inspectors, V. Houston, W. Carroll and S. J. Thompson, 530*l.* and allowances; H. B. Clements, A. G. S. Timms, M. Leen, 500*l.* and allowances; S. H. Read, F. H. Pike, G. Drysdall and J. Nicholson, 480*l.* and allowances.

The above rates are subject to basic wage fluctuations.

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LIST OF FOREIGN CONSULS

Country.	Name.	Address.
Albania	Represented by Vice-Consul for Italy.	
Belgium	L. Vigier de Latour	Perth (Consul.)
Czechoslovakia	Burnell, Leslie Norman	Perth (Hon. Consul).
China	Chun Jien Pao	Sydney (Consul-General).
Denmark	Fraenkel, P. H.	Perth (Hon. Consul).
,,	Bickford, H. S.	Fremantle (Vice Consul).
Finland	Paton, J. L.	Perth (Vice Consul).
France	Michelides, P.	Perth (Consular Agent).
Germany	Ittershagan, H. C.	Railway Rd., W. Subiaco (Consular Agent).
Greece	Downing, H. P.	Perth (Hon. Consul).
Hungary	Represented by Vice-Consul for Italy	
Italy	Signor Napoleone Costantino	Perth (Ag.-Vice Consul).
Japan	Male, Arthur	Broome (Hon. Consul).
Luxemberg	Rep. by Consul for Belgium	
Netherlands	Fethers, Eric F.	Perth (Consul).
Norway	Williams, F. L.	Albany (Vice Consul).
,,	Slee, F. D.	Bunbury (Vice Consul).
,,	Stang, August	Perth (Consul).
,,	Wright, E. A. M.	Perth (Vice Consul).
Paraguay	Padbury, Wm.	Guildford (Consul).
Portugal	E. H. Stirling	Perth (Vice-Consul).
Poland	Noskowski, Mon. W.	Sydney (Consul General).
Spain	Michelides, P.	Perth (Vice Consul).
Sweden	Dureau, K. F.	Perth (Hon. Consul).
Switzerland	Johannes A. Pietzcker	Melbourne (Consul).
United States of America	Derry, Charles H.	Perth (Consul).
Yugoslavia	Marich, Nikola	Fremantle (Hon. Consul).

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

Commonwealth Public Service Inspector (representing the Board of Commissioners in Western Australia), C. H. Brown, M.B.E.
Clerk-in-Charge, H. E. Hogue.

Postmaster General's Department.

Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, F. W. Arnold.
Superintending Engineer, J. G. Kilpatrick.
Senior Inspector (vacant).
Accountant, R. H. Henniker.
Superintendent of Mails, G. S. Gerrans.
Superintendent of Telegraphs, C. C. Pavy.
Superintendent of Telephones (vacant).
Superintendent of Stores, A. E. Demer.
Senior Radio Inspector, G. A. Scott.

Department of Trade and Customs.

Collector of Customs, H. St. G. Bird.
Senior Inspector, Fremantle, W. H. S. Wildy.
Inspector, Landing Branch, L. K. Trezise.
Boarding Inspector, L. C. Timperley.
Accountant, J. E. B. Price.
Chief Clerk, W. Luke.
Inspector of Excise, S. J. Lancashire.
Sub-collector, Perth, S. M. Butterfield.

Department of the Treasury
(Taxation Branch).

Deputy Commissioner, H. H. Trebelco.
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, A. E. Crisp.
Chief Valuer (vacant).

Department of the Treasury
(Old Age Pensions Branch).

Deputy Commissioner, J. F. Collopy.

Department of the Treasury
(Sub-Treasury Branch).

Accountant, R. G. Friel.

Department of the Treasury
(National Insurance Branch).

Deputy Commissioner, H. S. Crofts.

Auditor-General's Department.

Chief Auditor, W. J. Nielsen.

Attorney General's Department
(Bankruptcy Branch).

Official Receiver (vacant).
(Investigation Branch).
Inspector, J. Adams.

Electoral Branch.

Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Western Australia, R. H. Bandy.

Meteorological Branch.

Meteorologist, A. G. Akeroyd.

Department of the Interior
(Works and Services Branch).

Works Director, G. S. Cook.

Lighthouse Branch.

Deputy Director of Navigation, Captain A. Moore.

Department of Health.

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. G. A. Murray.

Department of Repatriation.

Deputy Commissioner, Chas. Taylor.

Defence (Naval Forces).

District Naval Officer, Commander C. C. Baldwin, M.V.O., A.D.C., R.A.N.

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Defence (Military Forces).

Commander Field Troops and District Base Commandant, Brigadier P. M. McFarlane, C.B.E.
General Staff, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. F. Pain, D.S.O., M.C.
D.A.A. and Q.M.G. Base and Field Troops, Lt.-Col. G. F. G. Wieck, O.B.E., D.S.O.
D.A.A.G. (Mob. and Reserves) and S.O. Rifle Clubs, Major C. N. Thomas.
D.D. Medical Services, Col. D. M. McWhae, C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D.
Officer Commanding Coast Defences, Lt.-Col. H. C. Burdock, D.S.O.
District Finance Officer, G. L. Bennett.
Chief Ordnance Officer, J. H. Beavis.
Chief Clerk (vacant).

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Area and Population.

The first attempt at settlement in North Australia was made in 1824.

Upon the extension of New South Wales westward to the 129th meridian in 1827, the portion of North Australia subsequently known as the Northern Territory was included within that colony, and in 1863 was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands, it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911.

The total area of this Territory is 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres. Its length from north to south is about 900 miles, while its breadth from east to west is 560 miles. Its eastern boundary, dividing it from Queensland, is the 138th meridian of east longitude; and its western boundary, separating it from Western Australia, the 129th meridian. Its southern boundary is the 26th parallel of south latitude, dividing it from South Australia. The northern boundary is the coast line of those parts of the Indian Ocean known as the Timor and Arafura Seas at about the 11th parallel of south latitude. The length of coast line is about 1,040 miles. The Territory includes a number of islands most of them being small and of little importance. The best known are Melville Island, Bathurst Island and Groote Island.

In 1881 there were 670 Europeans in the Territory, and at the Census of 30th June, 1933, there were 3,306. The Chinese population, at its maximum during the years of railway construction, 1887 and 1888, has gradually dwindled, the number recorded at the Census of 1923 being only 462. Japanese, first recorded in 1884, increased up to the year 1898, falling again after five years, the number at the Census of 1923 being 91. The highest recorded population, excluding aborigines, was 7,533 in 1888. The estimated population on 30th June, 1936, was, exclusive of full-blood aboriginals, 5,675.

The interior of the Territory is the most thickly populated by the natives, but it is believed that they are dying out. In the regions remote from contact with other races the native has maintained his primitive simplicity, and furnishes an interesting subject of study to the anthropologist and the ethnologist. At the census of 1933, full-blood aboriginals in the employ of whites, and those who were living in a civilised or a semi-civilised condition in the vicinity of European settlements, were enumerated—the males being 3,127, females 2,720; total 5,847. The number of full-blood natives in the Northern Territory is estimated at 18,643.

Historical.

Exploration and Colonisation.

(i.) *Coastal Surveys.* The coast was surveyed by King in 1818, and by Wickham and Stokes in 1838 and 1839. Port Darwin, the site of Darwin, the present capital, was discovered in the latter year.

(ii.) *Exploration of Interior.* Leichhardt traversed a great deal of the country in 1844-5, journeying from Queensland to Port Essington. Gregory started from Point Pearce in 1855, and reached Brisbane. Minor explorations were also successfully undertaken.

(iii.) *Crossing the Continent.* In 1861, Sturt began his transcontinental journey from Adelaide, and reached the north coast in July, 1862. His track has become the main route, and along it the telegraph line is constructed.

(iv.) *Demarcation of Boundaries.* Upon the extension westwards of New South Wales, in 1827, the Territory was included in that colony, and remained so until 1863, when it was added to South Australia, which in 1836 had been created a separate province.

(v.) *The Military Settlement.* A military post was formed on Melville Island in 1824. This was transferred in 1827 to Raffles Bay, and a few years later to Port Essington. Little public attention was given to the station, and no attempt at colonisation was made. It was abandoned in 1849.

Control by South Australia.

(i.) *Transfer.* As a result of representations to the Imperial Government by South Australia, the Territory was incorporated with that State in 1863, and administered through a Government Resident located at Port Darwin up to 31st December, 1910. Early attempts at settlement failed. Ultimately, Port Darwin was chosen for the site of the capital, and Palmerston (now officially named Darwin) founded.

(ii.) *Land Legislation.* The South Australian Government's land legislation was framed to attract settlers, viz., low rents with easy entry and unencumbered holding over long periods; or grant of fee simple at low price. Special arrangements were made to foster tropical agriculture, including the establishment of botanic gardens at Port Darwin, for observation and experiment. Large "runs" were established on the northern well grassed and watered pastures.

(iii.) *Mining.* The survey and construction of the overland telegraph revealed the auriferous nature of the country, and gold and other minerals were discovered in various localities. The Government regulated the area of claims and the conditions upon which they were held.

(iv.) *Cessation of Supervision by South Australia.* Progress was not as marked as was desired, the Territory being thought capable of more rapid development. Accordingly the Federal and State Governments agreed upon a surrender by the latter as from 1st January, 1911, since which date the Territory has been a dependency of the Commonwealth.

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Transfer to Commonwealth.

(i.) *The Agreement.* An agreement of transfer, afterwards ratified by the representative Parliaments, was made between the two Governments. In accordance with a proclamation issued in the terms of the Commonwealth Acceptance Act (No. 20 of 1910), the transfer was effected on 1st January, 1911.

(ii.) *The Northern Territory Acceptance Act.* By the Commonwealth Act, the agreement was ratified and approved, and the Territory was accepted together with the Palmerston and Pine Creek Railway; laws and courts of justice remained in operation, powers and functions of magistrates and officials remained vested; estates and interests continued upon the same terms; trade with Australian States was declared free. The Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the State loans in respect of the Territory, paying the interest yearly to the State, providing a sinking fund to pay off the loans at maturity, and paying off the deficit in respect of the Territory. It also purchased the Port Augusta to Oodnadatta railway, and agreed to complete the construction of the trans-continental railway from Port Darwin to Port Augusta.

(iii.) *The South Australian Surrender Act.*—The State Act approved and ratified the agreement surrendering the Territory.

(iv.) *The Northern Territory (Administration) Act, 1910.*—The Act provided for Government authorising the appointment of an administrator and officials. South Australian laws applicable to the Territory at the date of the transfer were declared to continue in force as laws of the Territory and certain Commonwealth Acts to apply. Power was given to the Governor-General to make Ordinances having the force of law.

(v.) *Administration.*—A Resident Administrator, vested with authority in internal affairs, was appointed by the Minister for External Affairs in February, 1912.

Division into North Australia and Central Australia.

The *Northern Australia Act*, 1926, provided for the division of the Northern Territory for administrative purposes into North Australia and Central Australia, separated by the twentieth parallel of South latitude. This division took effect on the 1st March, 1927.

Reversion to Northern Territory.

The *Northern Australia Act*, 1926, was repealed by the Northern Territory (Administration) Act, 1931. As from the 12th June, 1931, the division of the Northern Territory into the separate Territories of North Australia and Central Australia was repealed.

The Hon. C. L. A. Abbott, who is the Administrator of the Northern Territory, has his headquarters at Darwin. The Government Secretary, Mr. L. H. A. Giles, also has his headquarters at Darwin, and a District Officer, Mr. V. G. Carrington, is stationed at Alice Springs in the Southern portion of the Territory.

Subject to any Ordinance made by the Governor-General under the Northern Territory (Administration) Act, 1910, the South Australian laws in force at the date of acceptance continue in force in the Northern Territory.

A Supreme Court with original and appellate jurisdiction has been established. A Sheriff, a Registrar-General, and a Health Officer are provided for, also the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and of deeds and documents. Custody and control of aborigines with extensive powers of supervision are vested in the Chief Protector. Provision is made for the control of fisheries and pearl fishing. Crown lands are classified, and their mode of acquisition, entry and holding defined. By the Crown Lands Ordinance 1931–1938, the Administrator is charged with the general administration of Crown Lands in the Territory. The prevention and eradication of diseases in plants have been provided for. Under the Stock Diseases Ordinance the Chief Inspector of Stock has wide powers in regard to the movement of stock, control and prevention of diseases, etc. In 1915, a town council was constituted for Darwin and provision made for assessment, rates, etc. The Council was abolished and the Civic Administration of the town transferred to the Northern Territory Administration in April, 1937.

Mining is encouraged by the provision of rewards for the invention of new processes, and the discovery of valuable deposits and of new mineral fields; subsidization of the industry and the issue of prospecting licences are also provided for. Provision has been made for the issue of licences to search for mineral oil, and leases of land for the working of the industry. A Board is constituted for the purpose of making advances to settlers, who intend to improve and stock their holdings, to purchase farm implements, plant, etc., or to pay off mortgages, the rate of interest and terms of repayment being set out. Provision has also been made for the compensation of injured workers, for controlling the sales, etc., of necessary commodities, for the appointment of a Public Trustee, and for the imposition, assessment and collection of a tax upon incomes.

Parliamentary Representation.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1922, the Northern Territory elects a member of the House of Representatives. The member for the Northern Territory is entitled to vote only on the disallowance of Ordinances relating to the Northern Territory. He may, however, take part in any debate in the House.

Physiography.

Tropical Nature of the Country.—The territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip 2½ degrees wide, which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Contour and Physical Characteristics.—The low flat coast line seldom reaches a height of 100 feet. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl, and ironstone form the occasional cliffy headlands. The sea frontage of more than 1,000 miles is indented by bays and inlets, and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries.

Inland, the country is generally destitute of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the 17th or 18th parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea, and those that form the scanty supply of the interior systems. Towards the centre of the continent the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east and west trend.

Climate.

On the northern coast, as in the tropics generally, there are two main climatic divisions—the wet season, November to April, and the dry season, May to October. The changes of season are uniform and regular. Immediately after the

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vernal equinox, the wet season is heralded by the cessation of the east-south-easterly monsoon, which gives place to calm and light variable winds. Intensely hot weather prevails for a few days, thunder-clouds gathering and increasing daily until they burst in heavy thunderstorms accompanied by hurricanes, and increasing in strength and frequency until the end of November, when they become of almost daily occurrence, about an inch of rain falling during each storm. During December the north-west monsoon sets in gradually, with rain nearly every day, and increasing in force until about the end of January. At this period of the year the wet season penetrates into the heart of the continent. This monsoon dies away at the autumnal equinox, and is succeeded by light and variable winds till the end of April, when the dry season commences with the setting in of the south-east monsoon. Nearly the whole of the rainfall occurs in the summer months.

Fauna and Flora.

Native Animals.—The ordinary types of Australian fauna inhabit the territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare. There are many genera of marsupials, and individuals are numerous. The birds also are typically Australian, with brilliant plumage, and not generally gifted with song. Crocodiles and fresh-water tortoises frequent the northern rivers. There are some species of snakes, mostly non-venomous, the most numerous being the harmless python. Frogs abound, the water-holding frog being common in Central Australia. The rivers contain many varieties of freshwater fish. The molluscan fauna of the coast is mostly carnivorous, the vegetable feeders being very poorly represented, probably on account of the dearth of seaweed. Land and freshwater shellfish are not abundant. Among insects, many beautiful butterflies thrive in the warm damp atmosphere. Beetles also are strongly represented. The white ant is a pest, very few timbers being immune from its ravages. Anthills in the Territory sometimes attain a height of twenty-five feet and a diameter of ten feet. Another destructive insect, particularly active and mischievous inland, is the borer. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome, particularly from January to April. There are not many crustaceans.

Imported Stock.—Buffalo thrive in the coastal districts, but their numbers have been greatly reduced through indiscriminate shooting for the sake of the hides. Timor ponies have also been introduced. Sheep-breeding has so far not been a success, but cattle thrive well.

Protection of Fauna.—Ruthless destruction of native birds is prohibited. An Ordinance gives the Administrator power to declare that any bird is protected; and provides that permits to export protected birds, or the skins or eggs of such birds, will only be issued subject to such conditions as the Administrator directs.

Flora.—The vegetation is tropical, many of the forms belonging to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The timber trees are not of great commercial value, but in the coastal regions tropical vegetation grows luxuriantly to the water's edge. The indented arms of the coast are thickly fringed with the mangrove. On the ranges, pines, fig trees, and orange trees flourish. The Roper River drains extensive forest lands. Leichhardt pines and palms form the vegetation of the tableland, which stretches across the Territory about the 14th degree of south latitude. On the higher steppes there are a few varieties of eucalyptus, and many fibre plants are also indigenous. On the wide expanses of plain country of the interior there is little vegetation, tree growth being very scanty, consisting chiefly of stunted eucalypts, such as the gimlet gum, black box, and desert sheoak. In the north-western districts there is an almost entire absence of lichens and mosses, though ferns are plentiful in the vicinity of the Victoria River. The following orders are well represented:—*Euphorbiaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Goodenoviaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Urticeæ*.

Production.

Agriculture.—Up to the present agriculture has not made much progress in the Territory, although it has been proved that various industrial plants thrive. Peanuts, rice, tobacco, coconuts, mangoes, cotton, and various fodder plants can be grown. Expense of harvesting at present appears to be against the economic production of rice. Trial plantations of tobacco and cotton have given promising results. Good crops of peanuts are being obtained. Much of the coastal area is suitable for coconuts, but except at the Mission Stations and one or two small isolated plantations, little attention has been devoted to planting.

Pastoral.—The spacious, well-grassed "runs" of the Northern Territory are suitable for horse and cattle breeding. It is anticipated that the cattle trade with the East will develop. Large numbers are overlanded to neighbouring States, which also take considerable quantities of horse and cattle hides. The estimated number of stock on 31st December, 1936, was:—

Cattle, 855,398; horses, 31,056; goats, 17,306; sheep, 11,162; pigs, 490; donkeys, 1,503; mules, 530; camels, 310.

Dairying as an industry is non-existent. The abundant indigenous herbage is, however, well suited for stock, and the making of hay and ensilage would ensure the development of the industry.

Mining—Gold, tin, wolfram, copper, tantalite, silver-lead and mica are mined. Both alluvial and reef gold are found, and there are several batteries and cyanide plants. The total mineral production in 1936–37 was valued at 127,849*l.*, which included tin concentrates valued at 7,696*l.*, gold valued at 92,474*l.*, mica valued at 11,003*l.*, wolfram and wolfram concentrates 16,349*l.*, copper ore to the value of 101*l.*, and tantalite valued at 226*l.*

Pearl Shell and other Fisheries.

In 1884 mother-of-pearl shell was discovered in the harbour of Port Darwin. Difficulty in working, principally through heavy tides and muddy water, retarded the development of the industry for many years. Subsequently, however, the opening up of new patches led to a revival, but the war gave the industry a setback. During the year 1936–37 there were 34 boats working from Darwin.

The territorial waters abound in marketable fish, and despite inadequate transport facilities a commencement has been made with a trade in fish, dried or otherwise preserved.

The value of sea products exported from Darwin overseas during 1936-37 was as follows:—

Pearl Shell	£19,849
Fish, dried & salted	285
Bêche-de-mer ..	679

NOTE.—These figures do not include shipments to Australian States.

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Commerce and Shipping.

No record is kept of the direction of trade between the Commonwealth States and Territories. It is, therefore, impossible to give the total imports and exports of the Northern Territory. The figures for imports from and exports to outside Australia for 1926-27, and following years are given below.

Period.	Annual Imports.	Annual Exports.	Period.	Annual Imports.	Annual Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1927-28	30,387	29,265	1933-34	28,335	6,309
1928-29	32,069	53,720	1934-35	39,870	27,500
1929-30	38,883	58,471	1935-36	13,758	42,530
1931-32	9,884	20,624	1936-37	58,120	26,645
1932-33	4,125	10,427	1937-38	44,703	6,053

Shipping, Darwin Harbour, 1936-37.

48 overseas and coastal vessels berthed, 45,619 tons of cargo including 35,000 tons of crude oil were discharged; 3,429 tons of cargo including 666 tons of crude oil and 126 tons of coal were shipped.

Internal Communication.

Railways.—Under the Northern Territory Acceptance Act, No. 20 of 1910, the Commonwealth is to extend the railway running from Port Darwin southward, to a point on the northern boundary of South Australia.

The Commonwealth, also, is to construct or cause to be constructed as part of the Transcontinental Railway, a railway from Oodnadatta to connect with the Northern part of the Transcontinental Railway.

The Railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta has been constructed for many years, but recently in accordance with the Railways (South Australia) Agreement Act, No. 2 of 1926, it was extended to Alice Springs.

Alice Springs is situated 293 miles from Oodnadatta and 981 miles from Adelaide. The railway from Port Augusta to Alice Springs, a distance of 771 miles, is owned and operated by the Commonwealth, being vested in the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner under the provisions of the Commonwealth Railways Act, 1917-25.

The railway from Darwin southward is now open for public traffic as far as Birdum, a distance of 316 miles. The Northern Territory Railway Extension Act, No. 11 of 1923, provides for the construction of the railway as far as Daly Waters, an additional 44 miles beyond Birdum, but it is not proposed to continue this extension for the present. The distance between Birdum and Alice Springs is 638 miles.

Posts.—Postal communication is maintained by vessels belonging to Burns, Philp & Co., which maintain a monthly service between the Territory and the Eastern States. In addition the vessels belonging to the State Steamship Service of Western Australia give a service once every 60 days between Fremantle and Darwin. Inland the northern part of the territory receives its mail *via* Darwin or by means of the aerial services, while the southern districts are served *via* Adelaide and Alice Springs. A shipping service from Burketown, Queensland, to the McArthur and Roper Rivers in the Northern Territory is in operation, while a further shipping service is conducted between Darwin and the Victoria and Daly Rivers. The Empire Air Mail Service between Great Britain and Australia passes through Darwin and provides mail service twice each week between Darwin and the Southern capitals. A weekly air mail service also operates between Adelaide and Darwin.

Telegraphs.—The transcontinental telegraph line, covering a length of 2,230 miles, was completed on 2nd August, 1872, at a cost of nearly half-a-million sterling. The line runs in a northerly direction from Adelaide to Darwin, whence telegraphic communication is provided with Asia and Europe, *via* Banjoewangie (Java), Singapore and Madras.

Between Darwin and Banjoewangie the submarine cable is duplicated. High-power wireless stations have been constructed by the Federal Government at Wave Hill, in the Territory, and at Camooweal, just over the Eastern boundary, in Queensland. A number of pedal wireless transmitting and receiving sets have been installed at the Police Stations in the outlying districts of the Territory. These are available for the transmission of messages for the general public.

Land Tenure.

The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1931-1938, repealing all previous Acts and Ordinances, may be summarized as follows:—

(i.) *Pastoral Leases.* A pastoral lease may be granted for such term, not exceeding 42 years, as the Administrator determines. The rental for the first period is fixed by the Administrator and is subject to re-appraisement on such dates as are specified in the lease or are prescribed. A lessee must within five years stock the land to the extent provided in the lease, and keep the land so stocked during the continuance of his lease.

(ii.) *Agricultural Leases.* Agricultural lands are classified, and the maximum area which may be included in any one lease is as follows:—Division A, Cultivation Farms, Class I, 1,280 acres, Class 2, 2,560 acres; Division B, Mixed Farming and Grazing, Class I, 12,800 acres, Class 2, 38,400 acres. Agricultural leases are granted in perpetuity, and the rent for the first period is fixed by the Administrator, and is re-appraised every 21 years. The lessee must—(*a*) in the case of lands for mixed farming and grazing, stock the land to the extent prescribed by the regulations and keep it so stocked; (*b*) establish a home within two years and reside on the leased land for six months in each year in the case of land for cultivation, and for four months in each year in the case of land for mixed farming and grazing; (*c*) cultivate the land to the extent notified by the Administrator; and (*d*) fence the land as prescribed.

(iii.) *Leases of Town Lands.* Leases of town lands are granted in perpetuity, the rental being fixed every fourteen years. Such leases must, in the first instance, be offered for sale by public auction, and if not so sold, may be allotted by the Administrator to any applicant, at the rental fixed by the Administrator. The lessee must erect, within such time as is notified, buildings to the value specified in the conditions of sale.

(iv.) *Miscellaneous Leases* The Administrator may grant a lease of any portion of Crown lands, or of any dedicated or reserved lands, for any

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other prescribed or approved purpose. Such leases are for a term not exceeding 21 years, and may be offered for sale by public auction, or granted to any applicant at an annual rental fixed by the Administrator.

(v.) *Grazing Licences.* Licences may be granted to any person to graze stock on any vacant Crown lands or on any reserved or dedicated lands for such period, not exceeding one year, as is prescribed, and at the rent and on the conditions prescribed.

(vi.) *Occupation Licences.* Licences may be granted for any period not exceeding five years, and on prescribed rentals and conditions, for the purpose of drying or curing fish, or for any manufacturing or industrial purpose, or for any prescribed purpose.

(vii.) *Miscellaneous Licences.* The Administrator may grant licences for miscellaneous purposes for a period not exceeding twelve months on prescribed terms and conditions.

(viii.) *Leases to Aboriginals.* The Governor-General may grant to any aboriginal native, or to the descendant of any aboriginal native, a lease of Crown lands not exceeding 160 acres for any term of years upon such terms and conditions as he thinks fit.

Freehold.

Under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1931-1938, provision is made for the granting of freehold in respect of:—(*a*) Town lands; (*b*) agricultural lands; (*c*) garden lands; and (*d*) tropical lands.

The following is a summary of the freehold provisions of the Ordinance.

Town Lands. The holder of any existing Town Lease or of a Town Lease that may hereafter be granted, may, at any time, apply for a grant in fee simple of the lands included in the lease, and the grant may be made, provided that, in addition to complying with the conditions of the lease, the lessee has—securely fenced the land; erected on the land a residence of the value of at least 50*l*., within the first twelve months of the lease; resided on the land continuously for twelve months immediately prior to the application; and paid the purchase money and all moneys due in respect of the land. The purchase price fixed by the Administrator with the approval of the Minister shall not in any case be less than 5*l*. per block.

Agricultural Lands. Agricultural Lands consist of any lands within an area declared to be an agricultural area for the purposes of the Ordinance. The holder of any existing Agricultural Lease or of any Agricultural Lease that may hereafter be granted, may at any time apply for a grant in fee simple of the lands, or portion of the lands, included in the lease. A grant of the fee simple may be made, provided that the applicant, in addition to complying with the conditions of the lease, has—securely fenced the land over which the fee simple is required; cultivated not less than one-tenth of that land; stocked and kept stocked the land as directed by the Administrator; erected a residence and buildings on the land of the value of at least 50*l*.; and paid the purchase money and all moneys due in respect of the land. The purchase price fixed by the Administrator with the approval of the Minister shall in no case be less than 2*s*. 6*d*. per acre. The maximum area of agricultural lands which may be granted in fee simple to any one person is 1,280 acres of Class 1 lands, or 2,560 acres of Class 2 lands. Where the lands included in an agricultural lease, or leases, include both Class 1 and Class 2 lands, the maximum area that may be granted in fee simple shall be the maximum area that could be so granted if the lands were all of the same class. For this purpose one acre of Class 1 lands shall be deemed to be equivalent to two acres of Class 2 lands.

Garden Lands. Garden lands consist of Crown Lands or dedicated or reserved lands within ten miles of a town, which have been declared by the Administrator to be Garden Lands. Leases of Garden Lands may be granted for vineyards, orchards or gardens, but for no other purpose. The maximum area of a lease of garden lands may not exceed ten (10) acres. The holder of a lease of garden lands may at any time apply for a grant in fee simple of the land or any portion of it. A grant of the fee simple may be made, provided the lessee has—complied with the conditions of the lease; fenced the land; cultivated and kept under cultivation at least one-third of the area for a period of not less than two years prior to the issue of the grant; erected on the land a residence and buildings of the value of at least 50*l*., and is permanently residing on the land; and has paid the purchase price, which shall be not less than 10*s*. per acre.

Tropical Lands. Tropical Lands consist of areas north of the 16th parallel of South latitude which have been declared by the Administrator to be tropical lands, for the purposes of the production of cotton or tropical products. Any *Company* incorporated or registered in the Northern Territory may, upon entering into an agreement in the prescribed form, hold an area of tropical lands, not exceeding, in the aggregate, 20,000 acres, for a term of 14 years. Every such agreement shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and no transfer of any agreement shall be permitted by the Minister except to a Company, but not to a Company which would thereby hold more than 20,000 acres of tropical lands. If the Company fails to comply with any of the terms, conditions, or provisions of the agreement, the Minister may resume the whole or any portion of the lands, and, on such resumption, all improvements (except tenant's fixtures), upon the land resumed will become the property of the Crown. The agreement will provide that the Company shall use the land for the growth of cotton or other tropical products, and that it shall plant, during the first three years of the term, one twenty-fifth of the land, and keep cultivated the said one twenty-fifth of the land so planted, and, during the last four years of the term it shall cultivate and keep cultivated at least one-fifth of the land. The Company will also be required, after the first seven years of occupation, to pay an annual rental of 1½*d*. per acre per year or portion of a year thereafter until the completion of the purchase or other determination of the agreement. The Company will be entitled to a grant of the land in fee simple at any time during the term of the agreement, on payment of 2*s*. 6*d*. per acre, and provided that it proves to the satisfaction of the Minister:—That it has spent 10*s*. per acre in the aggregate in cultivation and for necessary plant and machinery; that it has produced from the land two hundred pounds weight of cotton, or tropical products of an equal amount in value, for every acre held under the agreement; and that it has cultivated one-third of the land.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous provisions of the Ordinance provide, *inter alia*, that:—

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(*a*) A husband and wife shall not hold jointly in fee simple a greater area of land than the maximum area which may be granted to any one person under the Ordinance; (*b*) no person shall be entitled to hold in fee simple, for his own use and benefit, whether by grant from the Crown or by transfer from any person, a greater area of any lands than the maximum area which may be granted to him in the name of the Crown in pursuance of the Ordinance; (*c*) no alien shall be entitled to acquire any land in fee simple; (*d*) no application from an alien for the fee simple of any land shall, therefore, be accepted unless it is accompanied by the statutory declaration of the alien that he has resided in the Northern Territory continuously during the period of 12 months immediately preceding the application and intends to apply within five years after the date of the application for a certificate of naturalisation; (*e*) the grant of any land in fee simple shall be subject to the following reservation:—A reservation to the Crown of all minerals and mineral substances in or upon the land, including gold, silver, copper, tin, metals, ores and substances containing metals, gems, precious stones, coal, shale, mineral oils, and valuable earths and substances, together with the right to authorise any persons to enter upon the land to mine, work for, win, recover and remove them or any of them, and to do all things necessary or convenient for those purposes.

Area held under Leases, Licences and Permits.

Particulars, 30/6/1937.	Square Miles.
Pastoral Leases and Grazing Licences	214,644
Other Leases and Licences ..	517
Total	215,161

On the 30th June, 1937, the areas held under leases and licences were:—Pastoral leases, 178,466 square miles; pastoral permits, 696 square miles; agricultural leases, 120 square miles; grazing licences, 35,482 square miles; miscellaneous leases (including water leases), 398 square miles; mining leases and protected mining leases, 18,879 acres.

There were also 67,253 square miles under reserve for aboriginal natives of Australia, and 1,609 square miles under Mission Station leases.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure. The following shows the receipts and expenditure including business undertakings for the financial years 1934-35 to 1937-38:

Revenue and Expenditure, Northern Territory.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1934-35 ..	199,028	.. 782,847
1935-36 ..	201,960	.. 807,733
1936-37 ..	243,278	.. 927,607
1937-38 ..	259,634	.. 1,050,586

PAPUA.

Situation and Area.

Papua (formerly called British New Guinea) is composed of a portion of the island of New Guinea, and of a number of islands, most of which lie to the south-east of New Guinea. The boundaries of the Territory are as follows:—"The S. and S.E. shores of New Guinea, from 141° E. long. eastward as far as East Cape, thence N.W. to 8° S. lat. in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8° S. parallel to 147° E. long., then in a straight line N.W. to the intersection of 6° S. lat. and 144° E. long., and continuing W.N.W. to the intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long., thence proceeding Southward along the 141st meridian of E. long. to its intersection with the right bank of the Fly River, thence by the right bank of the Fly River bearing Southerly to its intersection with the meridian 141° 1′ 47·9″ of East longitude, thence by the said meridian bearing South to a point on the Southern coast of the Island of New Guinea at the middle of the mouth of the Bensbach River, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between 8° and 12° S. lat. and between 141° and 155° E. long., and not forming part of Queensland; and including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the north of 8° S. lat."

New Guinea, the largest island in the world if Australia is excluded, lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0′ and 12° 0′ S. lat., and between 130° 50′ and 154° 30′ E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, and its maximum breadth 430 miles; its area being about 234,768 square miles. The islands which lie near Papua, and which form part of that Territory, number, great and small, about two hundred. Of these the principal ones are: Kiriwina (in the Trobriand group of D'Entrecasteaux), Woodlark, Normanby, Goodenough, Fergusson, St. Aignan, Rossel and Sudest.

History.

The island of New Guinea was discovered in 1511 by Antonio de Abrea, and it was touched at by several of the early navigators. The islands lying to the south-east of New Guinea were visited by Torres in 1606, and by French navigators towards the close of the eighteenth century. The waters that are adjacent to the islands, and to the south-eastern coasts of New Guinea, have at different periods been partly surveyed and mapped by British warships.

The whole island to the west of 141° E. long. is claimed by the Dutch as suzerains of the Sultan of Tidore. The Dutch have established a post on the south coast of New Guinea, known as Merauké, which is in charge of a Resident. It is a little to the West of the S.W. extreme of the Anglo-Dutch boundary. That portion of the island which lies to the eastward of 141° E. long. and to the north of British New Guinea belonged to the German Empire and is now administered by the Australian Government, under a mandate issued by the Council of the League of Nations. The Government of Queensland annexed that portion of the island not claimed by Holland to the British Empire on the 4th of April, 1883, but this proceeding was not ratified by the Imperial Government. The Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney in November and December, 1883, passed resolutions urging the annexation of Eastern New Guinea, and undertook to recommend their respective Legislatures to provide for defraying a part of the cost of a Protectorate if one were established by the Imperial Government. On the Australasian colonies agreeing to guarantee 15,000*l.* a year to meet the cost, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Commodore Erskine on the 6th November, 1884, over the south-east coast of New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

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General Sir Peter Scratchley was appointed Special Commissioner for the Protectorate, and arrived in 1885, but he succumbed, in the Protectorate, to malarial fever in November of the same year. He was succeeded by the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., formerly Premier of Queensland. At the Colonial Conference held in 1887, the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertook to guarantee £15,000 a year for ten years, for defraying the cost of administering the territory now forming the Possession, on the understanding that Her Majesty's Sovereignty would be proclaimed over it. By the Queensland British New Guinea Act, 1887, that colony undertook to be responsible for the payment of the £15,000 a year. The territory was annexed to the Crown by the newly appointed Administrator, Dr. (afterwards Sir W.) Macgregor, on 4th September, 1888.

The Imperial Government contributed some £52,000 towards the founding of the Possession. The local revenue raised in the Possession was formerly paid over to Queensland, for distribution amongst the guaranteeing colonies, in reduction of their contribution of £15,000 a year, but is now kept and expended by the Government of the Possession.

At the end of 1901 the Government of the Commonwealth agreed to take over the Possession as a territory of the Commonwealth, and brought proposals before the Federal Parliament (which were adopted) for providing towards the expenses of administration a sum not exceeding £20,000 a year. The provision ran from 1st July, 1901, and was subject to revision at the end of five years. On the 1st Sept., 1906, a Proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, under the provisions of the Papua Act, 1905, declaring British New Guinea a Territory of the Commonwealth, under the name of "Papua." The above Act provides that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth towards the revenues of the Territory in each financial year, such sum, if any, as the Parliament appropriates for that purpose. In 1937-38, £42,500 was paid by the Commonwealth Government as a grant to the Administration.

Description and Formation.

Papua extends from east to west upwards of 800 miles, and about 200 from north to south towards either end, but is only about 50 miles deep behind Freshwater Bay, near the middle of the portion of the Territory that is situated on the island of New Guinea. The total coast line of the Territory has been computed at 3,664 statute miles, 1,728 on the mainland and 1,936 on the islands. The total superficial area is about 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of Papua, and 2,754 made up of many islands.

With the exception of the low coral islands of Kiriwina, Nada, part of Murua, and a few others of small dimensions, the islands are mountainous and principally of schistose formation, the highest, Goodenough, 8,000 feet. The eastern end of the Territory is also mountainous, and as the mountains extend westward they rise and coalesce to form a great central chain, which attains its greatest altitudes in the Owen Stanley range, the highest point of which is Mount Victoria, 13,200 feet, and in Mount Scratchley, the Wharton Range, and Mount Albert Edward, the latter about the same height as Mount Victoria. Further west the main range becomes more broken and lower, while pursuing nearly the same general trend towards the north-west as it had in the more eastern part of the colony. The western end of the Territory is for nearly 300 miles generally low and swampy until a long distance from the coast is reached. The mountains near the east end, on the mainland, are of igneous origin; the great masses of the central part of the main range are all schistose, while in the west sandstone predominates, but there are outcrops of igneous formation, such as Mount Yule, upwards of 10,000 feet high. On the Fly River, near the point of junction of Papua, Dutch New Guinea and the mandated Territory of New Guinea, there are limestones with fossil corals, and these are also met with at many other places in the low and swampy regions of the western end of the colony and elsewhere. The whole Territory is remarkably well watered. The great mountains, and by far the larger portion of the lower country, are all covered by forest.

Rivers.

The majority of the principal rivers open into the Gulf of Papua. They have a general direction towards a point near the middle of the Gulf. The two largest are the Fly and the Purari. The Fly spreads out its head branches over a large area in the centre of the island, comprising considerable portions of the three different territories. Its course is about 620 miles from the sea to the boundary of Papua. The influence of the tide is felt for six or seven score of miles up the Fly. It is navigable by a steam launch for over 500 miles.

The Purari River is the second in point of size, and seems to start from the southern side of the Bismarck range of Kaiser-Wilhelmsland. It is navigable by steam launch for 120 miles. The Vailala, the Tauri and the Lakekamu also rise in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. The Angabunga River has its origin from the western spurs of Mount Albert Edward; the Vanapa from the Owen Stanley Range, the Wharton Chain and the southern slopes of Mount Albert Edward; the Brown from the Owen Stanley Range east of Mount Victoria. On the north-east coast the rivers are all small, except four that open into the sea between Cape Nelson and the boundary of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. These are, proceeding northwards, the Musa, Kumusi, Mambare, and Gira. Each of them pursues a course from the central main range towards the north-east until it enters the sea. The Gira rises from the eastern spurs of Mount Albert Edward, and is smaller that the other three, all of which are nearly of the same size.

Climate and Natural Resources.

As Papua lies between five and eleven and a half degrees of south latitude, the climate of the lower part of the country is warm. It is outside the range of the hurricanes that pervade the southern part of the Western Pacific. At Port Moresby, the seat of Government, and situated near the middle of the Territory, the average temperature for the year 1937-38 at 9 a.m. was 80°9. The average maximum readings for the same period, 86°1; the average minimum readings, 75°7. The hot season is from November to May; the hottest months are January and February; the cold season is from June to October, the coldest month is August. During the hot season winds on the south coast are from the north and west, and are unsteady; during the cold season they are from the south-east, and are much more regular.

At Port Moresby the rainfall for the year 1937-38 was 34·53 inches. At Rigo during the same period the rainfall was 30·56 inches, and at Kikori 219·07

inches; these represent the minimum and maximum rainfalls near the coast. It is much greater, but undetermined, on the central mountain ranges. On the south coast the climate is rather comfortable than oppressive during the cold season. It is generally agreeable at an altitude of 2,000 feet, a height that can be reached on foot in one day from Port Moresby. At 5,000 to 6,000 feet it becomes distinctly cold at night, the thermometer sometimes reading 55° F.; at 10,000 feet ice is met with in the early morning. Above that the grass is often covered with hoar frost, and the cold is severe.

Malarial fever, as a rule quite mild, is not rare in the low parts of the country. About the time of the change of seasons inflammatory diseases of the chest have always frequently occurred amongst the natives, and more recently the country has suffered from influenza. The mortality from this latter complaint has been estimated to be about two per cent. of the population.

The obstinate scaly ringworm, so common in many parts of the Pacific, occurs frequently amongst the natives. Plague, smallpox and cholera have not been met with since the country has been occupied by Europeans. Yaws is prevalent amongst the natives, and is now being dealt with by means of salvarsan compounds. Dysentery, once very prevalent in epidemic form, seldom occurs now. Europeans suffer from cancer much as they do in non-tropical countries, but cases of cancer amongst the natives are exceedingly rare. As in other parts of the tropics, the natives, with the exception of the dry Port Moresby area, are frequent carriers of ankylostomiasis (hookworm). Syphilis is practically unknown amongst the natives, but gonorrhœa occurs in most districts. Granuloma inguinale occurs especially in the west, east and northern parts of the Territory.

The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The coconut palm bears well everywhere, and is common anywhere along the coast line, but in the far interior it is not met with. Cotton would be specially suited to the dry climate of the central district. Tobacco, in certain localities, of superior quality, and sugar cane seem to be indigenous or to be long domesticated; there are several native trees and plants that yield good classes of rubber. There are some good varieties of timber, including sandal wood, ebony, and cedar. Tea, cocoa, and coffee thrive well, but are not indigenous; the latter has been introduced and propagated. The climate is very congenial to rice and maize and all kinds of tropical fruit. The mineral deposits comprise gold, which exists over a large area; osmiridium, which has been found from the Gira River to the Owen Stanley Range; and in the Purari sandstone district there is coal. Indications of petroleum have been located at scattered intervals over an area of country covering about 1,500 square miles between Yule Island and the Purari Delta, in the Gulf Division of Papua. Quantities of oil and inflammable gas have been met with in the test bores put down, but not in sufficient bulk as yet for commercial purposes.

The marine resources comprise pearl-shell and pearls, trepang, sponges, trochus, snail and turtle shell.

Fauna and Flora.

There are no dangerous wild beasts in the Territory; wild swine are common. There are several varieties of wallaby, phalanger, and echidna. There are no hares or rabbits; deer are found in the vicinity of Port Moresby, they were introduced many years ago and are apparently doing well; the most dangerous creature is the crocodile. Many lives are lost each year through these amphibians and by snake-bite. The snakes are nearly related to those of Australia. The birds include the cassowary, many birds of paradise, a great variety of pigeons, the hornbill, the black and the white cockatoo, geese, many species of ducks, quails, and on the mountain tops snipe and woodcock.

The flora is as varied as the climate. On the tops of the highest mountain chains there are many species of grasses: several kinds of buttercup, forget-me-nots, daisies, rhododendrons, heaths, and other flowers of temperate climates. The forest there is principally cypress. From seven to ten thousand feet it is chiefly myrtaceous, often covered by trailing bamboo or mixed with pandanus. From two to five thousand feet the evergreen oaks are common. On the low lands there are several varieties of hardwood trees, afzelic bijuga, calophyllum, etc. Native cloth is made by beating out the bark of the paper mulberry, of the bread fruit tree, or of certain trees of the nettle family. Fibre is obtained from the banana, the coconut, from the bark of many saplings, and the best of all from the aerial roots of certain species of pandanus. Most of the trees and flowers that are met with in the tropical islands of the Pacific, or in North Queensland, occur also in Papua.

The People.

The races of Papua are now known to be very diverse as regards physical type and language. As regards culture there is less difference. When Europeans first arrived, the inhabitants used stone, wood and bone implements, but no metals. They cultivated the taro, yam, sweet potato, the banana, and on the coast, the coconut. Weaving and the use of the potter's wheel were unknown.

There are believed to be three constituent elements in the native population of Papua. The first is the Negritto, a short dark race. After the Negritto probably came a race called "Papuans," who are dark but taller than the Negrittoes. Subsequently the Melanesians settled along the coast, and are now so mixed with the Papuans that it is difficult to distinguish them. They were of medium height and light-skinned, and probably were the first seamen of the Pacific and travelled in out-rigger canoes.

The present day population of Papua consists of these three elements mixed together in varying proportions.

The European population of Papua at 30th June, 1938 was 1,488. A census of a portion of the indigenous population has been taken and the total number of natives actually counted is 230,962, chiefly residing on the coasts. In the past the total population had been estimated at 275,000 but the expedition of Messrs. Hides and O'Malley from the Strickland River to the Purari River in the first half of 1935 revealed a large population in that tract of country hitherto unknown. A base has been established within that area from which Government patrols are being carried out, and in due course a census of the population will be completed.

The country and people have no history, and but few current well-defined traditions. These refer to only local movements and actions of tribes within the last four or five generations.

A large part of the interior of Papua is still in the stone age, much of it is in a stage of transition in which the stone axe and the steel tomahawk are used side by side. The abori-

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ginal methods of house-building, of canoe-making, of pottery manufacture, of cultivation, are still generally maintained. Nearly all the coast line and considerable part of the interior has been brought under missionary influence. The whole of the territory has practically been explored and most of it brought under Government control.

Five missionary societies are established in the Territory. They are the London Missionary Society, which has for its field the south coast of New Guinea; The Society of the Sacred Heart, which is established at Yule Island, and along the banks of the St. Joseph River (Angabunga) extending to the Main Range; the Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia, which extends its influence over all the archipelagos; the Church of England Mission, which has as its field the north-east coast of New Guinea, the last-named constituting the Diocese of New Guinea, organised under a Bishop of the Church of England; and the 7th day Adventist, whose sphere of influence is comprised in the Central Division and is bounded on the North by the Brown River, on the South by the Laloki River and on the East by a line bearing approximately north-east from the coastal village of Kaile to the Main Range. The two first-named societies were in New Guinea before annexation was proclaimed: the last two have come there since the proclamation of sovereignty. The native population take readily to civilisation in most great matters, while they often cling tenaciously to their own habits and customs in smaller and less important things.

Mode of Government.

Papua had formerly the constitution of a Crown colony, regulated by Royal letters patent of 8th June, 1888, under which the Government was carried on by an Administrator, with the advice and assistance of an executive and a legislative council. The correspondence of the Administrator of British New Guinea with the Secretary of State passed first through the Governor of Queensland, and afterwards through the Governor-General of Australia. By Letters Patent, of 18th March, 1902, provision was made for placing the Possession under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the revocation of the Letters Patent governing the Constitution as soon as the Commonwealth Parliament had provided by law for the future government. Provision was made by the Papua Act, 1905, proclaimed on the 1st September, 1906, as above stated. There was no form of Government among the native population, the Polynesian system of chiefs being practically unknown; patriarchal authority did not extend beyond near family relatives, and even then was only loose. A certain measure of chiefly influence is being created now by a few men under Government authority, but control over the natives is being best acquired by the gradual creation of a force of village policemen. The Administration has at its disposal an armed constabulary, consisting of about 300 natives, enrolled from many different districts. Special laws have been passed for the protection of the native population, and for dealing with lands. A code consisting of a series of simple regulations, which are from time to time being added to, has also been passed for the benefit of the native population. The courts of the Territory consist of the Central, Petty Sessions, and Native Magistrates' Courts.

Magisterial Divisions.

The Territory is divided into eight magisterial divisions, in each of which there is a resident magistrate, who is also invested with the executive authority of dealing in the first instance with any administrative matter that may arise. Besides these there are assistant resident magistrates in certain more populous districts. The Central Court, which possesses the jurisdiction of an ordinary Supreme Court, sits wherever there is occasion. The principal seat of Government is at Port Moresby. This place is centrally situated. It is easy to approach the harbour, which is large, commodious, and sheltered from all winds. Port Moresby is not well watered, but it is very picturesque, and comparatively healthy. The immediate neighbourhood is not well suited for ordinary cultivation on account of the rather scanty rainfall. Port Moresby is a port of entry.

Samarai, the next place in importance, is an island of some sixty acres situated two miles from the south-east end of the mainland. There is no native village on that island. It is a port of entry, and the headquarters of the Resident Magistrate of the district. There is good anchorage there, but no convenient water supply. It is the port from which miners, pearl fishers, etc., generally obtain their supplies. Like Port Moresby, the neighbourhood of Samarai is very picturesque. Its rainfall is nearly three times as great as at the former place.

The third port of entry is the island of Daru, the headquarters of the Resident Magistrate for the Western Division. It has a good and safe harbour, with an approach that presents no difficulty. It is the only harbour Papua possesses in the west, and the island supplies the best building sites obtainable in that part of the country. It is visited by many boats engaged in the pearl-shell fishery of Torres Straits. Kwaiapan Bay, Woodlark Island, in the extreme east of the Territory is the fourth Port of Entry.

Industries.

There are no European manufactories in the Territory.

The chief industry worked by Europeans is agriculture, principally cocoanuts, para rubber and sisa hemp. Two plantations, one in the Central and the other in the Eastern Division, now produce desiccated coconut. Cotton is still in the experimental stage. Gold mining is carried on and petroleum of good quality has been obtained in the Gulf Division, but not as yet in commercial quantities. Gold to the value of 45,933*l.* in 1933–34, 68,922*l.* in 1934–35, 81,034*l.* in 1935–36, 87,003*l.* in 1936–37, and 108,141*l.* in 1937–38 was declared at the custom house for export. The gold-bearing country is extensive, but it is for various reasons very difficult to prospect. There are also indications of auriferous reefs, and several crushing plants have been established. There were exported:—*Pearls*, 5,742*l.* in 1934–35; 2,395*l.* in 1935–36; 1,966*l.* in 1936–37; and 2,400*l.* in 1937–38. *Trochusshell*, 16,922*l.* in 1933–34; 11,750*l.* in 1934–35; 13,609*l.* in 1935–36; 12,581*l.* in 1936–37; and 8,578*l.* in 1937–38. *Bêche-de-mer*, 1,643*l.* in 1933–34; 4,455*l.* in 1934–35; 1,802*l.* in 1935–36; 3,939*l.* in 1936–37; and 1,363*l.* in 1937–38. *Rubber*, 61,324*l.* in 1933–34; 79,031*l.* in 1934–35; 89,467*l.* in 1935–36; 124,174*l.* in 1936–37; and 129,448*l.* in 1937–38. Since 1907 coconuts have been largely planted by white settlers, the acreage being 47,921 in 1933, 49,033 in 1934, 47,642 in 1935, 48,188 in 1936, and 45,207 in 1937. There is also a very large area of native-owned coconuts, the product of which is extensively used as an article of food. The value of copra exported was 42,990*l.* in 1933–34; 57,597*l.* in 1934–35; 100,681*l.* in 1935–36; 191,808*l.* in 1936–37; and

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91,116*l.* in 1937–38. There are large sago fields in the Territory, but this article has not yet been worked for export. Hemp and mangrove bark are also exported.

External Trade and Customs.

The customs tariff is comparatively a light one; *ad valorem* duties do not exceed 10 per cent. From the 1st July, 1935, the general duty which had been imposed on all goods imported into the Territory, whether dutiable or free, at the rate of 4 per cent. on the value of such goods as if all goods were subject to *ad valorem* duty, was reduced to 2½ per cent. Preference is given in the Tariff to Australian wines and timber. The external trade is chiefly with Queensland and New South Wales. The external trade, imports and exports, as entered at the customs, amounted to 469,740*l.* in 1933–34; 564,042*l.* in 1934–35, 672,972*l.* in 1935–36, 976,057*l.* in 1936–37, and 1,067,090*l.*

A service from Sydney is carried on by steamers belonging to Burns, Philp and Co. under contract for the conveyance of mails and passengers. The coasting and general inter-island trade is carried on by means of 2 small steamers and some small cutters or luggers, many of which are manned exclusively by Papuans. A weekly air mail service, subsidised by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, has been established between Sydney (Australia) and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and a regular aerial mail and passenger service is in operation between Port Moresby and Wau in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. The aeroplanes engaged in the latter service connect with the inward and outward bound mail steamers from and to Australia. Planes have also been used for the carriage of stores and passengers in Papua between Port Moresby and Kokoda, and Port Moresby and the Lakekamu where mining and dredging operations are in progress. There are suitable substantial wharves for working cargo at Port Moresby and Samarai, at which places all manner of supplies are obtainable at reasonable prices. Tracks have been cut in many directions, and the natives are becoming accustomed to travel alone or with Europeans over great areas. During the prevalence of the south-east trades, travelling by small boat is uncomfortable and difficult west of Yule Island, where there is no barrier reef; but east of that the coast is largely protected. East of Yule Island harbours and good anchorages are numerous. In the interior travelling is done always on foot, but in the central district horses can be used on many tracks.

There are 2 wireless stations maintained by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., one at Port Moresby and the other at Samarai.

	Revenue. £	Imports. £	Exports. £	Shipping. Tons.
1928-29	145,147	361,271	337,365	184,946
1929-30	149,265	373,918	324,775	228,391
1930-31	134,918	240,074	274,354	220,399
1931-32	130,116	221,843	269,254	333,304
1932-33	127,043	218,016	275,866	398,451
1933-34	121,489	220,605	249,135	373,895
1934-35	152,901	269,299	294,743	341,537
1935-36	165,688	317,815	355,157	371,980
1936-37	171,791	452,056	524,001	356,476
1937-38	182,808	631,497	435,593	482,981

Executive Council.

Lieut.-Governor and Judge, Sir John H. P. Murray, K.C.M.G.
Government Secretary, H. W. Champion, C.B.E.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. W. M. Strong, M.A., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.
Official Secretary, H. L. Murray, C.B.E.
Commissioner for Native Affairs, J. T. O'Malley.
Treasurer, S. Smith.
Director of Public Works, A. P. Lyons.
Commissioner for Lands, C. T. Wurth.
Non-Official Member—The Hon. A. Jewell.

Legislative Council.

The official members of the Executive Council, and 5 non-official members appointed by the Governor-General of Australia:—

The Hon. J. G. Nelsson.
The Hon. A. Jewell.
The Hon. A. H. Bunting.
The Hon. the Rev. R. L. Turner.
The Hon. T. Nevitt.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John H. P. Murray, K.C.M.G., 1,800*l.*
Official Secretary, H. L. Murray, C.B.E., 804*l.*

Judicial.

Judge, Sir John H. P. Murray, K.C.M.G.
Judge, R. T. Gore, 1,200*l.*
Crown Law Officer, E. B. Bignold, 828*l.*
Registrar, Central Court, H. W. Hardy, 618*l.*

Government Secretary's Department.

Government Secretary, H. W. Champion, C.B.E., 900*l.*
Chief Clerk, L. P. B. Armit, 582*l.*
Government Anthropologist, F. E. Williams, 618*l.*

Magisterial Department.

Resident Magistrates—
1*st Grade—Central Division*, E. R. Oldham, 732*l.*
" *Eastern Division*, W. R. Humphries, 732*l.*
2*nd Grade—S. E. D.*; A. C. Rentoul, 660*l.*
" *W. D.*; R. A. Woodward, 660*l.*
" *Gulf*; R. A. Vivian, 618*l.*
" *N.E.D.*; A. E. Cridland, 660*l.*
" *Northern D.*; O. J. Atkinson, 600*l.*
" *Delta D.*; Austen, L. 600*l.*

Assistant Resident Magistrates—
1st Grade, C. H. Karius; W. J. Lambden, 546*l.*; S. H. Chance, 546*l.*; W. H. H. Thompson, 546*l.*; J. R. Horan, 546*l.*; A. A. C. Hall, 546*l.*; L. F. Champion, 528*l.*
2nd Grade, M. C. W. Rich, 510*l.*; C. H. Rich, C. T. Healy, R. G. Speedie, S. G. Middleton, 510*l.*; C. Champion, 492*l.*; S. E. Smith, 474*l.*; C. F. Cowley, 474*l.*; A. E. Watkins, 474*l.*; M. J. Healy, 456*l.*

Treasury, Customs and Postal Department.

Treasurer, S. Smith, 828*l.*
Accountant, T. P. M. Byrne, 546*l.*
Paying Officer, Treasury, E. H. Dettman, 474*l.*
Relieving Collector of Customs, W. N. M. Chester, 528*l.*
Collector of Customs, Samarai, R. H. F. Stuart, 528*l.*
Collector of Customs, Port Moresby, H. F. S. Russell, 510*l.*
Collector of Customs, Kulumadau, H. W. Rogerson, 510*l.*
Government Storekeeper, W. D. Brown, 564*l.*

Department of the Commissioner for Lands.

Commissioner, C. T. Wurth, 804*l.*
Chief Clerk, L. H. Hilder, 510*l.*
Clerk, E. E. Washington, 456*l.*
Surveyor, W. T. Panton, 660*l.*
Surveyor, S. E. Reilly, 660*l.*, C. B. Davidson, 600*l.*
Draughtsman, H. S. O'Reilly, 600*l.*
Surveyor's Assistant, T. J. Townsend, 474*l.*
Clerk, P. W. Bosgard, 325*l.*

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Manager Orangerie Bay Cocoanut Plantation, H. R. Glanville, 582*l*.
Manager Kemp Welch Rubber Plantation, C. E Heiner, 474*l*.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, A. P. Lyons, 804*l*.
Accountant, W. E. Rosser, 510*l*.

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. W. M. Strong, 1,000*l*.
Government Medical Officer, Port Moresby, Dr. F. J. Williams, 800*l*.
Government Medical Officer, Samarai, Dr. C. H. Bonney, 708*l*.
Government Medical Officer, Misima, Dr. A. J. May, 800*l*.
Travelling Medical Officer (vacant).
Matron, P.M. Hospital, Miss M. A. Franklin, 240*l*. board and free quarters.
Matron, Samarai Hospital, Miss M. E. Leetch, 182*l*., board and free quarters.

Department of Native Affairs.

Commissioner for Native Affairs, J. T. O'Malley, 804*l*.
Chief Inspector, A. S. Greenland, 582*l*.

Gaols.

Head Gaoler, Port Moresby (vacant).
Gaoler, Samarai, D. P. Cahill, 426*l*.

Government Printing Office.

Government Printer, W. A. Bock, 618*l*.
Foreman, A. Gibson, 450*l*.
Compositor, S. J. Anderson, 426*l*.
Machinist, W. Nicholas, 382*l*.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

Norfolk Island is the principal of three small islands lying 930 miles E.N.E. of Sydney, and 630 miles from Auckland, in 29° 3′ 45″ S. latitude; and 167° 58′ 6″ E. longitude, the other islets being Phillip and Nepean Islands. They comprise altogether about 15 square miles, and were discovered in 1774 by Captain Cook. They remained uninhabited until 1788, when a penal settlement was formed there. This was removed in 1855, and in 1856 the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island were brought to the group, about 194 persons settling there, with their cattle, sheep, and pigs. The Pitcairn Islanders were the descendants of the Mutineers of H.M.S. "Bounty," who occupied Pitcairn in 1790, and were removed at their own request to Norfolk Island. Of these 40 returned to Pitcairn. The total population at 30/6/37 was 1,085, consisting of 575 males and 510 females. The chief occupation is agriculture. The cultivation of bananas has dwindled and only 965 cases were exported during 1936-1937.

There was formerly but little regular administration, the community being presided over by two of the leading inhabitants as unpaid magistrates, with a simple code of laws. The island was on the 24th June, 1856, placed under the control of the Governor of New South Wales, who was given power to appoint officers, make laws and grant lands. On 1st July, 1914, the island was made a territory of the Commonwealth. It is now under the control of the Territories Branch, Prime Minister's Department, Canberra. In August, 1935, an Advisory Council was created for the purpose of advising the Administrator in relation to any matter affecting Norfolk Island, including the making of new ordinances or the repeal or amendment of existing ones. The Council consists of 8 members elected by adult franchise. The island is divided into 4 wards, and each ward is represented by 2 members. Candidates who poll the highest number of votes in each ward are elected for 2 years and those who receive the next highest number of votes hold office for one year. An election is held on 31st July each year to elect 4 members to replace the retiring ones. An alternate 12 and 30 days' shipping service in the Territory is maintained by the vessels of Burns Philp & Co., Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney, under contract with the Commonwealth Government for the maintenance of shipping services to the Pacific Islands. On one voyage the SS. *Morinda* leaves Sydney, calls at Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island and then proceeds to the New Hebrides, returning to Sydney by the same route. The same vessel then makes a short trip to Norfolk Island and returns to Sydney, calling at Lord Howe Island on both the outward and inward voyages. The journey from Sydney to Norfolk Island occupies 4 days.

There is a resident doctor. Education is free, and there is a Central School with one branch. The School course ranges from the Kindergarten to the Intermediate certificate (New South Wales) standard, with a two years superprimary course according to the requirements of a High School of the Rural Science type. The village is Kingston.

The following goods imported into the Territory are subject to Customs duty: spirits, ale, beer, wine, tobacco, oils, sugar, molasses, biscuits, candles, confectionery, dried fruits, jams, jellies, and preserves. Preference is given in the tariff to Australian wines, tobacco and dried fruits.

No duties are chargeable on goods imported into Australia from the island, if the goods:—

(a) are the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island;
(b) are shipped direct from Norfolk Island to Australia; and
(c) are not goods which if manufactured or produced in Australia would be subject to any duty of Excise.

Registration fees are payable in respect of motor vehicles and dogs.

Administrator, Major-General Sir Charles Rosenthal, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 800*l*.
Chief Magistrate, Colonel F. R. M. Crozier.
Government Medical Officer, Colonel R. F. Baird, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M.
Rector, Rev. W. K. Deasey.
President, Advisory Council, W. McLachlan.
Registrar of Lands, J. McWhinney.
Registrar of the Court of Norfolk Island, J. McWhinney.
Official Secretary and Collector of Customs, E. J. C. Stopp.
Postmaster, G. H. Wickstead.

THE AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY.

By Order in Council of the 7th February, 1933, that part of His Majesty's dominions in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are

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ordinance made by the Governor-General under this Act. The Act also authorised the Governor-General to make Ordinances having the force of law in the Territory.

Early in 1938 an Administration party commenced a protracted patrol of the unexplored area westward of Mt. Hagen to the border of Dutch New Guinea and northward to the Sepik River.

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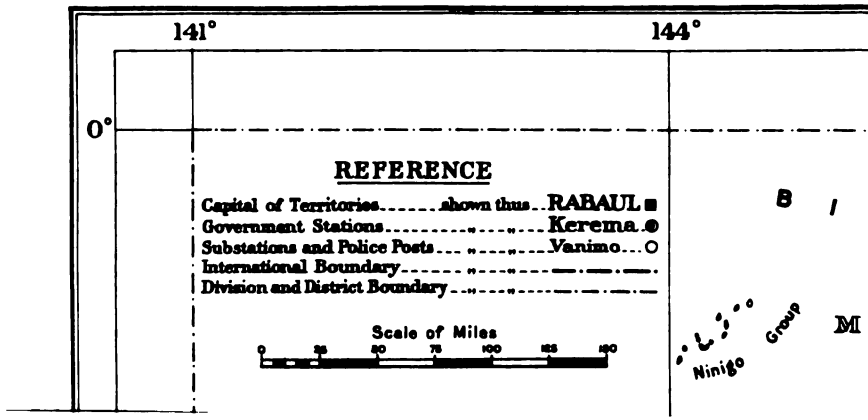

under the control of the Territories Branch, Prime Minister's Department, Canberra. In August, 1936, an Advisory Council was created for the purpose of advising the Administrator in relation

By Order in Council of the 7th February, [illegible], that part of His Majesty's dominions in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are

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situated south of the 60th degree of South longitude and lying between the 160th degree of East longitude and the 45th degree of East longitude was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia. An Act was passed in June, 1933, by the Commonwealth Parliament declaring acceptance of the territory as a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth by the name of the Australian Antarctic Territory; and the Order in Council was brought into operation on 24th August, 1936 by a Proclamation issued on that date by the Governor-General.

THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

(FORMERLY GERMAN NEW GUINEA.)

In 1884, Germany declared a Protectorate over Kaiser Wilhelm Land (the north-eastern part of the Island of New Guinea) and the adjacent Islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, and in later years the Protectorate was extended to the German Solomon Islands, Nauru, and to the Marshall, Caroline, Mariana and Pelew groups, North of the Equator.

The control and development of Kaiser Wilhelm Land was from 1885 to 1899 vested in the German New Guinea Company, which, to all intents and purposes, constituted a Government in itself, and issued its own coinage, but in 1899, the Imperial German Government again assumed control, making annual grants from the Imperial Treasury towards the cost of administration. The seat of Government was at Rabaul in New Britain.

That portion of German New Guinea, which, has, since the 12th September, 1914, been administered by Australia, consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land, the Bismarck Archipelago, and Buka and Bougainville (Solomon Islands). At the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1920, a mandate to administer these territories was issued to the Commonwealth. The islands North of the Equator are administered by Japan.

The Mandate gave to the Government of The Commonwealth of Australia full powers of administration and legislation over the territory of New Guinea subject to the Mandate as an integral portion of the Commonweath of Australia, and permitted the Government of the Commonwealth to apply the laws of the Commonwealth to the Territory, subject to such local modification as circumstances might require.

The New Guinea Act 1920 of the Commonwealth of Australia declared that the territories and islands specified in the Act, being the former German possessions described in the Mandate, should be a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth by the name of the Territory of New Guinea, and enacted that, except as prescribed in that Act or any Act, the Acts of the Commonwealth of Australia should not be in force in the Territory unless expressed to extend thereto or unless applied to the Territory by Ordinance made by the Governor-General under that Act. The Act also authorised the Governor-General to make Ordinances having the force of law in the Territory.

From the ninth of May, 1921, the commencement of civil administration, until the second of May, 1933, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth in Council made Ordinances having the force of law in and in relation to the Territory. The New Guinea Act 1932, which amended the New Guinea Act 1920-1926, created an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is comprised of the Administrator and eight official, and seven nominated non-official, members. Subject to the provisions of the New Guinea Act 1920-1935, the Legislative Council has power to make Ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the Territory. The first sitting of the Legislative Council for the Territory was held on the ninth of May, 1933, at Rabaul.

Geographical Description.

The Mainland of New Guinea is the North East part of New Guinea, having an area of about 70,000 square miles, nearly one third of the whole Island of New Guinea, the balance of which is divided between Holland (Dutch New Guinea), and the Commonwealth of Australia (Papua). It is divided into three districts namely, Sepik, Madang and Morobe, the most important of the three being Morobe, with head-quarters at Salamaua. The largest goldfield of the Territory is located in the vicinity of Wau in the Morobe district.

Possessing a long, but little indented coast line, the Mainland has few good harbours, the best being probably Madang and Vanimo Harbour, Sek Harbour, Hatzfeldt Harbour, Monumbo Harbour, and Finsch Harbour, though Morobe Haven is a well protected little port. Aitape is practically an open roadstead, and here, as is the case generally right along the coast, shipping, when desiring to anchor during heavy weather, is forced to do so under the lee of one of the many islands which dot the coast.

In respect of rivers, however, the three districts are more fortunate. The Sepik River in the Sepik district is a fine stream which rises in the Victor Emmanuel Range and has its mouth situated about 70 miles south east of Aitape. For vessels of up to about 600 tons it is navigable for a distance of over 400 miles from its mouth, whilst vessels of greater size have covered a distance of over 200 miles. The Ramu or Ottilien River, a long but smaller river than the Sepik, rises in the Bismarck Ranges in the Madang District and discharges at a spot not many miles South East from the mouth of the Sepik. In the Morobe District is the Markham River, which is smaller than the two above-mentioned streams. It flows into the Huon Gulf.

The whole of the Mainland is very mountainous some peaks rising to a height of about 13,000 feet. One or two of the islands along the coast are also mountainous, Vulcan Island being an active volcano. The mainland is believed to possess considerable mineral wealth. Extensive goldmining operations are being carried out in the Morobe District, and a goldfield is also being worked in the vicinity of Wewak in the Sepik District.

A policy of intensive patrolling is pursued by the Administration with a view to the bringing under control of the hitherto unknown inland areas, and Government stations and police posts have been established throughout a large area of the mainland. Early in 1938 an Administration party commenced a protracted patrol of the unexplored area westward of Mt. Hagen to the border of Dutch New Guinea and northward to the Sepik River.

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The Bismarck Archipelago consists of New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands and all the smaller adjacent groups of islands such as Lavongai and the Duke of York Group.

New Britain, a long, narrow crescent shaped island is the largest and most important island of the Archipelago.

The area of the island is estimated at 14,600 square miles and as the mean breadth is only 50 miles, its extreme narrowness can be easily realized. A high and very rugged range of mountains runs from one end of New Britain to the other. The island has been crossed by patrols at the northern and western extremities and also near the centre from Cape Beechy on the south coast to Bangula Bay on the north coast, the same patrol crossing also from north to south, travelling a distance of 90 miles. No hostile natives were encountered. By means of the vigorous system of patrols now in operation, and the development of roads into the interior, the exploration of the island is being progressively continued.

The highest peak in New Britain is an active volcano, The Father, 7,500 feet high, on the north west coast, near which are the two mountains, the North and South Son. Close to Rabaul are three peaks, the Mother and the South and North Daughter, the first named being an extinct volcano.

Volcanic action is very evident throughout New Britain, especially in the north, where, close to Rabaul, are found the Matupi Sulphur Springs situated at the foot of the Mother in Matupi Harbour. Vulcan Island which lies on the south side of Blanche Bay, made its appearance in one night, in 1878, during an eruption from Mount Mother, when violent earthquakes were also experienced.

Serious volcanic disturbances took place at Rabaul on 29th May, 1937, and the following days. Vulcan Island, in Rabaul Harbour, erupted on Saturday, 29th May, emitting dense volumes of smoke and covering Rabaul with volcanic dust. Matupi, about 2 miles from Rabaul also erupted on 30th May. Both volcanoes continued active until the morning of 3rd June. Heavy deposits of pumice dust and mud fell on Rabaul breaking countless trees and blocking streets which became quagmires. The harbour became impassable owing to a thick layer of floating pumice. Most of the buildings in Rabaul were unharmed structurally, but they were covered thickly with volcanic dust.

It was necessary to evacuate the European, Asiatic and native population from Rabaul to Kokopo, about 20 miles away.

The volcanoes practically completed active eruption on 3rd June and a commencement was then made with the task of cleaning the roofs and clearing the streets of Rabaul.

The residents of the town were permitted to return there and take up residence from 10th June, 1937. Two Europeans were lost as a result of the eruptions. A Chinese trader on the North coast was killed when his store collapsed during the heavy storm which followed the eruptions. There were heavy casualties amongst the native population in villages in the vicinity of Vulcan Island. Exhaustive check failed to account for a total of 424 natives comprising adults and children of both sexes.

Unlike the Mainland, New Britain is fortunate in possessing several good harbours, the best being Simpson Harbour, the inlying portion of Blanche Bay; others are Jacquinot Bay, Arawe, Linden Harbour and Powell Harbour on the south-east and south coasts and Rein Bay and Talasea Harbour on the north coast.

There are no rivers of any importance in the Island, those that do exist being short rapid-flowing streams.

Rabaul is situated upon Simpson Harbour, which is horse-shoe in shape, with good depths, well protected from winds and weather, and affords a most excellent anchorage for oversea shipping.

The bulk of the white population of New Britain has grouped itself in or near Rabaul, though settlers with cocoanut plantations, have operated at various suitable points practically round the whole coast line.

New Ireland lies close and practically at right angles to the northern end of New Britain. It is a long narrow Island, very mountainous, without any rivers of size, and geologically older than New Britain. The volcanic appearances so definite in the latter island are not evident in New Ireland. Its coast line is fairly unbroken and its best harbours are at Kavieng, Namatanai and Muliama on the north and east coasts and Kalili on the west coast. Crossings of the island have been made from time to time in several places, and here and there very fair roads exist.

The whole of New Ireland is included in one District under the control of a District Officer stationed at Kavieng, which is a substantial little tropical town with good Government Buildings. A Government Wharf capable of berthing overseas ships has been built.

For some years, concern has been felt at the rapid decrease of the native population of New Ireland. This was believed to be to a great extent attributable to the fact that too many men were being recruited for labour in other parts of the Territory; and for several years some parts of the island were closed against recruiting.

The Admiralty Islands comprise a small group lying about 380 miles to the north west of Rabaul, and constitute the district of Manus, with headquarters at the principal port, Lorengau, situated on the north east corner of the island of Manus, which is the largest of the group and of the same rugged mountainous type as its neighbours, New Britain and New Ireland, though apparently free from volcanoes. What rivers exist are naturally small and unimportant. Several useful though small harbours provide good anchorages for small shipping which touches at these islands.

To the north west of the Admiralty Islands, at a distance of about 200 miles, are the three small groups, the Ninigo, Hermit and Anchorite Islands, better known as the North Western Islands. A particularly fine type of native is found inhabiting these Islands. The groups contain no harbours, excepting in the lagoons at The Hermit and Ninigo Groups; and in most cases depths ranging to about 200 fathoms are found close inshore, rendering it impossible for vessels to anchor while loading copra, of which a fair quantity is produced.

It is in the waters adjacent to the Admiralty Islands that most of the shell fishing in the Territory is carried on, trochus and gold-lip being obtained in large quantities.

The Solomon Islands.—The portion of the Solomon Islands included in the Territory consists of the islands of Bougainvillo and Buka, which constitute the district of Kieta, their total area being about 4,100 square miles.

These two islands are very mountainous, particularly Bougainville, where there are found several volcanoes. Mount Balbi, a peak in the Emperor Range in the centre of the Island, with a height of over 10,000 feet, is a dormant volcano,

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whilst Mount Bagana, in the Crown Prince Ranges is at the present time an active crater.

There are several good harbours along the coast, the principal being Kieta on the East coast of Bougainville. This is a very well protected bay, almost landlocked, with its entrance protected by a well defined coral reef. Shipping of fair draught finds a suitable anchorage close inshore to the little town of Kieta. Other good harbours are found at Raua and Tinputs, also at Carola Haven on Buka Island.

Industry Trade and Customs.

The Territory comprises some 24,000,000 hectares of land, most of which is capable of cultivation under tropical staples. Of this area, 294,745 hectares are alienated. The total area of plantations, exclusive of native reserves, was at 30th June, 1937, 197,230 hectares. The area under cultivation at that date was 95,946 hectares.

In the many islands of the Archipelago and the North-East New Guinea, land of all kinds is to be met with, from coral atolls to granite peaks. A considerable portion is flat and comparatively low lying, with soil ranging from sand to light sandy loam, usually overlying a sub-soil of broken coral ideal for coconuts, with which much has been planted.

Larger islands, while they frequently have a margin, or at least stretches of soil similar to the above, rise into undulating foot-hills, with or without peaks and headlands. On these the soil is of a heavier nature, ranging from sedimentary deposits to rich, and in some cases, comparatively recent, volcanic soils. Still larger islands, which often have a range of hills as a backbone, and areas of swamp near the coast, have soils grading from light sand to rich heavy clays. Many of these are well watered with creeks and rivers, in the valleys of which the richest of alluvial soils are to be met with, capable of growing anything.

Not only is the Territory particularly favoured in the matter of soils and rainfall, but the fact that it is outside the cyclone and hurricane belts, enables agricultural industries to be undertaken with greater security than many places afford.

At present the Territory is largely dependent upon agriculture, *i.e.*, the cultivation of coconuts for the manufacture of copra and desiccated coconut. There are at present some 460 coconut plantations opened, owned and worked by Europeans, of an average area of between four and five hundred acres scattered through the Archipelago.

Other staples being cultivated to a smaller extent are, in about the order mentioned, cocoa, coffee, kapok, tobacco and arrowroot, often in conjunction with coconuts or each other.

The mineral wealth of the islands can only be surmised. Gold was discovered in February, 1926, at Edie Creek, 65 miles (35 air miles) south-west of Salamaua, the Port of the Goldfields. Salamaua is situated on an isthmus of a bay in Huon Gulf, on the mainland of New Guinea. The amount of gold exported from the 9th May, 1921 to 30th June, 1937, was 1,941,729 ozs., valued at 9,242,781*l*. Nearly all the production was obtained from alluvial mining. For the production of gold, six dredges have been transported in sections from the coast to the goldfields by aeroplanes, and are now in operation. Promising lodes have, however, been discovered. Access to the field is difficult, as it is situated at an altitude of 6,600—6,800 feet, and the journey from the coast by road occupies seven days. The journey by air takes about one hour, and several companies are operating air services. Mineral oil has been found although as yet not in commercial quantities. Sulphur is obtainable, whilst it is believed that copper and nickel deposits exist. The transport difficulty has proved a very effectual bar to the efforts of prospectors up to the present; and it is only with the expenditure of considerable capital that any venture is likely to be successful until the country has been opened up.

The shell fishing industry is one that cannot be overlooked when assessing the commercial value of the colony. Large quantities of trochus, green snail, gold-lip and black-lip are obtained yearly and the revenue obtained therefrom, which includes a royalty, is considerable. The value of marine products exported from the Territory during the year ended 30th June, 1937, amounted to 28,360*l*.

The import tariff is largely on a 10 % *ad valorem* basis. Export duties are levied on copra, trepang, tortoise shell, mother of pearl shell and the feathers of certain birds. No export duty on copra is levied when the London price is less than £10 per ton which, on the basis of the present assessment of price for duty purposes, is equivalent to £5 15s. 0d. per ton, Rabaul.

Climate and Health.

The climate, and particularly the rainfall over so widely spread a group of islands, must naturally vary considerably in different parts. Generally speaking, the rainfall is plentiful and reliable. A N.W. monsoon period between December and February; and a S.W. between March and November are experienced. The latter, during which steady trade winds occur, and the islands are seldom without a breeze, constitutes the cooler and more pleasant portion of the year. No especial dry belts exist, and droughts of more than a few months' duration are unknown.

The average rainfall for the Territory may be taken as 100 to 125 inches per annum. The following are the averages for the districts:—

Rabaul, New Britain	88·28 inches
Gasmata, South New Britain..	223·77 ,,
Talasea, North New Britain ..	171·21 ,,
Kavieng, North New Ireland..	120·71 ,,
Namatanai, South New Ireland	141·47 ,,
Madang, Central New Guinea	141·26 ,,
Sattleberg, South New Guinea	176·55 ,,
Wewak, North New Guinea ..	87·99 ,,
Kieta, Bougainville Islands ..	122·62 ,,
Manus, Admiralty Islands ..	150·95 ,,

The following are results of observations taken at Rabaul, the capital, on the Island of New Britain, about 4½ degrees south of the equator.

Shade temperature—	
Average monthly mean ..	.. 82·85° F.
Yearly average rainfall ..	.. 88·28 ins.

Many settlers, after a few years, affirm that the climate is pleasant, and certainly the lure of the tropics is no myth to those who have the temperament. For all this, the climate is tropical, and is not to be treated with disdain. Reasonable care and the exercise of common sense, with due attention to hygiene, are necessary to avoid the effects of malaria and other tropical ailments that any neglect of precautions render practically inevitable.

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Malarial fever offers the principal obstacle to white colonists in this territory, some parts of the islands being more subject to the ravages of the fever than others. The efforts of the Australian medical authorities have met with great success, and the percentage of people suffering regularly from malaria has gradually decreased from year to year. In Rabaul, where much work has been performed on sanitation and bush clearing around the town, the malarial carrier, the anopheline mosquito, has been almost eliminated, with the result that malaria cases are at present few and far between. The man who suffers is of course the planter living in places remote from the activities of the medical authorities. Elephantiasis makes an appearance occasionally amongst the native population; and, as is the case in most tropical countries, dysentery and tubercular diseases yearly claim a number of victims from the colored races.

Constant care has to be exercised to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases, such as smallpox, influenza or measles, the latter of which, while comparatively harmless among white races, becomes calamitously destructive among the careless living slightly clad natives.

Native Population.

Head-taxes are collected every year and a census is taken regularly in the parts of the Territory under Government influence. The total enumerated native population at 30th June, 1936, was 542,394. The non-native population at that date was 5,897.

Generally speaking the New Guinea aborigine is of a good type, well built, and, when civilised, very amenable to discipline. As a rule he is fairly stolid, though flashes of brilliance are found amongst members of some of the tribes. In every island the different branches or tribes appear to be innumerable, and even at short distances it is found that great physical differences occur in the types; while tribes only ten or twelve miles from each other often speak totally different dialects. The result is that interpretation is very difficult for travellers or for the natives amongst themselves, but throughout the colony the use of "pidgin" English has become so established, that even the Germans spoke "pidgin" English to their labourers. Natives are recruited for many purposes; they make good plantation labourers, boats' crews, or domestic servants, whilst many who have received special training have become adept artisans. The German Government had commenced a technical school for natives at Rabaul. This school has been continued by the Australian Authorities who have also established an Elementary School.

Work of this nature is also carried out by the Missions.

Communications.

A regular subsidized shipping service between Sydney (Australia) and New Guinea is maintained by vessels of Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., pursuant to an agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

In addition vessels from Europe, Australia, U.S.A. and the East call at Rabaul.

Between Rabaul and the various islands small steamers maintain a regular service, carrying mails and stores to the outlying districts, and loading with copra, etc., for transhipment to Rabaul. Radio-telegraphic communication is maintained throughout the group by a number of wireless stations.

Besides the direct air services inaugurated between the coast and the goldfields in the Morobe District, an air service was established in 1931–32 between Port Moresby, Papua, and the New Guinea goldfields reducing the time occupied by the journey from Australia by about 7 days. A weekly air-mail and passenger service has also been inaugurated between Australia, Papua and New Guinea, the terminal points being Sydney and Rabaul. This service is subsidised by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1928–29 ..	£351,000 ..	£377,507
1929–30 ..	£339,643 ..	£356,312
1930–31 ..	£290,234 ..	£293,378
1931–32 ..	£306,072 ..	£282,405
1932–33 ..	£321,917 ..	£321,567
1933–34 ..	£350,357 ..	£348,817
1934–35 ..	£388,171 ..	£367,470
1935–36 ..	£419,920 ..	£425,794
1936–37 ..	£481,070 ..	£460,118
1937–38 ..	£506,398 ..	£508,613

Public Debt on 30th June, 1937, £31,514.

Trade.

	Imports.	Exports.
1928–29 ..	871,441 ..	1,146,112
1929–30 ..	882,016 ..	997,335
1930–31 ..	750,130 ..	919,420
1931–32 ..	783,695 ..	1,108,619
1932–33 ..	912,365 ..	1,581,272
1933–34 ..	924,316 ..	1,766,198
1934–35 ..	948,404 ..	2,340,624
1935–36 ..	1,290,788 ..	2,573,251
1936–37 ..	1,311,623 ..	3,389,072

Civil Administration.

The Civil Administration came into force on the 9th May, 1921:—

Administrators since 1921.

1921, Brigadier-General E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
1933, Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
1934, Brigadier-General Sir W. R. McNicoll, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

Executive Council.

The Administrator, Brigadier-General Sir W. R. McNicoll, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Government Secretary, H. H. Page.
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend.
Director of District Services and Native Affairs, E. W. P. Chinnery.
Director of Public Health, Dr. E. T. Brennan.
Director of Agriculture, G. H Murray.
Crown Law Officer, G. G. Hogan.
Director of Public Works, C. R. Field.
Secretary for Lands, Surveys, Mines and Forests, E. P. Holmes.
Non-Official Member, J. C. Mullaly, O.B.E.

Legislative Council.

The official members of the Executive Council and 7 non-official members appointed by the Governor-General of Australia:—
J. C. Mullaly, O.B.E., W. E. Grose, B. B. Perriman, N. P. H. Neal, R. L. Clark, R. C. A. Ollerenshaw, F. G. Lewis.
Clerk of the Legislative Council, G. E. Walker.

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Customs Department.

Collector, T. L. McAdam, 732*l.* to 828*l.*
Harbour Master, C. J. R. Webb, 570*l.* to 636*l.*

the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska, were created, and by Order in Council October 2nd, 1895, modified by Order in Council 18th December,

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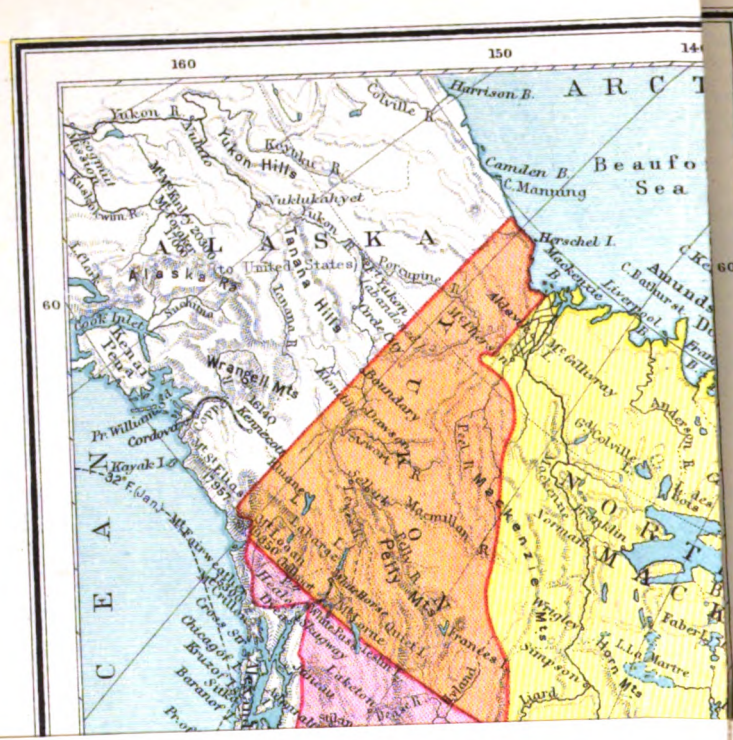

...with copra, etc., for transhipment to Rabaul. Radio-telegraphic communication is maintained throughout the group by a number of wireless stations.

Generals of Australia :—
J. C. Mullaly, O.B.E., W. E. Grose, B. B. Perriman, N. P. H. Neal, R. L. Clark, R. C. A. Ollerenshaw, F. G. Lewis.
Clerk of the Legislative Council, G. E. Walker.

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Central Administration.

Administrator, Brigadier-General Sir W. R. McNicoll, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 1,800*l.*
Government Secretary, H. H. Page, 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Chief Clerk, S. A. Lonergan, 534*l.* to 600*l.*
Registrar-General and Official Trustee, J. L. Street, 708*l.* to 780*l.*

Police and Prisons.

Superintendent of Police, J. Walstab, 780*l.* to 852*l.*

Judiciary.

Chief Judge, F. B. Phillips, C.B.E., 1,400*l.*
Judge, Vacant.

Crown Law Office.

Crown Law Officer, G. G. Hogan, 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Legal Assistant, I. Shoobridge, 684*l.* to 756*l.*
" " (*Relieving*), P. J. Woodhill, 636*l.* to 708*l.*

Department of the Treasury.

Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Accountant, H. E. Robinson, 684*l.* to 756*l.*
Superintendent of Stores, J. E. Savage, 636*l.* to 708*l.*

Department of Public Health.

Director, Dr. E. T. Brennan, 1,100*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Medical Officers, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*; Drs. H. C. Hosking, E. A. Holland, B. A. Sinclair, C. M. Deland, R. W. Cooper, M.B.E., N. V. McKenna, G. H. McQueen, A. V. Price, H. S. Roberts, A. G. Schroeder, R. W. Schuch.
Medical Officer and Government Pathologist, T. C. Backhouse, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Dispenser, J. B. Cruise, 552*l.* to 618*l.*

Department of District Services and Native Affairs.

Director and Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery, 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant Director, R. Melrose, 780*l.* to 852*l.*
District Officers, Grade 2, E. Taylor, M.B.E., D. Waugh, G. W. L. Townsend, E. W. Oakley, J. I. Merrylees, W. B. Ball, O.B.E., 708*l.* to 780*l.*
District Officer, Grade 1, J. H. Jones, 618*l.* to 708*l.*
Assistant District Officers, G. Ellis, H. A. Gregory, J. H. McDonald, H. E. Woodman, F. W. Mantle, H. L. Downing, N. Penglase, J. L. Taylor, D. H. Vertigan, K. C. McMullen, A. F. Kyle, J. K. McCarthy, H. L. R. Niall, A. A. Roberts, W. E. Sansom, K. W. T. Bridge, A. A. Bloxham, W. J. Read, J. R. Rigby, R. M. Farlow, M. J. P. A. Pitt, 516*l.* to 600*l.*

Department of Lands, Surveys, Mines and Forests.

Secretary, E. P. Holmes, 804*l.* to 900*l.*
Assistant Secretary, L. C. Roberts, 570*l.* to 636*l.*
Warden, E. A. Feldt, 708*l* to 780*l.*
Geologist, N. H. Fisher, 708*l.* to 780*l.*
Forest Officer, J. B. McAdam, 516*l.* to 600*l.*

Department of Agriculture.

Director, G. H. Murray, 1,100*l.* to 1,250*l.*
Entomologist, J. L. Froggatt, 780*l.* to 852*l.*
Economic Botanist, R. E. P. Dwyer, 708*l.* to 780*l.*

Department of Public Works.

Director, C. R. Field, 804*l.* to 900*l.*
Assistant Architect, W. L. MacGowan, 570*l.* to 636*l.*

Customs Department.

Collector, T. L. McAdam, 732*l.* to 828*l.*
Harbour Master, C. J. R. Webb, 570*l.* to 636*l.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE DOMINION.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were, by the Imperial Act, 30-31 Vict., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force on July 1st, by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 22nd May, 1867. Its essential provisions are given below.

The Governor-General of Canada was, by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vict., cap. 3, and made a Province of the Dominion 15th July, 1870.

By Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 16th May, 1871, issued on the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, that Colony was incorporated in the Dominion, the union taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was admitted by Order in Council, bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By an Act passed in 1876, the portion of the N.W. Territories lying to the north of Manitoba was created into a separate district, under the name of the District of Keewatin, but under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vict., cap. 49 (1875), the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba) were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieutenant-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada from the 1st of September, 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

By Minute of Council of May 17th, 1882, the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska, were created, and by Order in Council October 2nd, 1895, modified by Order in Council 18th December,

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1897, the remaining territory was subdivided into the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon, the last-named being made a separate territory, distinct from the North-West Territories, under special regulations by chapter 6 of the Acts of the Federal Parliament, 1898.

By chapters 3 and 27 of the Act of 1905 the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska were formed into the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion as such on the 1st September, 1905. The dividing line runs north and south. Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, and Saskatchewan of 251,700 square miles.

By Federal Act passed in the Session of 1912, the boundaries of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba were extended, the whole of Ungava being transferred to Quebec and parts of Keewatin to Ontario and Manitoba. The area of Quebec was reduced by 112,400 square miles as a consequence of the Labrador Boundary Award, made on March 1st, 1927, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Situation and Area.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the American continent (except Labrador, Newfoundland, and Alaska, the latter belonging to the United States), stretching from latitude 49° to beyond the polar circle, and including the islands of the northern archipelago lying in the Canadian sector. It comprises an area computed at 3,694,863 (land and *fresh* water) square miles (39 times the area of the United Kingdom, over three times that of British India). The nine Provinces of the Dominion (including territory added to the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba) comprise 2,003,230 square miles of land and 174,875 square miles of fresh water. The Dominion includes the islands of Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton on the east, and Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands on the west.

History.

Particulars as to the history of each province will be found in the following pages, but it may here conveniently be stated that the north-east coast of the Dominion seems to have been first discovered by the Norse seamen of the middle ages. Cabot reached Labrador in 1497, and the fisheries off this coast were frequented early in the sixteenth century. In 1535 Cartier wintered on the St. Lawrence and claimed the country on behalf of France, and others followed. The whole territory became British by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by a Governor-General appointed by the King. The Governor-General is assisted by his Cabinet which, as in England, is a Committee of the Privy Council, formed of the principal Members of the Government. The capital of Canada is Ottawa in Ontario.

The supreme legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate now consists of 96 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, and so chosen that 24 represent Ontario, 24 Quebec, 24 the Maritime Provinces, and 24 the Western Provinces. The qualification for Senator is the possession of property worth $4,000, age of not less than thirty years, British nationality and residence within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons consisted originally of 181 elected members, which number has been increased by additions on the accession of new provinces, and by the increase in population, and is at present 245; 82 representing Ontario, 65 Quebec, 12 Nova Scotia, 10 New Brunswick, 17 Manitoba, 16 British Columbia, 4 Prince Edward Island, 17 Alberta, 21 Saskatchewan, and 1 the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regulated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. There is no property qualification. Each member of the Senate receives $4,000 per annum, and each member of the Commons a maximum of $4,000 per session, with certain deductions for days of non-attendance. A Parliament lasts five years if not sooner dissolved. Election is by ballot.

For each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, and holding office during pleasure, but not removable within five years of appointment, except for cause assigned. He receives a salary fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament, and is assisted by an Executive Council or Cabinet possessing the confidence of the Provincial Assembly.

Each province has a "Legislative Assembly," and in Quebec there is also a "Legislative Council," forming a second chamber. The Provincial Legislatures possess the power of altering their constitutions. The territory not comprised within any province (Yukon and the North-West Territories) is very thinly inhabited. The Yukon Territory is governed by an appointed Gold Commissioner and an elective council of three members. The Northwest Territories are governed by a Commissioner and six councillors appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters except those specifically delegated by the constitution to the Provincial Legislatures. The Canadian Constitution is in this respect the reverse of that of the United States. Among such general matters may be named public finance, trade regulation, postal service, currency, coinage, banking and navigation matters, defence, the law relating to crimes, bankruptcy, copyright, patents, naturalisation, and Indian affairs.

The powers of the Provincial Legislatures are confined to certain specified subjects, of which the chief are property and civil rights, the alteration of their own constitutions, direct taxation within the province and provincial loans, the management of provincial public lands, and of provincial and municipal offices, hospitals, gaols, &c., licences, local works, and the general civil law and procedure. With regard to education, they have full powers, subject only to certain provisions to secure protection to religious minorities. In agricultural, quarantine, and immigration matters, they possess concurrent legislative powers with the Dominion Parliament.

The Judges are appointed by the Governor-General in the superior, district, and county courts throughout the Dominion, except in the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

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By the provisions of the British North America Act and subsequent arrangements entered into from time to time, the Dominion is required to make certain annual payments to the individual Provinces. These payments (subsidies) fall into the following four classes :—

A. Interest on Debt Allowances.

By the terms of the Union of the Provinces in Confederation in 1867, the Dominion assumed all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the Provinces and undertook to pay, except in the case of Ontario and Quebec, interest at 5% on the amounts by which the actual per capita indebtedness of the Provinces fell short of a basic debt allowance calculated at approximately $25 per capita. On the subsequent entry of additional Provinces into Confederation, similar arrangements were effected regarding the assumption of their pre-Confederation indebtedness. From time to time, adjustments have been made in the basis of calculation of the debt allowances of the various Provinces and the Dominion pays interest at 5% per annum on the amounts by which the actual debts of the Provinces, on their entry into Confederation, fell short of the allowed debts as adjusted. The aggregate annual payment from the Dominion to the Provinces in respect of interest on debt allowances is $1,609,386.

B. Allowances for Government and Legislature.

Under the terms of the Union, annual grants of specific amounts were made to the various Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures. These fixed amounts vary with the population of the Provinces according to the following scale, approved in 1907 :—

Where population is—	$
Under 150,000	100,000
150,000, but does not exceed 200,000	150,000
200,000 " " 400,000	180,000
400,000 " " 800,000	190,000
800,000 " " 1,500,000	220,000
over 1,500,000	240,000

The aggregate annual allowances presently paid under this head amount to $1,750,000.

C. Allowances per Head of Population.

Under the British North America Act of 1867, a grant of eighty cents per head of the population was allowed to each Province. The British North America Act of 1907 provided that the grant would be paid to each Province at the rate of eighty cents per head up to a population of two and one half million and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of the population as exceeds that number. The cost to the Dominion in the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1938, of the annual allowances paid to the Provinces per head of population was $8,095,070.00.

D. Special Grants.

In the case of all the Provinces with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, certain additional grants have been made in view of special circumstances obtaining, which, for the fiscal year 1938, amounted in aggregate to $5,505,879.90 as set out below—

Nova Scotia.—An annual grant of $875,000 since 1927, increased to $1,300,000 in 1935.

New Brunswick.—An annual grant of $150,000 since 1875 in consideration of repeal of lumber duties reserved to the Province by the B.N.A. Act of 1867, to which has been added special annual grant of $600,000 since 1927, increased to $900,000 in 1935.

Manitoba.—A special grant on the basis of population amounting, at present, to $562,500 per annum.

Prince Edward Island.—A special grant of $195,000 less a deduction of $39,120.10, plus an annual grant since 1927 of $125,000 increased to $275,000 in 1935.

British Columbia.—A special grant of $100,000 per annum, to which have been added special grants of $1,500,000 in 1936 and $750,000 in 1937.

Saskatchewan and Alberta—are currently receiving an annual sum as compensation for loss of revenue derivable from their Public Lands, based on their respective populations which amounts in the case of Saskatchewan, to $750,000, and in the case of Alberta to $562,500.

Bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures require the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be disallowed within a year by the Governor-General. Those passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

Provision was made in the Act constituting the Dominion for the admission into it of any of the other British possessions on the continent of North America, and they have all been since admitted except Newfoundland. Provision was also made for the construction of a railway from the River St. Lawrence to Halifax, and (in the Order in Council admitting British Columbia) for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Both these have been constructed.

Local Government.

In all the provinces local self-government has been developed to the fullest extent. In the complete form as adopted by Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and other provinces, the whole municipal organisation comprises : (*a*) the townships, being rural districts of an area of 8 or 10 miles square (in the Prairie Provinces 6 miles square); (*b*) villages ; (*c*) towns. Such of these as are comprised within a large district, called a county, constitute (*d*) the county municipality ; (*e*) cities in the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario are established from towns when their population exceeds 10,000 and 15,000 respectively. In the other provinces they are incorporated under certain Municipal Codes and Acts. The townships and villages are administered by a reeve and councillors ; the towns by a mayor and councillors, and the cities by a mayor and aldermen. The governing body of the county municipality is composed of the members elected by districts containing one or more townships or villages, the presiding officer being styled "Warden." The Councils have powers to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade or manufactures, or railways, powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, &c.

The number of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces in 1936, was :—

Prince Edward Island	8
Nova Scotia	69
New Brunswick	40
Quebec	1,540
Ontario	937
Manitoba	174
Saskatchewan	857
Alberta	606
British Columbia	79
Total	4,310

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Population of Dominion.

	1911.	1921.	1931.
Alberta . . .	374,295	588,454	731,605
British Columbia .	392,480	524,582	694,263
Manitoba . . .	461,394	610,118	700,139
New Brunswick .	351,889	387,876	408,219
Nova Scotia . .	492,338	523,837	512,846
Ontario . . .	2,527,292	2,933,662	3,431,683
Prince Edward Island . . .	93,728	88,615	88,038
Quebec . . .	2,005,776	2,360,665*	2,874,255
Saskatchewan . .	492,432	757,510	921,785
N.W. Territories .	6,507	7,988	9,723
Yukon	8,512	4,157	4,230
Total . .	7,206,643	8,787,949*	10,376,786

Nearly 3 million of the people are of French extraction, mostly residing in Quebec, where French is the language generally spoken.

The total population includes 122,920 Indians, living chiefly in Ontario, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories. About 113,000 of these are under the supervision of Government agents, and have large districts reserved for them, where they live mainly by hunting, fishing, and traffic in furs. According to the census of 1931 there were 46,519 Chinese in Canada, many of whom (27,139) were in British Columbia, and 23,342 Japanese, of whom 22,205 were in British Columbia. There were also 6,000 Esquimaux along the northern coasts.

The number of immigrants arrived during the year ended 31st March, 1938, was 15,645, of whom 2,972 were British, and 5,643 were from the United States.

The population of the chief towns, according to the final figures of 1931 census, was as follows:—

Montreal	818,577
Toronto	631,207
Winnipeg	218,785
Vancouver	246,593
Ottawa	126,872
Hamilton	155,547
Quebec	130,594
Halifax	59,275
London	71,148
Calgary	83,761
Saint John, N.B.	47,514
Victoria, B.C.	39,082
Regina	53,209
Edmonton	79,197
Brantford	30,107
Kingston	23,439
Peterborough	22,327
Hull	29,433
Saskatoon	43,291
Verdun	60,745
Three Rivers	35,450
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082
Windsor, Ont.	63,108
Sydney, N.S.	23,089
Fort William	26,277
Sherbrooke	28,933
Kitchener	30,793

* Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, March 1st., 1927.

FINANCES.*

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED. (Seagoing, not including Coasting or Inland Lake Tonnage.)

Year.	Revenue. $	Expenditure. $	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1929	455,463,874	350,952,924	21,625,660	54,408,527
1930	441,411,806	357,779,794	20,171,383	52,992,232
1931	349,587,299	393,989,944	20,008,005	54,600,149
1932	329,709,056	375,403,344	19,025,391	52,340,241
1933	306,636,990	358,528,270	20,865,151	49,766,832
1934	324,062,000	346,648,546	22,480,487	55,445,854
1935	358,474,911	354,386,220	23,676,256	57,059,848
1936	372,222,206	372,539,149	24,593,603	58,052,627
1937	445,028,955	387,112,072	27,299,731	62,948,011
1938	510,297,581	414,891,410		

	1936–37 $	1937–38 $
Public Debt, gross ..	3,542,521,126	3,540,784,415
Public Debt, net ..	3,083,952,202	3,101,667,570
Assets of the Dominion	458,568,924	439,116,844
Capital Expenditure	3,491,544	4,430,152

IMPORTS (Home Consumption).‡

Ended 31st March.	From U.K. $	From other British Territory. $	From Elsewhere. $	Total. $
1929	194,041,381	63,377,958	1,008,259,752	1,265,679,091
1930	189,179,738	63,523,966	995,569,878	1,248,273,582
1931	149,497,392	55,401,034	701,714,269	906,612,695
1932	106,371,779	41,440,214	430,691,911	578,503,904
1933	86,466,055	33,918,269	285,999,420	406,383,744
1934	105,100,764	35,303,122	293,394,739	433,798,625
1935	111,682,490	44,503,981	366,244,682	522,431,153
1936	117,874,822	59,846,488	384,997,753	562,719,063
1937	129,507,885	68,657,957	473,709,724	671,875,566
1938	144,978,493	88,194,545	565,896,880	799,069,918

EXPORTS. ‡

Year Ended 31st March	To U.K. $	To other British Territory. $	To Elsewhere $	Total. $
1929	429,730,485	106,258,803	832,269,843	1,368,259,131
1930	281,745,965	97,825,173	740,687,164	1,120,258,302
1931	219,246,499	73,617,897	506,878,271	799,742,667
1932	174,043,725	46,016,686	379,971,401	600,031,812
1933	184,361,019	37,757,908	305,945,351	528,064,278
1934	288,582,666	50,423,723	326,947,682	665,954,071
1935	290,885,237	67,314,241	398,426,447	756,625,925
1936	321,556,798	77,754,681	449,718,938	849,030,417
1937	407,996,698	87,601,407	565,583,801	1,061,181,906
1938	409,412,135	108,027,338	552,789,136	1,070,228,609

The imports for home consumption from the United States in 1937-38 were $487,328,980.

$67,298,908 of dutiable goods were imported from the United Kingdom.

Industry.

The main industry of the Dominion is agriculture, an enormous quantity of cereals and dairy produce being raised and exported. "Homesteads" of 160 acres can be obtained on varying terms in the different provinces; about 32 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1936 there were 2,573 butter and cheese factories and 22 factories producing condensed milk and cream. In 1937 the quantity of creamery butter made was 246,387,300 lbs., valued at $63,217,300, and the quantity of cheese made was 128,444,300 lbs., valued at $17,845,300. The value of land, buildings and plant was $65,065,535 in 1936. The number of persons employed in factories during 1936 was 16,260, and the amount paid for salaries and wages was $15,577,826.

* The financial year ends on March 31st.
‡ Coin and bullion not included.

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Canadian manufacturing has grown steadily to reach the stage indicated by the table which follows. The utilization of hydro-electric power in Ontario and Quebec, which lack coal, is an important phase of the recent development. In the Dominion as a whole, 8,112,751 horse power had been developed up to Jan. 1st, 1938, about 80 per cent. of it in Quebec and Ontario.

TABLE 3—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS COMPARED, BY PROVINCES, 1936.

PROVINCES.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.	EMPLOYEES.	SALARIES AND WAGES.	COST OF MATERIALS.	GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	233	2,394,532	996	553,008	2,200,028	3,311,223
Nova Scotia	1,158	87,888,353	15,944	13,784,556	36,077,900	67,784,970
New Brunswick	784	81,468,098	13,710	11,855,051	29,292,851	56,225,201
Quebec	7,969	1,029,546,039	194,876	182,319,454	455,027,759	863,687,389
Ontario	9,753	1,588,484,130	288,992	314,872,843	822,884,081	1,547,551,931
Manitoba	1,011	118,515,841	22,507	24,490,299	74,374,078	122,050,502
Saskatchewan	694	42,055,557	5,782	6,013,378	35,311,152	51,604,510
Alberta	905	70,224,578	11,756	12,328,471	47,084,029	74,052,010
British Columbia and Yukon ..	1,695	250,086,403	39,796	45,854,374	121,362,118	216,136,078
Total	24,202	3,271,263,531	594,359	612,071,434	1,624,213,996	3,002,403,814

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA.
Fiscal Years ended March 31st.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—	$	$	$
Dutiable Goods	309,933,096	369,933,634	434,165,772
Free Goods	252,785,967	301,941,932	364,904,146
Total Imports	562,719,063	671,875,566	799,069,918
Duty Collected	82,784,317	92,282,059	103,574,422
EXPORTS—			
Canadian	849,030,417	1,061,181,906	1,070,228,609
Foreign	13,441,659	13,062,314	14,592,595
Total Exports	862,472,076	1,074,244,220	1,084,821,204

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED, 1937-38.

	$
Machinery, except farm	48,367,372
Crude petroleum	47,634,720
Coal	38,907,709
Plates and sheets, iron	31,487,270
Automobile parts	29,725,252
Farm implements and machinery	19,245,768
Raw cotton	17,444,618
Sugar for refining	17,340,403
Fresh fruits	16,546,947
Vegetable oils	15,828,491
Automobiles	15,644,461
Electric apparatus	15,550,125
Books and printed matter	14,959,310
Rubber, crude	14,729,016
Engines and boilers	10,872,390
Corn	10,336,285
Tea	9,846,850
Clay and products	9,174,600
Stone and products	8,629,813
Paper	7,984,806
Glass and glassware	7,792,695
Spirits and wines	7,429,632
Raw wool	7,379,315
Noils, tops and waste wool	6,822,248
Furs	6,821,777
Worsteds and serges	6,458,868
Dried fruits	5,716,757
Coloured or printed cotton	5,575,010
Gasoline	5,574,602
Fresh vegetables	5,532,386
Raw hides	5,457,361
Dyeing and tanning materials	5,114,017
Wood, manufactured	4,974,550
Iron ore	4,817,841
Raw silk	4,608,688
Paints and varnishes	4,603,721
Lumber and timber	4,459,866
Scientific and educational equipment	4,356,177
Alumina, bauxite and cryolite	4,237,225
Bars and rails, iron	4,209,245
Jute fabrics	3,872,285
Raw coffee	3,808,373
Rubber, manufactured and partly manufactured	3,716,270
Sulphur	3,620,728
Structural iron and steel	3,499,757
Drugs and medicines	3,495,036
Fertilizers	3,458,352
Band or hoop iron	3,443,980
Nuts (except cocoanuts)	3,418,963
Leather, unmanufactured	3,290,318
Settlers' effects	3,260,276
Castings and forgings, iron	3,255,655
Woollen yarn	3,252,713
Brass and products	3,245,718
Cotton yarns	3,186,667
Seeds	2,969,214
Post office parcels	2,935,022
Tin in blocks	2,906,228
Soda and soda compounds	2,825,384
Tools	2,625,960
Cotton fabrics, unbleached	2,555,591
Tubes and pipes, iron	2,546,223
Leather, manufactured	2,492,504
Hardware and cutlery	2,476,783
Wire of iron or steel	2,386,138
Manila, sisal, istle, etc., fibre	2,356,160
Clocks and watches	2,342,516
Cocoa and chocolate	2,303,951
Goods, re-imported	2,200,973
Molasses and syrups	2,182,848
Containers, outside coverings	2,034,701
Fish	2,010,184
Artificial silk fabrics	1,978,150
Silk fabrics and velvets	1,889,579
Woollen clothing	1,771,741
Milk and products	1,767,419
Dress goods to be dyed, wool	1,694,068
Coke	1,647,250
Toys and dolls	1,588,930
Rice	1,505,576
Cotton clothing	1,484,943
Animals, living	1,402,697
Meats	1,260,157
Diamonds, unset	1,237,980
Silk yarn, artificial	1,209,343
Tweeds	1,192,686
Copper and its products	1,177,881
Pigs and ingots, iron	1,131,268
Canned fruit	1,088,385
Resin or rosin	1,048,883
Plants and trees	1,001,989
Raw tobacco	994,984
Binder twine	955,422
Carpets, wool	919,935
Spices	848,367
Jewellery	792,051
Silk clothing	660,168
Cotton laces and embroidery	657,954

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED, 1937–38.

	$
Cotton fabrics, bleached	625,670
Hats and caps	601,654
Total value of above Commodities	639,308,762
Total value of Imports	799,069,918
Percentage represented by above Commodities	80·0

PRINCIPLE ARTICLES OF CANADIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED 1937–38.

	$
Newsprint paper	120,007,550
Wheat	116,273,709
Gold bullion, non-monetary	86,203,736
Nickel	61,918,600
Copper bars, rods, etc.	45,674,426
Planks and boards	43,662,909
Meats	41,362,775
Wood pulp	39,960,178
Fish	26,283,313
Automobiles	25,299,363
Wheat flour	23,221,366
Aluminium in bars	20,748,973
Whiskey	18,828,293
Zinc	16,059,164
Lead	14,115,946
Raw furs	13,998,235
Cattle	13,914,541
Asbestos, raw	13,721,394
Cheese	12,938,568
Pulpwood	12,468,821
Machinery, except farm	11,305,195
Farm implements and machinery	10,705,957
Copper ore and blister	10,317,959
Silver ore and bullion	9,913,475
Barley	9,550,891
Rubber tires and tubes	8,939,396
Apples, fresh	7,776,958
Raw gold	7,461,614
Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, in concentrates or other forms	7,415,344
Fertilizers	6,872,394
Shingles, wood	6,430,760
Abrasives, artificial, crude	6,391,033
Paper board	5,424,676
Rubber footwear	5,364,969
Raw tobacco	5,191,720
Leather, unmanufactured	4,885,831
Logs	4,697,196
Soda and soda compounds	4,479,006
Electric apparatus	4,429,148
Seeds	4,422,212
Cereal foods	4,346,435
Electrical energy	4,080,785
Films	3,728,078
Milk, processed	3,402,267
Settlers' effects	3,311,990
Raw hides	3,272,569
Oatmeal and rolled oats	3,155,023
Socks and stockings	3,144,547
Cotton products	3,077,436
Automobile parts	2,992,353
Rolling mill products	2,925,865
Doors, sashes and blinds	2,707,746
Canned vegetables	2,691,463
Malt	2,642,114
Oats	2,572,102
Square timber	2,333,873
Acids	2,235,444
Hardware and cutlery	2,207,824
Rye	2,075,586
Bran and shorts	2,049,468
Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon	2,006,352
Scrap iron	1,929,075
Canned fruits	1,910,084
Tools	1,561,001
Leather, manufactured	1,532,738
Brass products	1,512,410
Pickles and sauces	1,500,184
Drugs and medicines	1,489,927
Coal	1,434,237
Shooks	1,373,070
Soap	1,261,210
Poles, telegraph and telephone	1,247,540
Butter	1,163,288
Binder twine	1,161,126
Sausage casings	1,151,599
Fodders, n.o.p.	1,074,208
Wool, raw	1,054,963
Paints and varnishes	1,042,670
Wire of iron or steel	957,340
Tubes, pipes and fittings	936,258
Turnips	845,261
Hay	835,741
Potatoes, n.o.p.	511,491
Screenings, grain	451,273
Gasoline and naptha	333,125
Sugar, refined	130,967
Total value of above Commodities	997,997,695
Total value of Exports	1,070,228,609
Percentage represented by above Commodities	93·3

Immigration.

The immigration policy of the Government of Canada is administered by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, with headquarters in Ottawa. Canadians prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, related to one or other of the great races now inhabiting the country, and thus prepared for the assumption of the duties of democratic citizenship. There are strong prohibitions against undesirable classes; special legislation is also in effect with regard to the immigration of Orientals, the latter problem being fundamentally economic rather than racial.

The policy for many years prior to the summer of 1930 was one of encouragement to agriculturists and female domestic help. An important change in immigration regulations was made by Order in Council on August 14, 1930, when immigration, except of British from the Mother Country or a Dominion and of U.S. citizens coming from the United States, was limited to two classes—(*a*) wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age, joining family heads established in Canada and in a position to look after their dependents; (*b*) agriculturists with plenty of money to begin farming in Canada. This limitation applies to the whole continent of Europe as well as to many other countries. Regulations have not been changed affecting immigration from the British Isles, Oversea British Dominions or the United States, but a policy of no solicitation has been rigidly adopted.

For many years the immigration regulations have contained a general provision that immigrants coming to Canada must have sufficient funds to look after themselves until employment is secured. This regulation was not always strictly enforced when times were good and work was plentiful. It is now strictly enforced as a protection both to the immigrant and to Canada.

In 1938 immigration increased to 15,645.

Products.

The total yield of field crops in Canada in 1938 is estimated at the following figures:—

			per acre.
Wheat	348,100,000	bushels:	13.4 bushels
Oats	377,315,000	,,	29.0 ,,
Barley	102,731,000	,,	23·1 ,,
Rye	11,115,000	,,	15.0 ,,
Peas	1,368,600	,,	17.1 ,,
Beans	1,556,000	,,	22.0 ,,
Buckwheat	7,035,000	,,	18.7 ,,
Mixed grain	39,466,000	,,	34.0 ,,
Flax-seed	1,358,550	,,	6.1 ,,
Corn for husking	7,690,000	,,	42.7 ,,

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The provisional estimate of the root and fodder crops in Canada for 1938 was as follows :—

		per acre.
Potatoes . . .	35,774,000 cwt., averaging	69 cwt.
Turnips, etc. . .	37,970,000 ,, ,,	200 ,,
Hay and Clover .	13,959,000 tons ,,	1.58 tons
Alfalfa	2,058,000 ,, ,,	2.40 ,,
Fodder corn . .	4,408,800 ,, ,,	9.58 ,,
Sugar Beets . .	527,000 ,, ,,	11.0 ,,

The fisheries of the seaboard provinces are very extensive, British Columbia leading in recent years, and large quantities of dried, pickled and canned fish and lobsters are exported. There are also important fisheries in the Great Lakes and other inland waters. The value of the yield of all fisheries in the calendar year 1937 was $38,976,294 and the number of persons employed in connection with the fisheries was 83,850, including 13,883 persons employed in fish canning and curing establishments.

Minerals.

The principal minerals produced in 1937 were gold (exclusive of premium), 4,096,213 fine ounces, $84,676,235 ; copper, $68,917,219 ; nickel, $59,507,176 ; coal, $48,752,048 ; lead, $21,053,173 ; zinc, $18,153,949 ; asbestos, $14,505,791 ; natural gas, $11,674,802 ; sand and gravel, $10,492,696 ; silver, $10,312,644 ; cement, $9,095,867 ; stone, $6,933,841 ; platinum, $6,752,816 ; petroleum, $5,399,353. The total value including the premium on gold was $457,359,092.

The pulp and paper industry made satisfactory progress in 1937 ; there were 98 mills in operation, and the value of pulpwood exported, pulp exported, and paper manufactured was $229,789,483

A century ago the value of the furs exported was greater than that of any other product. Canada is still one of the great fur preserves of the world ; furs to the value of $14,830,397 were exported in the fiscal year 1937-38.

The value of lumber production in 1936 was $61,965,540. The timber on about two-thirds of the forest area is either too small or too far from transportation facilities to be worked profitably under present conditions.

Shipping.

The arrivals and clearances show, in the fiscal year 1936-37, a total tonnage of 186,007,918 tons. Engaged in the sea-going trade, 62,948,011 tons ; 91,421,172 tons engaged in coasting trade, and 31,638,735 tons engaged on inland waters between Canada and the United States.

The number of vessels on the Register Books of the Dominion on 31st March, 1938 was 9,283 with a net tonnage of 1,344,760. Of this number 6,649 were steamers, with a net tonnage of 878,451. The estimated number of men and boys (inclusive of masters) employed in 1936 was 44,649.

Sea-going shipping figures in 1936-37 were as follows :—

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No. Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. Vessels.	Tons Register.
British ..	4,736	13,576,404	4,845	13,723,327
Canadian	11,709	6,584,276	12,196	6,750,196
Foreign ..	8,903	10,984,385	9,095	11,329,423
TOTAL..	25,348	31,145,065	26,136	31,802,946

The inland international shipping traffic on the Great Lakes is also very important.

On March 31st, 1937, the number of lights shown was 1,959, lightships 11, and fog-alarm stations, 13 ; the number of fog whistles, hand fog horns, fog bells, etc., was 386 ; the number of gas buoys, whistling buoys, bell buoys, and submarine bells, 614 ; the number of light keepers and engineers of fog-alarms, with masters of lightships, was 1,227.

Railways.

Railways.—The total railway single-track mileage in Canada in 1937 was 42,727 miles. On the same date the capital liability was $2,698,540,122. Of this amount $1,164,089,333 represents stocks, and $1,534,450,789 funded debt.

During the year 1937 the steam railways carried 22,038,709 passengers and 92,478,281 tons of freight. The total earnings during the year were $355,103,271. The operating expenses were $300,652,548 as against $283,345,968 in the previous year.

The mileage operated, gross earnings, operating expenses and net operating revenue of the two large systems of Canada, are as follows :—

Canadian National (exclusive of 1,762 miles in the United States)	21,793
Canadian Pacific ...	16,719 miles of single track.

(This includes duplications where both Railways operate over joint tracks, etc).

The total single track mileage operated in Canada was 42,727.

1937.

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.
Canadian National ...	$165,082,489	$153,711,912	$11,370,576
Canadian Pacific	151,504,803	121,811,430	29,693,373
Totals ...	$316,587,292	$275,523,342	$41,063,949

The Canadian National lines and the Canadian Pacific comprise 90% of the total mileage in Canada and form three transcontinental systems. The Canadian Pacific main line extends from St. John to Vancouver, about 3,367 miles. The Canadian National has practically two complete lines across the continent from Halifax to Vancouver and St. John to Prince Rupert.

Telecommunications.

Telegraphs.—There were in 1937 53,001 miles of telegraph line, and 369,411 miles of wire in operation in Canada, of which 11,789 are owned and operated by the Dominion Government ; 13,456,330 land messages were sent in 1937 (not including weather and shipping reports), and the number of offices was 4,761. Canada ranks seventh in actual telegraphic mileage among the various countries of the world, and first with respect to the number of offices in proportion to population. There is direct cable communication with Great Britain, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, and also a deep-sea cable between Vancouver Island and the United States. In the latter part of 1902 telegraphic communication was opened up between Canada and the Australian Colonies by the Pacific Ocean Cable.

Wireless Communications.—There were 1,042,308 licences in force at March 31st, 1937, of which 1,038,500 were for private receiving stations. Of the remaining 3,808, ship stations numbered 319, leaving 3,489 coast and land stations, 2,821 of which were amateur experimental stations and 80 broadcasting stations.

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Wireless "beam" stations are operated at Montreal, Quebec, for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N.S., provides a long distance service to ships.

The telephone is very generally used. On the 31st December, 1936, there were 1,266,228 telephones and 5,197,042 miles of telephone wire in use. The revenue amounted to $59,770,591, and the operating expenses to $51,938,102. On December 31st, 1936, the capital liability of telephone companies in Canada was $271,571,376 of which $111,239,775 are stocks and $160,331,601 are funded debt.

Canals.

There are six important systems of Government canals, affording, with the St. Lawrence River connections, magnificent inland communications. From Lake Superior to the sea there is water passage nowhere less than 14 feet deep. The aggregate length of inland navigation rendered available by the canals is 3,000 miles, the St. Lawrence system alone having a length of 2,384 miles. The receipts for the year ending March 31st, 1937, were $1,003,765, which are from water and other rentals, the canals being free of tolls, and the working expenses including repairs were $2,392,341. The sum of $261,867,311 has been expended on the construction, enlargement and repairs of these canals, including the amount expended on the Sault St. Marie Canal to connect Lakes Superior and Huron, which was opened in the season of 1895. The new Welland Ship Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, with (at present) a 25 foot channel but 30 foot locks, was officially opened in 1932, although open to traffic with restricted draught, early in 1930, allowing the largest Upper Lake steamers to proceed through Lake Ontario and as far as Prescott on the St. Lawrence.

Total vessel tonnage through the canals during 1937 was 21,431,713, carrying 67,334 passengers, and 23,351,000 tons of freight.

Currency.

The denominations of money in the currency of Canada are dollars and cents. The cent is one-hundredth part of a dollar. Subsidiary coins of the denominations of 1 cent, 5 cents (both silver and nickel), 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and one dollar are in use. The monetary unit is the gold dollar equivalent to 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine. The Currency Act provides for gold coins in the denominations of $2.50, $5.00, $10.00 and $20.00, which are legal tender. The British and United States gold coins are also legal tender, but only at the par rate of exchange. The legal equivalent of the British sovereign is 4.86⅔ dollars. The privilege of issuing notes is restricted to the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks. It is intended that the Bank of Canada will ultimately have the sole right to issue notes and the latest revision of the Bank Act provides for a gradual withdrawal of the right of note issue by the chartered banks.

The Bank of Canada issues notes, which are legal tender, in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. They may be issued in any amount, so long as the Bank maintains a reserve in gold coin or bullion of at least 25 per cent. of its note and deposit liability. Under the terms of the Bank of Canada Act, the Bank is required to sell gold in bars of 400 ounces to any person tendering legal tender. This obligation is at the present time suspended by Order-in-Council. The exportation of gold from Canada is prohibited except by license issued by the Minister of Finance to the Bank of Canada or a chartered bank.

The Ottawa Mint was established in 1908 as a branch of the Royal Mint, in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901. In December, 1931, control of the Mint was passed over to the Canadian Government and since that time has operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. The Mint issues silver, nickel and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and for a time coined $5 and $10 Canadian gold coins and British sovereigns. No gold coins have been struck since 1919. In 1935, on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, the Royal Canadian Mint issued a silver dollar bearing the effigy of the King. Gold refining is one of the principal activities of the Mint.

In 1937 3,933,453 fine ozs. of gold was received for treatment, and 3,937,910 fine ozs. were issued. Coin issued: bronze, $105,400; nickel, $251,100; silver, $1,322,200.

Banking.

Commercial banks in Canada are known as chartered banks and are incorporated under the terms of the Bank Act which imposes strict conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, returns to the Dominion Government, types of lending operations and other matters. There are now in operation ten chartered banks incorporated under the provisions of the Bank Act, with 3,336 branches in Canada and 145 branches in other countries. These banks are

Ontario—(Headquarters).

Bank of Toronto-
Dominion Bank.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Imperial Bank of Canada.
Bank of Nova Scotia.

Quebec—(Headquarters).

Bank of Montreal.
Banque Canadienne Nationale.
Banque Provinciale du Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Barclay's Bank (Canada).

The Bank Act is subject to revision by Parliament every ten years, the last revision having taken place in 1934. Bank charters expire every ten years and are renewed at each decennial revision of the Bank Act. The chartered banks make detailed monthly and yearly returns to the Minister of Finance and are subject to periodic inspection by the Inspector General of Banks, an official appointed by the Government. The strength of the banking system is revealed by the fact that there have been no failures since 1923.

The following are some particulars (in dollars) of the ten chartered banks as at August 31st, 1938: Capital paid up, $145,500,000; reserve fund, $133,750,000; notes in circulation, $98,661,488; total on deposit in Canada, $2,417,838,291, elsewhere, $400,442,302; liabilities to the public, $3,039,699,201; total assets, $3,334,356,596.

Bank debits in the clearing house centres of Canada for 1937 amounted to $35,166,061,138, against $35,928,606,743 in 1936. Of the transactions of 1937, Toronto had over 34 per cent.; Montreal over 30 per cent.; Winnipeg 8 per cent.; Ottawa 4 per cent.; and Vancouver 5 per cent.

Government post office savings banks have been in operation since 1868. The post office savings banks had on March 31st, 1938, deposits amounting to $22,587,233.

The deposits in the Quebec Savings banks, incorporated under the terms of a special Dominion Act, amounted to $77,535,147 on August 31st, 1938.

The Bank of Canada Act, passed in 1934, provided for the establishment of a central bank for the Dominion. This Bank commenced operations in 1935,

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with a paid-up capital of $5,000,000. The shares are held by the public and a limitation of 50 shares ($50 par value) per person is in force. The shareholders must be British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada and shares must not be held by or for the benefit of any chartered bank or director, officer or employee thereof. By an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of Parliament, the capitalization of the Bank was increased to $10,100,000 by the sale of $5,100,000 Class "B" shares to the Minister of Finance. The original shareholders are now designated Class "A". By a further amendment to the Act passed at the 1938 session of Parliament the Class "A" shareholders of the Bank were paid $59·20 per share, plus the accrued dividend, and the shares were then deemed to have been cancelled. The Minister of Finance exchanged one hundred thousand of the one hundred and two thousand Class "B" shares for one hundred thousand new shares. The one hundred thousand Class "B" shares were cancelled, the remaining two thousand Class "B" shares being surrendered to the Bank of Canada for cancellation by the Minister of Finance towards reimbursing the Bank the amount by which payments made by the Bank to the holders of Class "A" shares, excluding any amount paid by way of dividend, exceeded the par value of such shares. The reimbursement was completed by a cash payment to the Bank of $820,000. As a result of these changes the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Dominion of Canada is the sole registered owner of the capital stock of the Bank. The Bank has the sole right to issue legal tender notes. Under the Bank Act of 1934 the maximum amount of chartered bank notes outstanding on and after the opening of the Bank of Canada at any time was not to exceed the amount of unimpaired paid-up capital of the chartered bank, and was to be reduced by 5% of that amount on the 1st of January of each of the next five years and by 10% on the 1st of January of the succeeding five years, remaining on and after the 1st of January, 1945, at 25% of the amount of unimpaired paid-up capital until Parliament further enacts. The chartered banks are required to maintain, in the form of deposits with and notes of the Bank of Canada, a reserve of not less than 5 per cent. of their deposit liabilities in Canada. The Bank of Canada is required to maintain a reserve in gold coin or bullion of not less than 25 per cent. of its note and deposit liabilities. All gold held in Canada by the chartered banks was transferred to the Bank of Canada along with the gold held by the Government as a reserve against Dominion notes outstanding at the time of the commencement of operations of the Bank of Canada. The liability of the Dominion notes outstanding at the commencement of business of the Bank of Canada was assumed by the Bank. The following are some of the particulars of the Bank of Canada as at September 30th, 1938. Notes in circulation, $175,421,600; chartered bank deposits, $211,484,706; gold coin and bullion, $181,033,260 (valued at current market price); securities $203,737,488.

Post Office.

The number of offices on March 31st, 1938, was 12,421. The net revenue for the year ended March 31st, 1938, was $35,546,161, and the expenditure $32,296,805. At the end of 1937, there were 4,340 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 266,856 boxes.

On March 31st, 1938, there were 6,840 Money Order offices; Orders issued, 14,554,010, value $144,445,972.

The mail communication with Great Britain is now an average of four times a week via Montreal or Quebec and New York in summer, and twice a week via Halifax or Saint John and New York in winter. With the West Indies there is a weekly mail service via Halifax and from two to three trips per week via United States ports. There is a through service twice daily across the continent from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific coast by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, at least a semi-monthly direct steamship service with New Zealand and Australia via Vancouver and San Francisco. With Japan and China there is a direct connection by steamer from Vancouver at least once a week throughout the year.

Air mail services link up the important cities of Canada with air-mail routes in the United States. As much as 48 hours can be saved on mail delivery between Western and Eastern Canada by their use.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Letters.—To Canada, Great Britain and all other places in the British Empire, France, Spain, United States, and all other places in North and South America, 3 cents for the first oz., 2 cents for each additional oz.: other countries, 5 cents for the first oz., 3 cents for each additional oz.

Postcards.—Canada, Great Britain and all other places within the Empire, France, Spain, United States and all other places in North and South America, 2 cents each; other countries 3 cents each.

Newspapers.—To Canada, United States and Mexico, and (if published in Canada) to United Kingdom and British Colonies, France, Spain and North and South America 1 cent per 4 oz.; in all other cases 1 cent per 2 oz.

There is a direct parcel post to the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Br. Guiana, Br. Honduras, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Grenada, Holland, Hong Kong, Irish Free State, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Leeward Is., Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Philippine Is., Poland, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, St. Vincent, Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian), Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa, and Venezuela.

Air Mail.—Canada, 6 cents for first oz., and 5 cents for each additional oz. over the main air routes.

Governors-General since Confederation.

1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
1868. Baron Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
1872. The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C.
1878. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
1883. The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.
1888. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.
1893. The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., P.C.
1898. The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., P.C.
1904. The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
1911. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., etc.
1916. The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
1921. General Baron Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
1926. Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
1931. Rt. Hon. The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., P.C.
1935. Rt. Hon. Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, G.C.M.G., C.H., P.C.

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Ministries since Confederation.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assuming Office.	Date of Retirement.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	1 July, 1867	6 Nov., 1873
Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	7 Nov., 1873	16 Oct., 1878
Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	17 Oct., 1878	Died 6 June, 1891
Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.	16 June, 1891	5 Dec., 1892
Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.	5 Dec., 1892	Died 12 Dec., 1894
Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.	21 Dec., 1894	27 Apr., 1896
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, P.C., Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.	1 May, 1896	8 July, 1896
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G.	11 July, 1896	6 Oct., 1911
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.	10 Oct., 1911	10 July, 1920
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.	10 July, 1920	29 Dec., 1921
Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., LL.D.	29 Dec., 1921	28 June, 1926
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.	29 June, 1926	25 Sept., 1926
Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., LL.D.	25 Sept., 1926	7 Aug., 1930
Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett K.C., LL.D.	7 Aug., 1930	23 Oct., 1935
Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, P.C., C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., LL.D.	23 Oct., 1935	—

II. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, The Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H.

Staff.

Secretary to the Governor-General, A. S. Redfern.

Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Colonel E. D. Mackenzie, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, F. L. C. Pereira, O.B.E.

Senior Aide-de-Camp, Col. H. Willis O'Connor, C.B.E., D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I.

Deputy Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, H. R. Stewart.

Aides-de-Camp.

Lieut. Robin Scott, R.N.
Capt. David Walker, Black Watch.

THE KING'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

THE MINISTRY.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., C.M.G., *Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs.*
Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C., *Minister without Portfolio.*
Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, *Minister of Mines and Resources.*
Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, P.C., K.C., *Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada.*
Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, K.C., *Minister of Public Works.*
Hon. Charles Avery Dunning, *Minister of Finance.*
Hon. John Campbell Elliott, K.C., *Postmaster-General.*
Hon. William Daum Euler, *Minister of Trade and Commerce.*
Hon. Fernand Rinfret, *Secretary of State of Canada.*
Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie, K.C., *Minister of National Defence.*
Major the Hon. Charles Gavan Power, M.C., K.C., *Minister of Pensions and National Health.*
Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, K.C., *Minister of National Revenue.*
Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud, *Minister of Fisheries.*
Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, *Minister of Labour.*
Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, *Minister of Transport.*
Hon. James G. Gardiner, *Minister of Agriculture.*

Office of the Privy Council.

Clerk of the Privy Council, E. J. Lemaire, C.M.G.
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council, H. W. Lothrop.

Members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, other than members of the present Ministry.

Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock.
Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth.
Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham.
Rt. Hon. Sir William T. White.
Hon. W. B. Nantel
Hon. P. E. Blondin.
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Hon. E. L. Patenaude.
Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes.
Hon. A. Sevigny.
Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.
Hon. J. A. Calder.
Hon. N. W. Rowell.
Hon. S. C. Mewburn.
Hon. A. K. Maclean.
Hon. Hugh Guthrie.
Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton.
Hon. F. B. McCurdy.
Hon. R. W. Wigmore.
Hon. E. N. Rhodes.
Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.
Hon. H. H. Stevens.
Hon. R. J. Manion.
Hon. J. R. Wilson.
Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.
Hon. A. B. Copp.
Hon. C. Stewart.
Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
Hon. J. Murdock.
Hon. J. E. Sinclair.
Hon. J. H. King.
Hon. E. M. Macdonald.
Hon. E. J. McMurray.

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Hon. G. N. Gordon.
Hon. Sir Herbert Marler.
Hon. C. V. Massey.
Hon. W. E. Foster.
Hon. P. Roy.
Hon. G. B. Jones.
Hon. D. Sutherland.
Hon. R. D. Morand.
Hon. J. A. Macdonald.
Hon. E. Paquet.
Hon. G. A. Fauteux.
Hon. L. Cannon.
Hon. P. Heenan.
Hon. J. L. Ralston.
H.R.H. Duke of Windsor.
Earl Baldwin of Bewdley.
Hon. W. F. Kay.
Hon. C. Macmillan.
Hon. A. C. Hardy.
Col. Hon. M. MacLaren.
Hon. A. Sauvé.
Hon. H. A. Stewart.
Hon. C. H. Cahan.
Hon. D. M. Sutherland.
Hon. A. Duranleau.
Hon. T. G. Murphy.
Hon. M. Dupré.
Hon. W. A. Gordon.
Major Hon. R. Weir.
Hon. G. H. Ferguson.
Hon. W. D. Herridge.
Hon. R. C. Matthews.
Hon. R. B. Hanson.
Hon. G. Stirling.
Hon. G. R. Geary.
Hon. W. G. Ernst.
Hon. J. E. Lawson.
Hon. S. Gobeil.
Hon. L. H. Gendron.
Hon. W. E. Rowe.
Hon. O. Gagnon.

THE TREASURY BOARD.

Secretary, W. C. Clark, *Deputy Minister of Finance.*

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir L. P. Duff, G.C.M.G., P.C., LL.D., $15,000.
Puisne Judges—Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Hon. L.A.D. Cannon, Hon. O. S. Crocket, Hon. Henry Hague Davis, Hon. Patrick Kerwin, Hon. A. B. Hudson, $12,000 each.
Registrar, J. F. Smellie, K.C., $6,000.

THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

President, Hon. A. K. McLean, $10,000.
Puisne Judge, Hon. E. R. Angers, $9,000.
Registrar, Editor and Publisher Law Reports, A. W. Duclos, K.C., $5,000.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Speaker, Hon. W. E. Foster, $6,000.
Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Senate, A. E. Blount, C.M.G.
Law Clerk, W. F. O'Connor, K.C.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Major Andrew R. Thompson.
Assistant Clerk, L. P. Gauthier.
Chief Accountant, Harrison Gross.
Chief Clerk of Committees, A. H. Hinds.

Senators.

ONTARIO—24.

Hon. G. Gordon.	Hon. E. S. Little.
,, E. D. Smith.	,, G. Lacasse.
,, J. J. Donnelly.	,, H. H. Horsey.
,, Geo. Lynch-Staunton.	,, (Mrs.) C. R. Wilson.
	,, J. Murdock.
,, G. V. White.	Rt. Hon. A Meighen, P.C.
,, A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Hon. L. Cote.
	,, Donald Sutherland.
,, A. C. Hardy.	,, (Mrs.) Iva Campbell Fallis.
,, Sir A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.M.G.	,, Frank P. O'Connor.
Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham, P.C.	,, Norman P. Lambert.
	,, D. McL. Marshall.
Hon. W. H. McGuire.	1 vacancy.
,, J. H. Spence.	

QUEBEC—24.

Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P.C.	Hon. G. Parent.
	,, J. E. Prevost.
,, J. P. B. Casgrain.	,, C. C. Ballantyne.
,, J. M. Wilson.	,, J. H. Rainville.
,, R. Pope.	,, G. Fauteux.
,, C. P. Beaubien.	,, L. Morand.
,, D. O. L'Espérance.	,, Arthur Sauvé.
,, R. S. White.	,, Eugene Paquet.
,, P. E. Blondin.	,, Charles Bourgeois.
,, SirT. Chapais, K.B.	,, Hon. K. Hugessen.
,, L. C. Webster.	4 vacancies.
,, D. Raymond.	

NOVA SCOTIA—10.

Hon. J. S. McLennan.	Hon. E. N. Rhodes.
,, C. E. Tanner.	,, Thomas Cantley.
,, H. J. Logan	,, Felix Quinn.
,, J. A. MacDonald.	,, J. L. P. Robichaud.
,, W. H. Dennis.	,, William Duff.

NEW BRUNSWICK—10.

Hon. T. J. Bourque.	Hon. W. E. Foster, *Speaker.*
,, J. A. McDonald	
,, F. B. Black.	,, George B. Jones.
,, O. Turgeon.	,, A. J. Leger.
,, C. W. Robinson.	,, B. F. Smith.
,, A. B. Copp, P.C.	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—4.

Hon. J. J. Hughes.	Hon. J. E. Sinclair, P.C.
,, C. MacArthur.	,, John A. Macdonald, P.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—6.

Hon. G. H. Barnard, K.C.	Hon. J. H. King.
	,, A. D. McRae, C.B.
,, J. D. Taylor.	,, J. W. de B. Farris, K.C.
,, R. Francis Green.	

MANITOBA—6.

Hon. W. H. Sharpe.	Hon. H. A. Mullins.
,, L. McMeans.	,, John T. Haig.
,, J. P. Molloy.	1 vacancy.

SASKATCHEWAN—6.

Hon. H. W. Laird.	Hon. A. Marcotte.
,, J. Alexander Calder.	,, R. B. Horner.
	,, W. M. Aseltine.
,, A. B. Gillis.	

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ALBERTA—6.

Hon. E. Michener.	Hon. W. A. Buchanan.
,, W. J. Harmer.	,, D. E. Riley.
,, W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1 vacancy.

House of Commons.

Speaker, Hon. P. F. Casgrain, K.C., $6,000.
Clerk, A. Beauchesne, C.M.G., K.C.
Clerk Assistant, T. M. Fraser.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Major Milton F. Gregg, V.C., M.C.
Joint Librarians of Parliament, Hon. M. Burrell and Felix Desrochers, K.C.

ONTARIO (82 Members).

Electoral District.	*Members.*
Algoma, East	T. Farquhar.
Algoma, West	H. S. Hamilton.
Brant	G. E. Wood.
Brantford City	W. R. Macdonald.
Bruce	W. R. Tomlinson.
Carleton	A. B. Hyndman.
Cochrane	J. A. Bradette.
Dufferin-Simcoe	Hon. W. E. Ross.
Durham	W. F. Rickard.
Elgin	W. H. Mills.
Essex, East	P. Martin.
Essex, South	S. M. Clark.
Essex, West	N. McLarty.
Fort William	D. McIvor.
Frontenac-Addington	A. N. McCallum.
Glengarry	J. D. MacRae.
Grenville-Dundas	A. C. Casselman.
Grey-Bruce	A. C. Macphail (Miss).
Grey, North	W. P. Telford.
Haldimand	M. C. Senn.
Halton	H. Cleaver.
Hamilton, East	A. A. Brown.
Hamilton, West	J. A. Marsh.
Hastings-Peterborough	R. S. Ferguson.
Hastings, South	C. A. Cameron.
Huron, North	R. J. Deachman.
Huron-Perth	W. H. Golding.
Kenora-Rainy River	H. B. McKinnon.
Kent	J. W. Rutherford.
Kingston City	Hon. N. M. Rogers.
Lambton-Kent	H. A. McKenzie.
Lambton, West	R. W. Gray.
Lanark	T. A. Thompson.
Leeds	Hon. H. A. Stewart.
Lincoln	N. J. M. Lockhart.
London	Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D.
Middlesex, East	D. G. Ross.
Middlesex, West	Hon. J. C. Elliott.
Muskoka-Ontario	S. J. Furniss.
Nipissing	J. R. Hurtubise.
Norfolk	W. H. Taylor.
Northumberland	W. A. Fraser.
Ontario	W. H. Moore.
Ottawa, East	J. A. Pinard.
Ottawa, West	T. F. Ahearn.
Oxford	A. S. Rennie.
Parry Sound	A. G. Slaght.
Peel	G. Graydon.
Perth	F. G. Sanderson.
Peterborough, West	J. J. Duffus.
Port Arthur	Hon. C. D. Howe.
Prescott	E. O. Bertrand.
Prince Edward-Lennox	G. J. Tustin.
Renfrew, North	R. M. Warren.
Renfrew, South	J. J. McCann.
Russell	A. Goulet.
Simcoe, East	G. A. McLean.
Simcoe, North	D. F. McCuaig.
Stormont	L. Chevrier.
Timiskaming	W. Little.
Victoria	B. McNevin.
Waterloo, North	Hon. W. D. Euler.
Waterloo, South	Karl K. Homuth.
Welland	A. B. Damude.
Wellington, North	J. K. Blair.
Wellington, South	R. W. Gladstone.
Wentworth	F. E. Lennard, Jr.
York, East	R. H. McGregor.
York, North	W. P. Mulock.
York, South	Hon. J. E. Lawson.
York, West	J. E. L. Streight.
Broadview (Toronto)	T. L. Church.
Danforth (Toronto)	J. H. Harris.
Davenport (Toronto)	J. R. MacNicol.
Eglinton (Toronto)	R. L. Baker.
Greenwood (Toronto)	D. Massey.
High Park (Toronto)	A. J. Anderson.
Parkdale (Toronto)	D. Spence.
Rosedale (Toronto)	H. G. Clarke.
St. Paul's (Toronto)	D. G. Ross.
Spadina (Toronto)	S. Factor.
Trinity (Toronto)	H. J. Plaxton.

QUEBEC (65 Members).

Argenteuil	J. A. Bonnier.
Beauce	E. Lacroix.
Beauharnois-Laprairie	M. Raymond.
Bellechasse	O. L. Boulanger.
Berthier-Maskinongé	J. E. Ferron.
Bonaventure	Coté, P. E.
Brome-Missisquoi	L. Gosselin.
Chambly-Rouville	V. Dupuis.
Champlain	H. E. Brunelle.
Chapleau	F. Blais, Sr.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	Hon. P. F. Casgrain.
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	D. E. Black.
Chicoutimi	J. E. A. Dubuc.
Compton	J. A. Blanchette.
Dorchester	L. D. Tremblay.
Drummond-Arthabaska	W. Girouard.
Gaspé	M. Brasset.
Hull	A. Fournier.
Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	C. E. Ferland.
Kamouraska	G. Bouchard.
Labelle	M. Lalonde.
Lake St. John-Roberval	A. Sylvestre.
Laval-Two Mountains	L. Lacombe.
Levis	J. E. Dussault.
Lotbinière	
Matapédia-Matane	A. J. Lapointe.
Mègantic-Frontenac	E. Roberge.
Montmagny-L'Islet	J. F. Fafard.
Nicolet-Yamaska	L. Dubois.
Pontaic	W. R. McDonald.
Portneuf	P. Gauthier.
Quebec, East	Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe.
Quebec, South	Hon. C. G. Power.
Quebec, West and South	C. Parent.
Quebec-Montmorency	W. Lacroix.
Richelieu-Verchères	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin.
Richmond-Wolfe	J. P. Mullins.
Rimouski	Sir R. Fiset.
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	J. T. A. Fontaine.
St. Johns-Iberville-Napierville	M. Rhéaume.
St. Maurice-Lafièche	J. A. Crete.
Shefford	J. H. Leclerc.
Sherbrooke	C. B. Howard.

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Terrebonne	L. E. Parent.
Three Rivers	W. Gariepy.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	J. Thauvette.
Wright	R. Leduc.
Cartier (Montreal)	Peter Bercovitch, K.C.
Hochelaga (Montreal)	E. C. Saint-Pere.
Jacques-Cartier (Montreal)	J. L. V. Mallette.
Laurier (Montreal)	E. Bertrand.
Maisonneuve-Rosemount (Montreal)	S. Fournier.
Mercier (Montreal)	J. Jean.
Mount Royal (Montreal)	W. A. Walsh.
Outremont (Montreal)	T. Vien.
St. Ann (Montreal)	W. J. Hushion.
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Cape Breton, South	D. J. Hartigan.
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Cumberland	K. J. Cochrane.
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York-Sunbury	W. G. Clark.

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Kamloops	T. J. O'Neil.
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Kootenay, West	W. K. Esling.
Nanaimo	J. S. Taylor.
New Westminster	T. Reid.
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Vancouver-Burrard	G. G. McGeer.
Vancouver, Centre	Hon. I. A. Mackenzie.
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Selkirk	J. T. Thorson.
Souris	G. W. McDonald.
Springfield	J. M. Turner.
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Winnipeg, South	L. A. Mutch.
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Melville	Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
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North Battleford	C. R. McIntosh.
Prince Albert	Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King.
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Regina City	D. A. McNiven.
Rosetown-Biggar	J. W. Coldwell.
Rosthern	W. A. Tucker.
Saskatoon	A. M. Young.
Swift Current	C. E. Bothwell.
The Battlefords	J. Needham.
Weyburn	T. C. Douglas.
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Edmonton, West	J. A. MacKinnon.
Jasper-Edson	W. F. Kuhl.
Lethbridge	J. H. Blackmore.
Macleod	E. G. Hansell.
Medicine Hat	A. H. Mitchell.
Peace River	R. A. Pelletier.
Red Deer	E. J. Poole.
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Wetaskiwin	N. Jaques.

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Yukon	Mrs. M. L. Black.

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Assistant Under-Secretary, W. P. J. O'Meara, K.C.
Chief Naturalization Branch, Oscar Coderre.
Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W. P. J. O'Meara, K.C.
M. J. Birdwhistle, *Accountant*.

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Office of the Alien Property Custodian.

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Deputy-Custodian, E. H. Coleman, K.C.

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Commissioner of Patents and Copyrights, Jas. T. Mitchell.

Public Archives.

Dominion Archivist, J. F. Kenney.

Public Printing and Stationery.

King's Printer, J. O. Patenaude, I.S.O.
Director and Superintendent of Printing, J. C. Shipman.
Controller of Purchases, P. A. Gay.
Chief Treasury Officer, F. G. Bronskill.
Superintendent of Stationery, J. W. Driscoll.

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Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, O. D. Skelton.
Assistant Under-Secretary, Laurent Beaudry, K.C.
Legal Adviser, J. E. Read, K.C.
Counsellor, Loring C. Christie.

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Minister at Washington, Hon. Sir Herbert Marler, K.C.M.G.
Minister at Paris, Hon. Philippe Roy, M.D.
Minister at Tokyo, Hon. R. Randolph Bruce.
Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations, Geneva, H. Hume Wrong.

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Deputy Minister, Chas. Camsell, C.M.G., F.R.S.C.
Director of Mines and Geology Branch, John McLeish, F.S.S.
Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Roy A. Gibson.
Director, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Jas. M. Wardle, C.E., M.E.I.C.
Director, Indian Affairs Branch, H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D., M.D.
Director, Immigration Branch, F. C. Blair.

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Deputy Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury Board, W. C. Clark, C.M.G.
Comptroller of the Treasury, R. W. Sellar.
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, W. C. Ronson.
Superintendent of Bankruptcy, W. J. Reilley.
Inspector-General of Banks, C. S. Tompkins.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

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Chief Actuary, A. D. Watson, F.I.A., F.A.S.
Chief Examiner—
W. H. Gilliland, A.I.A.
Chief Administrative Asst.—
R. W. Warwick, A.I.A., A.A.S.
Senior Examiners of Companies—
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Examiners of Companies—
J. R. E. Patterson, C. A. Ranson.
Associate Actuary, K. R. MacGregor, A.A.S.
Actuarial Examiner, W. Dargavel, F.A.S.
Assistant Examiner of Companies, C. R. Brereton.

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Assistant Auditor-General, A. H. Brown.
Chief Supervisor of Audit, R. S. Glass.
Chief Investigator, J. Hopkinson, C.A.
Chief Examiners, A. O. Adamson, C.A., C. J. Allan, W. H. Casselman, C. H. Douglas, R. G. Hamlyn, B. R. King, S. Rettie.

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Deputy Minister, J. B. Hunter.
Assistant Deputy Minister, N. Desjardins.
Secretary, J. M. Somerville.
Chief Architect, C. D. Sutherland.
Chief Engineer, K. M. Cameron.
Director, National Art Gallery, E. Brown.
General Supt., Govt. Telegraph Service, F. G. Sims.

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Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, J. G. Parmelee, O.B.E.
Assistant Deputy Minister, K. G. Chamberlain.
Secretary to the Department, C. H. Payne.
Director of Commercial Intelligence, L. D. Wilgress.
Dominion Statistician, Dr. R. H. Coats.
Director of Trade Routes and Steamship Subsidies, F. E. Bawden.
Director of Foreign Tariffs Division, William Gilchrist.
Director of Weights and Measures Inspection Service, E. O. Way.
Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, J. L. Stiver.
Director, Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, F. C. Badgley, M.C.
Director of Publicity, H. E. M. Chisholm.
Inspector, Precious Metals Marking Act, T. A. Burns.
Representative of the Treasury, E. E. Wood.
Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners (Winnipeg), E. B. Ramsay.
Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board (Winnipeg), G. H. McIvor.
Director of Exhibitions and Publicity, London, Eng., L. R. Avery

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Commissioner of Customs, H. D. Scully.
Commissioner of Excise, D. Sim.
Commissioner of Income Tax, C. F. Elliott, K.C.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.*

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Deputy Minister, Col. V. I. Smart.
Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, G. W. Yates, M.B.E.
Counsel, H. F. Alward.
Right of Way and Lease Agent, Major C. J. Isbester.
Departmental Purchasing Agent, C. H. Edgett.
Chief of Personnel, W. A. O'Leary.
Representative of the Treasury, F. M. Maclennan.
Engineer, Design and Capital Construction, D. W McLachlan.
Engineer-in-Charge, General Engineering, G. A. Lindsay.
Supervisor of Office Services, M. E. Kenny.
Director of Marine Services, R. K. Smith.
Chief of Steamship Inspection Service and Chairman, Board of S.S. Inspection, F. McDonnell.
Chief of Aids to Navigation, J. G. Macphail.
Supervisor of Nautical Service, Capt. J. W. Kerr.
Supervisor of Marine Agencies, T. F. McVeigh.
Marine Superintendent, D. B. Carswell.
Chief Engineer, St. Lawrence Ship Channel, J. E. St. Laurent.
Chief of Air Services, Lt.-Comdr. C. P. Edwards, O.B.E.
Controller of Civil Aviation, J. A. Wilson.
Controller of Meteorological Service, Dr. J. Patterson.
Controller of Radio Services, W. A. Rush.
General Superintendent of Canals, E. B. Jost.
Chief, Canadian Travel Bureau, D. Leo Dolan.
Officer-in-Charge, Employees' Compensation Branch, C. E. Stevens.

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Deputy Postmaster-General, John A. Sullivan, K.C.
Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General and General Superintendent of Postal Service, P. T. Coolican.
Director, Administrative Services, H. Beaulieu.
Financial Superintendent, H. E. Atwater.
Superintendent, Equipment and Supply, T. P. Murphy.
Chief Superintendent of Post Office Service, Postal Service Branch, E. J. Underwood.
Chief Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Postal Service Branch, R. H. MacNabb.
Chief Inspector, Postal Service Branch, H. Fortier.
Chief Superintendent of Air Mail Service, Postal Service Branch, G. Herring.
Director of Public Relations, W. J. Turnbull.
Mechanical Engineer, Robert Hill.

* By Order-in-Council dated October 29th, 1936, the Department of Transport was established in November, 1936. The Department consists of the former Departments of Railways and Canals and of Marine, and includes Civil Aviation, formerly administered by the Department of National Defence. Reporting to the Minister of Transport are: The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada (formerly the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada), The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and The National Harbours Board (which has replaced local harbour commissions in the administration of the national ports of Canada).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, P.C., K.C.
Deputy Minister, W. S. Edwards, C.M.G., K.C.
Acting Superintendent of Penitentiaries, G. L. Sauvant

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER.

Jules Castonguay.

DOMINION FRANCHISE COMMISSION.

Commissioner—Col. J. T. C. Thompson, D.S.O., K.C.
Secretary—Lt.-Col. E. H. Minns, M.C.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

HEADQUARTERS: OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.

Commissioner, S. T. Wood.
Deputy Commissioner, D. Ryan (Ottawa).
Assistant Commissioner, T. Dann.
Director, Criminal Investigation Bureau, Assistant-Commissioner, C. H. King.
Adjutant, Inspector F. A. Blake.
Departmental Secretary, G. T. Hann, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, J. Stevens, M.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. James G. Gardiner.
Deputy Minister, G. S. H. Barton, C.M.G.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Dr. A. T. Charron.
Director of Marketing Services, A. M. Shaw, B.S.A.
Associate Director of Marketing Services, Agricultural Economics, J. F. Booth.
Associate Director of Marketing Services, Dairy Products, J. F. Singleton.
Assistant Director of Marketing Services, Fruit and Vegetable Products, Lt.-Col. R. L. Wheeler, O.B.E., V.D.
Director, Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald, B.S.A., D.Sc.A.
Associate Director, Experimental Farms Services, E. S. Hopkins, B.S.A., M.Sc.
Director of Agricultural Science Services, J. M. Swaine, M.Sc.
Associate Director of Science Service, Entomology, A. Gibson, F.R.S.C.
Associate Director of Science Service, Botany and Plant Pathology, H. T. Gussow, F.R.S.C.
Director of Production Services, G. B. Rothwell, B.S.A.
Associate Director of Production Services, Health of Animals, George Hilton, V.S.
Assistant Director of Production Services, Plant Products, Nelson Young, B.S.A.
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Director of Publicity and Extension, F. C. Nunnick, B.S.A.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

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Deputy Minister of Fisheries, W. A. Found.
Director of Fisheries Promotion and Inspection, J. J. Cowie.
Director of Fish Culture, J. A. Rodd.
Fisheries Engineer, C. Bruce.
Director of Fisheries Intelligence and Publicity, H. F. S. Paisley.
Purchasing Agent, F. J. Petry.
Head, Western Division, A. J. Whitmore.

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Deputy Minister, Major-General L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O., R.O.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Charles Burns, Esq.
Chief of the General Staff, Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.B., C.M.G., V.D., M.D.
Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral P. W. Nelles, P.S.C., R.C.N.
Quartermaster-General, Major-General T. V. Anderson, D.S.O.
Adjutant-General, Brigadier H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Brigadier A. C. Caldwell.
Senior Air Officer, Air Vice-Marshal G. M. Croil, A.F.C.
Financial Superintendent and Representative of the Treasury, R. P. Brown.
Director of Contracts, W. R. Todd.

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Deputy Minister, R. E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Deputy Minister, J. W. McKee.

Health.

Chief Executive Assistant, J. J. Heagerty, M.D., D.P.H.

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Assistant Deputy Minister, G. H. Brown.
Chief Conciliation Officer, M. S. Campbell.
Superintendent of Government Annuities, E. G. Blackadar.
Director of Employment Service, R. A. Rigg.
Chief of Statistical Branch, C. W. Bolton.
Associate Editor, Labour Gazette, H. J. Walker.
Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, Harry Hereford.
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Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. V. W. Howard, V.D.
Chief Chemist and Assayer, A. L. Entwistle, F.I.C. M.I.M.M.
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Engineer, Asst. Chief, E. K. Hall.
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Assistant Directors of Traffic, F. R. Harvey; A. S. Kirk.
Technical Adviser, S. J. McLean, C.M.G.

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Secretary-Treasurer, S. P. Eagleson, Ottawa, Ont.

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Canadian Section.

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Commissioners, Sir William Hearst, K.C.M.G., Geo. W. Kyte, K.C., $7,500 each.
Secretary, L. J. Burpee, $7,620.

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High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.* and representation allowance 2,500*l.*
Senior Secretary, S. L. Holmes, M.C., 500*l.* to 1,100*l.* and representation allowance 750*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, P. Mason, I. M. R. Maclennan, 275*l.* to 625*l.* and representation allowance 500*l.*
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D. de Waal Meyer.

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Minister for France, Count Robert Dampierre.
Minister for Japan, Baron Tomii.
Minister for Belgium, Baron Silvercruys.

III. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

History.

It is claimed that Sebastian Cabot discovered Cape Breton Island in 1497, but the first discoverer of Canada, properly so called, was Jacques Cartier, who having spent some time in Gaspé Harbour took possession of the country by setting up a cross, on the 24th July, 1534. In 1535 he sailed up the St. Lawrence which he named the River of Hochelaga, the name applied by the Indians to the region about the Lachine Rapids.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days and for a considerable time after, the French settlers were few in number, suffered great hardships, and were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants. The principal incentives to their colonisation were the profits of the fur trade and missionary zeal.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris. It may be mentioned that for three years, from 1629 to 1632, Quebec had been in English possession, having been captured by David Kirk, but was retroceded to France by the peace of *St. Germain-en-laye*.

From 1763 to 1774 Canada was governed in the main by military authority. In the latter year a nominee council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were given the free exercise of their religion; the Catholic clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III., cap. 31), authorising the Crown to issue a proclamation dividing Canada into two Provinces, Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act in question the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War, in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-8. The risings in both Provinces were caused by Governor after Governor attempting to rule by the aid of Executive Councils not possessing the confidence of the Provincial Assemblies. The rebels were suppressed with very little difficulty. Afterwards the constitution of Lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it used in fact to exceed double that number); the members were appointed for life. Subsequently, by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 118, the Canadian Legislature was empowered to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council. This power was utilised in 1856 by an Act of Canada which made half of the Legislative Council elective for terms of eight years. This modification was an important one, for it was because of the dissatisfaction caused by the behaviour of the elected Councillors that, on the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, the new Senate was made appointive. The new House of Assembly, created in 1840, consisted of 84 members, there being an equal number from each Province. Municipal Institutions were established in Canada in 1841.

Constitution.

The constitution of Canada in operation under this union was defined in its main features under title I. of the Local Consolidated Stat., 1859. Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 130 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 elected members, and 22 members nominated under the old constitution.

In 1854 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seignioral tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years passed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having come almost to a "deadlock" about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867."

There is an elected Legislative Assembly in each Province (Ontario, 90 members: Quebec, 85 members), elected for four years in Ontario and

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five years in Quebec by general suffrage, with no property qualification. Members in Ontario are paid mileage and $20 per day for 30 days, or a maximum of $2,000. Members in Quebec receive $2,500 for each session of more than 30 days. Quebec also possesses a Legislative Council or Upper House of 24 members, who hold their seats for life, nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in Council. The members are paid $2,500 as sessional indemnity.

Industry.

The industrial wealth of Ontario is derived, primarily, from its farms, its forests, mines, and fisheries; secondarily, from its manufactures. In 1934, the value of the farm land, buildings, implements, production, and live stock of the province was estimated at $1,586,015,000. There are over 23 million acres of cleared farm land occupied and over 30,000,000 acres still available. The farms average 119 acres in extent, of which 82% are owned by the occupants. The average value of farm products per acre is greater than in any other province, and the total production of field crops was placed at $131,141,000 in 1934. Dairying and the breeding and feeding of live stock are combined with general farming. The gross value of the manufacturing production of the province was $1,255,325,000 in 1934.

All the fruits usually grown in the temperate zone may be produced in Ontario, not only successfully, but in a very high degree of excellence. Apples constitute the principal crop, but tender fruits such as peaches, pears, plums, and grapes, are very extensively grown in the Niagara peninsula. The canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables is a well established industry. Total commercial apple crop in 1934 was estimated at 425,000 barrels.

The value of the output of the mines and mineral industries of Ontario in 1936 was $184,670,391 as compared with $159,580,955 in 1935. The value of the gold produced in 1936 was $83,308,180 as compared with $78,068,169 in 1935. In 1936 the quantity of nickel produced was 169,739,393 lbs. and of copper 287,914,078 lbs., which were valued at $43,876,525 and $26,898,920 respectively. The quantity of cement produced was 1,542,463 barrels, worth $2,180,895. Natural gas, amounting to 10,006,743 m.c.ft., was produced in 1936, with a total value of $6,054,294, silver 5,218,354 oz., valued at $2,325,850, crude petroleum 165,494 barrels worth $348,767, as well as 1,365,606 lbs. of arsenic valued at $42,491.

Education.

In Ontario the central control is vested in the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. General regulations are framed by him with the approval of the Cabinet for the elementary (public and separate) the continuation and high schools (including collegiate institutes) and the Vocational schools, all of which number (day and evening schools) 7,672, with 703,000 scholars in 1936. The schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, are required to have only certificated teachers, and are efficiently inspected. There is a provincial (non-denominational) university (Toronto), with an affiliated university college, and five theological colleges are also affiliated. There are also two non-denominational and two denominational universities in the Province, and numerous high schools or colleges (private foundations) for boys and girls. Ample provision is made for the instruction of the deaf and the blind. There is also a well-equipped agricultural college, now affiliated with the provincial university. Schools are attached to the reformatories for juvenile offenders of both sexes. Education, elementary and secondary, is free and is practically compulsory up to 16 years of age in urban centres. In rural sections it is compulsory up to 14 years. Public libraries receive Government grants.

Climate.

The climate is dry, bracing, and very healthy, although the range of temperature is great. The mean temperature at Toronto is 45°, at Montreal 41°; the extreme range at Toronto being from 7° below zero to 91°. The average annual rainfall at Toronto is 25 inches; at Montreal 29 inches, principally from May to September. The snowfall between December and March is about 122 inches on the average at Montreal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governors since 1897.

ONTARIO.

1897 Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.
1903 Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C.
1908 Hon. Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
1914 Sir John Strathearn Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
1919 L. H. Clarke.
1921 Hon. Colonel H. Cockshutt.
1926 Hon. W. D. Ross.
1932 Hon. H. A. Bruce.
1937 Hon. Albert Matthews.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, TORONTO.

The Province is represented by 24 Members in the Senate and 82 Members in the House of Commons of Canada.

The population at the 1931 census was 3,431,683.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

	Gross Ordinary Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Gross Ordinary Expenditure.
1936-7	$94,877,218.48		$85,563,279.94

Lieutenant-Governor, The Honourable Albert Matthews, $10,000.
Official Secretary, M. Johnston.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council and Treasurer, Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn.
Secretary and Registrar, Honourable H. C. Nixon.
Minister of Lands and Forests, Honourable P. Heenan.
Minister of Education, Honourable L. J. Simpson, M.D.
Minister of Highways, Honourable T. B. McQuesten, K.C.
Minister of Mines, Honourable Paul Leduc, K.C.
Minister of Health, Honourable H. J. Kirby, K.C.
Minister of Labour, Honourable N. O. Hipel.

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Minister of Agriculture, Honourable P. M. Dewan.
Minister of Public Works, Honourable C. A. Campbell.
Attorney-General, Honourable G. D. Conant, K.C.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Welfare, Honourable E. W. B. Cross, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio, Honourable W. L. Houck.
Minister without Portfolio, Honourable A. St. C. Gordon.

Legislative Assembly (90 Members).

Speaker,
Clerk, Alex C. Lewis.
Clerk Assistant, C. F. Bulmer.
Acting Librarian, J. J. Talman.
King's Printer, T. Bowman.
Law Clerk, Eric H. Silk.
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, C. F. Bulmer.
Acting Deputy Minister of Archives Department, J. J. Talman.

(*Members Elected—6th October*, 1937.)

Constituency.	*Member.*
Addington	Hon. Wm. D. Black.
Algoma-Manitoulin	Wilfred L. Miller.
Brant	Hon. Harry C. Nixon.
Brantford	Louis Hagey.
Bruce	John W. Sinclair.
Carleton	A. Holland Acres.
Cochrane, North	J. Anaclet Habel.
Cochrane, South	Charles Gallagher.
Durrerin-Simcoe	Rev. A. W. Downer.
Durham	Cecil G. Mercer.
Elgin	Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn.
Essex, North	Dr. A. C. Trottier.
Essex, South	Charles G. Fletcher.
Fort William	Frank Spence.
Glengarry	E. A. McGillivray.
Grenville-Dundas	Hon. George H. Challies.
Grey, North	Roland Patterson.
Grey, South	Farquhar R. Oliver.
Haldimand-Norfolk	Hon. Eric W. Cross.
Halton	Thomas A. Blakelock.
Hamilton, East	John P. Mackay.
Hamilton, Centre	Wm. F. Schwenger.
Hamilton-Wentworth	Hon. Thomas B. McQuesten.
Hastings, East	Dr. Harold E. Welsh.
Hastings, West	R. D. Arnott.
Huron	James Ballantyne.
Huron-Bruce	Charles A. Robertson.
Kenora	Hon. Peter Heenan.
Kent, East	Douglas M. Campbell.
Kent, West	Hon. A. St. Clair Gordon.
Kingston	Hon. T. Ashmore Kidd.
Lambton, East	Chas. Fairbank.
Lambton, West	Wm. A. Guthrie.
Lanark	C. H. Doucette.
Leeds	W. B. Reynolds.
Lincoln	A. J. Haines.
London	Dr. A. S. Duncan.
Middlesex, North	John W. Freeborn.
Middlesex, South	Charles M. Macfie.
Muskoka-Ontario	J. Frank Kelly.
Niagara Falls	Hon. Wm. L. Houck.
Nipissing	J. E. Cholette.
Northumberland	Harold N. Carr.
Ontario	Hon. Gordon Conant.
Ottawa, East	Hon. Paul Leduc.
Ottawa, South	G. H. Dunbar.
Oxford	Hon. P. M. Dewan.
Parry Sound	Dr. M. T. Armstrong.
Peel	Hon. T. L. Kennedy.
Perth	Wm. A. Dickson.
Peterborough	Alex. L. Elliott.
Port Arthur	Hon. Charles W. Cox.
Prince Edward-Lennox	J. D. Hepburn.
Rainy River	Randolph G. Croome.
Renfrew, North	Dr. John C. Bradley.
Renfrew, South	Thomas P. Murray.
Russell	Romeo Begin.
Sault Ste. Marie	R. M. McMeekin.
Simcoe, Centre	Hon. L. J. Simpson.
Simcoe, East	Hon. Wm. Finlayson.
Stormont	F. B. Brownridge.
Sudbury	J. M. Cooper.
Temiskaming	Wm. G. Nixon.
Toronto—	
Beaches	Thomas A. Murphy.
Bellwoods	Hon. A. W. Roebuck.
Bracondale	Lionel Conacher.
Dovercourt	Wm. Duckworth.
Eglinton	Hon. Harold J. Kirby.
High Park	Wm. A. Baird.
Parkdale	Wm. J. Stewart.
Riverdale	Wm. A. Summerville.
St. Andrew	John J. Glass.
St. David	Allan Lamport.
St. George	Ian T. Strachan.
St. Patrick	Lieut.-Col. F. Fraser Hunter.
Woodbine	Goldwin C. Elgie.
Victoria	L. M. Frost.
Waterloo, North	J. A. Smith.
Waterloo, South	Hon. N. O. Hipel.
Welland	E. J. Anderson.
Wellington, North	Ross McEwing.
Wellington, South	Dr. J. H. King.
Wentworth	George H. Bethune.
Windsor-Walkerville	Hon. David A. Croll.
Windsor-Sandwich	James H. Clark.
York, East	Hon. George S. Henry.
York, North	Morgan Baker.
York, South	Hon. Leopold Macaulay.
York, West	Wm. J. Gardhouse.

Office of President of the Executive Council.

President of the Executive Council and Treasurer, Hon. M. F. Hepburn.
Clerk of the Executive Council, C. F. Bulmer.
Civil Service Commissioner, C. Foster.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. Gordon Conant, K.C.
Deputy Attorney-General, I. A. Humphries, K.C.
Counsel, C. L. Snyder, K.C.
Solicitors, W. B. Common, K.C., C. R. Magone, C. P. Hope, K.C.
Inspector of Legal Offices, W. W. Denison, K.C.
Inspector of Registry Offices, W. W. Denison, K.C.
Superintendent of Insurance, H. D. McNairn.
Auditor, Criminal Justice Accounts, H. Adamson.

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. H. C. Nixon.
Assistant Provincial Secretary, Deputy Registrar-General, and Lieutenant-Governor's Deputy for Signing Marriage Licenses, F. V. Johns, K.C.
Deputy Provincial Secretary, C. F. Neelands.
Deputy, Game and Fisheries Dept., D. J. Taylor.

Department of Municipal Affairs.

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Eric W. Cross, K.C.
Deputy Minister, E. A. Horton.
Municipal Auditor, W. J. Crawford.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. P. M. Dewan.
Deputy Minister, Wm. R. Reek.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
Treasurer, Hon. M. F. Hepburn.
Assistant Treasurer, C. Walters.
Deputy Assistant Treasurer, G. J. L. Jones.
Provincial Auditor, H. A. Cotnam.
Assistant Provincial Auditor, D. G. Scott.
Controller of Revenue, C. Walters.
Solicitor under the Succession Duties Act, J. D. O'Brien.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
Minister, Hon. T. B. McQuesten.
Deputy Minister, R. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Minister, Hon. Colin A. Campbell.
Deputy Minister, R. McAllister.
Architect, G. White.
Secretary and Purchasing Agent, D. Horrell.
Engineer, A. J. Halford.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.
Minister, Hon. Eric W. Cross, K.C.
Deputy Minister, Edward A. Horton.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.
Minister of Labour, Hon. N. O. Hipel.
Deputy Minister, J. F. Marsh.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS.
Minister, Hon. Peter Heenan.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, W. C. Cain.
Deputy Minister of Forestry, W. C. Cain.
Surveyor-General, C. H. Fullerton.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT.
Deputy Minister, C. H. Fullerton.
Chief Engineer, J. Sinton.
Settlers' Loan Commissioner, F. Dane.
Principal Clerk, C. L. Dicker.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.
Minister, Hon. Paul Leduc, K.C.
Deputy, H. C. Rickaby.
Secretary, M. Tremblay.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
Minister of Education, Hon. L. J. Simpson, M.B.
Deputy Minister, Duncan McArthur.
Registrar and Assistant Deputy Minister, J. P. Cowles.
Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools, G. F. Rogers, M.A., LL.D.
Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools, V. K. Greer, M.A.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, F. L. Woodley.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
Minister, Hon. Harold J. Kirby, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Health, B. T. McGie, M.D.
Chief Clerk, Hospitals Branch, F. G. Beardall.

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.
THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO.
Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Robert S. Robertson, $10,000.
Chief Justice of Appeal, $10,000.
Justices of Appeal, Hon. W. R. Riddell, Hon. W. E. Middleton, Hon. C. A. Masten, Hon. R. G. Fisher, Hon. J. G. Gillanders, Hon. Wm. T. Henderson, $9,000 each.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ONTARIO.
Chief Justice of the High Court, Hon. H. E. Rose, $10,000.
Justices, Hon. N. Jeffrey, Col. Hon. J. A. Hope, Hon. George F. McFarland, Hon. James C. Makins, Hon. Chas. P. McTague, Hon. Fredk. D. Hogg, Hon. J. Keiller MacKay, Hon. Edgar R. E. Chevrier, Hon. Ainslie W. Greene, Hon. G. A. Urquhart, Hon. W. D. Roach, Hon. J. M. Godfrey, $9,000 each.

Officers of Supreme Court:—
Master, F. H. Barlow, K.C.
Registrar, Charles Smyth.
Assistant Masters, O. E. Lennox, Col. A. T. Hunter.
Assistant Registrars, L. C. Ling, R. W. Ralfe, F. W. Scott, J. R. Gadwell, Miss H. B. Palen, G. P. McHugh.
Official Guardian, Percy D. Wilson, K.C.
Accountant, Thomas Yorath.
Surrogate Registrar, W. S. Anderson.
Registrar of Bankruptcy, F. G. Cook.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec is growing rapidly through its agriculture, its industry, and its forests. The municipalities of the Province have a total area of 25,796,733* acres, which is about one-ninth of the total area, excluding the northern part (formerly Ungava), which was annexed in 1912.

Most farmers own their farms, and the chief products are hay, oats, and potatoes.

The value of the field crops for the year 1937 is estimated at $81,629,000, compared with $88,000,000 for the year previous to the war (1913).

The raising of beef cattle is a business of considerable importance in the Eastern Townships, and throughout the Province mixed farming is a general practice.

Dairying is one of the most important industries on the farm. The total yield of all dairy products in 1936 was $52,287,000. The butter of the Province of Quebec is renowned for its flavour, and has taken first prizes in International competitions, and the cheese commands the highest prices paid on the Montreal market by exporters to Europe.

In industrial development Quebec has made rapid progress. The census of 1911 showed that the total value of manufactured products for 1910 was $350,901,656; since then the growth has been quite phenomenal. A statement published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the industrial production of Quebec for 1936 had a gross value of $863,687,389.

Amongst the most important industries are the following: pulp and paper, central electric stations,

* Provincial Municipal Statistics, 1936.

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non-ferrous smelting and refining, cotton yarn and cloth, women's factory clothing, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products, men's factory clothing, leather boots and shoes, silk and artificial silk.

To those interested in the mining industry, the Province of Quebec offers an attractive diversity of geological formations, including the Keewatin, Laurentian and Huronian, containing gold, silver, asbestos, lead, nickel, copper, iron, zinc, phosphate, mica and granite.

In the Eastern Townships are located the well renowned mines of asbestos. Their production, which had a value of only $2,677,829 in 1910, reached in 1937 a production estimated at $14,505,541. The Province produces also several of the so called "War minerals," such as pyrite, molybdenite, magnesite, the mining of which received a very strong impetus during the hostilities. Copper, with a production estimated at $12,378,737 in 1937, is now the 3rd mineral in Quebec, while gold ranks first (excluding production of structural materials and clay products), with a production valued at $14,718,428 par value in 1937.

While land values, both in town and country, show a steady improvement in this Province from year to year, Quebec has never experienced the speculative crises that have characterized real estate transactions elsewhere, especially during the years previous to the war. During the war, production was greatly intensified in the Province, and every fiscal year ended with a material surplus. Quebec was the only Province where the moratorium was not imposed during the hostilities, and its credit, on the foreign markets, instead of diminishing, during the last years was increasing, and, hence, has largely escaped the financial stringency of the after-war readjustment.

The entire primary school organization in the Province of Quebec is under the immediate control of the Superintendent of Public Education, who is under the Provincial Secretary. The Superintendent is assisted by an English Secretary and a French Secretary, who have the rank of deputy-minister. The Council of Public Education is vested with advisory powers, and it is divided into two Committees, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, and each of these Committees have the right to make the regulations in regard to the organization and discipline of their respective schools. These powers include the adopting of a programme of studies, the authorization of text books, the issuing of diplomas and all such matters as directly affect the internal management of the schools. The local control is vested in local elective boards. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and fees, and partly by grants from the Provincial Government. There were, in 1936, 9,112 schools, with 700,259 scholars. There are included in the total given above forestry schools, dairy schools, trade schools, technical schools, schools for agriculture, normal schools, a school for higher commercial studies and classical colleges, and four universities—two protestant: McGill University (Montreal) and Bishop's College (Lennoxville), and two Catholic: Laval University (Quebec) and Montreal University (Montreal).

In 1898, the schools' revenue was $3,055,771; ten years later, it amounted to $5,148,887; in 1935-36 it was $21,799,511.

The average cost of education per pupil in the Province of Quebec has increased rapidly; in 1900, it was $9·87; in 1910, $15·72; in 1936, $49·23.

Population (1931 census figures): 2,874,255, an increase of 21·76 % over the 1921 figures.

Lieutenant-Governors since 1898.

1898 Sir L. A. Jetté, K.C.M.G., appointed for a second term in 1903.
1908 Sir C. A. P. Pelletier.
1911 Sir François Langelier, K.C.M.G.
1915 Sir Pierre Evariste Le Blanc, K.C.M.G.
1918 Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G.
1923 Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
1924 Hon. N. Pérodeau.
1929 Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
1929 Hon. H. G. Carroll.
1934 Hon. Es.-L. Patenaude, K.C.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC CITY.

The Province is represented in the Council by 24 Councillors, and in the Assembly by 90 Members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Es.-L. Patenaude, K.C.
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. D. B. Papineau, The R.C.R. (ret.).

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Ordinary.

	Revenue. $	Expenditure. $	Deficit. $
1934-35	31,984,885	36,924,121	4,939,235
1935-36	38,666,299	40,589,475	1,923,176
1936-37	46,280,019	42,311,454	3,968,565 (surplus)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis.
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. J. S. Bourque.
Minister of Roads, Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis.
Secretary and Registrar of The Province, and Minister of Health, Hon. J. H. A. Paquette.
Minister of Colonization, Hon. H. L. Auger.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. S. Bourque.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Bona Dussault.
Minister of Labour, William Tremblay.
Treasurer, Hon. M. B. Fisher.
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Hon. Joseph Bilodeau.
Minister of Mines, Game and Fisheries, Hon. Onésime Gagnon.
Ministers without portfolio, Sir Thomas Chapais, Hon. Antonio Elie, Gilbert Layton, T. J. Coonan.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (24 Members).

Speaker, Hon. Alphonse Raymond.
Clerk, R. A. Benoit.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Athanase Guy.

Divisions.	*Members.*
Alma	M. Martin.
Bedford	J. Nicol.
De la Durantaye	A. V. Roy.
De la Vallière	J. C. E. Ouellet.
De Lanaudière	J. F. Daniel.
De Lorimier	Alphonse Raymond.
De Salaberry	R. Grothé.
Golfe	F. Carrel.
Grandville	J. H. Kelly.
Inkerman	
Kennébec	E. Thériault.
La Salle	L. Létourneau.

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Divisions.	*Members.*
Laurentides	Sir Thomas Chapais.
Lauzon	
Mille Isles	H. Champagne.
Montarville	Gustave Lemieux.
Repentigny	G. A. Simard.
Rigaud	Victor Marchand.
Rougemont	E. Choquette.
Shawinigan	J. L. Baribeau.
Sorel	P. R. Du Tremblay.
Stadacona	H. Laferté.
Victoria	G. W. Scott.
Wellington	L. A. Giroux.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (90 Members).

Speaker, Hon. Jean Paul Sauvé.
Clerk, L. P. Geoffrion, K.C.
Asst. Clerk, Eugène Bernard.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Eugène Thériault.
Librarian, G. E. Marquis.

Divisions.	*Members.*
Abitibi	Emile Lesage.
Argenteuil	Georges E. Dansereau.
Arthabaska	J. D. Gagné.
Bagot	Philippe Adam.
Beauce	J. E. Perron.
Beauharnois	D. Sauvé.
Bellechasse	E. Boiteau.
Berthier	C. Bastien.
Bonaventure	H. Jolicoeur.
Brome	J. Robinson.
Chambly	H. Béique.
Champlain	U. W. Rousseau.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	A. Leclerc.
Châteauguay	A. Boyer.
Chicoutimi	Antonio Talbot.
Compton	P. A. Sherman.
Deux-Montagnes	J. P. Sauvé.
Dorchester	J. D. Bégin.
Drummond	Joseph Marier.
Frontenac	P. Tardif.
Gaspé North	J. A. A. Pelletier.
Gaspé South	C. E. Pouliot.
Gatineau	G. A. Auger.
Hull	A. Taché.
Huntingdon	M. B. Fisher.
Iberville	L. Lamoureux.
Iles-de-la-Madeleine	H. Langlais.
Jacques-Cartier	A. Carignan.
Joliette	A. Barrette.
Kamouraska	R. Chaloult.
Labelle	J. H. A. Paquette.
Lac Saint Jean	J. L. Duguay.
L'Assomption	A. Raynault.
Laval	F. J. Leduc.
Laviolette	C. R. Ducharme.
Lévis	J. T. Larochelle.
L'Islet	J. Bilodeau.
Lotbinière	M. Pelletier.
Maisonneuve	W. Tremblay.
Maskinongé	J. N. Caron.
Matane	O. Gagnon.
Matapédia	F. Paradis.
Mégantic	T. Labbé.
Missisquoi	F. A. L. Pouliot.
Montcalm	J. M. Tellier.
Montmagny	J. E. Grégoire.
Montmorency	J. F. Roy.
Montreal Dorion	J. G. Bélanger.
Montreal Laurier	C. A. Bertrand.
Montreal Mercier	G. Thibeault.
Montreal Ste. Anne	F. L. Connors.
Montreal St. Mary's	J. U. C. Rochefort.
Montreal St. George	G. Layton.
Montreal St. Henry	R. Labelle.
Montreal St. James	H. L. Auger.
Montreal St. Lawrence	T. J. Coonan.
Montreal St. Louis	P. Bercovitch.
Montreal-Verdun	P. A. Lafleur.
Napierville-Laprairie	Ph. Monette.
Nicolet	E. Fleury.
Papineau	J. R. Lorrain.
Pontiac	E. C. Lawn.
Portneuf	B. Dussault.
Québec Centre	Ph. Hamel.
Quebec-County	A. Marcoux.
Quebec East	O. Drouin.
Quebec West	C. Delagrave.
Richelieu	J. A. C. Turcotte.
Richmond	A. Goudreau.
Rimouski	A. Dubé.
Rivière-du-Loup	L. Casgrain.
Roberval	A. Castonguay.
Rouville	L. Barré.
Saint Hyacinthe	T. D. Bouchard.
Saint Jean	A. Bouthillier.
Saint Maurice	J. M. N. Trudel.
Saint Sauveur	P. Bertrand.
Shefford	H. Choquette.
Sherbrooke	J. S. Bourque.
Soulanges	E. Leduc.
Stanstead	R. Beaudry.
Témiscamingue	N. E. Larivière.
Témiscouata	L. F. Dubé.
Terrebonne	H. A. Barrette.
Trois Rivières	M. L. Duplessis.
Vaudreuil	D. Bellemare.
Verchères	F. Messier.
Westmount	W. R. Bullock.
Wolfe	H. Vachon.
Yamaska	A. Elie.

OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Attorney-General, Ed. Asselin, K.C.
Clerk of the Executive Council, A. Morisset.
Under-Secretary of The Province, Jean Bruchesi.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Avila Bédard.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, A. Rioux.
Deputy Minister of Colonization, J. E. Laforce.
Deputy Minister of Roads, Arthur Bergeron
Assistant Provincial Treasurer, A. Foster.
Provincial Auditor, E. Vezina.
Deputy Minister of Public Works, I. E. Vallée.
Deputy Minister of Labour, G. Tremblay.
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Louis Coderre.
Deputy Minister of Mines, Game and Fisheries, L. A. Richard.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. F. Delage.
Secretaries to the Department of Public Instruction, W. P. Percival and B. O. Filteau.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph M. Tellier, $10,000.
Puisne Judges, King's Bench:—
Hon. C. E. Dorion, Hon. L. A. Bernier, Hon. A. Rivard, Hon. S. Letourneau, Hon. A. R. Hall, A. Galipeault, W. L. Bond, P. St. Germain, J. C. Walsh, J. L. St.-Jacques, Gregor Barclay, Ed. Guérin.
Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields, *Montreal*, $10,000.
Acting Chief Justice, Hon. Albert Sévigny, *Quebec*, $10,000.

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District Puisne Judges. Salary $9,000.

Hon. L. P. Demers.	Hon. Noël Belleau.
,, C. A. Duclos.	,, Hector Verret.
,, G. F. Gibsone.	,, J. A. Prévost.
,, L. Boyer.	,, Romeo Langlais.
,, L. J. M. Loranger.	,, C. Gordon MacKinnon.
,, E. F. Surveyer.	,, Alfred Forest.
,, Ph. Cousineau.	,, J. A. Guibault.
,, C. D. White.	,, A. C. Casgrain.
,, J. Demers.	,, A. Duranleau.
,, A. Trahan.	,, L. Cannon.
,, J. W. Archambault.	,, T. Rhéaume.
,, H. A. Fortier.	,, W. Lazure
,, A. Marchand.	,, L. Cannon.
,, J. J. Denis.	,, A. Decary.
,, L. Cousineau.	,, A. Savard.
,, F. J. Curran.	,, G. Pratte.
,, W. Laliberté.	,, J. Rhéaume.
,, E. M. W. McDougall.	

Judges, Circuit Court, District of Montreal, Paul Mercier, $8,000; R. T. Stackhouse, J. B. D. Bumbray, J. G. Magnan, $7,000 each.
Recorders of Montreal, G. H. Semple, A. Thouin, V. Cusson, A. Leblanc.
Ditto, Quebec, E. des Rivières.
Ditto, Hull, Rodrigue Bedard.
Ditto, St. Hyacinthe, E. Marin.
Chief Judge of Sessions of Peace, G. Perrault.
Judges of Sessions of Peace, Montreal, V. Cusson, A. Monet, F. T. Enright, J. O. Lacroix, G. Marin, M. Tétreau.
Ditto, Quebec, F. H. Fortier, A. Fitzpatrick.
Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Hon. L. P. Demers, *Montreal.*
Sheriff, Quebec,
Ditto, Montreal, Joseph Lamarche.
Clerks of Appeal, A. Pouliot, K.C., and L. Ouimet.
Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace, Montreal, L. P. Caisse.
Clerk of the Crown, Quebec,
Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, C. Gendron.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Situation, Area, and Population.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula (and the Island of Cape Breton) between the 43rd and 47th parallels, connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus about 17 miles wide; its length is about 386 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. The island of Cape Breton, separated by the Strait of Canso, forms part of the Province. The Province is 21,428 square miles in area, a small part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. The population at the census of 1931 was 512,846.

History.

Nova Scotia was first discovered by the Norsemen and rediscovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonised by the French in 1598; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1621. In 1632 it was restored to France, with Quebec, by the Treaty of *St. Germain-en-laye,* but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears his name is the capital of that province. Cape Breton was not finally taken from the French until 1758. From 1784 to 1819 it formed a separate colony.

Description.

Halifax is the capital; population at the census of 1931 was 59,275. Its harbour is open at all seasons, and is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for at least 1,000 ships. A dry dock and ship-building plant is also situated at Halifax capable of accommodating the largest ships.

There are many other fine harbours which are able to afford shelter to the largest vessels. There is no point in the province distant over thirty miles from a good seaport.

Some of the other chief towns are: Annapolis, Antigonish, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Kentville, New Glasgow, Truro, Yarmouth, Pictou, Windsor, Sydney Mines, North Sydney, Amherst, Lunenburg, and Liverpool.

Extensive iron and steel works are established at the City of Sydney and New Glasgow.

Minerals of almost all kinds abound. The production of some of the principal minerals, that are at present mined, for the fiscal year 1937, is as follows:—

Coal ..	.. 6,382,368 tons (tons of 2240 lbs.).
Coke ..	.. 408,521 tons.
Tar ..	.. 6,312,288 Imp. gallons.
Gypsum	.. 1,023,257 tons.
Gold ..	.. 20,923 ounces.
Salt ..	.. 47,249 tons.

There are large deposits of other minerals which have not, as yet, been commercially mined.

The greater portion of the inhabitants are engaged in mining, fishing, agriculture and the growth of fruit, for which the province is well adapted. Apples of different varieties and of very superior quality are extensively grown and exported to England and other parts of Europe. The 1937 crop was estimated at 2,250,000 barrels.

A considerable quantity of wood pulp is manufactured and exported, principally to England; the conditions prevailing are well suited for this industry, which is rapidly growing.

The fisheries of the province are very valuable. Their value in 1937 was $6,015,186. There are many establishments for canning and preserving lobsters and drying and preserving other fish.

The timber trade is carried on to a considerable extent. England is the chief customer, but shipments are also made to other parts of Europe. Spruce and pine are the principal kinds of timber manufactured and exported. The estimated value of the primary forest products in 1937 reached the sum of $8,500,000.

There are a number of shipyards for the building of wooden vessels, and there are plants for the construction of steel ships at New Glasgow and at Halifax. A large mill for the manufacturing of steel ships' plates is operating at Sydney.

The climate is remarkably healthful and more temperate than that of any other part of the Dominion.

Constitution.

Nova Scotia is represented in the present Dominion Parliament by 10 Members in the Senate and 12 Members in the House of Commons.

The local government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, advised by an Executive Council of seven members (six of whom are departmental heads), responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a House of Assembly of 30 representatives elected every five years.

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Education.

The present system of elementary education was established by law in 1864. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction—a body identical in membership with the Executive Council of the Province. The local management of schools is vested, so far as the ordinary school sections or districts are concerned, in a Board of Trustees chosen by the ratepayers of the section or district, though in certain cases the board may be increased by two appointees of the Government. But in incorporated towns, the powers of trustees are exercised by a Board of Commissioners partly appointed by the Town Council and partly by the Government.

In 1937 there were 3,346 classrooms in operation, with a gross attendance of 116,656. Education is compulsory, *i.e.*, non-attendance exposes to pecuniary penalties between the ages of 7 and 14 in rural schools and 6 and 16 in towns and cities.

Under "The Technical Education Act," of 1907, evening technical schools and coal mining schools have been established in all the larger industrial centres in order to produce a class of educated, skilled workmen for the various manufacturing and mining industries. A central institution called "The Nova Scotia Technical College" has been established at Halifax, where instruction of a college grade is provided in mining, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The principal of this college is the Director of Technical Education.

Beginning with the school year 1935–36 free text books Grades I to VIII inclusive were provided by the Department of Education. The free books become the property of the school trustees to be preserved for use in succeeding years.

Facilities for Teacher-training have been provided in the three Nova Scotian Universities, and the training taken at the Universities is the equivalent of that taken at the Provincial Normal College, Truro, for purposes of teacher's licence.

Provincial Finances.

Year.	Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$
1937	11,096,227·34	653,047·60	11,033,833·01

Annual Federal grant $1,300,000·00.

Lieutenant-Governors since 1900.

1900 Hon. A. G. Jones, P.C.
1906 Hon. D. C. Fraser.
1910 Hon. J. D. McGregor.
1915 Hon. D. MacKeen.
1916 Hon. McC. Grant.
1925 Hon. J. R. Douglas.
1925 Hon. J. C. Tory.
1930 Hon. F. Stanfield.
1931 Hon. W. H. Covert, K.C.
1937 Hon. Robert Irwin.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour The Honourable Robert Irwin, $9,000.
Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Almon, late R.C.A.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Almon, late R.C.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Jones, late 1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade, C.A.; Commander V. S. Godfrey, R.C.N.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. L. Macdonald, K.C.
Minister of Highways, Hon. A. S. MacMillan.
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Hon. J. A. Macdonald.
Attorney General and Minister of Lands and Forests and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, K.C.
Minister of Public Works and Mines and Minister of Labour, Hon. M. Dwyer.
Minister of Public Health and Registrar General, Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D., C.M.
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. W. Comeau.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (30 members).

County or Electoral District.	*Members.*
Annapolis	J. D. McKenzie.
Antigonish	J. L. McIsaac, M.D., C.M.
Cape Breton, Centre	Hon. M. Dwyer.
Cape Breton, East	L. D. Currie.
Cape Breton, North	George B. Murray.
Cape Breton, South	George M. Morrison.
Cape Breton, West	Malcolm A. Patterson.
Colchester	Fred M. Blois. / G. Y. Thomas.
Cumberland	Archie B. Smith. / P. C. Black.
Guysboro	Havelock L. Torrey.
Halifax, Centre	W. D. Forrest, M.D., C.M.
Halifax, East	G. Stevens.
Halifax, North	H. Connolly.
Halifax, South	Hon. A. L. Macdonald, K.C.
Halifax, West	G. E. Hagen.
Inverness	Dr. M. E. McGarry.
Lunenburg	Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D., C.M. / G. E. Romkey.
Pictou	Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, K.C. / Newton G. Munro.
Richmond	D. D. Boyd.
Shelburne	H. R. L. Bill.
Victoria	John M. Campbell.
Yarmouth	
Queen's	John J. Cameron.
King's	Hon. J. A. McDonald.
Digby	Hon. J. W. Comeau.
Hants	Hon. A. S. MacMillan.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. A. Chisholm, Kt., $10,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. H. Graham, Hon. W. J. Carroll, Hon. W. L. Hall, Hon. J. Doull, Hon. M. B. Archibald, Hon. J. S. Smiley, $9,000 each.
Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court, Hon. W. J. Carroll.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

R. H. Murray, W. H. Sangster, Neil McArthur, G. Patterson, A. MacDonald, A. Roberts, K. L. Crowell, $5,000 each.

DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and King's Printer, Hon. A. L. Macdonald, K.C.
Deputy Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, A. S. Barnstead.
Deputy Treasurer, C. D. Dennis, C.A.
Deputy King's Printer, R. Gammon.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, K.C.
Deputy Attorney-General, F. F. Mathers, K.C.
Minister of Public Works and Mines and Minister of Labour, Hon. M. Dwyer.
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines, Alan E. Cameron.
Inspector of Mines, Thomas J. Casey.
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Minister of Highways, Hon. A. S. MacMillan.
Minister of Public Health and Registrar-General, Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D., C.M.
Minister Lands and Forests, Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Dept. Lands and Forests, F. R. Harrison.
Chief Forester, G. W. I. Creighton.

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Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, K.C.
Municipal Commissioner, F. F. Mathers, K.C.
Council of Public Instruction, President of, Hon. A. L. Macdonald, K.C. (*Premier*).
Superintendent of Education, H. F. Munro. LL.D.; H. R. Shinner, *Asst. Superintendent*.
Director of Technical Education, F. H. Sexton, B.Sc., LL.D.
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Hon. J. A. McDonald.
Workmen's Compensation Board, Frank Rowe, *Chairman*.
Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, R. T. MacIlreith, K.C. *Chairman*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Situation, Area, and Population.

New Brunswick is situated between 44° 40′ and 48° 5′ N. lat., and 63° 30′ and 69° W. long.; its area is 27,985 square miles, or about 17,910,400 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus. The population in 1931 was 408,219 (census figures).

History.

New Brunswick was part of the ancient French Province of Acadia and was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Great Britain, however, did not obtain full possession of the country until after the fall of Quebec in 1759. It was first colonised by British subjects from New England in 1762, and in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, it received a large body of Loyalists from the Thirteen Colonies. In 1784 it was separated from Nova Scotia, of which it had formed a part.

Climate.

The mean temperature of Fredericton is about 40°, the extreme range being from 21° below zero to 90°. The average annual rainfall is 32·1 inches, and the snowfall 94·0 inches, the latter extending from December to March inclusive.

Constitution.

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 10 Members, and sends 9 Members to the House of Commons.

There is a Legislative Assembly of 48 Members, elected under a liberal franchise. An Act was passed in 1891 abolishing the Legislative Council from the end of the then present Parliament, and the Council came to an end with the dissolution of 1892.

Members receive $1,000 per session, and their travelling expenses.

Industries.

Coal is abundant. Recent valuable discoveries of oil have been made; copper and gypsum exist in large quantities. There are also several salt springs, and antimony, iron, and manganese have been found in considerable quantities. There are also vast deposits of rich bituminous shale, which is likely to have a good commercial value. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests of fine timber, the cutting and working of which —or "lumbering"—furnishes remunerative employment to many. Extensive development of the pulp and paper industry, in which the water powers are being utilized, is in progress. Live-stock raising and dairying feature the agricultural activities. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, buck-wheat, and oats, are the principal cereals raised. Potatoes are the most valuable field crop. Apples and plums of excellent quality are largely grown, also strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits. The fisheries are extensive, both sea and river. Some of the finest salmon fishing in the world is to be had in this province. Fredericton, 65 miles inland, is the capital (pop. 8,830 (1931)), but Saint John, on the mouth of the river of the same name, is the leading commercial centre (pop. 47,514 (1931)). Other cities and towns are Moncton (20,689 (1931)), Campbellton (6,505), Edmundston (6,430), Chatham (4,017), Dalhousie (3,974), St. Stephen (3,437), Newcastle (3,383), Bathurst (3,300), Woodstock (3,259).

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by Act, 1871. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, and the local management is in the hands of Boards of School Trustees. Education is free between the ages of 6 and 20. There were in 1931 2,473 schools and 84,170 scholars, exclusive of technical schools and private schools.

The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, is the Provincial University. Other universities are Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., St. Joseph's University, Memramcook, N.B. and St. Thomas College, Chatham, N.B.

Lieutenant-Governors since 1902.

1902 J. B. Snowball.
1907 L. J. Tweedie, K.C.
1912 J. Wood.
1917 G. W. Ganong.
,, Hon. W. Pugsley, K.C.
1923 W. F. Todd.
1928 Major-Gen. H. H. McLean, K.C.
1935 Colonel The Hon. Murray Maclaren, C.M.G., M.D., C.M.

Seat of Government, Fredericton.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel The Hon. Murray Maclaren, C.M.G., M.D., C.M.
Official Secretary, Major T. C. Barker, A.D.C.

Executive Council.

Premier, Hon. A. A. Dysart.
Attorney-General, Hon. John B. McNair.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. S. Anderson.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. C. T. Richard.
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. F. W. Pirie.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. A. C. Taylor.
Minister of Health, Hon. P. H. La Porte.
Minister without Portfolio, and President of the Council, Hon. E. J. Henneberry.
Minister of Education, Federal and Municipal Relations, Hon. A. P. Paterson.

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker,
Clerk, E. Allison MacKay.
Clerk, Assistant, Frank J. Osborne.
Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Bartlett.
Sergeant-at-Arms, K. Walker.

Constituencies.	*Members.*
Albert Co.	F. M. Colpitts. H. O. Downey.
Carleton	F. C. Squires. E. W. Melville. G. Perry.
Charlotte	A. D. Dyas, M.D. J. J. Hayes Doone. Fraser Keay. Foster Calder.
Gloucester	Hon. C. T. Richard. J. A. Doucet. F. T. B. Young. W. A. Losier.

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Constituencies.	*Members.*
Kent	Hon. A. A. Dysart.
	A. J. Bordage.
	F. G. Richard.
King's	W. W. V. Foster.
	C. C. McDonald.
	W. A. Jeffries.
Madawaska	Gaspard Boucher.
	Hon. P. H. Le Porte.
	F. M. Tweedie.
Northumberland	Hon. W. S. Anderson.
	H. Savoie.
	R. J. Gill.
Queen's	F. A. McGrand.
	W. M. Jenkins.
Restigouche	H. F. G. Bridges.
	Philibert Le Blanc.
St. John (City)	Hon. A. P. Paterson.
	(vacant)
	H. A. Porter.
	Hon. E. J. Henneberry.
St. John (County)	R. MacAllister.
	A. C. Smith.
Sunbury	G. F. Smith.
	W. C. Lawson.
Victoria	Hon. F. W. Pirie.
	J. W. Niles.
Westmorland	Hon. A. C. Taylor.
	F. H. Copp.
	E. R. McDonald.
	S. Melanson.
Moncton City	C. H. Blakeny.
York	Hon. J. B. McNair.
	E. W. Stairs.
	H. R. Gunter.
	(vacant)

Provincial Establishment.

Director of Educational Services, Fletcher Peacock, M.A., LL.D.
Chief Superintendent of Education, A. S. McFarlane, M.A., LL.D., $4,000.
Comptroller-General, E. J. Cormier, $3,400.
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. B. Dickson, $2,100.
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Deputy Registrar General, W. B. Trites, $3,300.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. K. King, $3,300.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, G. H. Prince, $3,300.
Deputy Minister of Public Works, A. W. Barbour, $3,000.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. W. Warwick, $4,000.
Deputy Attorney General, J. Bacon Dickson.
Director of Federal and Municipal Relations, James H. Conlon.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, $10,000.
Chief Justice King's Bench, Hon. J. H. Barry, $10,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Hon. C. D. Richards, Hon. A. T. Le Blanc, Hon. W. H. Harrison, Hon. J. H. A. L. Fairweather, $9,000 each.
Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court, Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, $1,000.
Judge of the Court of Marriage and Divorce, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, $500.
County Court Judges, Hon. A. R. Slipp, J. L. Ryan, A. W. Bennett, J. A. Barry and L. P. D. Tilley, $5,000 each.
Registrar of the Supreme Court, H. Lester Smith, $3,300.

MANITOBA.

Area and Situation.

Manitoba became a Province of the Canadian Federation by legislative enactments taking effect on the 15th July, 1870. It is bounded on the north by the 60th parallel of latitude; on the west by the Eastern boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; on the south by the United States; on the east by the western boundary of the Province of Ontario to Hudson's Bay, and by Hudson's Bay for a distance of 300 miles.

The area of Manitoba is 246,512 square miles, of which 219,723 square miles are land and 26,789 water.

Description.

The Southern and Northern parts of Manitoba are quite dissimilar. The Northern two-thirds are mostly rock surfaced; agriculture is confined to the Southern part. The soil there is a rich, black loam, the surface deposit showing a high content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cereal grains, and wheat possessing a high percentage of gluten is produced.

Manitoba No. 1 Northern, because of its superior milling qualities, is in great demand by millers, and has made the Prairie Provinces of Canada famous. Winnipeg is now the leading grain market on the Continent. There is a steady trend toward diversified agriculture in Manitoba and but few farmers now confine their activities solely to grain growing.

The principal agricultural exports of the country are wheat, beef, cattle, bacon, poultry and dairy products. In 1937 agricultural production included:—

Manitoba Field Crops, 1937.
(Exclusive of Native Hay and Native Pasture).

	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Average Price Per Bus.	Total Value.
Wheat	2,872,000	16·7	48,000,000	$0·97	$46,560,000
Oats	1,410,000	30·5	43,075,000	0·39	16,799,000
Barley	1,393,000	25·0	34,800,000	0·47	16,356,000
Fall Rye	116,600	19·0	2,220,000	0·73	1,621,000
Spring Rye	18,600	12·9	240,000	0·73	175,000
Peas	2,600	17·1	44,000	1·49	66,000
Buckwheat	5,800	17·8	103,000	0·83	85,000
Mixed Grains	23,800	26·3	626,000	0·44	275,000
Flaxseed	38,300	9·7 cwt.	370,000 cwt.	1·51 per cwt.	559,000
Potatoes	30,900	80·0	2,481,000	0·68	1,687,000
Turnips, etc.	5,500	131·0 tons	723,000 tons	0·52 per ton	376,000
Hay and Clover	410,000	1·92	788,000	5·64	4,444,000
Alfalfa	30,000	2·37	71,000	7·77	552,000
Fodder Corn	64,500	4·26	275,000	5·00	1,375,000
Total	6,421,600				$90,930,000

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The average yield of wheat per acre for ten years is 13·85 bushels per acre. Good farms within easy reach of a railway may be purchased at from $5 to $20 per acre.

The growth of Winnipeg, the principal city, is remarkable. In 1871 it contained about 241 inhabitants; in 1896, 35,000; and in 1931 (census figures) 218,785. The other chief cities and towns of the province are Brandon, St. Boniface, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Emerson, Carman, Selkirk, Minnedosa, Morden, Manitou, Dauphin, Transcona, Souris, Virden, and The Pas. Population of Manitoba, 1931 census figures, 700,139.

Several brick manufacturing plants have been established throughout the province. Cement for building purposes is manufactured on a large scale. Hard wall plaster is extensively produced. A sand suitable for glass is found in great quantities. Gold, copper and other valuable minerals have been discovered in great quantities in different parts of the province, particularly in the new territory North of the Saskatchewan River, also to the East of Lake Winnipeg. Development is proceeding apace, and Manitoba, hitherto regarded as an agricultural province, gives every promise of becoming an important mining province.

Manufacturing industries are becoming numerous in Winnipeg. Statistics of manufacturers for the whole province for 1936:—1,011 industrial establishments, with a capital of $118,515,841; employees 22,507; wages and salaries $24,490,299; cost of material used $74,374,078; and gross value of products $122,050,502.

The Winnipeg Hydro Electric System on the Winnipeg River, 77 miles from the City, develops 105,000 h.p. and also develops 48,000 h.p. at Slave Falls, 6 miles below, where 96,000 will ultimately be developed. The Winnipeg Electric Company has a development of 37,800 h.p. at the Pinawa Channel of the Winnipeg River, also develops about 60,000 h.p. at Seven Sisters site where the ultimate installation is to be 225,000 h.p. at which time the Pinawa plant will be closed, and has a development of 168,000 h.p. at Great Falls.

The cost of electricity in Winnipeg for power is from 31/3 cents to 8/10 cent gross per kilowatt hour with discounts ranging from 10 to 60 per cent; and the net cost per kilowatt hour for domestic purposes is 3 cents to ·829 cent.

Railway Facilities.

In the year 1879 there was no railway in the whole of the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. In 1937 there were in the province of Manitoba 5,919 miles of single track steam railways in operation, not including industrial track, yard and sidings. These railways afford easy access to market from all parts of the Province.

Climate.

In 1937 the extreme range was 37° below zero to 97°. The climate is bracing and healthy. The average annual precipitation at Winnipeg is 20·37 inches. Total precipitation for 1937 was 19·82 inches.

Constitution.

Manitoba is represented by 6 members in the Dominion Senate and 17 members in the House of Commons.

The Province has a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected by adult suffrage, for 5 years. The Legislative Council or Upper Chamber was abolished by a local Act passed in 1876. The members of the Legislative Assembly are paid $1,674·00 per session.

Education.

By the "Public Schools Act" of 1890, a system of schools was established throughout the Province. This Act provides "that all public schools shall be free schools, and that every person between the ages of 6 and 21 years shall have the right to attend some school." Attendance is compulsory to the age of 14.

In 1937 there were 2,063 school houses employing 4,458 teachers and with an enrolment of 140,542 pupils. There are 15 junior high schools, 136 one-room high schools, 38 two-room high schools, 23 collegiate departments and 27 collegiate institutes. Normal schools are provided for the training of teachers.

There is one University, The University of Manitoba, with four faculties, namely, Arts and Science (including Pharmacy), Medicine, Engineering and Architecture, Agriculture, Home Economics and Commerce. The enrolment in 1937–38 was 2,697 in regular courses, and in addition 1,435 in Summer School and Extension courses. The following colleges are affiliated: St. Boniface, St. Paul's and St. Mary's (Roman Catholic), St. John's College (Church of England), United Colleges (United Church) and Brandon College (non denominational). Law is taught in Manitoba Law School, which is under the direction of trustees jointly appointed by the University and the Law Society of Manitoba.

Finances.

Fiscal year ending 30th April, 1937:—

Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Expenditure.
$16,932,889	$1,703,091·38 and special subsidy 750,000·00	$16,427,700

Lieutenant-Governors since 1895.

1895 Hon. J. C. Patterson.
1900 Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.
1911 Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
1914 Sir James Aikins, Kt.
1926 Hon. T. A. Burrows.
1929 Hon. J. D. McGregor.
1934 Hon. W. J. Tupper, K.C.

Seat of Government—Winnipeg.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. W. J. Tupper, K.C.
Private-Secretary, R. Chrystal Irving.

Executive Council.

Premier, President of Executive Council, Provincial Secretary and Railway Commissioner, Hon. J. Bracken.
Attorney-General, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.
Minister of Public Works and Labour, Hon. W. R. Clubb.
Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Hon. I. B. Griffiths.
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. D. L. Campbell.
Minister of Education, Hon. Ivan Schultz.
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid.
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. S. S. Garson, K.C.

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, R. McN. Pearson.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, J. H. Evans.

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Deputy Provincial Secretary, R. M. Fisher, K.C.
King's Printer, Jas. L. Cowie.
Deputy Minister of Public Works, A. Macnamara.
Clerk of Executive Council, P. A. Talbot.
Deputy Attorney-General, J. Allen, K.C.
Comptroller General, C. H. Glover.
Deputy Municipal Commissioner, R. M. Fisher, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. R. Fletcher.
Acting Deputy Minister, Mines, and Natural Resources, D. M. Stephens.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. J. E. P. Prendergast.

Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. E. P. Prendergast.
Puisne Judges, Honorables R. M. Dennistoun, W. H. Trueman, H. A. Robson, S. E. Richards.

Court of King's Bench.

Chief Justice, Hon. E. A. McPherson, K.C.
Puisne Judges, Honorables A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson, W. J. Donovan, P. J. Montague, F. G. Taylor.

County Courts.

Eastern Judicial District: Judges, Honorables H. W. Whitla, J. G. Cory, L. P. Roy, D. A. Stacpoole, J. Bernier.
Western Judicial District: Honourable S. E. Clement.
Central Judicial District: Honourable G. Barrett.
Northern Judicial District: Honourable F. E. Simpson.
Southern Judicial District: Honourable G. T. Armstrong.
Dauphin Judicial Council: Honourable A. L. Bonnycastle.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (55 Members).

Speaker, Hon. R. Hawkins.
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, H. H. Dunwoody.
Librarian, J. L. Johnston.

Electoral Division.	*Name.*
Arthur	J. R. Pitt.
Assiniboia	J. Aiken.
Beautiful Plains	Dr. J. S. Poole.
Birtle	F. C. Bell.
Brandon City	G. Dinsdale.
Carillon	E. Prefontaine.
Cypress	J. L. Christie.
Dauphin	R. Hawkins.
Deloraine	E. F. Willis.
Dufferin	J. A. Munn.
Emerson	H. H. Wright.
Ethelbert	W. Lisowsky.
Fairford	S. S. Garson.
Fisher	N. V. Bachynsky.
Gilbert Plains	Dr. S. W. Fox.
Gimli	J. Wawrykow.
Gladstone	W. Morton.
Glenwood	J. W. Breakey.
Hamiota	N. L. Turnbull.
Iberville	J. S. Lamont.
Kildonan & St. Andrews	J. McLenaghen.
Killarney	J. B. Laughlin.
Lakeside	D. L. Campbell.
Lansdowne	M. R. Sutherland.
La Verandrye	S. Marcoux.
Manitou	H. B. Morrison.
Minnedosa	E. J. Rutledge.
Morden & Rhineland	W. C. Miller.
Morris	W. R. Clubb.
Mountain	I. Schultz.
Norfolk	J. Lawrie.
Portage la Prairie	W. R. Sexsmith.
Roblin	S. E. Rogers.
Rockwood	M. T. Lewis.
Ruperts' Land	O. Olofson.
Russell	I. B. Griffiths.
St. Boniface	H. F. Lawrence.
St. Clements	H. Sulkers.
St. George	Miss S. Halldorson.
Ste. Rose	D. M. McCarthy.
Springfield	E. F. Shannon.
Swan River	G. P. Renouf.
The Pas	J. Bracken.
Turtle Mountain	A. R. Welch.
Virden	R. H. Mooney.
Winnipeg	J. A. Barry.
Winnipeg	S. J. Farmer.
Winnipeg	M. Hyman.
Winnipeg	Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen.
Winnipeg	J. Litterick.
Winnipeg	W. J. Major.
Winnipeg	J. S. McDiarmid.
Winnipeg	J. Queen.
Winnipeg	L. St. G. Stubbs.
Winnipeg	R. H. Webb.

General Election—July 27th, 1936.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Situation and Area.

British Columbia is the western province of the Dominion of Canada, situated on the north-west coast of North America, and comprising the territory bounded on the north by the 60th parallel, on the east by the 120th meridian to the 54th parallel, and the Rocky Mountains to the 49th parallel, on the south by the United States, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean to the 55th parallel and Alaska to the 60th parallel.

The length of the coast line in a direct line north and south, is 541 miles, but the total length, following the sinuosities of the coast, is 4,334 miles, exclusive of islands. The coastline of Vancouver Island is 1,884 miles, and the length 285 miles. The area (including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Island) is 366,255 square miles. The distinguishing physical features of British Columbia are the rich valleys which produce in abundance all kinds of agricultural produce and intersect the country in parallel lines, the general direction being north and south; the extensive plateaux of the central interior; the vast forests of commercial timber; the great mountain ranges, and the deeply indented seaboard. The population, at the census of 1891, was 98,173; 1901, 178,657; 1911, 392,480; 1921, 524,582; 1931 (census figures), 694,263.

History.

Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company under certain conditions in 1849, and the same year it was made a Crown colony. British Columbia was constituted a Crown colony in 1858, in consequence of the large immigration on the discovery of gold in the Thompson and Fraser Rivers. In 1866 the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united under the former name, and in 1871, British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada as a Province. The Province is represented by six

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members in the Senate, and fourteen members in the House of Commons of Canada.

Constitution.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, or Cabinet, of nine Ministers, members of the legislative assembly of 48 members, on the British system of ministerial responsibility. The House of Assembly is elected for five years, every male and female adult (British subjects) having resided six months in the Province and duly registered, being entitled to a vote. In 1917 the franchise was extended to women. Members of the Legislature receive a sessional indemnity of $2,000, and a mileage allowance for travelling expenses.

Crown Land and Surveys.

The area of the Province of British Columbia is 234,403,200 acres (new official estimate given by the Chief Geographer).

Of this area 15,062,684 acres are Crown Granted, of which 6,639,841 acres are included in railway grants, about 6,189,098 acres are in process of alienation, which includes about 4,355,329 acres held at the present time under timber licenses and leases and 918,652 acres under grazing or coal leases.

About 23,000,000 acres are estimated to be available for agriculture and 160,000,000 acres for grazing purposes, and 13,790,763 acres are under park and forest and game reserves.

A total of 33,498,386 acres have been surveyed, 9,000,000 acres of which are surveys of timber areas 500,000 of mineral claims and 189,800 acres of coal Petroleum and natural gas leases.

Approximately 4,600,000 acres of surveyed land is available for free pre-emption. Geographic and land maps can be obtained on application to the Department of Lands; also maps, handbooks, and descriptive matter from the Bureau of Provincial Information.

Agriculture.

Agriculture in British Columbia has progressed steadily during the past four years. Mixed farming, stock raising, dairying, fruit-growing, poultry raising and truck gardening are the principal sources of agricultural production in the province. Preserving of fruit and vegetables has become quite an industry in the last year or two. The total value of farm products in 1937 was $50,024,542; live stock $4,139,000; poultry products $4,359,000; dairy products $12,842,650; fruits $7,656,319; vegetables †$2,473,991; field crops $16,613,250; hops $475,700; grains $5,688,500; wool $155,000; honey $214,121.

Mining Industry.

The total mineral production of British Columbia in 1937 amounted in value to $74,475,902*, towards which gold contributed $17,680,972*; silver $5,075,451; coal $6,139,920; copper $6,023,411; lead $21,416,949; zinc $14,274,245.

Detailed reports are obtainable from the Bureau of Mines, Victoria.

Shipping, 1937.

Coastwise.

	No. of Vessels.
Inward	30,354
Outward	30,563

Sea-going.

Inward	11,871
Outward	11,945

Exports and Imports, 1936-37.

Exports..	$161,288,981
Imports..	$56,816,055

† This total includes potatoes and other root vegetables.
* Canadian Funds.

Revenue and Expenditure, 1937-38.

Receipts.	Expenditure.
$26,469,341.†	$26,390,594.†

Forest Wealth.

The stand of merchantable timber in the Province of British Columbia is estimated to reach the enormous total of 276 billion feet board measure which is over half the total of all Canada.

British Columbia occupies an especially advantageous position for supplying the overseas markets. It has vast quantities of timber unsurpassed in size, quality, and suitability for the manufacture of all kinds of dimension timber, lumber, piling, railway ties, pulp, paper and other products. The principal export timber trees of British Columbia are Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, and Sitka Spruce or Silver Spruce. The total production from British Columbia forests during 1937 was $80,872,000,* including sawn lumber to the value of $40,638,000,* shingles $6,875,000,* pulp and paper $17,214,000.*

Water Resources.

There is probably no area on the continent of America so favoured in water power resources as between six to eight million horsepower is known as available for development. The total power developed is 718,497 horsepower. The development of hydro-electric power has been left to private enterprise, but the administration of the water resources is vested in the Water Rights Branch of the Dept. of Lands. Electrical energy for the Cities of Vancouver and New Westminster and the adjoining municipalities in the Frazer river delta is supplied from the two Buntzen-Coquitlam stations and the three Alouette-Stave-Ruskin stations with a total of 202,000 h.p. developed and an ultimate capacity of 343,000 h.p. In addition there is under construction the Bridge river development with an ultimate capacity of 600,000 h.p. which will also serve this area. The City of Victoria and the lower end of Vancouver Island is served from the Jordan river and Goldstream developments of 40,000 h.p.

In the interior the chief water power developments are on the Kootenay river where 226,000 h.p. furnishes electrical energy, mainly for electrolytic refining of metals at Tadanac, as well as serving many towns in the southerly portion of the Province. The principal industrial developments on the Coast are at Powell River and Ocean Falls where some 100,000 h.p. is utilized in pulp and paper mills.

In regard to irrigation, such is largely practised south of the 51st parallel of latitude. Water has been recorded for upwards of 600,000 acres of lands, of which approximately 100,000 have been brought under cultivation. The fruit areas depend to considerable extent upon irrigation. The largest and one of the most important of these is the Okanagan Valley, which now has a well-established fruit and vegetable industry. Through cooperation in production and marketing, those areas dependent upon irrigation are becoming very attractive.

Fisheries.

The commercial fisheries of British Columbia are of considerable importance. Salmon, halibut, and herring are the principal food fishes, and cod, oolachans, pilchard, clams, oysters, shrimps, etc., are also produced in large quantities. The canning of salmon has been an important industry for half a century; 1937 pack, 1,508,577 cases. The whale fisheries are also a not unimportant branch of the fishing industry.

* Provincial figures. † Estimate.

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Value of total production, 1937, $16,155,439, being nearly half the total for the Dominion.

Iron and Steel.

Large iron deposits, magnetite, limonite, and hæmatite, exist, with large metallic iron content and sufficiently free from impurities to be within the "Bessemer limit." Anticipations are that steel and iron will be developed in the near future.

Railways.

British Columbia has 4,097 miles of steam railway in operation (single track mileage). Electric railways have mileage of 224 miles, including about 100 miles of interurban roads. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, are the main railways of the Province, with various branches of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways extending through the southern and south-western portions of the Province, and additional lines entering the Province from the United States.

Education.

A complete system of free and compulsory education was established by Act No. 16 of 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education. In each rural school district three trustees are elected to attend to the local affairs of the school, and in municipal school districts seven, five or three (according to grade, whether cities of the first, second or third class, or district municipalities) trustees are elected for this purpose.

There were at the end of June, 1937, 105 high schools, with 22,338 scholars in the Province, 20 junior high schools and 43 superior schools. The number of school districts in operation is 763 with 4,125 teachers, and 118,431 pupils. In addition there were 2,049 students at the University of British Columbia; 171 at Victoria College, 215 at the two Normal Schools; 7,901 attending night schools, and 2,687 pupils in correspondence classes. The schools are free and non-sectarian. The highest morality must be inculcated, but no religious dogma or creed is permitted to be taught. Schools are established wherever there are 6 children between the ages of 7 and 15 years available for school purposes.

Lieutenant-Governors since 1900.

1900 Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.
1906 J. Dunsmuir.
1909 T. W. Paterson.
1914 Sir Frank Stillman Barnard, K.C.M.G.
1919 Hon. E. G. Prior.
1921 W. C. Nichol.
1926 R. R. Bruce.
1931 J. W. F. Johnson.
1936 E. W. Hamber.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. E. W. Hamber.
Private Secretary, A. M. D. Fairbairn.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Elected June 1st, 1937; Term expires 1942.)
Speaker, N. W. Whittaker, K.C.
Deputy Speaker, R. H. Carson.
Clerk of the House, W. H. Langley.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier, President of the Executive Council, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, K.C.
Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. M. Weir.
Attorney-General, Hon. G. S. Wismer, K.C.
Minister of Lands and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. A. Gray.
Minister of Finance, Hon. John Hart.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. K. C. MacDonald.
Minister of Mines and Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. J. Asselstine.
Minister of Labour, Minister of Railways and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. G. S. Pearson.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. F. M. MacPherson.

Constituency.	Member.
Victoria City	H. Anscomb.
Atlin	Hon. W. J. Asselstine.
Peace River	G. E. Braden.
Salmon Arm	R. W. Bruhn.
Mackenzie	J. M. Bryan.
South Okanagan	Capt. C. R. Bull.
Rossland-Trail	R. R. Burns
Comox	C. Cameron.
Kamloops	R. H. Carson.
Omineca	M. M. Connelly.
Vancouver Centre	F. Crone.
Chilliwack	L. H. Eyres.
Esquimalt	E. V. Finland.
Vancouver-Burrard	J. H. Forester.
Yale	J. J. Gillis, M.D., C.M.
New Westminster	Hon. A. W. Gray.
Cowichan-Newcastle	S. Guthrie.
Victoria City	Hon. J. Hart.
Grand Forks-Greenwood	E. C. Henniger.
Victoria City	J. D. Hunter, M.D., C.M.
Revelstoke	H. Johnston.
Skeena	E. T. Kenney.
Columbia	T. King.
Kaslo-Slocan	C. S. Leary.
Cariboo	L. LeBourdais.
North Okanagan	Hon. K. C. MacDonald, D.D.S.
Islands	M. F. Macintosh.
Cranbrook	Hon. F. M. MacPherson.
Vancouver-Point Grey	R. L. Maitland, K.C.
Lillooet	G. M. Murray.
Vancouver-Point Grey	J. A. Paton.
Dewdney	D. W. Strachan.
Prince Rupert	Hon. T. D. Pattullo, K.C.
Alberni-Nanaimo	Hon. G. S. Pearson.
Fort George	H. G. T. Perry.
Nelson-Creston	F. Putnam.
Delta	L. A. Shepherd.
Vancouver-Burrard	Mrs. Helen D. Smith.
North Vancouver	Mrs. Dorothy G. Steeves.
Victoria City	W. T. Straith.
Vancouver East	J. L. Telford, M.D., C.M.
Similkameen	C. H. P. Tupper.
Fernie	T. Uphill.
Vancouver-Point Grey	Hon. G. M. Weir.
Saanich	N. W. Whittaker, K.C.
Burnaby	E. E. Winch.
Vancouver East	H. E. Winch.
Vancouver Centre	Hon. G. S. Wismer, K.C.

Prime Minister's Office.

Premier, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, K.C.
Premier's Secretary, Ben Hethey.

Department of Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. M. Weir.
Deputy Provincial Secretary, P. Walker.
Director of Social Welfare, H. M. Cassidy.
Secretary of Provincial Board of Health, H. E. Young.
Provincial Librarian and Archivist, W. Kaye Lamb.

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Superintendent Public Libraries Act, W. Kaye Lamb.
Director Provincial Museum, Frank Kermode.
King's Printer, C. F. Banfield.
Acting Civil Service Commissioner, A. N. Baker.
Commissioner of Superannuation, A. N. Baker.
Division of Tuberculosis Control, Dr. W. H. Hatfield, M.D., *Medical Director*.
Division of Venereal Disease Control, S. C. Peterson, M.D., *Director*.
Superintendent of Welfare, J. H. Creighton.
Superintendent of Neglected Children, Miss I. Harvey.

Department of Agriculture.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. K. C. MacDonald.
Deputy Minister, J. B. Munro.

Department of the Attorney-General.
Attorney-General, Hon. G. S. Wismer, K.C.
Deputy Attorney-General, Col. Eric Pepler.
Legislative Counsel, A. V. Pineo.
Registrar of Companies, H. G. Garrett.
Superintendent of Insurance, H. G. Garrett.
Superintendent of Brokers, E. K. de Beck.
Commissioner of Provincial Police, Lt.-Col. J. H. McMullin.

Department of Education.
Minister of Education, Hon. G. M. Weir.
Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Education, S. J. Willis.
Assistant Superintendent of Education, D. L. MacLaurin.
Director of High School Correspondence Instruction, J. W. Gibson, M.A.
Director of Elementary Correspondence School, Miss A. B. Miller.
Organizer of Industrial Education, J. Kyle.
Inspector of High Schools, Albert Sullivan, J. B. De Long.
Registrar, J. L. Watson.

Department of Finance.
Minister of Finance, Hon. J. Hart.
Deputy Minister, H. N. Wright.
Inspector of Trust Companies and Assessor of Probate and Succession Duties, A. C. Campbell.
Surveyor of Taxes, T. Cole.
Commissioner of Income Tax, C. B. Peterson.

Controlling and Audit Branch.
Comptroller-General, A. J. Craig.
Deputy Comptroller-General, Geo. Marshall.
Purchasing Agent, A. V. Hamilton.

Agent-General, London.
W. A. McAdam (acting) British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, London, England.

Department of Fisheries.
Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. G. S. Pearson.
Assistant to the Commissioner, G. J. Alexander.

Department of Labour.
Minister of Labour, Hon. G. S. Pearson.
Deputy-Minister, Adam Bell.
Secretary Industrial Relations Board, Miss M. A. Cameron.

Department of Lands.
Minister of Lands, Hon. A. W. Gray.
Deputy Minister, H. Cathcart.
Surveyor-General, F. C. Green, D.L.S.
Comptroller of Water Rights and Consulting Engineer, J. C. MacDonald, M.E.I.C.
Chief Forester, E. C. Manning.

Land Settlement Board.
Chairman, H. Cathcart.
Director, Newman Taylor.
Secretary, C. E. Hopper.

Department of Mines.
Minister of Mines, Hon. W. J. Asselstine.
Deputy Minister, Dr. J. F. Walker.
Chief Inspector of Mines, James Dickson.
Provincial Mineralogist, P. B. Freeland.

Department of Municipal Affairs.
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. A. W. Gray.
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs and Inspector of Municipalities, E. H. Bridgman.

Department of Public Works.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. F. M. McPherson.
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Public Works, A. Dixon.

Department of Railways.
Minister of Railways, Hon. G. S. Pearson.
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer, G. P. Napier.

Department of Trade and Industry.
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. J. Asselstine.
Deputy Minister, E. G. Rowebottom.
Director, Bureau of Trade Extension, W. Lloyd Craig.
Director, Bureau of Industrial and Tourist Development, W. Lloyd Craig.
Commissioner, Tourist Development, J. Gordon Smith.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Court of Appeal.
Chief Justice, Hon. A. Martin.
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. Martin, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, Hon. M. A. Macdonald, Hon. W. G. McQuarrie, Hon. G. M. Sloan.

Supreme Court.
Chief Justice, Hon. A. Morrison.
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. Murphy, Hon. David A. McDonald, Hon. A. I. Fisher, Hon. H. B. Robertson, Hon. A. M. Manson.
Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court, Hon. A. Martin.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Situation and Area.

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1873, is situated almost wholly between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64½° W. long. Its area is 1,397,990 acres, or 2,184 square miles; it is about 150 miles long, and 34 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Jacques Cartier, 1534; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, but, on the petition of the inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1769.

The population at the last census (1931) was 88,038.

Description.

The climate is milder than in the neighbouring provinces, and is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded and watered, and the soil is fertile.

Besides the usual domestic industries of an agricultural people, there are numerous grain mills, and establishments for canning and preserving lobsters, fish, etc. Many cheese and butter factories have been established. The breeding and raising of silver and black foxes in captivity is an important industry, there being approximately 600 fox ranches in the province.

The waters adjoining comprise by far the most valuable section of the fishing grounds of America, and are very largely resorted to.

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The chief towns are Charlottetown (12,361) and Summerside (3,759). A line of railway traverses the island, belonging to, and worked by, the Dominion Government. It is 210 miles in length, including branches. A railway is constructed through Belfast and Murray Harbour (about 50 miles), and one of the longest bridges in Canada is erected across the Hillsboro' River, over which trains and carriages run. Branch railways are built to Montague, Vernon River Bridge and Borden.

Constitution.

Responsible Government was established in Prince Edward Island in 1851. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, an Executive Council (the Cabinet) of 9 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 elected members. Each member receives a payment of $400 per annum.

The island is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Prince, each of which elects ten representatives to the Assembly. The island is also represented in the Dominion Parliament by four members in the Senate and four in the House of Commons.

Education.

A system of general education is established by law. The central control is vested in a Board of Education of eight members, presided over by the Minister of Education. The local management is in the hands of a chief superintendent. Education is free, non-sectarian, and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 years. There were in 1937, 478 schools, with 18,146 pupils. There is one higher college amalgamated with the normal school, and local high schools have been established in Summerside and Montague. In addition to the above there is also a Roman Catholic University not under the control of the Government, and six private schools.

Finance.

There is a provincial tax on Land, Incomes and personal Property, also a Succession Duty. There is a road tax in the country, and municipal rates in the towns.

Total Ordinary Revenue for the year ended 31st Dec., 1937 .. .. $1,821,268
Total Ordinary Expenditure same year $1,942,041
Dominion Subsidy same year $647,181·88 (included in above receipts).

Lieutenant-Governors since 1899.

1899 P. A. McIntyre.
1904 D. A. Mackinnon, K.C.
1910 B. Rogers.
1915 A. C. Macdonald.
1919 M. Mackinnon.
1924 Hon. F. R. Heartz.
1930 Hon. C. Dalton.
1933 Hon. G. D. DeBlois.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour G. D. DeBlois, $7,000.
Private Secretary, M. A. Farmer.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Mathieson, $10,000.
Master of the Rolls and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. A. C. Saunders, $9,000.
Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. A. E. Arsenault, $9,000.
Surrogate and Judge of Probate, Hon. H. L. Palmer.
District Judge in Admiralty, His Honour Donald McKinnon.
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, R. H. Rogers.
County Judges, C. G. Duffy, A. L. Fraser, D. E. Shaw, $5,000 each.
Sheriff of Queen's County, J. G. MacFadyen.
Sheriff of Prince County, F. J. E. Wright.
Sheriff of King's County, M. J. Waye.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Attorney and Advocate-General, Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C.
Minister of Public Works and Highways, Hon. James P. McIntyre.
President of the Executive Council, Hon. B. W. LePage.
Minister of Education and Public Health, Hon. Mark R. McGuigan, K.C.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Wm. H. Dennis.
Without Portfolio—
Hon. Lucas R. Allen, Summerside.
Hon. John A. Campbell, Heatherdale.
Hon. Marin Gallant, Wellington.
Hon. T William L. Prowse, Charlottetown.
Clerk, P. S. Fielding.

Provincial Legislature reconstituted in 1893 into one Legislative body, called The Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Last General Election 23rd July, 1935; forty-third General Assembly.
Speaker, Hon. S. S. Hessian.
Clerk, C. St. Clair Trainor.
Law Clerk, J. Watson MacNaught.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Alison MacMillan.

ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES AND REPRESENTATIVES

PRINCE COUNTY.

District.	*Councillors.*	*Assemblymen.*
1st ..	Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., Summerside	Aeneas Gallant, Bloomfield Sta.
2nd ..	Hon. William H. Dennis, O'Leary	G. H. Barbour, Coleman.
3rd ..	T. M. Linkletter, Summerside	Hon. M. Gallant, Wellington.
4th ..	Horace Wright, Bedeque	C. C. Baker, Kensington.
5th ..	Hon. L. R. Allen, Summerside	E. P. Foley, Summerside.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

1st ..	W. F. Alan Stewart, Strathgartney	D. N. McKay, Springfield.
2nd ..	Hon. B. W. LePage, Charlottetown	A. McPhee, New Haven.
3rd ..	Hon. M. R. McGuigan, Charlottetown	R. C. Clark, Mt. Stewart.
4th ..	J. Walter Jones, Bunbury	D. MacKinnon, Mt. Buchanan.
5th ..	C. St. Clair Trainor, Charlottetown	Hon. T. W. L. Prowse, Charlottetown.

KING'S COUNTY.

1st ..	H. H. Acorn, Souris	P. A. McIsaac, Souris Line Road.
2nd ..	Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Savage Harbour	H. H. Cox, Morell.
3rd ..	Hon. S. S. Hessian, Montague	J. Mustard, Head of Cardigan.
4th ..	M. Annear, Lower Montague	Hon. J. A. Campbell, Heatherdale.
5th ..	G. E. Saville, Annandale	W. Hughes, Georgetown.

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Deputy Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Clerk of Executive Council, P. S. Fielding.
Provincial Auditor, W. E. Massey, C.A., $1,800.
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner Public Lands, W. Kiggins, $1,400.
Legislative Librarian, Miss Jean Gill.
Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, B.Sc., $2,000.
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Highways, L. B. MacMillan, $2,000.
King's Printer, F. L. Dillon.
Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, L. Goodwin.

PROVINCES OF SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vict., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory, were, with the exception of such portions thereof as form the Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, called and known as the North-West Territories, and were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. The Territories were governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

By chapters 3 and 27 of the Acts of 1905, the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed out of the southern portion of the Territories, and were admitted into the Dominion as such on the 1st September, 1905. The dividing line runs North and South being meridian 110 West of Greenwich.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Saskatchewan, called after the river of the same name, meaning "rapid current," has an estimated area of 251,700 sq. miles, and a population in 1936 (census figures) of 930,893 persons, an increase of 9,108 over that of 1931. It lies between 102°–110° West and 49°–60° North, with Manitoba on the East and Alberta on the West. The Government consists of a Lieut.-Governor, an Executive Council and a representative Assembly of 52 members. The Province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 21 members in the House of Commons, and 6 in the Senate. The seat of Government is at Regina (named in honour of Queen Victoria).

Saskatchewan has a total of 161,088,000 acres of which 5,323,520 are under water. It is estimated that 93,458,000 acres of its total land area of 152,304,000 acres is suitable for agriculture. A provincial land scheme is in operation whereby Crown lands are made available for homestead entry by British subjects, resident in Saskatchewan for twelve months prior to making application, upon meeting certain requirements, details of which are available on application to the Dept. of Natural Resources, Regina.

While agriculture is Saskatchewan's basic industry, with wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and corn being grown abundantly, mixed farming is becoming more and more the popular thing throughout many of the province's areas. Marked development is seen in Saskatchewan's mining and fishing industries, and an almost phenomenal progress has been recorded during the past two and three years. Coal, gold, copper, zinc, silver, sodium sulphate, refractory clays and natural gas are annually on the increase. Whitefish, trout, pike, pickerel, sturgeon and goldeye are the most important species of fish that are landed yearly. Fur trading, forestry, water-power and transportation are also important Saskatchewan industries.

Particulars of the principal agricultural products in 1937:—

Estimate of Acreage, Yield, Production and Price, also Total Value of Grain and Other Crops of Saskatchewan, 1937.

Crop.	Acreage.	Yield.	Production.	Price.	Value.
		Bus.	Bus.		
Wheat	13,893,000	2·7	37,000,000	$1·04	$38,480,000
Oats	4,380,000	5·1	22,338,000	0·37	8,265,000
Barley	1,174,000	4·7	5,518,000	0·46	2,538,000
Flax	175,000	·7	123,000	1·47	181,000
Rye	518,000	1·2	635,000	0·67	426,000
Mixed Grains	18,800	3·8	71,000	0·50	36,000
Peas	400	3·9	1,600	1·00	2,000
Beans	200	2·5	500	1·20	600
		tons	tons		
Hay and Clover	242,400	·53	128,000	7·43	951,000
Alfalfa	23,000	1·03	24,000	9·27	222,000
Fodder Corn	7,800	·62	5,000	6·42	32,000
		cwt.	cwt.		
Potatoes	48,600	27·0	1,312,000	0·78	1,023,000
Roots	2,400	18·0	43,000	0·72	31,000
Other Crops	3,300	—	—	—	10,000
Total					$52,197,600

Estimated Gross Agricultural Revenue for 1937.

Field crops	$52,188,000
Farm Animals	15,691,000
Wool	238,000
Dairy products	16,282,000
Fruits and vegetables	322,000
Poultry and eggs	6,319,000
Fur farming	402,000
Clover and grass seeds	329,000
Honey and wax	131,000
Total	$91,902,000

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Statement showing the Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms in Saskatchewan, 1937.

Animals	Number on Farms	Price	Total Value of Live Stock on Farms
Horses	873,600	$57·00	$49,795,000
Milch Cows	563,700	28·00	15,784,000
Other Cattle	877,500	21·00	18,427,000
Total Cattle	1,441,200	23·70	34,211,000
Sheep and Lambs	345,000	3·95	1,363,000
Swine	454,100	8·50	3,860,000
Totals	3,113,900		$89,229,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Financial Report, as at April 30, 1936.

PUBLIC DEBT—	
Funded Debt .. .. { Revenue bearing $51,084,854·54 / Non- „ „ $72,938,465·02 }	$124,043,319·56
Treasury Bills	$75,758,531·55
Total Indirect Liabilities (guarantees of principal and interest of debentures, railways, creameries and other miscellaneous loans and advances)	$37,312,658·39
SINKING FUNDS, inc. accrued interest	$11,414,644·11
ASSETS (exclusive of unsold school lands but including $8,107,500·00 capitalization at 5% of Dominion Government subsidy in lieu of debt)	$162,933,848·86
REVENUE ACCOUNT ORDINARY (Dominion Subsidies and allowances $2,937,200.70 included, previous balance not included) ..	$16,642,204·51
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY	$17,654,559·45
PROPERTY VALUATIONS—	
Assessed Value of Taxable Real Property for 1935	$1,096,061,102·00 (Year 1935)

The Province is traversed by seven lines of steam railway, with a total (including branch lines) of 8,791 miles of track.

The University of Saskatchewan located at Saskatoon grants degrees in arts, science, pharmacy, accounting, agriculture, law, and engineering. The summer school offers courses for degrees for teachers and courses leading to various degrees. There are also courses in biology, bacteriology, and subjects leading to degrees in medicine and dentistry. The University has an Extension Department for the conveyance of information to those unable to attend the University.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour The Hon. A. P. McNab.

A.D.C., Colonel A. G. Styles.

Secretary, Miss R. McCannell.

Executive Council.

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs Hon. William J. Patterson.

Minister of Public Health, Minister of Public Works, Provincial Secretary, and Minister in Charge of The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.

Attorney General and Minister in Charge of The Loan Companies Act, and The Trust Companies Act, Hon. Thos. C. Davis, K.C.

Minister of Highways and Transportation, and Minister in Charge of Office of the King's Printer, Bureau of Publications, The Child Welfare Act, and The Old Age Pensions Act, Hon. Charles M. Dunn.

Minister of Municipal Affairs, and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, Hon. R. J. M. Parker.

Minister of Education and Minister in Charge of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, Hon. J. W. Estey, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A.

Minister of Natural Resources, and Minister in Charge of The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, The Fire Prevention Act, The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, and The Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, 1936, Hon. William F. Kerr.

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. W. McLeod.

Chief Departmental Officials.

Deputy Attorney-General, A. Blackwood, K.C., $4,200.

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Clerk of Executive Council, J. W. McLeod, $4,200.

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, T. Lax, $4,200.

Deputy Minister of Public Works, J. M. Smith, $4,200.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr. F. H. Auld, $4,200.

Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. J. H. McKechnie, $4,200.

Deputy Minister of Telephones, W. H. Warren, $4,200.

Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, J. J. Smith, $4,200.

Acting Provincial Auditor, F. A. Robertson, $3,300.

King's Printer, T. H. McConica, $3,300.

Deputy Minister of Highways and Transportation, H. S. Carpenter, $4,200.

Deputy Minister of Public Health, Dr. R. O. Davison, $4,200.

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, J. R. Hill, $4,200.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, G. A. Mantle, $2,200.

Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner, A. E. Fisher, $3,750.

Public Service Commissioner, Col. F. W. G. Miles, $3,300.

Chairman, Local Government Board, S. P. Grosch, $7,500.

Legislative Counsel, J. P. Runciman, $4,000.

Commissioner of Bureau of Child Protection, L. B. Ring, $3,300.

Commissioner Bureau of Publications, Libraries and Archives, S. J. Latta, $4,000.

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Provincial Tax Commissioner, Col. L. S. Sifton, V.D., K.C., $5,000.
Commissioner, Old Age Pensions, W. C. Mills, $3,300.
Chairman, Public Service Superannuation Board, Col. F. W. G. Miles.
Chairman, Teachers' Superannuation Commission, R. F. Blacklock.
Commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, T. M. Molloy, $4,200.
Chairman, Sask. Power Commission, L. A. Thornton.
Commissioner, Farm Loan Board, J. W. Blyth.
Chairman, Liquor Board, N. B. Williams.
Chairman, Cancer Commission, Dr. R. O. Davison.
Chairman, Milk Control Board, B. A. Cooke.
Chairman, Workman's Compensation Board, W. F. Dunn, K.C.
Chairman, Debt Adjustment Board, N. C. Byers.

CONSTITUENCIES OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Constituency.	*Member.*
Arm River	G. H. Danielson.
Athabaska	J. Jules Marion.
Battlefords, The	J. A. Gregory.
Bengough	H. K. Warren.
Biggar	J. A. Young.
Cannington	Hon. W. J. Patterson.
Canora	Myron H. Feeley.
Cumberland	Deakin A. Hall.
Cutknife	William Roseland.
Elrose	L. H. Hantelman.
Gravelbourg	E. M. Culliton.
Gull Lake	H. H. McMahon.
Hanley	Charles Agar.
Humboldt	Joseph W. Burton.
Kelvington	P. A. Howe.
Kerrobert-Kindersley	Donald Laing.
Kinistino	John R. Taylor.
Last Mountain	Jacob Benson.
Lumsden	R. S. Donaldson.
Maple Creek	J. J. Mildenberger.
Meadow Lake	Donald MacDonald.
Melfort	O. W. Valleau.
Melville	F. J. Herman.
Milestone	William Pedersen.
Moose Jaw	Wm. G. Ross, K.C.
,, ,,	W. G. Baker.
Moosomin	A. T. Procter.
Morse	B. T. Hyde.
Notukeu-Willowbunch	Chas. W. Johnson.
Pelly	Hon. R. J. M. Parker.
Prince Albert	Hon. Thos. C. Davis, K.C.
Qu'Appelle-Wolseley	Fred. M. Dundas.
Redberry	O. Zerebko.
Regina	P. M. Anderson, K.C.
,,	B. D. Hogarth, K.C.
Rosetown	Neil McVicar.
Rosthern	Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.
Saltcoats	J. L. Phelps.
Saskatoon	Hon. J. W. Estey, K.C.
,,	R. M. Pinder.
Shellbrook	Omer Demers.
Souris-Estevan	Norman L. McLeod.
Swift Current	Hon. J. G. Taggart.
Tisdale	J. H. Brocklebank.
Torch River	Dr. J. A. Kiteley.
Touchwood	Tom Johnston.
Turtleford	Hon. W. F. Kerr.
Wadena	George H. Williams.
Watrous	Frank Krenn.
Weyburn	Dr. G. L. Crane.
Wilkie	J. C. Knowles.
Yorkton	A. C. Stewart, K.C.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, G. A. Mantle.

Judicial Establishment.

Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Frederick William Gordon Haultain, $10,000.
Puisne Judges of Appeal, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Hon. W. M. Martin, Hon. P. E. Mackenzie, Hon. P. H. Gordon, $9,000 each.

Court of King's Bench.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. T. Brown, $10,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. Y. MacDonald, Hon. H. V. Bigelow, Hon. J. F. L. Embury, Hon. G. E. Taylor, Hon. D. Maclean, and Hon. W. E. Knowles, $9,000 each.
Registrar and Taxing Officer, and Local Registrar Court of King's Bench, R. Charlton.
District Court Judges, J. W. Hannon (Regina), J. F. Bryant (Saskatoon), A. Ross (Yorkton), F. A. G. Ouseley (Moosejaw), R. B. Mills (Kindersley), A. E. Doak (Prince Albert), A. E. Bence (Battleford and Wilkie), J. M. Hanbridge (Humboldt and Wynyard), W. J. Leahy (Kerrobert), W. O. Smyth (Swift Current), J. A. M. Patrick (Moosomin), E. R. Wylie (Estevan), R. Rimmer (Arcola), H. M. P. de Roche (Melville), A. G. Mackinnon (Shaunavon), H. C. Pope (Melfort), T. Gallant (Gravelbourg and Assiniboia), E. S. Wilson (Weyburn), $5,000 each.

NOTE.—District Court Judges receive $1,000 each from Province of Saskatchewan.

Officials at Regina.

Master of Titles and Registrar of Land Titles, P. S. Stewart, $3,300.
Master in Chambers, E. T. Bucke, $3,300.
Inspector of Legal Offices, D. M. Woodhams, $3,300.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Alberta, as noted above, was created a Province by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada, taking effect September 1st, 1905, out of the territory acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company. Previously it formed part of the North-West Territories. The total area of the Province is 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water. The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly composed of sixty-three (63) members elected by the people, for five years. The Executive Council consists of eight Members. The seat of Government is at Edmonton.

The population of Alberta increased from 73,022, in 1901, to 588,454, in 1921, to 731,605 in 1931, and to 772,745 in 1936.

Alberta has about 87 per cent. of the coal resources of the Dominion, and 21 per cent. of the coal resources of North and South America. It has some anthracite, and very large supplies of domestic, also steam and coking coal. Coal beds cover a large part of the area of the province. The production of coal mines for 1937 was 5,551,682 tons.

It has valuable fish and timber resources in the centre and north, and is noted for its game of all kinds.

The total area in field crops, 1937, was 13,408,600 acres. Of this over 11,000,000 was in grain.

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	Acres.	1937 Yield. Bush.	Value.
Wheat ..	7,834,000	74,000,000	72,520,000
Oats ..	2,789,000	77,000,000	27,720,000
Barley ..	995,300	22,100,000	9,945,000
Rye ..	155,000	1,185,000	818,000
Flax ..	20,000	124,000	186,000

Millions of acres of free lands are open for entry, chiefly in the northern part of the province.

The dairy production in 1937 was worth $17,137,900. The province has a large outside market for surplus creamery butter.

There are 5,740 miles of steam railway in operation (Dec. 31, 1935). The Government of Alberta own, control, and operate practically all the telephone system of the Province, mileage of wire consisting of approximately 290,000 miles.

There is a University of Alberta at Edmonton.

There were, in 1937, 3,827 school districts, with 5,935 classrooms and 167,950 pupils.

Revenue and Expenditure (Year ended March, 1937).

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1936-37	$20,743,045·72	$20,665,192·83

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour J. C. Bowen, $9,000.
Private Secretary, Capt. C. V. Dacre, $1,500.

Executive Council.

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. William Aberhart.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. D. B. Mullen.
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Solon E. Low.
Minister of Health, Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross.
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones, Hon. W. A. Fallow.
Attorney-General, Hon. William Aberhart.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. C. Manning.
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. Nathan E. Tanner.
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Lucien Maynard.
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. E. C. Manning.

Deputy Ministers.

Deputy Attorney-General, G. B. Henwood, $6,500.
Deputy Minister of Public Works, J. H. N. Monkman, $4,750.
Deputy Minister of Education, G. F. McNally, $4,750.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. R. Sweeney, $4,500.
Deputy Minister of Telephones, J. D. Baker, $6,000.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, J. Harvie, $4,750.
Deputy Provincial Treasurer, J. F. Percival, $4,750.
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, A. R. Soutter, $4,500.
Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. M. R. Bow, $5,000.
Deputy Provincial Secretary, E. Trowbridge, $5,000.
Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, W. D. King, $4,500.
Clerk of Executive Council, R. A. Andison.
Provincial Auditor, C. M. Lang (Acting), $4,500.
Clerk of the House, R. A. Andison, $3,500.
Civil Service Commissioner, A. L. Sweeney, $3,300.

Public Utility Commission.

A. A. Carpenter, $6,000.
Secretary, G. A. Thibault, $2,500.
Liquor Control Board, J. A. King (Chairman), J. F. Percival.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Member.	*Constituency.*
Aberhart, Hon. William	Okotoks-High River
Anderson, F.	Calgary
Ansley, R. E.	Leduc
Ash, H. J.	Olds
Baker, F. M.	Clover Bar
Barnes, S. A. G.	Edmonton
Beaudry, J. W.	St. Paul
Berg, S. A.	Alexandra
Blue, A. L.	Ribstone
Bourcier, A. V.	Lac Ste. Anne
Bowlen, J. J.	Calgary
Brown, Dr. H. K.	Pembina
Cain, W. E.	Bow Valley
Calvert, Sam	Victoria
Campbell, Dr. P. M.	Lethbridge
Chant, W. N.	Camrose
Cockroft, C. C.	Stettler
Cross, Hon. W. W.	Handhills
Dawson, Rev. Peter	Little Bow
Duke, E. O.	Rocky Mountain
Duggan, D. M.	Edmonton
Fallow, Hon. W. A.	Vermilion
Fee, A. E.	Sedgwick
Flamme, A. W.	Cypress
Foster, E. P.	Didsbury
Tremblay, J. H.	Grouard
Gostick, Mrs. E. H.	Calgary
Gray, E. L.	Edmonton
Hansen, James	Taber
Hartley, James	Macleod
Hasiam, H. O.	Nanton-Claresholm
Hayes, W. E.	Stony Plain
Holder, Charles	St. Albert
Hooke, A. J.	Red Deer
Hugill, J. W.	Calgary
Ingrey, H.	Drumheller
Irwin, John	Calgary
James, N. B.	Acadia
King, William R.	Cochrane
Lampley, W. J.	Peace River
Low, Hon. Solon E.	Warner
Lush, David	Empress
MacLachlan, G. L.	Coronation
Manning, Hon. E. C.	Calgary
McCune, I. M.	Gleichen
McLellan, A. E.	Innisfail
McMillan, D. Bruce	Lacombe
McPherson, Dr. J. L.	Vegreville
Masson, W.	Wainwright
Maynard, Hon. Lucien	Beaver River
Morrish, Dr. W.	Edmonton
Mullen, Hon. D. B.	Edmonton
O'Connor, C. Gerald	Edmonton
Popil, James M.	Sturgeon
Robinson, J. L.	Medicine Hat
Rogers, Mrs. E.	Ponoka

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Member.	*Constituency.*
(Vacancy)	Athabasca
Sharpe, William	Grande Prairie
Tanner, Hon. N. E. . . .	Cardston
Taylor, Rev. Roy C. . . .	Pincher Creek
Tomyn William	Whitford
Unwin, J. H.	Edson
Wight, H. E.	Lethbridge
Wingblade, Rev. J. A. . .	Wetaskiwin

Judges of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Justice Harvey (Edmonton), $10,000; Hon. Mr. Justice Lunney (Calgary), Hon. Mr. Justice Ford (Edmonton), Hon. Mr. Justice McGillivray (Calgary), Hon. Mr. Justice Clarke (Calgary), $9,000 each.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Trial Division, Hon. Mr. Justice Mitchell, Chief Justice (Edmonton), $10,000; Hon. Mr. Justice Ewing (Edmonton), Hon. Mr. Justice Ives (Calgary), The Hon. Mr. Justice Tweedie (Calgary), The Hon. Mr. Justice Howson (Edmonton), Hon. Mr. Justice Shepherd (Calgary), $9,000 each.

District Court Judges, His Honour Judge Dubuc (Edmonton), His Honour Judge Crawford (Edmonton), His Honour Judge Bury (Edmonton), His Honour Judge MacDonald (Calgary), His Honour Judge Jackson (Lethbridge), His Honour Judge McNeill (Calgary), vacant (Medicine Hat), His Honour Judge Mahaffy (Red Deer), His Honour Judge MacDonald (Macleod), $5,000 each; His Honour Judge Matheson (Peace River), $5,000.

Clerks of the Supreme Court, J. H. Fooks (Lethbridge), $2,300; R. P. Wallace (Edmonton), $4,000; V. R. Jones (Calgary), $4,200; A. Simpson (Wetaskiwin), $2,400; C. W. Mason (Macleod), $1,800; Macdonald Millard (Red Deer), $2,400; S. A. Wallace (Medicine Hat), $2,520; A. G. Bond (Hanna), $2,400; Mrs. F. E. Carlisle (Peace River), $1,700; E. C. Needs (Drumheller) $2,200.

Deputy Clerks of the Supreme Court, R. H. Philp (Grande Prairie), $2,400; Leslie R. Jackson (Vegreville), $2,400.

Clerk of the District Court of the District of Northern Alberta, R. P. Wallace (Edmonton).

Deputy Clerk of the District Court of the District of Northern Alberta, R. H. Philp, (Grande Prairie), Mrs. F. E. Carlisle (Peace River), Macdonald Millard (Red Deer), Leslie R. Jackson (Vegreville), A. Simpson (Wetaskiwin).

Clerk of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta, V. R. Jones (Calgary).

Deputy Clerk of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta, E. C. Needs (Drumheller), A. G. Bond (Hanna), J. H. Fooks (Lethbridge), C. W. Mason (MacLeod), S. A. Wallace (Medicine Hat).

Sheriffs, V. R. Jones (Calgary) (also *Clerk*); E. C. Needs (Drumheller); R. P. Wallace (Edmonton), (also *Clerk*); A. G. Bond (Hanna); J. H. Fooks (Lethbridge) (also *Clerk*); C. W. Mason (Macleod), (also *Clerk*); S. A. Wallace (Medicine Hat), Mrs. F. E. Carlisle (Asst.) (Peace River), Macdonald Millard (Red Deer); A. Simpson (Wetaskiwin), (also *Clerk*).

Deputy Sheriffs, R. H. Philp (Grand Prairie), also Sheriff for Peace River, (also *Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court*); Leslie R. Jackson, Deputy Sheriff, Vegreville (also *Deputy Clerk*).

Public Administrators, J. M. Thom, Judicial Districts of Edmonton, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin; Judicial District of Peace River; and Sub-Judicial Districts of Grande Prairie and Vegreville. D. L. Sloan, Judicial Districts of Calgary, Drumheller, Hanna, Medicine Hat, Macleod and Lethbridge.

Registrars, Land Titles Offices:

North Alberta Land Registration District, A. T. Kinnaird (Edmonton) (Deputy Registrar), $3,200.

South Alberta Land Registration District, W. Forbes (Calgary) (Registrar), $4,200.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Reconstituted 1st September, 1905. Area 1,309,682 Sq. Miles. Population 1931 Census, 9,723.

Seat of Government, Ottawa.

The Northwest Territories comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory, except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory, together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto, not included within any province, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. For administrative purposes the Territories were subdivided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin by Order in Council of the 16th March, 1918. The Northwest Territories are governed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and five councillors appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Government of the Territories under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources, subject to any Act of Parliament of Canada applying to the Territories, respecting such matters as direct taxation to raise revenues, establishment and tenure of territorial offices, maintenance of municipal institutions, administration of justice, issue of licenses, education, public health, property and civil rights, and generally all matters of a local nature.

Territorial Council.

(Appointed by the Governor-General in Council.)

Commissioner, Charles Camsell.

Deputy Commissioner, Roy Alexander Gibson.

Members of the Council, Austin Louis Cumming, Kenneth Robinson Daly, Harold Wigmore McGill, Oscar Douglas Skelton, Stuart Taylor Wood.

Dominion Officials.

Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Roy Alexander Gibson, Ottawa.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Mackay Meikle, John Edward Gibben, Omer St. Germain, James Alfred Urquhart.

Sheriff, Mackay Meikle, Fort Smith.

Registrar, Land Titles, K. R. Daly, Ottawa.

Legal Adviser, W. M. Cory, Ottawa.

Public Administrator (Mackenzie District), H. Milton Martin, Edmonton, Alta. *(Franklin and Keewatin Districts)*, W. M. Cory, Ottawa.

Agent and Superintendent, Wood Buffalo Park and Mining Recorder, Mackay Meikle, Fort Smith.

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Medical Officers—
Aklavik, L. D. Livingstone.
Fort Smith, J. A. Urquhart.
Norman, J. P. Harvey.
Pangnirtung, T. J. Orford.
Resolution, J. H. Riopel.
Simpson, W. A. M. Truesdell.
Chesterfield, T. Melling.
Port Radium, P. J. Losier.
Yellowknife, O. L. Stanton.
General Foreman (Reindeer), J. A. Parsons, Kittigazuit, N.W.T.
Radio Telegraph Service, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals; Radio Branch, Department of Transport.

YUKON TERRITORY.

ORGANIZED JUNE 13TH, 1898. AREA, 207,076 SQ. MILES. POPULATION 1931 CENSUS, 4,230.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, DAWSON.

The Yukon was created a separate Territory in June, 1898, by Act of Parliament (The Yukon Act). By amending legislation provision is made for a local Government composed of a Chief Executive, styled Commissioner (since classified Controller), also an Elective Legislative Council of three members with a three-year tenure of office. The Controller administers the Government of the Territory under instructions from the Governor-General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources. The Controller in Council has power to make ordinances dealing with the imposition of local taxes, sale of liquor, preservation of game, establishment of territorial offices, maintenance of prisons and municipal institutions, issue of licenses, incorporation of companies, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights, administration of justice, and generally all matters of a local and private nature in the Territory.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

(Three members elected 1937, for 3 years).

Dawson District, John A. McDonald, Granville.
Whitehouse District, G. W. Wilson, Whitehorse.
Mayo District, Ernest J. Corp, Keno.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Treasury Department.

Territorial Treasurer, P. Powell.
Superintendent of Roads and Public Buildings, J. H. McNeill.

Education Department.

Superintendent of Schools, Ronald Hulland.

DOMINION OFFICIALS.

(Department of Mines and Resources).

Controller, Dawson, G. A. Jeckell.
Mining Recorders: Dawson, F. G. Berton; *Mayo*, S. S. M. Wood; *Whitehorse*, Lawrence Higgins.
Registrar, Land Titles, Dawson, G. A. Jeckell.
Legal Adviser, C. E. McLeod, K.C.
Assayer, W. C. Sime.

Justice Department

Judge, Territorial Court and Local Judge in Admiralty, The Hon. Mr. Justice C. D. Macaulay.
Registrar and Reporter, H. G. Blankman.
Sheriff, Supt. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.
Public Administrator, C. E. McLeod, K.C.

National Revenue Department.

Collector of Customs and Excise: Dawson, J. O. Williams; *Whitehorse*, J. A. Simmons.
Inspector of Income Tax, Dawson, G. A. Jeckell.

Public Works Department.

Agent, G. A. Jeckell.
Government Telegraph Service, Superintendent Vancouver, J. J. Dore.

Indian Affairs.

Inspector, G. Binning, R.C.M.P.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Superintendent, Yukon District, Supt. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.

Books of Reference.

Publications of the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa:—
Great Slave Lake Area, Northwest Territories; Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada; The Northwest Territories; The Blue Goose; Conserving Canada's Musk-Oxen; Keewatin and Northeastern Mackenzie; Canada's Western Arctic; Canada's Eastern Arctic; Canada's Western Northland; The Yukon Territory; Yukon, Land of the Klondike.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Primate of All Canada, His Grace the Most Reverend D. T. Owen, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

Province of Canada.

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Fredericton, Most Reverend J. A. Richardson, D.D. (1905).
Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. J. C. Farthing, D.D. (1909).
Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. J. Hackenley, D.D. (1925).
Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. Philip Carrington, D.D. (1935).

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop of Ottawa and Metropolitan of Ontario, Most Rev. J. C. Roper, D.D. (1912).
Bishop of Moosonee, Rt. Rev. J. G. Anderson, D.D. (1909).
Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. C. A. Seager, D.D. (1926).
Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. Roxborough R. Smith, D.D. (1926).
Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. J. Lyons, D.D. (1932).
Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. L. W. B. Braughall, D.D. (1933).
Suffragan Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. R. Beverley (1934).

Province of Rupert's Land.

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Rupert's Land, The Most Rev. M. M. Harding, D.D. (1909).
Bishop of Keewatin, Rt. Rev. A. D. A. Dewdney, D.D. (1921).
Bishop of Brandon, Rt. Rev. W. W. H. Thomas, D.D. (1924).
Bishop of Calgary, Rt. Rev. L. R. Sherman, D.D. (1927).
Bishop of Yukon, Rt. Rev. W. A. Geddes, D.D. (1929).

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Bishop of Saskatoon, Rt. Rev. W. T. T. Hallam, D.D. (1931).
Bishop of Edmonton, Rt. Rev. A. E. Burgett, D.D. (1932).
Bishop of Athabasca, Rt. Rev. A. H. Sovereign, D.D. (1932).
Bishop of Saskatchewan, Rt. Rev. W. Burd, D.D. (1933).
Bishop of the Arctic, Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, D.D. (1933).
Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Rt. Rev. E. H. Knowles, D.D. (1935).

Province of British Columbia.

Metropolitan and Archbishop of New Westminster, The Most Rev. A. U. De Pencier, O.B.E., D.D. (1910).
Bishop of Kootenay, Rt. Rev. W. R. Adams, D.D. (1925).
Bishop of Caledonia, Rt. Rev. G. A. Rix, D.D. (1928).
Bishop of Cariboo, Rt. Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., D.D. (1934).
Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. H. E. Sexton, D.D. (1935).

Missionary Bishops.

Bishop in Honan, China, Rt. Rev. P. L. Tsen, D.D.
Bishop in Mid-Japan, Rt. Rev. P. C. Sasaki, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA.

Apostolic Delegation.

Apostolic Delegate, His Excellency the Most Rev. Hildebrand Antoniutti, Titular Archbishop of Sinnada (Phrygia).
Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation, Very Rev. Mons. D. Humbert Mozzoni.

Archdioceses.

Archbishop of Quebec, His Eminence Card. J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, O.M.I., D.D. (1930).
Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. O. Plante, D.D. (1927).
Archbishop of Edmonton, Most Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D., 1937.
Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. J. McNally, D.D., 1937.
Archbishop of Kingston, Most Rev. M. J. O'Brien, D.D. (1929).
Archbishop of Moncton, Most Rev. A. Mélanson, D.D., 1936.
Archbishop of Montreal, Most Rev. P. Bruchesi, D.D. (1897).
Archbishop Coadjutor of Montreal, Most Rev. G. Gauthier, D.D. (1912).
Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. E. A. Deschamps, D.D. (1925).
Archbishop of Ottawa, Most Rev. G. Forbes, D.D. (1928).
Archbishop of Regina, Most Rev. P. Monahan (1935).
Archbishop of St. Boniface, Most Rev. A. Beliveau, D.D. (1913).
Archbishop Coadjutor of St. Boniface, Most Rev. Emile Yelle, C.S.S., D.D. (1933).
Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. McGuigan, D.D. (1934).
Archbishop of Vancouver, Most Rev. W. Duke, D.D. (1931).
Archbishop of Winnipeg, Most Rev. A. A. Sinnott, D.D. (1915).

Dioceses.

Bishop of Alexandria, Rt. Rev. F. Couturier, D.D. (1919).
Bishop of Antigonish, Rt. Rev. J. Morrison, D.D. (1912).
Bishop of Calgary, Rt. Rev. F. Carroll, D.D. (1936).
Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. J. O'Sullivan, D.D. (1933).
Bishop of Bathurst, Rt. Rev. P. Chiasson, D.D. (1917).
Bishop of Chicoutimi, Rt. Rev. C. Lamarche, D.D. (1928).
Bishop of Gaspé, Rt. Rev. F. X. Ross, D.D. (1923).
Bishop of Gravelbourg, Rt. Rev. J. Guy, O.M.I., D.D. (1937).
Bishop of Haileybury, Rt. Rev. L. Rhéaume, D.D. (1923).
Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. J. Ryan, D.D. (1937).
Bishop of Joliette, Rt. Rev. T. A. Papineau, D.D. (1928).
Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. J. Kidd (1925).
Bishop of Mont Laurier, Rt. Rev. J. E. Limoges, D.D. (1922).
Bishop of Nelson, Rt. Rev. M. Johnson, D.D. (1936).
Bishop of Nicolet, Rt. Rev. A. Lafortune (1938).
Bishop of Pembroke, Rt. Rev. L. Nelligan, D.D. (1937).
Bishop of Peterborough, Rt. Rev. D. O'Connor, D.D. (1930).
Bishop of Prince Albert, Rt. Rev. R. Dupras, O.P. (1938).
Bishop of Rimouski, Rt. Rev. G. Courchesne, D.D. (1928).
Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. F. L. Decelles, D.D. (1924), *and Bishop Auxiliary*, Rt. Rev. A. J. Desmarais (1931).
Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. P. Bray, D.D. (1936).
Bishop of St. Johns, Qué, Rt. Rev. A. Forget, D.D. (1934).
Bishop of Saskatoon, Rt. Rev. G. Murray, C.SS.R., D.D. (1934).
Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie, Rt. Rev. R. H. Dignan, D.D. (1934).
Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rt. Rev. A. O. Gagnon, D.D. (1927), and Rt. Rev. P. S. Desranleau, Bishop Coadjutor (1938).
Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Rt. Rev. A. O. Comtois, D.D. (1934).
Bishop of Valleyfield, Rt. Rev. J. A. Langlois, D.D. (1924).
Bishop of Victoria, Rt. Rev. J. C. Cody, D.D. (1937).

Vicariates Apostolic.

Vic. Apostolic of Grouard, Rt. Rev. Ubald Langlois, O.M.I.
Vic. Apostolic of Keewatin, Rt. Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., D.D. (1934).
Vic. Apost. of MacKenzie, Rt. Rev. G. Breynat, O.M.I., D.D. (1901)., and Rt. Rev. P. Fallaize, O.M.I., D.D. (1931) (Coadjutor).
Vic. Apostolic of Northern Ontario, Rt. Rev. J. B. Hallé, D.D. (1921).
Vic. Apost. of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Napoléon Labrie, C.J.M.
Vic. Apostolic of the Yukon and Prince Rupert, Rt. Rev. E. Bunoz, O.M.I., D.D. (1917), and Rt. Rev. I. Coudert, O.M.I., D.D. (Coadjutor) (1936).
Vic. Apostolic of Hudson Bay, Rev. Bishop A. Turquetil (1931).
Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. J. Clabaut, O.M.I., D.D. (1937).

Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church.

Ukrainian Bishop of Canada, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wladimir Ladyka, D.D. Winnipeg (1929).
Rt. Rev. J. Prud'Homme, D.D., Titular Bishop of Salde (1937).

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Abbey Nullius.

Abbey Nullius of St. Peter at Muenster, Sask., Rt. Rev. S. Gertken, D.D., O.S.B. Abbot Ordinary (1926).

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA.

Moderator, The Rt. Rev. John Woodside, D.D., Ottawa.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Moderator, (vacant).

The year given after the names is the date of election to the bishopric.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Situation and Area.

Newfoundland is an island situated between 46° 37′ and 51° 39′ N. lat., and 52° 35′ and 59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 130; its estimated area is 42,000 square miles, or one-third of that of the United Kingdom. Population, 284,844 (Census 1935).

Labrador.

Labrador, discovered by the Norseman Lief, son of Eric the Red, in A.D. 1,000, and (in 1497) by Cabot, was early frequented by Basque, and subsequently by Breton fishermen. Population, 4,264. It became British on the conquest of Canada (1759). In 1763 the Atlantic coast was annexed to Newfoundland, but was temporarily re-annexed to Quebec from 1774 to 1809. The first judicial court was established in 1824; it was revived in 1863 and again in 1909. During the summer months several Justices of the Peace are upon the coast.

By the decision, on March 1st, 1927, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Atlantic watershed of the Labrador peninsular, including the basin of the Hamilton, was awarded to Newfoundland. This decision was the outcome of a dispute between Canada and Newfoundland as to the ownership of this region, which had lasted for 25 years and was ultimately by agreement submitted to the arbitrament of this Tribunal. Canada claimed that the "Coast of Labrador" which was attached to Newfoundland in 1763, was merely a strip of seaboard necessary for carrying on of the fisheries prosecuted there, and suggested that Newfoundland should only be awarded a strip one mile deep following the sinuosities of the seaboard. Newfoundland, however, contended that the word "coast" should be interpreted in its larger sense as a region or country, such as "the Gold Coast" or the "Coromandel Coast," and that this should embrace the whole territory to the height of land. This contention was upheld by the Tribunal which fixed the boundary as follows: "A line drawn due north from the eastern boundary of the bay or harbour of Blanc Sablon as far as the fifty-second degree of north latitude, and from thence westward along that parallel until it reaches the Romaine river, and then northward along the left or east bank of that river and its head waters to their source and from thence due north to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and from thence westward and northward along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley," at the entrance to Hudson's Strait. The remainder of the Labrador peninsula forms part of Canada. The area is about 112,000 square miles (equal to that of the United Kingdom), with a coast line of some 600 miles. The outside coast line is bleak, but the shores of the bays and rivers are well wooded, and in some cases densely so, the timber being high and sound, the temperature of the interior being, as a rule, like that of northern Canada. There are about 4,700 permanent inhabitants (some 750 Eskimo, the remainder of British descent), occupied in the fisheries and in trapping. The population is greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen, over 1,000 vessels being employed. Battle Harbour (Strait of Belle Isle) is the chief port, amongst the other villages being the Moravian Mission stations (commenced 1770) at Hopedale, Nain, Okkak, Hebron, Ramah, and Killinek. The Customs duties are those of Newfoundland.

History.

The island was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, Basque and French, for its fisheries. Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonise this island, but were not successful. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert formally took possession of the Island in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and it was incorporated into the realm of England. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the Peninsula of Avalon, the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634 a party of colonists was sent over from Ireland, and twenty years after some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was acknowledged to belong to Great Britain, certain rights being granted to French fishermen, the extent of which long remained in question between the two nations. The French possess the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the district is resorted to annually by a French fishing fleet from St. Malo, Granville, St. Brieuc, Bordeaux, Quimper, St. Nazaire, &c. They claimed the exclusive right to fish along the coast from Cape John on the east coast round the north to Cape Ray on the west coast, upon which they were allowed temporary structures for drying the fish. That this right was an exclusive one was never admitted by Great Britain, which also contended that it did not include a right to the lobster fishery. By the declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, the King of Great Britain undertook to remove the fixed fishery settlements on the part of the coast to which the French rights extend. A proposal for the settlement of all the questions was agreed to in 1885 by commissioners representing France and England, but was rejected by Newfoundland. An agreement for the reference to arbitration of the lobster fishery question was signed in 1891, but the law approving it did not pass the French Chamber. Pending the arbitration, the *modus vivendi*, which had been adopted in 1890, limiting the erection of new factories, was renewed. The Colony reluctantly passed legislation in 1891 for enforcing it for three years, but rejected the draft permanent Bill for giving effect to the treaty obligations in the session of 1892. The Act was first continued to 31st December, 1895, then to 31st December, 1897, and in 1897 it was further

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continued to 31st December, 1898. By legislation passed in each subsequent session the Act of 1891 was continued until the 31st day of December.

The dispute was finally settled by the Anglo-French Convention of the 8th April, 1904, in connection with other outstanding questions between the two countries. Under that Convention, France renounced the privileges under Art. xiii of the Treaty of Utrecht (*see* Cd. 1952). The arrangement has been of great benefit to the Colony, since it removed an obstruction to local development, to mining and other industrial enterprises, over some two-fifths of the whole coast line.

Industries.

The industries of the island are fishing, agriculture, mining, lumbering, and manufacturing. The fisheries are of course confined to the sea coast as are also most of the agricultural operations. Mining is at present centred at Buchans, Red Indian Lake, in the interior of the island, and at Bell Island, in Conception Bay. Lumbering is carried on in wooded regions in the interior and near the sea coast, and paper making is located at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls, in the interior, and at Corner Brook, on the shore of Bay of Islands.

Up to the last decade dried cod (965,699 cwts. valued at $4,189,734 in 1936-37) was the largest export, but gradually since 1925 paper (298,406 tons, valued at $13,202,114 in 1936-37) has superseded it in value. Other large exports are salmon, herrings, lobsters, cod liver oils and meal, seal oil and skins, whale oil, iron ore, copper, lead and zinc concentrates, and timber.

Copper has been worked for export at Tilt Cove, Little Bay, and Betts Cove, on the N.E. Coast, and at York Harbour, on the W. Coast; iron pyrites at Pilley's Island and Baie Verte, on the N.E. Coast; and asbestos in the interior from Port-au-Port, on the W. Coast. Immense beds of hematite iron ore have been laid bare at Bell Island, and large quantities are being exported. Buchan's Mine, Red Indian Lake, in the interior, has proved to be one of the greatest mineral discoveries of recent years. The ore is complex, containing zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold. Many millions of tons of ore are in sight giving values of approximately $35 per ton. The mine is in the producing stage and concentrates are shipped regularly to the smelting plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Promising areas are held by the Porcupine Goldfields, Ltd., in the same locality, and ore similar to that of Buchan's has been discovered on their holdings. Large areas in this neighbourhood are being investigated by other companies drawn to Newfoundland through the widespread interest created by the Buchan's discovery.

There are good signs of the revival of the copper industry. Successful operations at Great Gull Lake would help to bring about the reopening of Tilt Cove and other mines in Notre Dame Bay.

An examination of the gold bearing areas was made during the summers of 1934 and 1935 and reports have been issued by the Department of Natural Resources.

Other deposits, metallic and non-metallic, are chromite, molybdenite, limestone, slate, gypsum, coal, oil shale, cement rock, marble, and building stone.

The establishment of large and well-equipped paper mills at Grand Falls, in the interior, by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, has opened up a very large industry. The paper and paper pulp is shipped to the United Kingdom and used in the principal London printing offices. A model town has been laid out which is well lighted, watered, and drained. It is very picturesquely situated, and is on the line of the Newfoundland railway through the interior, while a private line of rail connects the works with Botwood, the principal port on the Exploits for summer shipments. The Paper Plant at Grand Falls has been enlarged from the original three Paper Machines to six, thus increasing production to 500 tons of paper per diem.

The Albert Reed Company, of London, have completed a large pulp mill at Bishop's Falls, about nine miles from Grand Falls, where pulp is being manufactured for English mills. This company have also installed machinery for the manufacture of paper. At Lomond, in Bonne Bay, on the West Coast, the St. Lawrence Lumber and Pulp Co. are erecting large mills for the manufacture of lumber and pulp.

The Mill at Bishop's Falls has since been acquired by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, and the pulp produced there is pumped to Grand Falls and used in the manufacture of newsprint.

The Humber development scheme, launched by the Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., Ltd., with the full sanction of the Newfoundland Government, was designed to utilize water power capable of developing hydro-electric energy of 250,000 horse power, and to involve the employment of more than 1,500 people, and the making of a new town at Corner Brook of about 7,000 people in the western portion of the Island. The mills were to have a producing capacity of 400 tons of finished paper daily. Apart from the power required for the mills, a surplus was estimated sufficient for all local or domestic purposes on the whole of the west coast, and also for the large mining areas in that part.

The scheme received support from both the British and Newfoundland Governments, the British Government guaranteeing £2,000,000 under the Trade Facilities Act. Early in 1927 it became known that this enterprise was in financial difficulties and that its owners were trying to dispose of it. Eventually they interested the International Paper Company of New York, one of the largest American paper-making companies, which in turn effected an agreement with the Newfoundland Government, ratified by the Legislature in September, 1927, whereby the International acquired the enterprise, and undertook its enlargement, under certain concessions from the Colony.

The maximum capacity of the mill is 600 tons newsprint per diem. The output at the present time is about 500 tons per diem.

The cod fishery is the staple industry, and after this in importance rank the fisheries for salmon, seal, herring and lobster. Haddock is taken in substantial quantities. The cod appears off the coast early in May, and the fishery extends north for over 1,000 miles, including the coast of Labrador, the grounds varying in depth from 50 to 600 feet. The home consumption is estimated at about 100,000 quintals and the export in 1936-37 was 965,699 cwts. valued at $4,189,734; 30 bank cod go, on an average, to one quintal. A fair average of fish (general run) per quintal would be 80. The export is mainly to Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Italy, Greece, the British West Indies, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The chief imports are flour, textiles, woollens and cottons, hardware, cutlery, salt pork, molasses, butter, and salt. These are obtained mainly from Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Currency and Banking.

Branch banks of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada, and Canadian Bank of Commerce have been opened in St. John's,

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branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Harbor Grace and in 10 other towns; branches of the Bank of Montreal at Bay of Islands, Grand Falls, and 2 other places, and 4 branches of the Royal Bank of Canada at various points.

The legal tender currency (*see* Act IV of 1895) is British sterling, United States gold, and Colonial coins. Silver is legal tender to the extent of $10, and copper to the amount of 25 cents. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. Exchange $4.86⅔ to the pound sterling.

In the Government Savings Bank deposits in 1935 were $2,343,378.

Means of Communication.

There is a railway from St. John's to Carbonear, 84 miles in length, the property of the Government. The total approximate cost of construction was $2,500,000. A branch line has been constructed by the Government, connecting with Placentia. Its length is 27 miles, and it was built at a cost of $525,000. The railway to the Exploits River, a distance from Whitbourne of 200 miles, was built at a cost of $3,120,000. The line from Exploits, *via* Bay of Islands and Bay St. George, to Port-aux-Basques (a distance of 285 miles approximately) is completed, the cost being $4,446,000. Branch lines to Carbonear, and Lewisport, N.D.B., are also completed. The total length of these lines, with branches, is about 638 miles. A branch line to Bonavista is in operation. By the transinsular railway regular connection is made with the continent thrice weekly in summer, and twice weekly in winter, the intervening strait being crossed in the first-class passenger steamer "Caribou" which makes the passage in six hours. About 750 miles of postal and 1,700 miles of district roads are maintained.

A "good roads" policy was adopted in 1925 and as a result there has been built in the last ten years 650 miles of Highroads. 465 miles of other roads have been improved. There are 60 miles of Asphalt macadam retread.

Concrete bridges have been substituted for wooden bridges to the number of 250, varying in length from 15 feet to 1,140 feet, and hundreds of wooden culverts have been replaced by concrete culverts.

There are 2,494 miles of Postal Telegraph lines and 1,547 miles of Postal Telephone lines. There are 151 Postal Telegraph Stations, 93 of which are internal point to point Wireless Stations, also 10 Wireless Stations along the Labrador Coast.

Cape Race and Fogo wireless stations, operated by the Marconi Wireless Co., have constant communication with ships at sea. Cape Race has also a Navigation direction finding station available to ships crossing the Atlantic. The cable, laid in 1905 between Port-aux-Basques and Canso in Nova Scotia, gives quick communication with both America and Europe. This cable was sold to the Commercial Cable Company in 1922. The Anglo-American cables start for Europe (at Hearts' Content) and America (at Placentia). The Commercial cable landed at St. John's, the Direct (now "Imperial") cable at Harbor Grace, and the Western Union at Bay Roberts, and all connect with both Europe and America. Constant connection by water with Montreal, Halifax, Boston and New York is made by private lines of steamers. The Furness-Withy Line of steamers runs between Liverpool and St. John's, and between St. John's, Halifax, and Boston, U.S.A., making about sixteen trips each way annually, monthly in winter, and at intervals of about three weeks in summer. The south and west coast has a weekly steamer service from Argentia, P.B., one steamer makes trips from St. John's to the Labrador Coast with mails and passengers during the summer at intervals of eight to ten days, and another makes fortnightly trips between St. John's and Cape Norman in the north of the island, calling at all the important intermediate settlements. Smaller steamers ply on Placentia and Notre Dame bays, while another steamer visits each week the ports in the Straits of Belle Isle. All these steamers make close connection with the railway.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters.	*Newspapers.*
For delivery in Town in which posted	2 cents per oz.	1 cent per 4 ozs.
Within Newfoundland	4 cents 1st oz.; 2 cents each additional oz.	1 cent per 4 ozs.
United Kingdom . Dominions, Colonies and U.S.A. . .	5 cents 1st oz.; 3 cents each additional oz.	1 cent per 2 ozs.
St. Pierre . . .	10cents 1st oz.; 3 cents each additional oz.	1 cent per 2 ozs.
All other Countries.	7 cents 1st oz.; 3 cents each additional oz.	1cent per 2 ozs.

Climate.

The climate is milder than that of Canada; the mean temperature at St. John's is about 42°, the extreme range being from 0° to 81°. There is an almost total absence of spring, the summer setting in very suddenly in June. The rainfall in 1937 was 55 inches. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are descended from British settlers, English being everywhere spoken, but about one-third belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and a small number of these are of French extraction. The last of the aboriginal inhabitants died out about 1829; they were of the Beothuck tribe.

Customs.

The Customs Tariff of Newfoundland is mainly on an *ad valorem* duty basis, although many items bear a specific rate, such as Beef, Pork, Sugar, Tea, etc. It is the chief revenue producing agent. There is Empire preference, and upon all goods imported directly from Jamaica a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular Customs rates is allowed.

Currents and sultana raisins purchased in and imported directly from Greece are admitted free of duty.

Education.

The Government system of Education rests upon the Education Act of 1927 and Amendment thereto of date April 6th, 1935. The Central Administration is vested in the Department of Education, which functions under the direction of a Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education. The Executive Official of the Department is the General Superintendent of Education. Other officials are Chief Executive Officer and Research Officer. A staff of twelve District School Supervisors has been appointed. These visit the schools as frequently as possible to advise and assist teachers and members of local School Boards. Under the Amendment referred to above a Committee of six has been appointed to serve as a channel of communication on Educational matters between the heads of the several religious denominations and the Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education.

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The schools are operated upon a denominational basis, and fees may be charged at the discretion of the local school authorities. In addition to the grant for the maintenance of Elementary Schools, Special Grants are made for the following services:—Secondary Education, Adult Education, Industrial Education, the Training of Teachers, and Summer School Courses. The erection and maintenance of school-buildings is mainly the responsibility of the local school units, but assistance is given annually in the form of a small grant from the Government.

In commemoration of the Jubilee of His Majesty King George V. the Department has instituted three Scholarships, to be known as the King George V. Jubilee Scholarships. Each is of the annual value of $250·00 and tenable for two years. The holders of these Scholarships are required to pursue their studies at the Memorial University College.

In 1893 an Act was passed appointing a Council of Higher Education, with powers to adopt necessary rules and regulations for the purpose of fostering Higher Education in the Colony.

A new Curriculum embodying the latest in Educational thought has been constructed for the schools of Newfoundland. It is now in the hands of all teachers, and work of an experimental nature is being carried on in selected schools.

A general Training School for Teachers was opened in 1921, and in September, 1925, the first real attempt at University work was made, when the Newfoundland Memorial University College was opened, an institution which gives two years' University work. The Training School for Teachers now forms an integral part of the College.

Chief Towns.

The capital is St. John's, with 39,886 inhabitants. Other towns of importance are Harbor Grace with a population (1935 census) of 2,215; Bonavista, 4,022; Corner Brook, 6,374; Carbonear, 3,367; Twillingate, 3,203; Grand Falls, 4,244; Burin, 2,277, and Bay Roberts, 1,911. St. John's, which had similarly suffered in 1846 was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1892, the Cathedral and many Government buildings being burnt, with the public records which they contained. The city has been rebuilt in an improved manner.

The city of St. John's is governed by a Mayor and six Councillors elected under the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1921.

Constitution.

Newfoundland has had a Legislature since 1832, but it was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. In 1925, a Redistribution Act was passed by the Legislature establishing 37 Districts in the Colony instead of 18. In the same year an amendment to the Election Law extended the suffrage to women of twenty-five years and upwards. A further Redistribution Act passed in 1932, reduced the number of Districts to 24. The Government was administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council in which the Governor presided, a Legislative Council of 24 members, and a House of Assembly of 27 members, the latter being elected by ballot under the new suffrage—that is, men of 21 years and upwards, and women of 25 years and upwards. In the registration of 1928, there were 66,255 male electors, and 52,343 female electors, making 118,598 electors registered on the Electoral Roll. Of the 24 Districts, 21 return 1 member each and 3 Districts return 2 members each. There is a property qualification for members, namely: Property exceeding $2,400.00 in amount or value, or a net annual income of $480.00. The ordinary duration of the restricted Session is about three months, and the Legislature generally meets about the middle of February.

Owing to the world depression and the inability of meeting the interest charges on the Public Debt, the Legislature in 1933 prayed H.M. The King to suspend the constitution and appoint six Commissioners, who, with the Governor as Chairman, would administer the Government until conditions again became normal. His Majesty thereupon appointed three Commissioners from Newfoundland, and three Commissioners from the United Kingdom. The new Government assumed office on the 16th February, 1934, and in the meantime there is no Legislative Council or House of Assembly.

Finances.			Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage
	$	$		
1928–29	10,025,649	11,132,822	1,635,573	2,936,658
1929–30	11,579,214	11,434,312	1,820,223	3,375,499
1930–31	7,931,000	11,960,000	1,563,110	2,503,243
1931–32	7,931,000	11,960,000	1,333,156	2,122,215
1932–33	8,085,000	11,339,000	1,699,106	1,955,860
1933–34	8,745,000	10,200,000	1,610,888	2,184,497
1934–35	9,580,749	10,549,737	1,773,185	2,315,114
1935–36	9,830,011	13,008,206	2,156,237	3,090,456
1936–37	10,995,665	12,158,282	1,923,915	3,093,905
1937–38	12,275,456	13,593,311	2,312,187	3,842,986

Population.

	Newfoundland.		Labrador.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Total.
1935	146,199	138,673	2,522	2,194	289,588

In 1763 the population was 13,122, and in 1837, 75,000. 1935 (census), 289,588.

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1928–29	6,211,906	12,417,879	16,819,502	29,237,381
1929–30	5,527,575	13,500,706	12,842,870	31,871,151
1930–31	4,192,300	11,066,143	10,003,258	25,261,701
1931–32	3,182,625	8,719,454	6,233,572	18,135,651
1932–33	3,778,014	6,222,107	5,166,747	15,166,868
1933–34	3,833,103	6,988,988	5,483,471	16,305,562
1934–35	4,683,940	7,751,832	6,804,653	19,240,425
1935–36	5,232,606	8,117,705	7,340,783	20,691,094
1936–37	5,672,588	9,230,092	9,022,206	23,924,886
1937–38	6,351,620	10,545,077	11,015,654	27,912,351

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1928–29	7,578,190	4,245,797	32,551,906	36,797,703
1929–30	8,647,948	5,138,655	26,265,356	40,051,959
1930–31	9,491,661	3,536,967	20,508,941	33,537,569
1931–32	7,898,759	2,191,601	16,599,116	26,689,476
1932–33	8,943,988	1,297,115	14,233,929	24,475,032
1933–34	11,092,009	1,701,523	13,997,971	26,791,503
1934–35	10,316,579	3,054,680	13,857,866	27,229,125
1935–36	11,327,187	3,583,646	13,951,204	28,862,037
1936–37	10,927,692	3,488,276	13,642,105	28,058,073
1937–38	13,243,676	4,085,464	17,614,100	34,943,240

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Public Debt, 30th June, 1937, $99,511,500.

The total Customs revenue in 1936–37 was $7,901,540.

Governors.

1899 Sir H. McCallum, K.C.M.G.
1901 Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1909 Sir Ralph C. Williams, K.C.M.G.
1913 Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G.
1917 Sir Charles Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
1922 Sir William Lamond Allardyce, G.C.M.G.
1928 Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1933 Admiral Sir D. Murray Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
1936 Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O.

Commission of Government.

His Excellency the Governor (Chairman).
Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare, Hon. J. C. Puddester (Vice-Chairman).
Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, Hon. J. A. Winter, K.C.
Commissioner for Natural Resources, Hon. R. B. Ewbank, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Commissioner for Public Utilities, Hon. Sir Wilfrid Woods, K.C.M.G.
Commissioner for Justice, Hon L. E. Emerson, K.C.
Commissioner for Finance, Hon. J. H. Penson, M.C.
Secretary of the Commission, W. J. Carew, C.B.E.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Admiral, Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Capt. C. M. R. Schwerdt, R.N. (retired).
Honorary Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. L. C. Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O.
A.D.C., Lt.-Cmdr. J. A. Dicken, R. N. (retired).
Clerk, Miss N. Rendell.

Department of Home Affairs and Education.

Commissioner, Hon. J. A. Winter, K.C.
Secretary for Home Affairs, W. J. Carew, C.B.E.
First Clerk, Geo. R. Cake.
General Supt. of Education, L. W. Shaw, B.A.
Chief Executive Officer, I. J. Samson, A.A.
Research Assistant, G. A. Frecker, B.A., B.Sc.
Chairman Advisory Committee, Dr. V. P. Burke. O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.

Supervisors of Schools:

Ralph Andrews, B.A.
Chesley William Carter, B.Sc.
Robert J. Connolly (A. Grade Teaching Certificate).
John J. Conran (A. Grade Teaching Certificate).
Francis R. Kennedy (A. Grade Teaching Certificate).
Ernest Laing (A. Grade Teaching Certificate).
Gilbert Noftle (A. Grade Teaching Certificate).
Archibald W. Parsons, B.Sc.
Frank Templeman, B.Sc.
Reginald Sparkes, L.C.P.
P. J. Hanley, B.A.
H. G. Gough, B.A.

Department of Natural Resources.

Commissioner, Hon. R. B. Ewbank, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Secretary, Claude Fraser.
Director of Agriculture, H. K. McCharles.
Fisheries Officer, John T. Cheeseman.
Forestry Officer, Captain Jack Turner, M.C.
Director of Co-operation, G. Richardson.

Department of Justice.

Commissioner, Hon. L. E. Emerson, K.C.
Secretary, Brian E. S. Dunfield, K.C., B.A.
Assistant Secretary, H. P. Carter.
Second Assistant Secretary, G. B. Summers.
Third Assistant Secretary, H. G. Puddester.
Chief of Police, Patrick J. O'Neil, O.B.E., J.P.
Assistant Chief of Police, Llewellyn Strange.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood, Kt.
Judges, Hon. J. M. Kent, Hon. W. J. Higgins.
Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, W. R. Howley, C.M.G., K.C.
Sheriff of Newfoundland, John Cahill.
Central District Court Judge, Wm. J. Browne, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace, Hugh O'Neill.
District Magistrates:—
Bonavista, A. Squarey.
Burin, N. Short.
Corner Brook, A. J. Walsh, K.C.
Grand Falls, F. G. Bradley, K.C.
Holyrood, M. E. Hawco.
Placentia, M. Sinnott, O.B.E.
St. Anthony, H. W. Quinton.
Assistant Magistrates:—
Baine Harbour, Clarence W. Powell.
Bell Island, M. Hollett.
Bonne Bay, M. Lane.
Burgeo, G. Penney.
Carbonear, Leonard Ash.
Clarenville, J. B. Wornell.
Ferryland, T. J. Wade.
Greenspond, B. V. Andrews.
Harbour Breton, W. J. Linegar.
La Scie, F. M. Wells.
Springdale, Edward Russell.
St. Georges, J. Mulcahy.
St. Mary's, C. J. Greene.
Twillingate, B. J. Abbott.

Department of Public Utilities.

Commissioner, Hon. Sir Wilfrid Woods, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, Raymond Manning.
Accountant, C. B. Dicks.
Purchasing Agent, W. E. Curtis.
Surveyor of Shipping, D. M. McFarlane.
Chief Engineer, W. J. Robinson, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.
Assistant Engineer, H. Conroy, B.Sc.
Assistant Government Geologist, C. K. Howse.
Consulting Engineer, T. A. Hall, C.B.E.

Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Commissioner, Hon. J. C. Puddester.
Secretary, H. M. Mosdell, M.D.
Accountant, Lewis G. Crummey.
Business Manager, C. C. Oke.
Statistician, Wallace Halfyard.
Public Health Officers, Doctors J. St. Knight, O.B.E., L. R. Miller.
General Health Inspector, Dr. Alex. Bishop.
Superintendent General Hospital, Dr. E. L. Sharpe.
Visiting Surgeons, Doctors H. H. Cowperthwaite, E. F. Moores, J. B. Murphy, G. M. Brownrigg, Nigel Rusted, J. T. Smith.
Superintendent Hospital Mental Diseases, Dr. John Grieve.
Superintendent Sanatorium, Dr. Ray Bennett.

Department of Finance.

Commissioner, Hon. J. H. Penson, M.C.
Secretary, Walter M. Marshall.
Accountant, F. Hickey.

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Ottawa.

Portugal.—Consul, J. W. Allan, St. John's.

Spain.—Consul-General at Montreal; H. J. Wyatt, Consul, St. John's.

mandate to New Zealand; and a
issued by the Council of the League
in December, 1920, in favour of New

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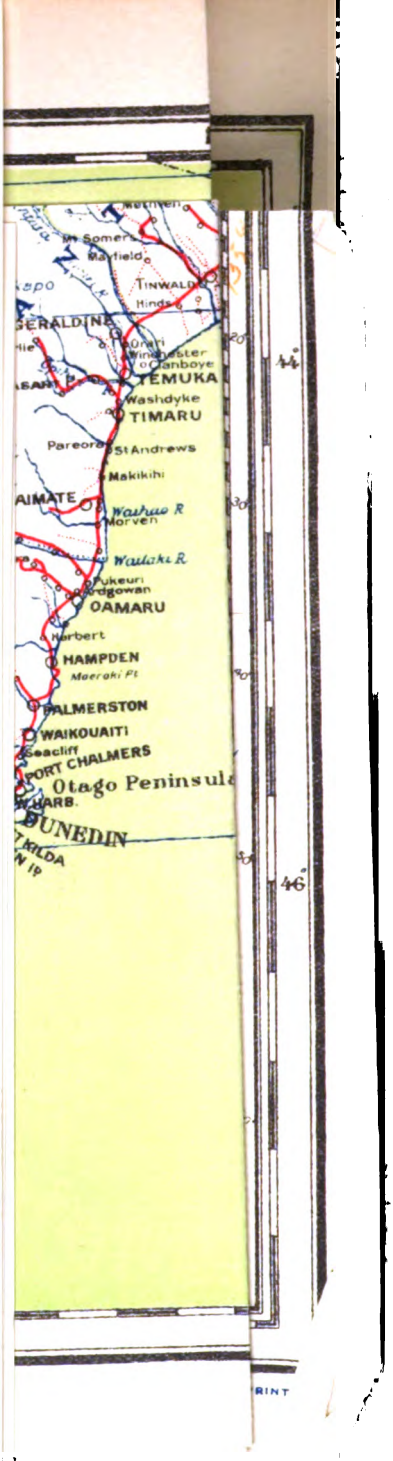

E C O C O S. O P H A C. C S F G C. R C. R J F E G A F R P. H C S D

Fisheries Officer, John T. Cheeseman.
Forestry Officer, Captain Jack Turner, M.C.
Director of Co-operation, G. Richardson.

Department of ...
Commissioner, Hon. J. H. Penson, M.C.
Secretary, Walter M. Marshall.
Accountant, F. Hickey.

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Department of Customs.

Commissioner, Hon. J. H. Penson, M.C.
Secretary, H. V. Hutchings, M.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, S. Samson.
Inspector of Customs, J. S. O'Flaherty.
First Clerk, D. J. French.
Surveyor, Warwick Smith.
Chief Statistical Clerk, H. Godfrey.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Commissioner, Hon. J. H. Penson, M.C.
Secretary, G. D. Frazer.
Director of Postal Services, Jordan Milley, J.P.
Director of Telegraph Services, J. H. Small, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, A. J. Ivany.

Office of Comptroller and Auditor General.

Comptroller and Auditor General, L. F. Armstrong, M.M.

Trade Commissioner.

Trade Commissioner in London, D. James Davies, C.B.E.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland (Church of England), The Rt. Rev. Wm. Charles White, D.D.
Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. John's, The Most Rev. E. P. Roche, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbor Grace, The Right Rev. John March, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop of St. George's, Right Rev. H. T. Renouf, D.D.
President of Conferences (United Church), Rev. W. J. Waalfrey.

Foreign Consuls.

Argentine Republic.—Senor Don Saul Aguilar, Ottawa, Consul-General.
Belgium.—Baron E. K. de Meerendre, Consul-General, Montreal; Hon. R. B. Job, Newfoundland.
Brazil.—G. R. Williams, Vice-Consul; Consular Agent—J. S. Fowler.
Cuba.—J. E. Boggild, Consul-General, Montreal
Czechoslovakia.—Frantesek Pavlasek, Consul-General, Montreal.
Denmark.—Georg B. Holler; Consul-General at Montreal, for Canada and Newfoundland; Consul, J. W. Allan, St. John's.
Dominican Republic.—Hon. I. R. Randall, Consul (Honorary).
Finland.—Mons. Akseli Racanheimo, Consul-General; Olaf K. Olsen, V. Consul, St. John's.
France.—Mons. E. F. Rosset, Consul.
Germany.—Herr Erio Windels, Consul-General, Ottawa; R. S. Furlong, Consul (St. John's).
Greece.—Consul, A. E. Hickman, St. John's.
Hungary, Dr. Chas. Winter (Montreal), Consul-General.
Italy.—Signor Pavlode Simone, Consul at Montreal, for Newfoundland; Chas. McK. Harvey, Consul-General.
Latvia.—Olaf K. Olsen, Vice-Consul.
Mexico.—Senor Hermalao E. Torres (Consul-General, Montreal, for Newfoundland); Consul, Senor Javier Osarnio Canarena, Montreal.
Netherlands.—Mons. G. P. Luden, Consul at Montreal for Canada and Newfoundland; T. J. Kennedy, Consul (St. John's).
Norway, Canada (exc. of British Columbia) and Newfoundland.—Mons. Daniel steen, Consul-General, Montreal; Hon. Consul, Capt. Olaf K. Olsen, St. John's.
Poland.—Monsiers Jan Pawlica, Consul-General, Ottawa.
Portugal.—Consul, J. W. Allan, St. John's.
Spain.—Consul-General at Montreal; H. J. Wyatt, Consul, St. John's.
Sweden.—O. G. Lundquist, Consul-General at Montreal; Olaf K. Olsen, Honorary Consul, St. John's.
Switzerland.—Mons. Gaston Jacoard, Consul-General at Montreal, for Newfoundland.
United States of America.—Harold B. Quarton, St. John's, Consul-General for Newfoundland; Charles C. Sundell, Vice-Consul.
Yugoslavia—M. Milivoje Naumovic, Consul-General at Montreal.

NEW ZEALAND.

Situation and Area.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the South, and Stewart Islands. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) within the boundaries of the Dominion: the chief of these are the Chatham Islands, 480 miles eastward of Banks Peninsula in 43-45° S. lat., 176-177° W. long. (Chatham and Pitt are the principal islands); and the Auckland Islands. The main group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 280 miles, the average being about 140 miles. The area of the North Islands and adjacent islets is 44,281 square miles, of the South Island 58,092 square miles, of Stewart Island 670 square miles, of Chatham Islands 372 square miles, and other islands, including the Cook Islands, 519 square miles, a total area of 103,934 square miles (twice the size of England).

In April, 1842, by Royal Letters Patent, and again by the Act 26 & 27 Vict., cap. 23, all islands between 162° E. and 173° W. long., and 33° and 53° S. lat., were annexed to New Zealand.

By Proclamation dated 21st July, 1887, the group called the Kermadec Islands, situated about 614 miles N.E. of the Bay of Islands, was annexed to New Zealand. These are a chain of widely separated islets, lying between 29° and 32° S. lat., and 177½° and 179° W. long. The principal are Raoul or Sunday, and Macaulay, the next in size being Curtis and L'Espérance. Raoul comprises 11 square miles, is covered with forest, and rises to a height of 1,723 feet.

The Protectorate over the Cook Islands was administered through the Governor of New Zealand until 1900; in October of that year the group was annexed to Her Majesty's Dominions, and resolutions were passed by the New Zealand Parliament for the extension of the boundaries of the Dominion to include the group as well as Niue (Savage) Island and other small islands. By proclamation finally fixing the date from which the boundaries of New Zealand are deemed to be extended, from the 11th June, 1901, the following islands are included:—Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Maukè, Manuae and Te Au-o-tu (Hervey Islands), Palmerston (Avarau), Niue (Savage), Pukapuka (Danger), Nassau, Rakahanga, Manihiki, Penrhyn (Tongareva), and Suwarrow.

An account of the Cook Islands is given below.

The principal Allied and Associated Powers, assembled at Versailles, decided that the islands of Western Samoa should be assigned under mandate to New Zealand; and a mandate was issued by the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1920, in favour of New Zealand.

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The group which lies about 400 miles N.E. from Fiji contains several islands, of which Savai'i and Upolu are the largest. The total area is 1,133 square miles.

It was also decided that the phosphate island of Nauru (Pleasant Island), lying in 0·33° south latitude, and 166·55° east longitude, should be administered by New Zealand conjointly with the United Kingdom and Australia.

By Order-in-Council of 30th July, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with the adjacent islands and territories, were declared a British settlement under the name of the Ross Dependency. The dependency was placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

Arrangements were made in 1925 for the administration of the Tokelau or Union Islands, part of the colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, to be taken over by New Zealand. This transfer was effected as from February 11th, 1926, on the publication of the Union Islands Orders in Council, 1925, in the respective Government Gazettes. The islands are administered by the Administrator of Western Samoa on behalf of New Zealand.

Climate.

The climate is temperate and very healthy, the death rate in recent years being less than 9 per 1,000. The temperature is more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland (58°) is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington (55°) nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin (51°) nearly the same as at London. The extreme range of temperature at Wellington in 1937 was 42·9°, from 76·0° on the hottest day in summer to 33·1° on the coldest day in winter. Rainfall is over 200 inches annually on parts of the West Coast of the South Island, but as low as 20 inches in Central Otago and in parts of Canterbury. In the North Island rainfall averages over 100 inches per annum on the central mountain ranges, and up to 80 inches on the Taranaki Coast, parts of Hawkes Bay on the east coast, however, having only 35 inches per annum.

The average birth rate for the 5 years 1933–1937 was 16·6 per 1,000 living, and the average death rate for the same period 8·5. The birth rate in 1937 was 17·29 per 1,000; the death rate in that year was 9·08. New Zealand has the lowest rate of infant mortality in the world, a fact attributed to such matters as climate, virility of race, comparative absence of large industrial undertakings, and partly to legislative and educative measures. The average rate for the last 5 years was 31.6 per 1,000 births, and the rate for the year 1937 was 31.2.

History.

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies from 1814. In 1840 the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, concluded by the British Consul, Captain Hobson, and the islands became a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 750 years, or thirty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Sava'i, in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They were divided into about twenty different tribes, analogous to the clans of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the tribes have always been friendly to the English; and many of them fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquility was established in 1871 throughout the country. An agitation amongst certain tribes in 1881, which threatened for a time to create a disturbance, was promptly quelled. Contrary to the results found in other civilised countries the Maoris in New Zealand are steadily increasing. This increase has been accompanied by a considerable dilution of blood through inter-marriage with Europeans. It is estimated that at most only 50 per cent. are now of pure Maori descent. The estimated Maori and half-caste population at 31st March, 1938, was 86,767, almost all of whom dwelt in the North Island.

Constitution.

The country was at first a dependency of New South Wales, but was created a separate Colony by the Charter of 16th November, 1840. Its settlement was largely effected by the New Zealand Company, with a royal charter, which was surrendered in 1850.

Down to 1847 the Executive and Legislative Councils were both nominated by the Governor, and a constitutional form of Government was established by the Imperial Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72. By that Act New Zealand was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to ten, but subsequently reduced to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounted to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vict., No. XXI., passed in 1876, the provincial system of government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The provincial system being abolished, provision was made for the division of the Dominion into counties and boroughs, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, consisting of the Governor (now Governor-General), a Legislative Council, and House of Representatives. The Governor-General is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Dominion for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor-General, and up to 1891 held their seats for life. Under the Act passed in that year, future appointments were made tenable for seven years only. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every elector, male or female, is qualified to become a member (the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, passed in 1919, gives women the right to be *elected* to either house). The House of Representatives now consists of 80, including 4 Maori members elected by the natives. Legislation in 1934

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provided for four-yearly Parliaments in place of three-yearly, but the three-yearly basis was restored by legislation in 1937. The session is usually from June to October.

Payment of Members of the Legislative Council is at the rate of 315*l.* a year. Members of the House of Representatives receive 450*l.* per annum.

The Electoral Act, 1893, extended to women (of both races) the right to register as electors, and to vote at the elections for members of the House of Representatives. In 1919 they were made elegible as members of the House of Representatives. The first woman member was elected in September, 1933.

The franchise for European representation is as follows:—Every adult person, other than aliens, lunatics, and certain criminal offenders, if resident one year in the Dominion and three months in an electoral district, is required to be registered as an elector.

The property qualification was abolished by "The Electoral Act Amendment Act, 1896," and residence alone now entitles a man or woman to have his or her name placed upon an electoral roll. Compulsory enrolment of electors was introduced in 1924.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in the district can vote, and no registration is required. There are four Maori electoral districts.

For most local bodies the qualification is a property or residential one. Women can vote and are eligible for election as well as men.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government were transferred in 1863 from the British to the New Zealand Government. In 1865 the seat of Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Local Government.

For the purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into 124 municipalities and 129 counties; the latter being sub-divided into 16 road districts and 63 town districts, besides River, Drainage, Water Supply, Local Railway, Harbour, Electric Power, Fire, and Rabbit Districts, a special Tramway District, a Transport District, and a Gas-lighting District. For the year ended 31st March, 1937, the total receipts of the above local authorities amounted to £20,226,593 and their expenditure to £20,222,715. Their outstanding loans at the same date amounted to £66,950,378 (net £57,463,370), including loans from the State Advances Office and Main Highways Board and also of £1,609,372 (net £457,514), inscribed by the Treasury under the now-repealed Local Bodies' Loan Acts and outstanding at 31st March, 1937. A class of local district not included in the statistical returns for which the above statistics are compiled consists of the Hospital Districts. The receipts of Hospital Boards for the year ended 31st March, 1937, amounted to £2,192,348 and the expenditure to £2,127,854.

Education.

A Government system of primary education was established in 1877. The central administration is vested in a Minister of Education, and the local control is in the hands of nine Education Boards, and of School Committees with functions subordinate to those of the Boards. Number of primary schools (called "public schools"), 2,378; scholars on roll, 203,266. Primary education is free, secular, and compulsory. There are also 16 intermediate schools or departments in operation, with a total enrolment of 4,387 pupils. In addition, for native (Maori) education there are 141 village schools maintained by the Government under the control of the Minister, eleven Native mission schools, and eight denominational boarding schools. Scholars on roll of village schools, 9,642 (including 1,089 Europeans); on the roll of mission schools, 632; and on roll of boarding schools, 501, of whom 188 hold Government free places. The cost of native school education in 1937–38 was £155,025. In the Chatham Islands five schools are maintained. The schools in Cook Islands and Western Samoa are subject to inspection at intervals by an Inspector of the New Zealand Education Department. During the year 1937, 306 private primary schools with a roll number of 27,931 were registered under the Education Act. A School Journal providing suitable reading matter is provided by the Department and issued free to all children in Government and registered private schools. A comprehensive system of physical education and schemes of dental and medical inspection are in operation in the primary schools, the latter now being under the control of the Department of Health. There were 1,344 students in training at four colleges in 1937 situated at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin to qualify for teaching appointments. The number of adult primary school teachers in 1937 was 6,226. The total expenditure by the Government under the head of primary education was for 1937–38, £2,798,073. There is a system of contributory superannuation for teachers giving an annuity of one-sixtieth of the average of the final three years' salary for each year of service up to forty years.

Secondary education is provided at secondary schools, combined schools, district high schools and technical high schools, the numbers of operative schools under each heading in 1937, being 40, 6, 86, and 21 respectively, with a total roll number as follows:—Secondary schools, 14,101; district high schools (secondary departments), 4,389; combined schools 2,113; technical high schools and technical day schools, 7,833. In addition 55 private secondary schools were registered under the Education Act, and with two endowed schools the total roll number was 5,210. Of the total number of children in attendance at Government post-primary schools, 99 per cent. are holders of free places which carry free secondary education. Provision is made for manual instruction in both primary and secondary schools, cookery, dressmaking, woodwork, elementary agriculture, dairy-work, and the various branches of elementary science being included in the subjects taken. Instruction of a technical or vocational character is provided at a large number of technical schools and classes, besides the technical high schools mentioned above, the courses of instruction followed being commercial and general, industrial, domestic, agriculture, and art. The total number of students attending such classes in 1937 was 13,430, of whom 7,814 received free education.

For higher education there are four endowed colleges affiliated to the University of New Zealand, and each specializes in one or more directions. At Dunedin the special subjects are mining, medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, and domestic science; at Christchurch, engineering and technical science; at Wellington, law and science; at Auckland, commerce, engineering, and architecture. There is an agricultural college at Lincoln possessing a large endowment and an experimental farm of a very complete character. Another agricultural college

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connected with the New Zealand University, Massey College, has been established at Palmerston North. The number of students on the books of the University Colleges was, in 1937, 5,010, of which number 2,005 were receiving wholly or partly free education. The number of students at the two Agricultural Colleges was 228. The total expenditure by the Government on university education in 1937-38 was 152,396.

The Child Welfare Act, 1925, provided for the creation of a special branch of the Education Department known as the Child Welfare Branch. The Act was designed to make better provision with respect to the maintenance, care, and control of children who are specially under the protection of the State, and to provide generally for the protection and training of indigent, neglected, or delinquent children.

An important section of the Act provided for the establishment of Children's Courts, to be presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices specially authorized to exercise jurisdiction in these courts. Honorary associates of either sex are appointed, whose function it is to consider all the facts concerning children brought before the Courts and to advise the presiding Magistrate or Justice as to what action should be taken. Child Welfare Officers are also appointed for the investigation of all cases coming before the Courts.

The Act gives very wide discretionary powers to the Magistrates of these special Courts in dealing with children. The ordinary procedure of requiring the child to plead, of taking evidence on oath, and, in fact, of hearing the particular charge may be dispensed with altogether. Wherever practicable the Children's Court is held in premises apart from the ordinary Police Court, and no newspaper is permitted to publish either the names of children appearing before these Courts or any particulars that are likely to identify the child.

The Children's Court may exercise jurisdiction over any young person under eighteen years of age charged with any offence. Such cases would be referred by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge of the Supreme Court.

In order to provide for the greater protection of infants of unmarried mothers and for the assistance and guidance of the mothers themselves, Child Welfare Officers, on being notified of such births, investigate each case and render such assistance as is required, either in placing the child in a suitable foster-home or in advising the mother in the matter of affiliation proceedings, or in assisting her in obtaining employment, etc.

An amending Act of 1927 raises the age of a "child" from sixteen to seventeen years, and provides for the registration and inspection of all private or denominational institutions where children are maintained apart from their parents or guardians.

In addition to the work in connection with the maintenance and education of destitute, neglected, and delinquent children committed by the Courts, the Child Welfare Branch (1) supervises all infants and young children under the age of six years who are living apart from their parents; (2) makes inquiry through its field officers, for the information of Magistrates, of all applications for the adoption of children and for widows pensions; (3) supervises all children and young persons placed under the field officers by order of the Court; and (4) provides for the maintenance, education, and training of all afflicted children who are deaf, blind, feeble-minded or have speech-defects.

The total number of children under the supervision of the State at 31st March, 1938, was 7,403 classed under the following headings:—

Boarded out, in receiving-homes, &c.	4,002
Under supervision	910
Infant-life protection	842
Deaf children	113
Feeble-minded children	263
Children dealt with as preventive cases	1,273

The expenditure in 1937-38 in connection with the Child Welfare Branch was 124,805.

For the financial year 1937-38 the total cost to the Educational Department of all services was £4,619,134.

Population.

The population of New Zealand in 1936 was found by the census to be 1,573,810 persons, including the Maoris, who numbered 82,326. The population of Cook and other Pacific Islands was 16,350 on census of 30th April, 1936, Western Samoa 55,946 on census of 4th November, 1936, and Tokelau Islands 1,170 on census of 4th November, 1936. The estimated population of New Zealand proper (including Maoris), on 30th June, 1938, was 1,604,244.

The population of the four principal urban areas estimated as at 1st April, 1938, was as follows:—

	1938. City.	Urban Area.*
Auckland	102,000	217,300
Wellington	116,400	154,400
Christchurch	92,500	134,100
Dunedin	64,800	82,500

* Includes City.

Industry and Trade.

All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and gold fields. The total gold entered for exportation from the Dominion up to 31st December, 1937, was valued at N.Z. 102,682,874*l.* The wool exports in 1937 amounted to 282,339,148 lbs., valued at N.Z. 19,070,240*l.* In 1856 they amounted to 2,559,618 lbs., valued at 146,070*l.* The trade in frozen meat, which began in 1882, with an export of 15,244 cwt., valued at 19,339*l.*, had developed an export in 1889 of 656,822 cwt., valued at 783,374*l.*, in 1898, 1,551,773 cwt., valued at 1,698,750*l.*, in 1913, 2,578,693 cwt., valued at 4,449,933*l.*, in 1925, 3,414,205 cwt., valued at 11,174,567*l.*, and in 1937, 5,400,916 cwt., valued at N.Z. 14,689,618*l.* Butter exports rose from 172,583 cwts., valued at 740,620*l.*, in 1900 to 2,976,085 cwts., valued at N.Z. 16,986,477*l.*, in 1937. Cheese exports at the same time increased from 102,849 cwt. (229,111*l.*) to 1,647,255 cwt. (N.Z. 5,371,878*l.*). The live stock in New Zealand, 1938, preliminary returns was: horses, 279,324 against 137,768 in 1878; cattle, 4,507,227 against 578,430 in 1878; sheep (final figure), 32,378,774 against 13,069,338 in 1878; pigs, 755,222 against 207,337 in 1878. The total area of occupied holdings over one acre in extent in 1937 was 43,199,893 acres; in 1936-37 221,790 acres were in wheat (for threshing only), having a total yield of 7,168,963 bushels. Of an area of 315,704 acres under oats for all purposes 74,772 acres were threshed, giving a total yield of 3,525,430 bushels.

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Auckland, Dunedin, Invercargill, Lyttelton, Napier, Nelson, Wellington, and Timaru are ports of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1937, 482 vessels registered, of 99,542 (net) tons in the aggregate.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles, apparel, hardware and machinery, sugar, tea, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, books, stationery, paper, motor vehicles and accessories, drugs and chemicals, and oils; and they are obtained almost entirely from the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States, Canada, Ceylon, India, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Pacific Islands, Germany, and France.

In 1937, 76 per cent. of New Zealand's exports went to the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. to other British countries, and 18 per cent. to foreign countries. Corresponding percentages for imports were 50, 24, and 26 respectively.

British preference is a marked feature of the Customs tariff, many items for instance being dutiable at 20 per cent. when of British origin and 40 per cent. when foreign. New Zealand has also reciprocal tariff agreements with Australia, Canada, British South Africa, Belgium and Germany. In accordance with an agreement entered into at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932, goods the produce of the United Kingdom and certain other British Countries were made free of surtax as from 14th October, 1932. In addition, on certain items reductions in duty were made, and on certain other items additional preference was given to British countries by imposition of duty or an increased duty on foreign produce.

The Customs tariff was reviewed in 1934 as a result of investigation by a Royal Commission on the Tariff, and a comprehensive Customs Act (No. 14 of 1934) was passed in October of that year.

Approximately 47 per cent. of all imports are admitted duty free, subject (with certain exceptions) to a primage duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, while two-thirds of the balance are subject to *ad valorem* duties and one-third to specific duties. Of imports from the United Kingdom in 1936, 53 per cent. came in free of duty, 81 per cent. received benefit of preferential tariffs against foreign goods; and 96 per cent. was either free or received benefit of preferential tariff against foreign goods.

Banking and Currency.

Of the following banks which have branches in the Dominion, the first two are New Zealand Institutions:—Bank of New Zealand, National Bank of New Zealand (Limited), Union Bank of Australia (Limited), Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Australasia, and Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited). The total amount of their deposits in New Zealand for the year 1937 (average of four quarters), was £66,842,692. The net note circulation at 27th December, 1937, was £11,679,389. There is also a Post Office Savings Bank established in the Dominion, having on 31st March, 1938, 928 branches; the amount deposited therein at that date was £63,146,930. The trustee savings banks number five, and the total amount to credit of depositors at March 31st, 1938, was £13,339,416.

The currency and legal tender was formerly British sterling, but New Zealand currency is at present at a discount as compared with sterling. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced operations from 1st August, 1934. Reserve Bank notes are now legal tender and the note-issues of other banks have been called in. Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1932-33 (No. 2) empowered the Minister of Finance to arrange with the Master of the Royal Mint (England) for a special issue of silver and bronze coinage of distinctive design for circulation in New Zealand. The silver coins and the bronze half-penny are now in circulation.

All monetary values given in the New Zealand section are expressed in N.Z. currency unless the contrary is stated.

Government Life Insurance Department.

This department commenced to transact business in 1870. It is under the management of the Government Insurance Commissioner, and is conducted almost exactly on the same principles as those generally adopted by private mutual life offices.

It has canvassing agents, and pays its own expenses including postage and taxes. Besides its low premiums the Department makes a feature of its liberal and sympathetic administration.

Profits belong absolutely and entirely to the policyholders themselves and are distributed annually in the form of compound reversionary bonuses. The basis employed in the actuarial valuation—the most stringent in use by Australasian Offices, namely, the O.M. (British Offices) Tables with interest at 3% — indicates the strength of the Department and when taken in conjunction with the fact that the rate of interest earned on the funds, although fallen in sympathy with the general economic trend, is just over 4¼ % constitutes the best possible augury of future bonus prospects. The figures for the last five years in respect of new business, premium income, funds, and total business in force are as follows:—

Year.	New Business.	Premium Income.	Funds at end of year.	Business in Force.
	£	£	£	£
1933	1,295,656	649,082	8,965,061	23,574,469
1934	1,661,348	667,488	9,241,764	24,084,621
1935	2,005,995	668,946	9,578,673	25,051,292
1936	2,863,801	719,197	9,952,311	26,897,975
1937	3,431,940	765,146	10,349,248	29,409,136

State Fire and Accident Insurance.

Fire Branch.

In 1903 an Act was passed "to establish a State Fire Insurance Office and to make other provisions for the insurance and protection of insurable property in New Zealand against loss or damage by fire." The statute provided for the establishment of an office to be administered by a General Manager appointed by the Governor-General, and for the necessary staff.

The Board of the Office consists of the Minister of Finance, the General Manager, the Financial Adviser to the Government, and three other persons appointed by the Governor-General, of whom at least one must be an officer of the Public Service. The appointed members hold office for two years with eligibility for re-appointment.

The Department opened for business with branches and agencies throughout the Dominion in 1905. The opening of the office resulted in a reduction in the rates then current of 33⅓ per cent. on dwellings and the less hazardous risks, and of 10 per cent. on all others.

Under an Amending Act passed in 1922, the Board may, when and as often as it considers that the funds are sufficient to meet all the actual and contingent liabilities of the Department, declare a rebate to insured persons in respect of premiums thereafter becoming payable. The first rebate of 15 % was declared for a period of 12 months from 1st August, 1923. The rebate was reduced to 10 % during 1924-25 but increased to 12½ % at January, 1926. This rate remained until 1st September, 1933, when an additional rebate of 12½ % on dwellings situated in areas where there is adequate fire protection, and 7½ % on dwellings and farm risks situated in other

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areas, was granted. As from the 1st December, 1936, the rebate in operation was made a permanent rating reduction from premiums, and, in addition, a further bonus to policyholders ranging up to 25 % was declared.

There is no liability on account of called-up capital, the sum of £2,000 originally advanced for preliminary expenses having been repaid in 1913. The funds and reserves as at the end of December, 1937, totalled £1,113,830. The net income and net losses for each of the five years to that date have been as follows :—

	Net Income, less Re-insurances.	Net Losses.
	£	£
1933	244,257	49,005
1934	244,376	54,751
1935	239,530	53,151
1936	245,419	43,517
1937	223,451	34,795

Accident Branch.

The Government Accident Branch, attached since 1925 to the State Fire Insurance Office, was opened in 1901, for the purpose of transacting Personal Accident Insurance and Employers' Liability Insurance. General accident business is undertaken, but the branch was opened more especially with a view to relieve employers of labour of the liability imposed upon them by "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900." This Act greatly extended the liability of employers, and gave to a workman the right of compensation for all injuries arising out of, and in the course of, his employment, not attributable to his own serious and wilful misconduct.

This liability has been extended by subsequent Acts, the principal amendments being in 1908, 1920, 1922, 1926 and 1936.

The present scale of compensation is as follows :—

(*a*) Where death results from the injury and the workman leaves any total dependants, the compensation shall be a sum equal to two hundred and eight times his weekly earnings, or the sum of 500*l*., whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case 1,000*l*.

(*b*) If the dependants are only partially dependent upon the workman's earnings, the compensation is to be such sum as is reasonable and proportionate to the injury to such dependants, but not exceeding the amount payable under paragraph (*a*).

(*c*) In either of the above cases the employer is also liable for medical and burial expenses not exceeding 50*l*., and an amount not exceeding this sum can be claimed where there are no dependants.

(*d*) Where a workman is totally incapacitated for work, he is entitled to a weekly payment of 66⅔% of his average weekly earnings, with a maximum of 4*l*. 10*s*. per week and a minimum of 2*l*. per week. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour, whose earnings exceed 400*l*. a year, are excluded from the benefits of the Act.

(*e*) Where the workman is partially incapacitated only, the compensation is 66⅔ % of the loss of wages, with a maximum of 4*l*. 10*s*. per week.

(*f*) In addition to the compensation for incapacity, medical or surgical expenses are allowed, not exceeding 1*l*.

Weekly payments under paragraphs (*d*) and (*e*) above are not to extend over a longer period than six years, and the aggregate amount is not to exceed 1,000*l*.

The Department's policies cover the full liability of an employer to his workmen under the Workers' Compensation Act, and also suitably protect him against liability under the Deaths by Accident Compensation Act, and the Common Law.

Personal accident policies are also issued securing amounts for accidental death and permanent total or partial disablement, and weekly allowances during temporary disablement, whether caused by accident or sickness.

Under the Government Accident Insurance Amendment Act of 1924, the Department is authorised to underwrite all classes of Accident Insurance accepted by Accident Insurance Companies, and the office now accepts motor-vehicle (third party risk), motor car comprehensive, public risk, burglary, plate glass and fidelity guarantee insurance.

The premium income and claims of the Accident Branch during the last five years have been as follows :—

Year.	Premium Income.	Claims.
	£	£
Year ending 31st December, 1933	80,207	48,593
" " " 1934	84,727	62,035
" " " 1935	97,766	66,172
" " " 1936	113,649	76,471
" " " 1937	147,719	99,502

Public Works.

All the more important public works of New Zealand are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, comparatively few having been undertaken by companies. In 1870 a great impetus was given to the development of the country by the inauguration of the "Public Works Policy," which provided for carrying out works in advance of settlement, and for immigration.

Roads.—The first public works initiated were roads, many thousands of miles having been constructed. Developments of motor road transport have since necessitated a change in the construction and maintenance of main roads. A Main Highways Board for the whole Dominion was established in 1923 under the authority of the Main Highways Act, 1922, and at 31st March, 1938, that Board controlled 12,136 miles of the main roads in the two Islands. The object of the change of policy was to make the construction and maintenance of main highways, suitable for modern traffic, more of a national than a local undertaking. Under legislation passed in 1936, the principal arterial routes, comprising some 4,000 miles of main highways, were classified as State Highways, the maintenance and improvement of which are financed wholly from the Main Highways Account.

Road and railway formation works are carried out under contracts, but principally by the co-operative system, under which the Government provides all materials and lets the work of construction to parties of labourers and artisans at rates fixed by Government officers on the ground. These rates are calculated so that an average workman will be able to earn the current rate of wages ruling in his trade in the district where the work is situated. Buildings and most of the large bridges are built by contract, let after inviting tenders through the Press; but the Public Works Department frequently erects

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large road bridges and railway viaducts by day labour and on the co-operative system.

All the cities and principal towns are supplied with water at the cost of the corporations.

All the principal towns in the Dominion have gasworks, some of them belonging to private companies, but the majority to the corporations. The coal from Greymouth is stated to be one of the best in the world for making gas.

Railways.—At the end of the financial year, 31st March, 1938, there were 3,323 miles of Government and approximately 200 miles of private railways in operation in New Zealand.

The capital cost charged to the 3,323 miles of opened Government railways as at 31st March, 1938, is 54,205,496*l.*, or an average of 16,312*l.* a mile. This includes all charges connected with the construction and equipment of the lines. The actual expenditure is greater by 10,400,000*l.* written off in 1931–32.

The operating revenue from the Government railways for the year 1937–38 was 7,591,825*l.* and the operating expenses 7,291,785*l.* The gauge throughout is 3ft. 6in.

Telegraphs and Telephones.—Of telegraph and inter-urban telephone circuits there are 12,063 miles of pole line and 66,906 miles of wire. There are 309 Morse telegraph offices (including 29 equipped with machine printing apparatus), 1,688 telephone offices and 349 telephone exchanges, the latter having 188,587 connections with 16,334 miles of pole-line and 1,796 miles of cable (underground, aerial and submarine), the total length of wire involved being 581,231 miles. 1,021 public call offices (coin-in-the-slot telephones) are in use.

There are now 17 automatic exchanges in operation, covering 106,334 connections. In 1926 a four-core continuously loaded telephone cable was laid between the two Islands and in conjunction with the installation of carrier-current equipment and voice-frequency amplifiers on the main land-lines, refinements which have been introduced at a rapid rate in recent years, provides a most efficient inter-island telephone system. In order to cope with the growth of toll traffic an additional cable was laid between the North and South Islands in June, 1937. This cable is of the single-core, coaxial type designed for high-frequency carrier-current operation and is capable of carrying 23 telephone channels and 36 two-way machine printing telegraph channels. The facilities now provided enable all the important centres in each island to obtain reliable telephone communication one with another at any hour of the day or night. There are eight submarine cables, connecting the two islands of New Zealand; two Auckland-Sydney, and one Auckland-Brisbane, *via* Norfolk Island, connecting the Dominion with Australia, and one connecting Auckland with Suva (Fiji).

The Pacific cable, which was opened for traffic to Australia and Fiji in April, 1902, was completed to Bamfield, Vancouver Island, on the 31st October following, and opened for international traffic on the 8th December, 1902. The laying of the Auckland-Suva cable was completed in 1923. The duplicated cable between Suva (Fiji) and Bamfield (British Columbia) was opened for traffic in 1926.

On the opening of the Pacific cable for through traffic the ordinary rate to Great Britain was 3*s.* per word, Government messages 1*s.* 6½*d.*, and Press 1*s.* per word.

By successive reductions the rates to Great Britain and Ireland have been now reduced to 1*s.* 3*d.* per word ordinary rate, 10*d.* per word CDE rate, 7½*d.* for Government messages, 4*d.* for Press messages, and 3*d.* at deferred Press rate.

A system of deferred ordinary telegrams was introduced in 1912. These messages, which are transmitted after ordinary and press telegrams are accepted at one-half the ordinary rate.

A further class of cheap rate cable message is the Daily Letter Telegram which is subject to approximately 48 hours' delay during transmission, being delivered on the morning of the second day following the day of lodgment. The rate to Great Britain is 10*s.* 5*d.* minimum charge and 5*d.* for each word in excess of 25 words.

Until 1932, when the Wellington station was closed following the merger in 1929 in the London Company known as Cable and Wireless Limited, of the Pacific, Eastern Extension, Australasia and China and other Empire wireless and cable services, the terminal in New Zealand of the Eastern Company's cable from Sydney was maintained at Wellington. The Wellington station has now been removed to Auckland, and amalgamated with the cable station there. One of the two Wellington-Sydney cables has had its New Zealand terminal transferred to Auckland while a portion of the second cable has been taken up.

In the year ended 31st March, 1938, excluding the value of service messages, the telegraph revenue was 2,479,935*l.* (including telephone exchange and other telegraph receipts); number of messages 19,963,710. (of which number 19,933,844 were private or press messages). Ordinary telegrams are charged at a flat rate of one penny per word, with a minimum charge of sixpence, and letter-telegrams a flat rate of one shilling for twenty-four words and one penny for each additional two words. Letter-telegrams are delivered by post on the morning following the day of lodgment.

Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.—There are 29 public radio stations in and around New Zealand which are under the control of the New Zealand Government, namely: Auckland, Wellington, Awarua, Jackson's Bay, Puysegur Point and Milford Sound on the mainland and in addition, Chatham Islands, Cuvier Island (temporary), Great Mercury Island, Moko Hinau (temporary), Portland Island and Stephens Island on the Islands of those names off the coast of New Zealand, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Manihiki, Mauke, Penrhyn, Pukapuka and Rarotonga, in the Cook Group; Apia, Aleipata, Fagamalo, Salailua and Tuasivi, in Western Samoa; Atafu, Nukunono and Fakaofo, in the Tokelau or Union Group; and Niue Island. The small stations at Aitutaki, Aleipata, Atafu, Atiu, Fagamalo, Fakaofo, Nukunono, Pukapuka, Salailua, Tuasivi, Mangaia, Manihiki, Mauke, Niue, Cuvier Island, Great Mercury Island, Jackson's Bay, Moko Hinau, Milford Sound, Penrhyn, Portland Island, Puysegur Point and Stephens Island engage exclusively in point-to-point communication. By means of the Wellington, Apia and Rarotonga stations communication is maintained between New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

In addition there are 72 wireless ship-stations registered in New Zealand.

A radio telephone service between New Zealand and Australia was opened in 1930 and now extends to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire and the Isle of Man. Charges per minute are as follows:—

To Australia ..	10s. (minimum £1 10s.)	
Great Britain, N. Ireland, Isle of Man	£1 14s. (	„ £5 2s.)
Eire ..	£1 15s. (	„ £5 5s.)

This service is also available to most of the principal countries in Europe at slight increases on the rates mentioned; and also to the T.S.S. "Awatea"

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engaged in the inter-colonial service, the charge being 3*s.* 4*d.* per minute with a minimum fee of 10*s.*

Broadcasting. The broadcasting service in New Zealand is controlled by the Minister of Broadcasting, under the Broadcasting Act of 1936. The stations operated by the National Service are designed to give coverage over the entire Dominion. There were 285,007 licensed radio listeners in New Zealand at 31st March, 1938, compared with 241,308 at 31st March, 1937. The license fee is 25*s.*

In addition to the National Stations, some private broadcasting stations are operating in the smaller centres. These receive no share of license fees, but a few in provincial centres are subsidised or assisted by the National Broadcasting Service.

A National Commercial Broadcasting Service with sole advertising rights is owned and operated by the Government. Four commercial stations are now in operation, one in each of the four main centres.

Tramways. Tramways have been established in most of the principal towns in New Zealand. Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, New Plymouth, Invercargill, and Wanganui have electric tramway systems on the overhead principle. In Wellington and Dunedin there are cable tramways connecting with the higher levels. In Wanganui the higher levels of Durie Hill are reached by means of an elevator.

Electricity. The Dominion is particularly well supplied with available water power, the total available in sources of 1,000 h.p. or over being about 770,000 h.p. in the North Island, and 4,100,000 h.p. in the South Island. Of the total of the installed capacity in the power stations of the Dominion 278,905 k.w., or 99·6 per cent., is driven by water power, and the proportion is increasing each year.

The organisation of electric supply is based on generation and main or primary transmission by the Government, mainly by hydro-electric stations interconnected for better continuity of supply. Power thus generated and transmitted to main centres is sold by the Government in bulk to the retail distributing authorities which consist for the most part of Electric Power Boards, *i.e.*, local authorities specially set up for the purpose of carrying out the distribution of electricity.

For carrying out its policy of generation and main transmission the Government has eight hydro-electric plants in operation, viz.:—Lake Coleridge, 34,500 kilowatts; Horahora, 10,300 kilowatts; Arapuni, 103,500 kilowatts; Waikaremoana, 32,000 kilowatts; Mangahao, 19,200 kilowatts; Waitaki, 30,000 kilowatts; Monowai, 6,000 kilowatts; and Arnold River, 3,060 kilowatts.

Power is transmitted from Arapuni, Waikaremoana, Mangahao and Waitaki at 110,000 volts, Lake Coleridge, Monowai and Arnold River at 66,000 volts, and Horahora at 50,000 volts.

The retail electrical supply in the Dominion is now largely in the hands of electric power boards. Until 1915, when the Government scheme at Lake Coleridge commenced supply, the distribution of the power was carried out by local authorities and companies operating various power stations, subject to licences issued under the Public Works Act. On the Government entering into the business of generating electricity for sale in bulk, it was found desirable to delegate the responsibility for the retail distribution to the local authorities. The smaller local authorities had only a few hundred consumers each, and with annual revenue ranging from 1,000*l.* to 4,500*l.* each were found too small to take a comprehensive grasp of the commercial problems involved. The Electric Power Boards Act, 1918 (consolidated in 1925), set up new local authorities especially charged with the responsibility of electric power supply and its retail distribution. The areas to be constituted are determined by petition, which must be signed by at least 25 per cent. of the ratepayers in the proposed district. The Board is elected by the ratepayers of the various constituent areas of the district, and has full powers of borrowing for the construction of works and rating to make up any deficiency in the revenue. The areas of the power districts are intended to be large, and to include several constituent local districts, boroughs or counties. The Boards have wide powers to purchase energy from the Government when available, or to develop it from water power or any other source where such a supply is not available. In October, 1936, the Southland Electric Power district was taken over by the Government and the generating station at Lake Monowai, together with the transmission and distribution system, is now being operated by the Public Works Department. On the other hand, a new Electric Power District—the Bay of Islands—was gazetted in March, 1937, but the newly constituted Electric Power Board is not yet functioning as a supply authority. Up to March, 1937, forty-five Boards, excluding Southland, had been gazetted covering an area equal to 69·4 per cent. of the total area of the Dominion and containing 66·7 per cent. of the total population of the Dominion. The unimproved value of the land included in the above area equals 78·3 per cent. of the total unimproved value of the Dominion. Forty-one Boards have so far taken their loan polls, and have received authority from their ratepayers to borrow a total of 13,344,700*l.* Thirty Boards are distributing power purchased in bulk from the Government hydro-electric plants at Arapuni, Horahora, Waikaremoana, Mangahao, Lake Coleridge or Waitaki. One Board has taken over a large city steam power house as a stand-by plant, and has extended both the generating plant and the mains, but has further agreed to take the whole of its normal power from the Government's Arapuni plant, the first unit of which went into operation in June, 1929, and the sixth unit in February, 1938. Nine Boards have their own power stations in operation. Two others have arranged to purchase power in bulk from other authorities. Including the Government stations, there are 35 water power plants, 1 steam power plant, and 5 oil power plants, making a total of 41 main plants with a total installed capacity of 279,910 kilowatts, including the sixth unit of 21,600 k.w. at Arapuni. There are 46 stand-by plants with a total installed capacity of 99,338 kilowatts. The total population included in the various areas of electric power supply is 93·2 per cent. of the total population of the Dominion. The units sold per head of population supplied were 659. The total length of distribution lines, mostly overhead, is 24,407 route miles. Out of the 91 distributing authorities 79 showed a profit for the year ended 31st March, 1938, amounting to 889,848*l.*, after payment of working costs, interest and sinking fund and depreciation, and 12 showed a loss amounting to 11,254*l.*, making a net profit for the whole Dominion of 878,594*l.*

The total capital expenditure on Government schemes to 31st March, 1938, is 15,536,029*l.*

The total capital outlay on all plants in the Dominion in operation at 31st March, 1938, is 35,527,342*l.*, the units generated were 1,249,768,455, and the number of consumers 388,580.

Ports and Docks. The coasts of the Dominion are well marked with lighthouses and beacons, and all the ports are provided with wharves and jetties in proportion to the trade. Important works to afford shelter and increase the depth of water have been executed or are in course of construction at Thames, Gisborne, Waikokopu, Napier, Wanganui,

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Patea, New Plymouth, Waitara, Nelson, Timaru, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, Wairau, Lyttelton, Oamaru, and Dunedin. There are graving docks at Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, and Auckland. At Wellington there are two patent slip-ways capable of taking up a two thousand ton ship. A floating dock having a deadweight lifting capacity of 17,000 tons has been installed.

Mail Communication.

Regular mail communication with Great Britain is maintained by connections with the Empire Air Service from Sydney to London. In addition, frequent exchanges of second-class mails and parcels are made via the Panama Canal and Cape Horn. Exchanges of mails by steamer are also made with North America, Australia, the East and the Pacific Islands.

Postage Rates.

The postage on inland letters is 1*d.* for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and ½*d.* for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. The postage on correspondence for delivery by air-mail within N.Z. is 2*d.* per ounce, and for overseas correspondence conveyed by air within N.Z. 1*d.* per ounce, plus ordinary overseas postage or overseas air-mail postage as may be required. The rates of postage on letters for overseas countries are as follow:

Great Britain and all Empire Countries, also Egypt, 1½*d.* each ½ ounce.
Foreign Countries, 2½*d.* first ounce; 1½*d.* each additional ounce.

The inland rate for newspapers is:—each copy ½*d.* for each 8 oz. or fraction thereof. The rate for newspapers printed and published in New Zealand, for British countries, is, for each newspaper, if not over 2 oz., ½*d.* (printed-paper rate), if over 2 oz., each copy 1*d.* for each 16 oz. or fraction thereof. The rate for newspapers for foreign countries and for newspapers not printed and published in New Zealand addressed to Great Britain, is for each newspaper: ½*d.* for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof. The inland parcel post rates are:—Not exceeding 3 lbs., 6*d.*; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs., 1*s.*; exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 14 lbs., 1*s.* 6*d.*; exceeding 14 lbs., but not exceeding 21 lbs., 2*s.*; exceeding 21 lbs., but not exceeding 28 lbs., 2*s.* 6*d.* For parcels of awkward size, there are special rates. A fragile fee of 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* (according to size of parcel) is charged on all inland parcels which the senders desire forwarded to destination in hampers.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.*

Cook Islands.

The Cook Islands were declared to be under British protection in October, 1888, by Captain Bourke, of H.M.S. "Hyacinth," and Manuae, Te Au-o-Tu and Takutea (at that time known as the Hervey Group) by Commander Nicolls, of H.M.S. "Cormorant," in June, 1889. The latter name has fallen into disuse, all of the Islands collectively being known as the Cook Group.

Until 1901 British authority was represented by a Resident who was paid by the Government of New Zealand, and reported direct to the Governor of that Dominion. The first British Resident, Mr. F. J. Moss, who was appointed in 1890, succeeded in 1891 in arranging for the establishment of an Elective Federal Parliament to make laws for the whole group. Each island, however, continued to enjoy self-government in such purely local affairs as it could properly manage for itself. The Federal Executive Council or Government was composed of the Arikis, who are also the principal landowners. The chief of these, Queen Makea, Ariki of Avarua, was the nominal head of the Government. A Supreme Court was established, and a law was passed regulating the sale of intoxicants, and imposing a general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on imports. All laws and administrative acts were subject to the approval of the Resident, who was also a Deputy and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and Chief Justice of the High Court of the Cook Islands.

The Islands became part of the Dominion of New Zealand from the 11th June, 1901. The administration and laws were continued in force subject to the provisions of the Cook Islands Government Act, passed in that year.

In 1915 an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament consolidating the laws relating to the Cook Islands and Niue Island, and providing for the appointment of a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand as the Minister for the Cook Islands, who is charged with the administration of the government of the Islands. By the Cook Islands Amendment Act, 1932, the administration of Niue Island was transferred to the Minister of External Affairs.

The Act also makes provision for the constitution of Island Councils; for the establishment of public schools, Courts of Justice, Native Land Court, etc.

The census population of the Cook Islands at 30th April, 1936, was 12,246 (excluding Niue).

Minister for the Cook Islands, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, P.C.

Secretary, Cook Islands Department, Wellington, C. A. Berendsen.

Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, H. F. Ayson

Rarotonga.

Distant from Auckland, 1,638 miles; circumference, 20 miles; height 2,100 ft.; area, 26 square miles; estimated population, 31st March, 1938, 5,488.

Rarotonga is the most fertile and valuable of the Cook group, and it has the largest population. The island has been exceptionally favoured by nature, not only with delightful scenic attractions, but also with a remarkably rich and productive soil.

The Polynesian people are very closely akin to the Maoris of New Zealand.

The seat and centre of the government of the Cook Islands—the double township of Avarua and Avatiu—is situated on the north or lee side of the island of Rarotonga, opposite two small openings in the coral reef. The former, where the residence of the Commissioner is situated, has the advantage of a boat harbour, where small craft can be moored in safety when the wind is not blowing in from the sea.

New Zealand postal notes apply in the Cook Islands and a government money-order office is in operation. Wireless stations are established at Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Manihiki, Penrhyn and Niue.

The total value of exports from the Cook Islands (excluding Niue) for 1937 was 86,333*l.*, and imports amounted to 86,534*l.* The principal items of export are fresh fruit, coconuts, copra, and pearl shell.

Receipts and payments of the Cook Islands (excluding Niue) for the year 1937-38: Receipts, 56,599*l.*; payments, 47,207*l.*

* A full account of these Dependencies will be found in the "New Zealand Official Year-Book," to which the Editors desire to express their acknowledgments.

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Mangaia.

Distant from Rarotonga, 110 miles; circumference, 30 miles; height, 656 ft.; area, 30 square miles; estimated population, March, 1938, 1,552.

A government wireless station is established here.

Mangaia is the most southerly island of the Cook group.

Coconuts, bananas, oranges, limes, citrons and other fruits grow plentifully.

Resident Agent (Vacant).

Atiu.

Distant from Rarotonga, 120 miles; circumference, 20 miles; height, 374, ft.; area, 22 square miles; estimated population, March, 1938, 1,120.

A wireless station is erected at Atiu.

Atiu resembles Mangaia in formation, being a raised mass of coral with high jagged cliffs facing the sea.

On the highest point of the central ridge coconuts, bananas, oranges, and coffee grow with the utmost luxuriance; and the kumera, one of the most valuable of South Sea vegetables, yields large crops. The coconut-palm grows well everywhere, but especially so on the coral rock formation.

Resident Agent, D. Brown.

Mauke.

Distant from Rarotonga, 151 miles; circumference, 10 miles; height, about 60 ft.; area 5½ square miles; estimated population, March, 1938, 701.

Mauke is a low circular island about two miles across, lying to the north-east of Rarotonga. Like Mangaia and Atiu, it is surrounded by an unbroken fringing reef. It is marvellously fertile, and produce of considerable value and quantity is exported. There is a wireless station on the island.

Resident Agent, E. C. Vellenoweth.

Mitiaro.

Distant from Rarotonga, 142 miles and from Mauke 20 miles; circumference, 5 miles; height, about 50 ft.; area 6 square miles; estimated population, March, 1938, 279.

This island is a good instance of an elevated coral reef, thinly coated with sand and gravel of the same material. The greater part of the surface is not more than six feet above high-water mark.

Resident Agent, E. C. Vellenoweth.

Takutea.

Distant from Rarotonga, 120 miles; area, ½ square mile; population nil.

This island was presented to the Crown by the Ariki of Atiu to whom it belonged. It is a coral island, moderately fertile.

Aitutaki.

Distant from Rarotonga, 140 miles: circumference, 14½ miles; height, 450 ft.; area 7 square miles; estimated population, March, 1938, 1,843.

The name includes the island anciently known as "Ara-ura," and some seven or eight smaller islands on the vast barrier reef. Some of these are volcanic, and would seem to have been small peaks on the lip of an extinct volcano, now submerged.

The island itself is pear-shaped, about four miles by two, its highest part being 450 feet high.

Copra is the chief product, and some of the best oranges and pineapples are grown here.

The Aitutakians are naturally a hardy race, and industrious. They are said to be the best sailors in the Cook group. They make fans and mats, and are expert at plaiting various fibres for hatmaking.

A wireless station is erected on the island.

Resident Agent (Vacant).

Manuae and Te Au-o-Tu.

Distant from Rarotonga, 128 miles; area of Manuae, 2½ square miles.

These two small islands are situated about midway between Atiu and Aitutaki, and are owned by the people of the latter place. Census population 1936, 8.

Palmerston Atoll.

Distant from Rarotonga, 277 miles; area, 1 square mile; population, 100.

The Palmerstons are situated upon an irregular ring of coral reef, measuring outside about four miles and a half by two miles and a half, just awash with the tide. The narrow ring is about half a mile in width, and it supports eight little islets, nearly all covered with coconut palms. The largest of these is little more than half a mile in length and about a quarter of a mile wide.

Copra is the only article of export.

Resident Agent, J. Marsters.

Penrhyn.

Distant 740 miles from Rarotonga; area, 3 square miles; census population, 1936, 467.

This atoll is known to the Polynesians as Tongareva or Ma-ngaro-ngaro and is valuable by reason of the existence of pearlshell beds in the extensive lagoon. The lagoon is proclaimed a reserve for public pearlshell fishing, and regulations control pearlshell diving.

The coconut crop is considerable. Fresh water is very scarce, and large concrete tanks have been built by the Administration in the various villages for storage of rain water.

Resident Agent, V. Rasmussen.

Suwarrow.

Distant from Rarotonga, 525 miles; area, ½ square mile. It is at present uninhabited.

Suwarrow is an atoll with a splendid lagoon. Part of the anchorage has been gazetted as a naval reserve. The remainder of the Island is leased to private enterprise.

Manihiki and Rakahanga.

Distant from Rarotonga, 650 and 670 miles respectively; area, each 2 square miles; census population, 1936, Manihiki, 487; Rakahanga, 290.

Manihiki is nearly circular. The island occasionally suffers from drought and similar tanks to those at Penrhyn have been erected.

Rakahanga is also an atoll.

The Manihiki lagoon has been proclaimed a reserve for public pearlshell fishing, and regulations control diving as at Penrhyn.

The only industry is now that of copra-making.

Resident Agent, L. H. Trenn.

Pukapuka, or Danger Island.

Pukapuka is a small solitary atoll about three miles in diameter, which produces pearlshell. It is 720 miles from Rarotonga, and has an area of two square miles. Census population, 1936, 651.

Resident Agent, G. Henry.

Nassau.

This small island has an area of about 360 acres, of which 300 acres are under cultivation with coconuts. It lies a few miles distant from Pukapuka. The plantation belongs to the Burns, Philp (South Sea) Coy., Ltd. There is no

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indigenous population. The present residents consist of labourers, introduced by the Company to work the plantation.

Education.

The control of education in the Cook Islands is by the Cook Islands Act, 1915, placed under the Minister for the Cook Islands. Four schools are established in Rarotonga. Schools are also established at Aitutaki, Mauke, Mitiaro, Pukapuka, Mangaia, Atiu and Palmerston. The instruction given in the Government schools is similar to that of the New Zealand State Schools but with a special syllabus suitable to the requirements of the people. The London Missionary Society is subsidised for conducting schools in the islands of the Northern Group.

Medical.

Under the provisions of the Cook Islands Act, 1915, all natives of the Cook Islands are provided gratuitously with such medical and surgical aid as is reasonably required and practicable. As a result of this beneficient policy the population is healthy and particularly free from the usual tropical diseases. The increase of births over deaths during recent years has reached a very high rate.

Trade of Cook Islands.

Oranges, bananas, tomatoes, and copra are the chief exports. Tomatoes are sent to New Zealand in winter and spring.

Direct steamer connection is given between the Cook Islands and N.Z. by vessels of the Union Steam Ship Co., of N.Z., Ltd.

NIUE.

By an act of the New Zealand Parliament passed in December, 1932, the control of the Island of Niue was transferred from the Minister for the Cook Islands to the Minister of External Affairs.

Minister of External Affairs, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, P.C.

Secretary for External Affairs, C. A. Berendsen, LL.M.

Resident Commissioner, Niue, W. M. Bell.

Distant from Auckland, 1,343 miles, and from Rarotonga, 590 miles; circumference, 40 miles; height, 200 ft.; area, 100 square miles; census population 1936, 4,104. Steamer connection with two New Zealand ports, Wellington and Lyttelton—thirteen trips each year are made. There is a wireless station at Alofi, the port of the island.

There are two Government schools conducted on the same lines as the Cook Islands schools.

Niue was placed under a separate administration by an Amending Act of 1903. It is a long, low island, fringed with a misty cloud of fine spray. The shores being too deep and steep to support a barrier reef, the coastline is deprived of its protection. It is fertile, but fresh water is very scarce.

The orange, the coconut, the banana, and other tropical products grow well, and the lemon flourishes on the rocky shores.

The natives of Niue are somewhat different in character from other Polynesians. They are very industrious. The girls and women plait hats, which are exported to New Zealand and Australia. They are keen traders but are averse to strangers obtaining a foothold in the island itself.

The exports for 1937 amounted to 23,321*l.*, and the imports to 29,309*l.* The receipts for 1937-8 amounted to 35,443*l.*, and payments to 22,311*l.* The principal exports were copra 10,825*l.*; hats and baskets, 346*l.* bananas, 10,283*l.*; and Kumeras, 1,451*l.*

FINANCE, SHIPPING AND TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Finances.* Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£ N.Z.	£ N.Z.		
1928	23,599,676	24,176,928	4,031,102	4,391,091
1929	25,349,861	25,200,882	4,263,943	4,644,565
1930	23,068,931	24,708,042	4,069,394	4,611,134
1931	22,719,733	24,860,552	3,688,944	4,311,633
1932	22,568,521†	22,528,379	3,684,058	4,700,569
1933	23,492,749§	24,202,027	3,884,020	5,048,703
1934	26,126,094	24,499,595	4,154,980	5,221,115
1935	26,172,368	25,890,568	4,038,510	5,188,781
1936	31,147,187	30,675,158	4,404,885	5,740,742
1937	36,059,443	35,248,621	4,500,804	5,840,809

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Other British Countries.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£ N.Z.	£ N.Z.	£ N.Z.	£ N.Z.
1928	22,489,716	9,809,281	12,545,105	44,844,102
1929	23,675,442	10,811,403	14,247,627	48,734,472
1930	21,938,786	9,546,661	12,854,207	44,339,654
1931	13,834,744	5,324,812	7,338,595	26,498,151
1932	12,906,420	5,136,276	6,603,310	24,646,000
1933	13,498,745	5,863,518	6,219,103	25,581,366
1934	16,152,782	7,592,493	7,594,277	31,339,552
1935	18,519,600	8,592,109	9,205,558	36,317,267
1936	22,078,959	10,585,084	11,594,843	44,258,886
1937	28,184,891	13,750,269	14,225,535	56,160,695

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Other British Countries.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£ N.Z.	£ N.Z.	£ N.Z.	£ N.Z.
1928	40,510,075	6,127,488	8,932,818	55,570,381
1929	40,417,043	6,393,329	8,119,691	54,930,063
1930	36,015,128	4,862,570	4,062,819	44,940,517
1931	30,739,976	1,735,407	2,475,315	34,950,698
1932	31,344,670	1,753,794	2,511,455	35,609,919
1933	35,275,909	2,246,240	3,483,770	41,005,919
1934	38,629,240	2,951,161	5,762,446	47,342,847
1935	38,921,568	2,856,978	4,759,835	46,538,381
1936	45,492,989	3,470,377	7,788,574	56,751,940
1937	50,705,591	4,068,467	11,677,885	66,713,379‡

‡Includes Ships' Stores (261,436*l.*).

Gross Public Debt, 31st March, 1938, 290,201,342*l.*

Accrued Sinking Fund, 31st March, 1938, 364,668*l.* Net Public Debt, 289,833,488*l.* A scheme of systematic public debt repayment is in operation for that part of the debt for which sinking funds do not exist.

Customs Revenue in 1937-1938, 10,758,733*l.*, excluding tire-tax, 159,928*l.* and petrol-tax 2,108,727*l.* (proceeds of which used for road maintenance etc.), and Beer Duty, 978,437

* For the financial year ending 31st March following.

† Includes £2,500,000 from reserves.

§ Includes £2,000,000 from reserves.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census, 1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913
,, Maoris	27,908	24,843	52,751
Residents of Cook and other Pacific Islands (census, 1921)	6,692	6,517	13,209
Census, 1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469
,, Maoris	33,258	30,412	†63,670
Residents of Cook and other Pacific Islands (census, 1926)	7,047	6,830	13,877
Census, 1936	756,226	735,258	1,491,484
,, Maoris	42,863	39,463	82,326
Residents of Cook and other Pacific Islands (census, 1936)	8,368	7,982	16,350

The population of New Zealand on 30th June, 1938 (inclusive of 87,145 Maoris, but exclusive of 16,350 (1936 census) residents of Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands, of the Tokelau Islands 1,176 (June, 1937), of Western Samoa, 57,759 (1st April, 1938), or of the Kermadec Islands 7 (June, 1938), was 1,604,244 (males, 814,433; females, 789,811).

Governors of New Zealand since 1875.

1875 The Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.M.G.
1879 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1880 Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1883 Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.
1889 The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
1892 The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.
1897 The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.
1904 The Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1910 The Lord Islington, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1912 The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.

Governors-General.

1917 The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O.
1920 Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
1924 General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., LL.D.
1930 Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.Sc.
1935 Rt. Hon. Viscount Galway, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Ministries.

Premier.	Date of Assumption.
Henry Sewell	7th May, 1856.
William Fox	20th May, 1856.
Edward William Stafford	2nd June, 1856.
William Fox	12th July, 1861.
Alfred Domett	6th August, 1862.
Frederick Whitaker	30th October, 1863.
Frederick Aloysius Weld	24th November, 1864.
Edward William Stafford	16th October, 1865.
William Fox	28th June, 1869.
Hon. Edward William Stafford	10th September, 1872.
George Marsden Waterhouse	11th October, 1872.
Hon. William Fox	3rd March, 1873.
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	8th April, 1873.
Hon. Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	6th July, 1875.
Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	15th February, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson	1st September, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson (reconstruction)	13th September, 1876.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	15th October, 1877.
Hon. John Hall	8th October, 1879.
Frederick Whitaker, M.L.C.	21st April, 1882.
Harry Albert Atkinson	25th September, 1883.
Robert Stout	16th August, 1884.
Harry Albert Atkinson	28th August, 1884.
Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	3rd September, 1884.
Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	8th October, 1887.
John Ballance	24th January, 1891.
Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.	1st May, 1893.
William Hall-Jones	21st June, 1906.
Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G.	6th August, 1906.
Thomas Mackenzie	28th March, 1912.
Rt. Hon. Wm. Ferguson Massey, P.C.	10th July, 1912.
Rt. Hon. Wm. Ferguson Massey, P.C. (National Ministry)	12th August, 1915.
Rt. Hon. Wm. Ferguson Massey, P.C.	25th August, 1919.
Hon. Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell, G.C.M.G., K.C.	14th May, 1925.
Rt. Hon. Joseph Gordon Coates, P.C., M.C.	30th May, 1925.
Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart., P.C., G.C.M.G.	10th Dec., 1928.
Rt. Hon. George William Forbes, P.C.	28th May, 1930
Rt. Hon. George William Forbes, P.C. (Coalition Ministry)	22nd September, 1931.
Rt. Hon. Michael Joseph Savage, P.C.	6th Dec., 1935

† Half-castes living as Europeans were formerly counted as Europeans. All half-castes are now counted as Maoris.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
(September, 1938.)

Speaker, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross, 720*l.*
Chairman of Committees, Hon. J. A. Hanan, 450*l.*

Members.

Name.	Provincial District.	Date of Present Appointment.
Alexander, Hon. J., C.M.G.	Auckland	22 June, 1934.
Allen, Col. Hon. Sir J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Otago	1 June, 1934.
Archer, Hon. J. K.	Canterbury	22 Sept., 1937.
Bloodworth, Hon. T.	Auckland	22 June, 1934.
Briggs, Hon. M.	Wellington	9 Mar., 1936.
Brindle, Hon. T.	Wellington	9 Mar., 1936.
Burns, Hon. A.	Auckland	22 June, 1934.
Carncross, Hon. Sir W. C. F., Kt.	Taranaki	17 Mar., 1931.
Carrington, Hon. C. J.	Auckland	17 June, 1933.
Connelly, Hon. M.	Otago	9 Mar., 1936.
Cotter, Hon. J.	Auckland	9 Mar., 1936.
Davis, Hon. E. R.	Auckland	22 June, 1934.
Doyle, Hon. T. F.	Southland	9 Mar., 1936.
Duncan, Hon. J. E.	Auckland	22 Sept., 1937.
Dye, Hon. E.	Auckland	9 Mar., 1936.
Fagan, Hon. M.	Wellington	11 June, 1937.
Goodall, Hon. J.	Westland	9 Mar., 1936.
Hanan, Hon. J. A.	Otago	17 June, 1933.
Hayward, Hon. W.	Canterbury	22 June, 1934.
Hunter, Hon. G. B.	Canterbury	9 Mar., 1936.
Lark, Hon. F. E.	Auckland	9 Mar., 1936.
McCullough, Hon. J. A.	Canterbury	9 Mar., 1936.
McIntyre, Hon. W. H.	Nelson	3 Sept., 1935.
McLeod, Hon. J.	Taranaki	22 June, 1934.
Martin, Hon. B.	Auckland	9 Mar., 1936.
Mawhete, Hon. Rangi	Wellington	9 Mar., 1936.
O'Byrne, Hon. T. F.	Southland	22 June, 1934.
O'Flynn, Hon. F. E.	Canterbury	22 Sept., 1937.
Perry, Hon. W.	Wellington	22 June, 1934.
Rhodes, Hon. Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.	Canterbury	22 June, 1934.
Robbins, Hon. B. C.	Auckland	9 Mar., 1936.
Snodgrass, Hon. W. W. M.B.E.	Nelson	3 Sept., 1935.
Statham, Hon. Sir C. E., Kt.	Wellington	9 Mar., 1936.
Trevethick, Hon. J.	Auckland	22 Sept., 1937.
Waite, Hon. F., D.S.O.	Otago	22 June, 1934.
Ward, Hon. V. A.	Wellington	22 June, 1934.
Wilson, Hon. D.	Wellington	22 Sept., 1937.

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Clerk of Parliaments, Clerk of the Legislative Council, and Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, C. M. Bothamley, 800*l*.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Captain D. I. C. Bryan.

House of Representatives.
(September, 1938.)

Speaker, Hon. W. E. Barnard, 900*l*. (with allowance of 100*l*. per annum).
Chairman of Committees, E. J. Howard, 675*l*.

Constituencies.	*Members.*
Auckland Central	Hon. W. E. Parry
Auckland East	F. W. Schramm
Auckland Suburbs	Hon. H. G. R. Mason
Auckland West	Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, P.C.
Avon	D. G. Sullivan
Awarua	J. Hargest
Bay of Islands	C. W. Boswell
Bay of Plenty	A. G. Hultquist
Buller	Hon. P. C. Webb
Central Otago	W. A. Bodkin
Christchurch East	Hon. H. T. Armstrong
Christchurch North	S. G. Holland
Christchurch South	E. J. Howard
Clutha	J. A. McL. Roy
Dunedin Central	P. Neilson
Dunedin North	J. W. Munro
Dunedin South	Hon. F. Jones
Dunedin West	D. G. McMillan
Eden	W. T. Anderton
Egmont	C. A. Wilkinson
Franklin	J. N. Massey
Gisborne	D. W. Coleman
Grey Lynn	J. A. Lee
Hamilton	C. A. Barrell
Hauraki	J. M. Allen
Hawke's Bay	E. L. Cullen
Hurunui	Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, P.C.
Hutt	Hon. W. Nash
Invercargill	W. M. C. Denham
Kaaipoi	C. M. Williams
Kaipara	Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C.
Lyttelton	T. H. McCombs
Manawatu	J. G. Cobbe
Marlborough	E. P. Meachen
Marsden	J. G. Barclay
Masterton	J. Robertson
Mataura	T. L. Macdonald
Mid-Canterbury	A. N. Grigg
Motueka	C. F. Skinner
Napier	Hon. W. E. Barnard
Nelson	H. Atmore
New Plymouth	Rev. F. L. Frost
Oamaru	Rev. A. H. Nordmeyer
Onehunga	A. G. Osborne
Otahuhu	C. R. Petrie
Otaki	L. G. Lowry
Pahiatua	Hon. Sir E. A. Ransom, K.C.M.G.
Palmerston North	J. Hodgens
Patea	H. G. Dickie
Raglan	Hon. W. Lee Martin
Rangitikei	E. B. K. Gordon
Remuera	W. P. Endean
Riccarton	H. S. S. Kyle
Roskill	A. S. Richards
Rotorua	A. F. Moncur
Stratford	W. J. Polson
Tauranga	F. W. Doidge
Temuka	T. D. Burnett
Thames	J. Thorn
Timaru	Rev. C. L. Carr
Waikato	W. S. Goosman
Waimarino	F. Langstone
Waipawa	A. E. Jull
Wairarapa	B. Roberts
Waitaki	D. C. Kidd
Waitemata	W. J. Lyon
Waitomo	W. J. Broadfoot
Wallace	Hon. A. Hamilton
Wanganui	J. B F. Cotterill
Wellington Central	Hon. P. Fraser
Wellington East	Hon. R. Semple
Wellington North	C. H. Chapman
Wellington South	R. McKeen
Wellington Suburbs	H. E. Combs
Wellington West	C. C. S. Stewart (Mrs.)
Westland	J. O'Brien

For Maori Electorates.	
Northern Maori	Paraire Karaka Paikea
Eastern Maori	Hon. Sir Apirana Turupa Ngata, Kt.
Western Maori	Haami Tokouru Ratana
Southern Maori	Ernera Tihema Tirikatene

Clerk of the House, T. D. H. Hall, C.M.G., 800*l*.
Clerk-Assistant, G. F. Bothamley, 600*l*.
Second Clerk-Assistant, and Reader, H. N. Dollimore, LL.B., 500*l*.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. A. J. Manson, M.C.
Chief Hansard Reporter, A. E. Briggs, 550*l*.
Hansard Supervisor, M. D. Gillon, 500*l*.
Clerk of Writs, J. W. A. Heenan, C.B.E., LL.B.
Chief Librarian, G. H. Scholefield, O.B.E., D.Sc., F. R. Hist, S., 765*l*.
Assistant Librarian, W. S. Wauchop, M.A., 515*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Rt. Hon. Viscount Galway, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., 5,000*l*. (and 2,500*l*. allowances).
Military Secretary, Major R. G. G. Byron, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.
Official Secretary, D. E. Fouhy.
Assistant Secretary, J. H. L. James.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain R. F. H. P. Stuart-French, Lieut. S. R. leH. Lombard-Hobson, R.N.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Naval: Captain I. G. Glennie, R.N.; Commander A. B. Fanshawe, R.N. *Military*: Colonel S. C. P. Nicholls, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Colonel E. Puttick, D.S.O.; Colonel L. M. Inglis, M.C., V.D.; Colonel P. H. Bell, D.S.O.; Lieut.-Colonel (temp. Colonel) O. H. Mead, D.S.O.; Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Sconlar. *Air*: Group-Captain T. M. Wilkes, C.B.E., M.C.; Group-Captain L. M. Isitt.
Honorary Physician, Colonel F. T. Bowerbank, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Edin.
Honorary Surgeon, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. H. Newton, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.

Executive Council.

The Executive Council now consists of:—
His Excellency the Governor-General.
Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Native Minister and Minister for the Cook Islands, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, P.C.
Minister of Education, Minister of Health, and Minister of Marine, Hon. P. Fraser.
Minister of Finance, Minister of Customs, Minister of Stamp Duties, and Minister of Marketing, Hon. W. Nash.

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Minister of Industries and Commerce, and Minister of Railways, Hon. D. G. Sullivan.
Attorney-General, and Minister of Justice, Hon. H. G. R. Mason.
Minister of Labour, and Minister of Immigration, Hon. H. T. Armstrong.
Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Transport, Hon. R. Semple.
Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. W. E. Parry.
Minister of Mines, Hon. P. C. Webb.
Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, and Minister of Defence, Hon. F. Jones.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. Lee Martin.
Minister of Lands and Commissioner of State Forests, Hon. F. Langstone.
Member of Executive Council without Portfolio, Hon. M. Fagan, M.L.C.
Clerk of the Executive Council, C. A. Jeffery, C.M.G.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, P.C.
Permanent Head (also Secretary of External Affairs and Cook Islands), C. A. Berendsen, C.M.G., 1,200*l*.
Chief Private Secretary and Secretary to Cabinet (also Clerk of Executive Council), C. A. Jeffery, C.M.G., 1,050*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COOK ISLANDS.

Secretary (Permanent Head, Prime Minister's Dept.) C. A. Berendsen, C.M.G., 1,200*l*.
Assistant Secretary, A. B. W. Ross, 565*l*.

High Commissioner's Office in London.

High Commissioner, W. J. Jordan, 2,000*l*.
Secretary, F. T. Sandford, 1,055*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The Treasury.

Secretary to the Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, G. C. Rodda, M.B.E., 1,650*l*.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, B. C. Ashwin, M.Com., 1,250*l*.
Second Assistant Secretary, and Solicitor, G. G. Rose, 1,100*l*.
Government Actuary, S. Beckingsale, F.I.A., 1,150*l*.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Controller and Auditor-General, J. H. Fowler, 1,300*l*.
Deputy Controller and Auditor-General, Chief Clerk and Chief Audit Inspector, C. G. Collins, 900*l*.

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Taxes, J. M. Park, 1,200*l*.
Deputy Commissioner, E. S. Smith, 900*l*.

LAND AND DEEDS AND STAMP DUTIES DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary for Land and Deeds and Commissioner of Stamp Duties, P. G. Pearce, 1,100*l*.
Registrar-General of Land, J. Caradus, 765*l*.

VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

Valuer-General, W. Stewart, 1,000*l*.
Deputy Valuer-General, C. J. Lovatt, 665*l*.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, G. McNamara, C.B.E., 1,500*l*.
Deputy Director-General (vacant).
Second Deputy Director-General, J. G. Young, 900*l*.
Chief Engineer, J. McDermott, A.M.I.E.E., 1,250*l*.
Superintending Engineers, G.P.O., E. H. Lawn, A.M.I.E.E., 875*l*.; P. V. R. C. Miles, A.M.I.E.E., 875*l*.; H. R. Hounsell, A.M.I.E.E., 875*l*.
District Engineer (Auckland), P. H. Mason, A.M.I.E.E., 790*l*.
Ditto (Wellington), A. H. Coles, 790*l*.
Ditto (Christchurch), H. C. Brent, M.I.E.E., 715*l*.
Ditto (Dunedin), M. A. Pike, A.M.I.E.E., 715*l*.
Director of Accounts, P. Cutforth, 900*l*.
Chief Postmaster (Auckland), W. G. Cooper, 765*l*.
Ditto (Wellington), J. Madden, 790*l*.
Ditto (Christchurch), G. Clark, 765*l*.
Ditto (Dunedin), N. R. McIsaac, 765*l*.

PENSIONS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, H. Digby Smith, 1,050*l*.
Assistant Commissioner, B. F. Waters, 665*l*.

RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

General Manager, G. H. Mackley, C.M.G., 1,600*l*.
Assistant General Manager, E. Casey, 1,350*l*.
do. do. H. Valentine, 1,250*l*.
Chief Accountant, W. Bishop, 950*l*.
Comptroller of Stores, P. M. Muir, 900*l*.
Chief Engineer for Working Railways, G. J. Bertinshaw, 1,200*l*.
Signal and Electrical Engineer, G. W. Wyles, A.M.I.E.E., M.I.R.S.E., 975*l*.
Superintendent of Workshops, E. T. L. Spidy, 1,075*l*.
Locomotive Superintendent, P. R. Angus, 1,075*l*.

NATIVE DEPARTMENT

Under-Secretary and Native Trustee, O. N. Campbell, 1,200*l*.
Deputy Native Trustee, H. S. King, 800*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PRISONS.

Under-Secretary of Justice, Controller-General of Prisons, Chief Probation Officer and Registrar-General, B. L. Dallard, 1,250*l*.
Chief Inspector of Prisons and Borstal Institutions, D. A. Mackintosh, 665*l*.
Chief Clerk, P. H. Wylde, 590*l*.

Judicial.

Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice :—
Wellington, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Myers, P.C., G.C.M.G., 2,250*l*.

Judges :—
Wellington, Hon. Sir Henry H. Ostler, 2,000*l*.; Hon. A. W. Blair, 2,000*l*.; Hon. D. S. Smith, 2,000*l*.; Hon. H. F. Johnston, 2,000*l*.
Auckland, Hon. A. Fair, 2,000*l*.; Hon. J. B. Callan, 2,000*l*.
Christchurch, Hon. E. H. Northcroft, 2,000*l*.
Dunedin, Hon. R. Kennedy, 2,000*l*.

Registrars of the Supreme Court :—
Auckland (vacant), F. S. R. Knight, acting.
Wellington, W. W. Samson, 715*l*. (also Registrar, Court of Appeal).
Christchurch, W. D. Wallace, 665*l*.
Dunedin, J. M. Adam, 665*l*.

Stipendiary Magistrates in principal Cities :—
Auckland, W. R. McKean, 1,000*l*.; C. R. Orr Walker, 900*l*.; F. H. Levian, 900*l*.
Wellington, J. L. Stout, 1,000*l*.; J. H. Luxford, 900*l*.; W. F. Stilwell, 900*l*.; A. M. Goulding, 900*l*.
Christchurch, H. A. Young, 1,000*l*.; E. C. Levvey, 900*l*., F. F. Reid, 900*l*.
Dunedin, J. R. Bartholomew, 1,000*l*.; H. W. Bundle, 900*l*.; H. J. Dixon, 900*l*.

Court of Review.

Judge, Hon. H. F. Johnston, 2,000*l*.

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Registrar-General's Office.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, B. L. Dallard.
Deputy Registrar-General, G. G. Hodgkins (also Chief Electoral Officer).

Electoral Office.

Chief Electoral Officer, G. G. Hodgkins 715*l.*

Patent Office.

Commissioner, H. T. Atkinson, 715*l.*

CROWN LAW OFFICE.

Solicitor-General, H. H. Cornish, K.C., 1,500*l.*
Crown Solicitors, A. E. Currie, 950*l.*; J. Prendeville, 900*l.*; C. H. Taylor, 900*l.*; P. B. Broad, 850*l.*; J. M. Tudhope, 765*l.*; N. A. Foden, 765*l.*

LAW DRAFTING OFFICE.

Counsel to Law Drafting Office and Compiler of Statutes, J. Christie, C.M.G., 1,350*l.*
Law Draftsman, H. D. C. Adams, 1,050*l.*
First Assistant Law Draftsman, D. J. Dalglish, 750*l.*
Assistant Law Draftsmen, J. S. Reid, 650*l.*; A. G. Todd, 500*l.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Police, D. J. Cummings, 1,000*l.*
Secretary, R. F. Madden, 715*l.*

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Under-Secretary, A. Tyndall, A.M.I.C.E., 1,100*l.* (also Director of Housing Construction).
Chief Clerk, T. H. Sherwood, 565*l.*
Inspecting Engineer of Mines and Chief Inspector of Coal Mines, G. Duggan, 775*l.*
Superintendent of State Collieries, C. J. Strongman, 825*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Under-Secretary and Clerk of Writs, J. W. A. Heenan, C.B.E., 1,050*l.*

National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum.

Director, W. R. B. Oliver, 715*l.*

Alexander Turnbull Library.

Librarian, C. R. H. Taylor, 515*l.*

NATIONAL PROVIDENT AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DEPARTMENT.

Registrar of Friendly Societies and Superintendent National Provident Fund, R. Sinel, 800*l.*

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioners, J. H. Boyes, 1,250*l.*; T. Mark, 1,250*l.*
Secretary, G. T. Bolt, 615*l.*

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Government Printer, Stationery Office Manager, and Controller of Stamp Printing, E. V. Paul, 900*l.*
Superintendent, J. May, 665*l.*

MENTAL HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, T. G. Gray, C.M.G., M.B., Ch.B. Aberd., M.P.C., 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director-General, J. Russell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., 1,200*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Director-General of Health and Registrar of Nurses and Midwives, M. H. Watt, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., 1,350*l.*
Director, Division of Public Hygiene, T. R. Ritchie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., 1,100*l.*
Director, Division of Hospitals, R. A. Shore, M.B., Ch.B., 1,100*l.*
Director, Division of Dental Hygiene, J. L. Saunders, B.D.S., 900*l.*
Director, Division of School Hygiene, Miss E. C. Gunn, M.B., Ch.B., L.M., 850*l.*
Director, Division of Nursing, Miss M. I. Lambie, O.B.E., N.Z.R.N., N.Z.R.M., 665*l.*
Secretary, A. O. von Keisenberg, 765*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Navy.

Chief of Naval Staff and 1st Naval Member of Naval Board, Commodore H. E. Horan, D.S.C., R.N., 1,715*l.*
Naval Secretary, Paymaster-Captain E. L. Tottenham, O.B.E., R.N., 1,176*l.*

Army.

Chief of the General Staff, Major-General J. E. Duigan, C.B., D.S.O., 1,200*l.*
Army-Secretary, H. Turner, 1,100*l.*
O.C. Northern Military District, Lt.-Col. (Tempy. Col.) O. H. Mead, D.S.O., 800*l*
O.C. Central Military District, Col. I. T. Standish, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King, 900*l.*
O.C. Southern Military District, Col. P. H. Bell, D.S.O., 850*l.*
Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General, Col. E. Puttick, D.S.O., A.D.C., 850*l.*

Air.

Chief of the Air Staff and 1st Air Force Member of the Air Board, Group Captain Hon. R. A. Cochrane, A.F.C., 1,463*l.*
Controller of Civil Aviation, Group Captain T. M. Wilkes, C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C., 1,095*l.*
Air Secretary, T. A. Barrow, 850*l.*

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller, E. D. Good, 1,350*l.*
Assistant Comptroller, T. H. M. Tanner, 1,100*l.*
Technical Adviser and Inquiry Officer, J. H. Forrester, 765*l.*
Chief Inspector, J. E. Nichol, 765*l.*
Deputy Assistant Comptroller, W. H. Fisher, 665*l.*
Collector of Customs, Auckland, F. N. Aberorombie, 765*l.*
Ditto, Wellington, R. J. Gray, 765*l.*
Ditto, Christchurch and Lyttelton, C. O. Trownson, 715*l.*
Collector of Customs, Dunedin and Port Chalmers, G. F. McKellar, 715*l.*
Official Representative, London, F. W. Lawrence, 765*l.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, L. B. Campbell, A.M.I.C.E., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Secretary, B. W. Millier, 665*l.*
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Chief Surveyor of Ships, G. E. Breeze, M.I.M.E., A.M.I.N.A., 800*l.*
Chief Examiner of Marine Engineers, G. H. Unsworth, M.I.N.A., 665*l.*
Nautical Adviser and Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, Wm. Whiteford, 765*l.*
Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Director of Fishery Research, A. E. Hefford, 800*l.*

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Secretary of Labour, J. S. Hunter, 1,050*l.*
Assistant Secretary, Chief Inspector of Factories and Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, H. E. Moston, C.B.E., 950*l.*
Divisional Controller, Registrar of Industrial Unions, and Registrar of Apprentices, E. B. Taylor, 665*l.*
Controller of Employment and Director of State Placement Service, A. J. Ridler, 715*l.*

Court of Arbitration.

Judges, Hon. P. J. O'Regan, 2,000*l.*; Sir F. Fraser, 2,000*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Under-Secretary of Lands, W. Robertson, I.S.O., 1,200*l.*
Surveyor-General, H. E. Walshe, 850*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary and Chief Drainage Engineer, R. G. Macmorran, 850*l.*
2nd Assistant Under-Secretary, T. Pound, 715*l.*
Commissioners of Crown Lands :—
North Auckland, W. D. Armit, 765*l.*
Auckland, K. M. Graham, 765*l.*
Gisborne, H. L. Primrose, 615*l.*
Hawke's Bay, F. R. Burnley, 665*l.*
Taranaki, A. F. Waters, 665*l.*
Wellington, H. W. C. Mackintosh, 765*l.*
Marlborough, G. I. Martin, 590*l.*
Nelson, P. R. Wilkinson, 615*l.*
Westland, B. King, 565*l.*
Canterbury, N. C. Kensington, 765*l.*
Otago, F. H. Waters, 765*l.*
Southland, T. Cagney, 615*l.*
Chief Surveyor, Chief Drainage Engineer, and Land Drainage Superintendent, Auckland, R. L. Innis, 715*l.*

STATE FOREST SERVICE.

Director, A. D. McGavock, 1,000*l.*
Chief Inspector, C. M. Smith, 800*l.*
Engineer in Forest Products, A. R. Entrican, A.M.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., 715*l.*
Conservators of Forests :—
Auckland, R. D. Campbell, 750*l.*
Whakarewarewa, W. T. Morrison, 765*l.*
Palmerston North, S. A. C. Darby, 750*l.*
Nelson, J. F. Field, 565*l.*
Hokitika, F. W. Foster, 715*l.*
Christchurch, C. Biggs, 565*l.*
Invercargill, N. J. Dolamore, 615*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director-General of Agriculture, A. H. Cockayne, I.S.O., 1,300*l.*
Assistant Director-General, E. J. Fawcet, 900*l.*
Director, Fields Division, R. B. Tennent, 800*l.*
Director, Horticulture Division (vacant).
Director, Dairy Division, W. M. Singleton, 835*l.*
Director, Live Stock Division, W. C. Barry, M.R.C.V.S., 835*l.*
Chief Agricultural Chemist, R. E. R. Grimmett, 715*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, TOURIST, AND PUBLICITY.

Secretary and General Manager, L. J. Schmitt, 1,250*l.*
Assistant Secretary, F. Johnson, 715*l.*
Assistant General Manager, S. J. Collett, 665*l.*
Trade and Tourist Commissioner in Europe, at Brussels, G. W. Clinkard, M.Com., 1,200*l.*
Trade and Tourist Commissioner in Australia, at Sydney, W. Taylor, 1,200*l.*
Trade and Tourist Commissioner in Canada and U.S.A., at Toronto, R. M. Firth, 1,200*l.*
Tourist and Publicity Representative in Western America, at Los Angeles, R. W. Marshall, 800*l.*

CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT.

Government Statistician, J. W. Butcher, 850*l.*
Assistant Government Statistician, D. J. Cruickshank, 615*l.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Director of Education, N. T. Lambourne, I.S.O., M.A., 1,350*l.*
Assistant Director of Education, C. E. Beeby, M.A., Ph.D., 765*l.*
Superintendent of Technical Education, F. C. Renyard, B.Sc., Dip.Ed., 825*l.*
Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools, E. J. Parr, M.A., B.Sc., 825*l.*
Chief Inspector of Primary Schools, J. W. McIlraith, M.A., LL.B., Litt.D., 825*l.*
Architect, R. Savage, 765*l.*

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Public Trustee, E. O. Hales, 1,500*l.*
Assistant Public Trustees, W. McL. Barr, 1,100*l.*; W. G. Baird, 1,100*l.*
Solicitor, C. E. Cole, 900*l.*
Chief Accountant, F. Meneer, 900*l.*
Controller, Estates Division, C. J. Playne, 900*l*
Chief Inspector, H. W. S. Pearce, 865*l.*

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, W. E. Arnold, 1,150*l.*
Deputy Commissioner and Secretary, J. W. Macdonald, 815*l.*

STATE FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

General Manager, J. H. Jerram, I.S.O., 1,250*l.*
Deputy General Manager, L. H. Osborn, 875*l.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineer-in-Chief and Under-Secretary (also Marine Engineer), J. Wood, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., 1,500*l.*
Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, A. J. Baker, M.I.C.E., 1,200*l.*
Chief Electrical Engineer, F. T. M. Kissel, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., 1,200*l.*
Inspecting Engineers, H. H. Sharp, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., 900*l.*; W. L. Newnham, A.M.I.C.E., 900*l.*; T. M. Ball, A.M.I.C.E., 900*l.*; J. R. Robinson, B.E., M.I.E.E., 900*l.*
Architect, J. T. Mair, A.R.I.B.A., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Under-Secretary, N. E. Hutchings, 800*l.*

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, G. L. Laurenson, A.M.I.C.E., 1,000*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Secretary, E. Marsden, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.N.Z., 1,250*l.*
Director, Dominion Laboratory, W. Donovan, M.Sc., F.I.C., 900*l.*
Director, Geological Survey, J. Henderson, M.A., D.Sc., B.E., A.O.S.M., F.R.S.N.Z., 825*l.*
Director, Soil Survey Branch, L. I. Grange, D.Sc., A.O.S.M., 615*l.*
Director, Magnetic Observatory and Seismologist, H. F. Skey, M.Sc., 615*l.*
Director of Meteorology, E. Kidson, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.N.Z., 900*l.*
Chief Executive Officer, Plant Research Bureau, F. R. Callaghan, M.A., 765*l.*

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PRIMARY PRODUCTS MARKETING DEPARTMENT.

Dairy Produce Export Division.

Director, G. A. Duncan, 1,500*l.*
Secretary, G. M. Pottinger, 850*l.*
Shipping Officer, T. F. Woodcock, 800*l.*
London Manager, H. E. Davis, 2,000*l.*
London Assistant Manager, J. W. Rodden, 1,500*l.*

Internal Marketing Division.

Director, F. R. Picot, 2,000*l.*
Dairy Produce Officer, J. W. McConnon, 815*l.*
General Manager (Thorndon Depot.), C. R. Ridding, 750*l.*

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Acting Commissioner, G. A. Pascoe, 1,000*l.*
Acting Chief Administrative Officer, W. Bromley, 1,000*l.*

BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT.

Director, J. Shelley, 1,500*l.*
Business Manager, E. C. Hands, 1,250*l.*

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

Controller, C. G. Scrimgeour, 1,500*l.*
Advertising Manager, B. T. Sheil, 500*l.* (plus commission not exceeding 1,000*l.*).

PUBLIC SERVICE SUPERANNUATION OFFICE.

Secretary, R. S. Wogan, 615*l.*

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Governor, L. Lefeaux.
Deputy Governor, W. F. L. Ward.
Economic Adviser, G. Lawn.
Chief Cashier, T. P. Hanna.
Chief Accountant, W. H. Welsh.
Secretary, E. C. Fussell.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Joint Managing Directors, A. D. Park, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*, T. N. Smallwood, 2,000*l.*
Manager, G. E. Miller, 1,300*l.*
Assistant Manager, F. W. E. Mitchell, 1,000*l.*
Secretary, K. J. Caverhill, 900*l.*
Supervising Valuer (South Island), B. C. A. McCabe, 850*l.*
Supervising Valuer (North Island), H. M. Caselberg, 850*l.*
Director of Housing Construction, A. Tyndall, A.M.I.C.E. (also Under-Secretary of Mines, 1,100*l.*), 200*l.*

FOREIGN CONSULS.—CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES RESIDING IN, OR WITH JURISDICTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

Argentine Republic, Vice-Consul, E. S. Baldwin (Wellington).

Belgium, Consul (with jurisdiction in New Zealand) Armand Nihotte (Wellington); Consul, A. M. Ferguson (Auckland); Acting Hon. Consul, A. H. Allen (Dunedin); Hon. Consul, Sir C. R. J. Ward, Bart. (Christchurch); Vice-Consul, Sir R. A. Anderson, C.M.G. (Invercargill).

Brazil, Consul, C. A. L. Treadwell, O.B.E. (Wellington).

Chile, Consul-General for Australia and New Zealand, R. Dundas Smith (Sydney); Consuls, J. McK. Wilson (Auckland), W. Taylor (Dunedin).

China, Consul, Feng Wang (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Cheng-Fu Pan (Western Samoa), Yue H. Jackson (Wellington).

Czechoslovakia, Consul-General (with jurisdiction in New Zealand), Monsieur Frantisek Kveton (Sydney); Hon. Consuls, Professor R. M. Algie (Auckland), E. J. Hyams (Wellington); Hon. Consul, D. J. Shea (Christchurch).

Denmark, Consul-General for Australia and New Zealand, G. L. Host (Sydney); Consul, H. D. Acland (Christchurch); Honorary Consul, Stronach Paterson (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, C. G. Macindoe (Auckland), William Perry (Hokitika).

Finland, Consul (with jurisdiction in New Zealand), Paavo Semelius (Sydney); Vice-Consuls (honorary), Vaino Sarelius (Christchurch), C. E. Tudehope (Auckland), H. J. Buck (Wellington).

France, Consul for New Zealand and Western Samoa, G. M. A. Pouquet (Wellington); Consular Agents, S. E. D. Neill (Dunedin), G. E. F. Kingscote (Christchurch), G. W. Hutchison, C.M.G. (Auckland).

Germany, Consul-General for New Zealand and its Dependencies and Western and American Samoa, E. Ramm (Wellington).

Greece, Hon. Consul-General for New Zealand, T. E. Y. Seddon (Wellington).

Italy, Consul-General for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and New Guinea, Commendatore Nob. A. Grossardi (Melbourne); Consul, B. d'Aeunzo (Wellington); Consular Agents, P. P. J. Amodeo (acting) (Christchurch), J. A. Roberts (Dunedin), Adamo Vigna, Greymouth (Runanga).

Japan, Consul-General, K. Gunji (Wellington); Honorary Consul, Hon. E. R. Davis, M.L.C. (Auckland).

Latvia, Consul-General (with jurisdiction in New Zealand and Dependencies), Charles Zarine (London); Hon. Consul, N. E. Heath (Auckland).

Netherlands, Consul-General for Australia and New Zealand, T. Elink Schuurman (Sydney); Vice-Consul (de carriere), M. F. Vigereno (Wellington); Honorary Consul, C. H. Weston, K.C., D.S.O. (Wellington); Honorary Vice-Consuls, George Ritchie (Dunedin), H. H. F. Bauer (Auckland), N. Francis, C.M.G. (Christchurch).

Nicaragua, Consul-General of Nicaragua for New Zealand at Sydney, Senor Don Rafael Medina.

Norway, Consul-General for Australia and New Zealand, H. H. T. Fay (Sydney); Consul (with jurisdiction over Western Samoa also), J. Halligan (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Robert Millar (Auckland), V. E. Hamilton (honorary) (Christchurch), Mathias Ericksen Wiig (Invercargill), John Hayes Enright (Westport), William Fraser Edmond (honorary) (Dunedin).

Panama, Hon. Consul, Simon Quiros y Quiros (Auckland).

Peru, Consul-General (for Australia and New Zealand), J. Maitland Paxton (Sydney); Consul, G. H. Baker (Auckland).

Poland, Consul-General (with jurisdiction over New Zealand and Western Samoa), Dr. Karol Poznanski (London); Honorary Consul-General, Wladyslaw Noskowski (Sydney).

Portugal, Consul, David L. Nathan (Auckland); Hon. Vice-Consul, Alfred Nathan (Auckland); Vice-Consul, Charles William Rattray (Dunedin).

Spain, Hon. Vice-Consul, A. K. S. Mackenzie (Wellington).

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Sweden, Consul-General for Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, C. O. D. von Dardel (Sydney); Consul, J. T. Martin (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, J. T. F. Mitchell (Auckland), W. Machin (Christchurch), J. S. Ross, C.M.G. (Dunedin).

Switzerland, Vice-Consul (with jurisdiction in New Zealand), Dr. W. Schmid (Wellington).

Turkey, Consul-General for New Zealand and dependencies and Western Samoa, Inayetullah Cemal Oskaya (London); Honorary Consul, E. G. Cowell (Auckland).

United States of America, Consul-General, Lowell C. Pinkerton (Wellington); Consuls, J. G. Groeninger (Auckland), George B. Lane (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, L. A. Bachelder (honorary) (Auckland), Glion Curtis, Jnr. (Wellington); Consular Agents, H. P. Bridge (Christchurch), H. Reeves (Dunedin).

Uruguay, Hon. Consul at Wellington, David Allan.

Yugoslavia, Hon. Consul, John Totich (Auckland).

THE ROSS DEPENDENCY.

The Ross Dependency, which was declared a British settlement and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand by Imperial Order-in-Council of 30th July, 1923, is defined as "all the islands and territories between the 160th degree of east longitude and the 150th degree of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th degree of south latitude." The dependency includes Edward VII Land, and portion of South Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

TOKELAU OR UNION GROUP.
BRITISH.

This Group consists of three islands, or groups of islets (Atafu, Nukunono and Fakaofo), and lies about 4 degrees due north of Apia, Samoa. Copra is the chief article of trade.

The Natives are Polynesians, numbering 1,219 in August, 1938, and the language is allied to that of Samoa. The islanders are ruled by their own Chiefs with the assistance of Native Village Committees. There are wireless stations at Fakaofo and Atafu.

An invitation from the British Government that the New Zealand Government should take charge of the Union Islands was accepted in 1925, and the administration of the Group was accordingly transferred from the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to the Governor General of the Dominion on February 11th, 1926, by the publication of the Union Islands Orders in Council, 1925. The Islands are administered from Apia, Samoa, which is the nearest natural trading port and (since 1923) the port of entry for the Group.

WESTERN SAMOA.

The Territory of Western Samoa, formerly in the possession of Germany, was seized and occupied by New Zealand Troops on behalf of the Imperial Government on the 29th August, 1914. It remained in military occupation during the war, and was surrendered by Germany under the Treaty of Peace to the Allied and Associated Powers, by whom the mandate to govern the ex-German territory was assigned to the Dominion of New Zealand. The mandate was approved by the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1920.

On the 1st May, 1920, by Orders passed by the Governor-General of New Zealand in Council, provision was made for the Civil Administration of the Territory; and by the Samoa Act, 1921, of New Zealand, the constitution and legal system of the territory were settled.

Western Samoa is administered by an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General of New Zealand and responsible to the Minister of External Affairs (a member of the N.Z. Executive Council who is charged with the Government of the territory). There is a Legislative Council consisting of not less than four nor more than six official members appointed by the Governor-General, two elected European members, chosen by the votes of European population, and four native Samoan members appointed by the Governor-General. The Administrator, acting with the advice and consent of this Council, is empowered to make Ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the Territory, subject to disallowance by the Governor-General. A High Court is established, and the Supreme Court of New Zealand is given jurisdiction over Western Samoa.

Minister for External Affairs at Wellington, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, P.C.

Secretary for External Affairs at Wellington, C. A. Berendsen.

Administrator of Samoa, A. C. Turnbull (acting).

The Territory consists of the Islands of Upolu, Savai'i, Apolima, and Manono, together with several small islets lying between the 13th and 15th degree S. Lat., and 171st and 173rd degrees West Long., situated some 130 miles North of Tonga and 450 miles N.E. of Fiji. The sailing distance from Auckland (N.Z.) is 1,560 miles, from Sydney 2,570 miles, and from San Francisco 4,400 miles.

The total area of Western Samoa is 725,000 acres. 143,630 acres are alienated, of which (apart from native cultivation) 18,926 acres are under cultivation. The main products for 1937 were copra, 13,340 tons (of which three quarters was produced by the Natives), cocoa, 1,253 tons (all European produced), and bananas 6,706 tons. Some 1,500 acres of hevea rubber are under cultivation, but owing to the market conditions export ceased temporarily in 1932. It was resumed in 1935 and in 1937 61 tons were shipped from the Territory.

The N.Z. Government motor-ship "Maui Pomare" maintains a four-weekly passenger and fruit carrying service to Lyttelton and Wellington, and there is also a four-weekly connection at Pago Pago (American Samoa), with San Francisco–Sydney service. Since September, 1936, the Union Steamship Coy's. m.v. "Matua" has maintained a 4-weekly service from Auckland, N.Z.

The bulk of other produce is carried direct to England and Europe by cargo steamers.

A radio station situated at Apia works directly with New Zealand, Honolulu and Fiji. There are four sub-stations within the Group, which work through the Apia Station.

Postal and Banking.—New Zealand postage rates apply in the Territory. A Government Money Order

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The public debt at 31st March, 1938, was £112,195.

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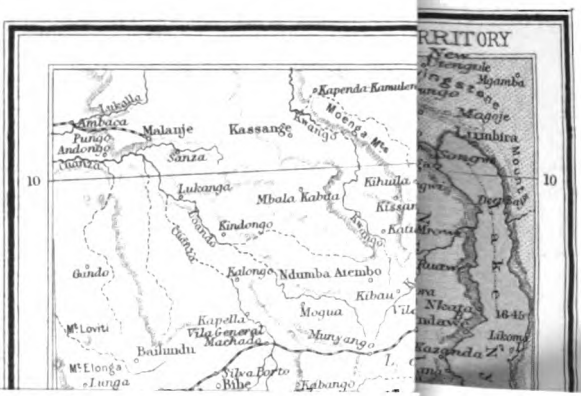

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Postal and Banking.—New Zealand postage rates apply in the Territory. A Government Money Order

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and Savings Bank Office and a Branch of the Bank of New Zealand are in operation at Apia. British currency is in circulation.

Population.—

Estimated 31st March, 1938.

Europeans	397
Persons of part Samoan blood	2,770
Native Samoans	54,160
Chinese Labourers	328
Other Chinese	21
Melanesian Labourers	83
	57,759

Education.—Practically every Samoan can read and write his own language. Government Schools are maintained at Apia and Avele (Upolu) and Vaipouli (Savai'i), which, together with 78 subsidised schools and schools operated by the Missions, provide for 27,706 pupils.

Medical Services.—A Government Hospital is maintained at Apia, with a staff of European doctors and nurses; district hospitals have been established at Tuasivi (Savai'i) and Aleipata (Upolu) and 6 outstations, in charge of trained native practitioners or nurses, are distributed elsewhere. Dangerous fevers and reptiles are unknown.

Roads and Locomotion.—Roads radiate from Apia chiefly following the coast line. 25 miles of roads are tar-sealed. Motor traffic is rapidly developing both on land and on water, some 300 motor vehicles being registered. The coral lagoons form natural highways around many parts of the Islands.

Climate.—The climate is tropical and very equable. The wet season extends from December to March, the remainder of the year being pleasant, with trade winds blowing.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.* Ordinary.
1933–34 ..	90,613*l.* ..	89,955*l.*
1934–35 ..	78,808*l.* ..	76,505*l.*
1935–36 ..	111,867*l.* ..	100,736*l.*
1936-37 ..	117,909*l.* ..	116,613*l.*
1937-38 ..	139,450*l.* ..	139,070*l.*

Imports and Exports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1933 ..	150,856 ..	173,837
1934 ..	92,784 ..	128,117
1935 ..	135,757 ..	189,298
1936 ..	167,020 ..	263,255
1937 ..	267,868 ..	352,436

The public debt at 31st March, 1938, was £112,195.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, ch. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on the 20th September, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on the 31st day of May, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Act constituting the Union provides for the appointment by the Sovereign of a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor-General in Council. Departments of State are established by the Governor-General in Council, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them (increased to eleven by Act No. 34 of 1925 and to twelve by Act No. 13 of 1938). Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the Executive Council.

Pretoria is the seat of the administration of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of the Legislature.

The first Parliamentary Election under the South Africa Act was held in September, 1910, and the Union Parliament was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

The Senate consists of forty members, eight nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two elected, eight for each province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body. The election of representatives and the filling of vacancies is carried out on the principle of proportional representation by the united choice of members of the Assembly and of the Provincial Council in respect of whose province the election or vacancy occurs. In addition 4 senators have been elected under the provisions of the *Representation of Natives Act*, No. 12 of 1936. These senators shall hold their seats for a period of five years notwithstanding any dissolution of the Senate. (For

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further particulars see the section on Native Affairs.)

The first Senate automatically dissolved in 1920 and a new Senate was appointed early in 1921. This second Senate was dissolved on 19th August, 1929, and the elections for the third took place on the 6th September following.

Under the provisions of Act No. 54 of 1926 some fundamental alterations were made in the constitution of the Senate. All members, whether elected or nominated, may be required to vacate their seats on a change of Government. The Governor-General is also empowered under the Act to dissolve the Senate within 120 days of the dissolution of the Assembly.

The House of Assembly originally consisted of 121 elected members, 51 of whom represented the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 36 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Provision is made in the South Africa Act for the taking of quinquennial censuses of the European population and for the appointment of a Delimitation Commission after each enumeration. The Commission's functions are to re-allocate the Constituencies in accordance with the number of male voters registered, the number of constituencies depending upon the number of males enumerated over 21 years of age (the female enfranchisement does not alter this principle in any way). The seventh Delimitation Commission which functioned in connection with the 1936 census made the following division ; Cape, 59 ; Natal, 16 ; Transvaal, 60 and O.F.S., 15 ; a total of 150. This is the maximum number provided for under the S.A. Act. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent. (For members elected by the natives see the section on Native Affairs.)

Until the passing of Act 18 of 1930, enfranchising European women, and Act 41 of 1931, providing for European manhood suffrage throughout the Union, the qualifications of voters remained the same as in the Colonies at the time of union.

Under the South Africa Act no subsequent law is to disqualify any person in the Cape Province from voting, by reason of his race or colour, who could vote under the existing law, unless the bill is passed by both Houses sitting together in joint session, with a two-thirds majority of the total membership. [In the Transvaal and Orange River Colony the franchise was restricted to white men ; in Natal a native could obtain a vote, but under conditions which made this very difficult ; in Cape Colony any native could do so who had a certain property qualification and could write his name.] The enactment of the Representation of Natives Act 1936 and the consequent position of natives in relation to the parliamentary franchise is explained later in the section on "Native Affairs."

Provinces.

A Provincial Council in each province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. The specified subjects include direct taxation (limited by Act 1925 to specified sources of revenue) for provincial purposes, primary and secondary education, hospitals, municipal institutions, local works other than railways and harbours, roads, markets, game preservation, and other purely local or private matters. Loan expenditure for capital works, or of a non-recurrent nature, is covered by Parliamentary appropriation repayable over an agreed term of years and at such rate of interest as the Treasury may fix. In addition the Union Parliament may delegate the power of making Ordinances on any subject to Provincial Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows :—

Cape of Good Hope	61
Natal	25
Transvaal	57
Orange Free State	25

For members elected by the natives see the section on Native Affairs.

The first Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal were held in September, 1910 ; those for Natal and the Orange Free State in October, 1910.

Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act No. 10 of 1913 all expenditure incurred by any Province in respect of matters entrusted to that Province has been defrayed from the Provincial Revenue Fund. The Act quoted provided for the payment to each Province by the Union Government of a subsidy based on the expenditure of the Province (approximately one-half) and for the transfer and assignment of certain Union revenues.

Act 46 of 1925 altered the basis of the subsidies which are now calculated on the number of pupils and students attending schools in each Province, and have no reference to expenditure.

The Provinces publish their own accounts and financial statements, and their revenue and expenditure are not included in the figures of revenue and expenditure published by the central government.

The executive power in the subjects on which the Provincial Council is empowered to make ordinances is vested in an Executive Committee consisting of an Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and four members elected by the Provincial Council.

Areas and Population.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, Census, May, 1921.	European Census, May, 1931.	Population, Census, May, 1936
Cape of Good Hope ...	277,169*	2,782,719	749,231	3,529,900
Natal ...	35,284	1,429,398	177,449	1,946,468
Transvaal ...	110,450	2,087,636	696,120	3,341,470
Orange Free State ...	49,647	628,827	205,375	772,060
Total ...	472,550†	6,928,580	1,828,175	9,589,898

Of the total 6,928,580 persons (1921), 3,536,992 were males and 3,391,588 females. Of the 1,828,175 Europeans (1931) 930,541 were males and 897,634 females. Of the total 9,589,898 persons in 1936, 4,837,107 were males and 4,752,791 females.

The increase for the Union (1921–36) was 38·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 26·85 per cent.; Natal, 36·17 per cent.; Transvaal, 60·06 per cent.; Orange Free State, 22·78 per cent.

The increase in the European population of the Union (1926-1931) was 9·0 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 5·7 per cent.; Natal, 11·7 per cent.; Transvaal, 14·4 per cent.; Orange Free State, 1·2 per cent.

The increase in the European population of the Union (1931–36) was 9·6 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 5·6 per cent.; Natal, 7·4 per cent.; Transvaal, 17·9 per cent.

There was a decrease in the Orange Free State of 2·1 per cent.

The population comprised (1921) 1,519,488 Europeans or whites (737,453 females); 5,409,092 non-Europeans (natives, Asiatics, and other coloured) (2,654,135 females). In 1936 the figures were:—Europeans, 2,003,857 (increase 1921–36 of 31·88 per cent.); non-Europeans (natives, Asiatics, and other coloured), 7,586,041 (increase 1921–36, 40·25 per cent.) The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58 per cent.; in 1911, 21·37 per cent.; in 1921, 21·93 per cent; and in 1936, 20·92 per cent.

The principal urban centres in the Union with over 10,000 European inhabitants in 1936, had a population as follows:—

Cities (including Suburbs.)	Census, 1936 European.	Census, 1931 European.	Census, 1926 European.	Census, 1921 European.
Johannesburg	257,671	203,298	171,626	152,656
Cape Town ...	173,412	150,914	133,453	117,058
Durban ...	95,033	86,228	72,928	59,154
Pretoria ...	76,935	62,138	54,326	45,361
Port Elizabeth	53,461	43,924	33,756	26,636
East London	31,311	27,801	24,286	21,010
Bloemfontein	30,291	28,503	23,120	19,569
Kimberley ...	15,741	18,618	17,268	18,468
Pietermaritzburg ...	22,446	21,581	19,748	17,998
Germiston ...	32,564	23,956	20,139	18,927
Benoni ...	21,071	17,590	14,899	14,483
Boksburg ...	15,916	13,977	12,144	12,416
Krugersdorp	18,066	13,696	11,253	10,599
Brakpan ...	17,355	11,236	8,450	7,108
Springs ...	18,436	7,669	5,363	4,488
Potchefstroom	10,774	9,909	9,336	8,189
Roodepoort...	10,693	8,139	7,217	7,140

* Includes Walvis Bay (430 square miles). This territory is part of the Cape Province, but for administrative purposes is controlled by South West Africa.

† This figure is subject to correction from time to time as re-surveys of the country are undertaken.

Climate.

Cape Province.

The climate of the Cape Province is very favourable to Europeans. The air is dry and bracing, the heat seldom oppressive, and the winter weather mild and delightful; snow or ice is practically unknown except in the more elevated localities, particularly of the north-east. The mean annual temperature at the Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, in 33° 56′ S. lat., and 18° 29′ E. long., is 62·5°, the mean maximum being 71·2°, and the mean minimum 53·8°; the average rainfall for the last 84·85 years is 25·28 inches. Cape Town itself has a mean annual temperature of 62·4° and the mean day temperature being 71·4° and the mean night temperature 53·4°. Aliwal North, 30° 41′ S. lat., and 26° 40′ E. long. (4,350 feet above sea level), shows a mean temperature of 59·4°, the mean maximum being 74·7°, and the mean minimum 44·0°; the rainfall average of 42-43 years being 20·60 inches. At the Royal Observatory the warmest days occur in February, when the average maximum is 80·5° F., and the coldest nights in July, with an average minimum of 47·2° F. compared with these data the average maximum temperature of the warmest month (February), in Cape Town, is 80·8°, and the average minimum of the coldest month (July), is 47·3°; at Aliwal North, January is the warmest month, the day temperature averaging 85·6°, whereas in July, when the coldest nights are experienced, the average minimum is only 28·7° F.

In the Eastern and Midland divisions the chief rainfall is during the summer months (November to April), in the Western districts during the winter months, while along the south coast the rainfall is fairly uniformly distributed throughout the twelve months.

The Cape offers many localities presenting the requisites of altitude and extreme dryness for the modern treatment of consumptive patients. Persons suffering from tuberculosis are however prohibited entry into the Union under the immigration laws.

Natal Province.

The climate of the Natal Province varies at different levels. On the coast-line it is sub-tropical, but is considerably modified inland owing to increased altitude. Thus Umzinto in the south near the coast, at an altitude of 275 feet, has a mean annual temperature of 68·9°; Durban (50 feet), 69·7°; whilst Howick, at an elevation of 3,439 feet, has an average yearly temperature of 62·4°. In the winter the air is generally exceedingly dry, and several degrees of frost at night are not uncommonly experienced inland. Snowstorms occasionally occur in the mountainous regions. There is a large proportion of cloudless days in the summer and the sky is bright throughout the winter months. Hot winds occasionally occur towards the end of the year (September-November), when temperatures of 100° to 110° may be recorded. At Pietermaritzburg (2,240 feet) the annual temperature is 65·2°, with an average maximum of 76·2° and a minimum of 53·4°. The warmest days occur in January and February, when the mean maximum averages 81·0° and the coldest nights in July, when the mean minimum is 42·6°. Again, Weenen (2,770 feet), situated in a deep cup-shaped valley, has a mean annual temperature of 66·2°, the mean maximum being 83·3°, and the mean minimum 49·1°; the hottest month is January, when the mean maximum is 91·6°, and the coldest nights are experienced in July, when the mean minimum is only 31·6°.

The average rainfall over the Province is approximately 34 inches, being about 40 inches along the

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coast belt (Durban 44·59 inches) and mostly about 30·00 inches inland, but decreasing to 26·45 inches at Weenen. Thunderstorms are frequent and destructive hailstorms are common during the summer months.

Malarial fever was epidemic in coast districts during 1905 and 1906, but, thanks to the energetic measures taken by the authorities, it has been stamped out, but sporadic outbreaks occur occasionally. Very few cases have occurred inland.

Transvaal Province.

Owing to the altitude (4,000 to 6,000 feet) of the plateau constituting the greater part of the Transvaal Province, the climate on the whole is healthy, cool, and bracing; over the Lowveld to the north and east, however, it is hot and fever-stricken, and not at all adapted for stock owing to various endemic diseases. During summer the days are hot, occasionally exceeding 100 deg., but tempered by frequent thunderstorms, while the nights are mild to warm. During the winter months (April to September) the days are usually bright, sunny and almost cloudless, being frequently almost as warm as in summer, while the nights are cold with frequent frost and haze or fog. The rainfall is greatest in the east, Woodbush in the north-east (Zoutpansberg District) having an average of 69·50 inches in 132 days; it decreases rapidly, however, westward from the escarpment, falling to about 18 inches in the extreme south-west of the Province. The mean annual temperature shows considerable variation according to position and altitude; thus, Volksrust in the south-east, near the Natal border, at an elevation of 5,300 feet, has an annual average temperature of 57·0 deg., whilst Komati Poort, bordering Portuguese East Africa, at a height of only 486 feet above sea level, has an average temperature of 73·3 deg. Pretoria, the administrative capital, has an annual average temperature of 64·1 deg., with a rainfall of 29·17 inches; the warmest days there occur in December, when the mean maximum is 83·6 deg., whereas the coldest nights are met with during July, when the mean minimum is 36·3 deg. The warmest month, however, is January, with a mean of 72·4 deg., and the coldest July, with 52·3 deg. The city of Johannesburg has a mean yearly temperature of 59·7 deg., with an average rainfall of 29·87 inches. The mean warmest month there is January (66·7 deg.), the warmest days also occur in January, when the mean maximum is 76·9 deg., and the coldest nights in July, when the mean minimum is 40·7 deg., and the monthly temperature 50·5 deg. Duststorms are frequent during the latter part of August and throughout September. Thunderstorms also are frequent during summer, more particularly from November to January, and destructive hailstorms are apt to occur at this season, destroying trees and crops. Strong, biting, cold, southerly winds blow from time to time during the winter, although the prevalent winds are mostly northerly.

Orange Free State Province.

The Orange Free State can be separated, roughly, into three divisions, viz., the Western, the Middle and the Eastern.

The Western division is the driest, but is the best for grazing of sheep. The soil is fertile. Rainfall averages 15 to 20 inches.

The Middle division, through which the main line railway runs, holds moisture longer than the Western division. There are large tracts of grass lands good for grazing stock. Rainfall averages 20 to 25 inches.

The Eastern division is the best watered of the three, the climate being moist. This division is the wheat-growing area, and large quantities of wheat and other cereals can be grown. It is fairly well adapted for stock, but the winter is somewhat severe. Rainfall averages 25 to 30 inches.

The heat, especially in the Middle and Western divisions, is great during the months of December, January and February, the temperature at Bloemfontein (altitude 4,580 feet above the sea) has risen on individual days to 102 deg. Fahr. at noon in the shade, the mean maximum being 75·6 deg. and the mean minimum 47·0 deg.

The Eastern division is cooler, and in winter it is no unusual sight to see snow on the mountains Harrismith is a great summer resort for the people of Durban and Maritzburg (Natal), the temperature there being cool and delightful in summer.

The following is the mean monthly and annual rainfall at Bloemfontein:—January, 3·61 inches; February, 3·20; March, 3·58; April, 1·76; May, 1·03; June, 0·40; July, 0·32; August, 0·47; September, 0·86; October, 1·54; November, 2·10; December, 2·25. Total 21·12 inches.

Vital Statistics.

As the registration of births and deaths amongst the non-European population is imperfect, the birth and death rates cannot be calculated accurately.

The following are the latest available figures (1936) and provisionally for 1937 for Europeans in the Union and the several Provinces:—

	1936.			*1937.		
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
Cape	22·91	9·54	9·50	22·97	8·84	9·57
Natal	18·87	9·42	9·81	19·44	10·03	9·74
Transvaal	26·94	9·87	13·16	28·08	10·28	13·61
Orange Free State	23·23	8·63	10·17	24·35	9·30	10·08
Union	24·21	9·57	11·10	24·89	10·08	11·31

* Provisional figures only.

Railways.

Prior to May, 1910, the state railways of the several colonies now comprising the Union were operated by separate Administrations. When Union was consummated in May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one centrally controlled state undertaking which also took over the administration of the principal harbours of the country. At 31st March, 1937, the open route mileage of state-owned lines in South Africa, including the mandated territory of South West Africa, was 13,213 miles (comprising Cape 5,231, Orange Free State 1,633, Transvaal 3,356, Natal 1,511 and South West Africa 1,482), of which 12,329 miles were 3ft. 6in. gauge and 884 miles 2ft. gauge.

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The capital expenditure on Government railways (open lines) up to 31st March, 1938, amounted to 156,698,405*l.*

The gross earnings for 1937–38 were 33,388,773*l.* and the surplus, after payment of interest but excluding special appropriations such as contribution to renewals and betterment funds, was 5,582,106*l.*

Working expenditure (including depreciation), amounted to 23,218,919*l.* or 69·5 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with 20,593,860*l.* or 64·58 per cent. of the gross revenue in the preceding year.

Harbours.

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, altogether 12,255 vessels of an aggregate gross register tonnage of 43,194,489 called at the harbours of the Union and South-West Africa. The principal harbours are at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

Capetown Harbour.

Accommodation. — Shipping accommodation consists of the Victoria Basin (67 acres), the Alfred Basin (8½ acres) and the New Basin (196 acres), giving a total area of 271½ acres. Altogether there are approximately three miles of berthage with a depth, at the deeper berths, ranging from 20 to 38 feet at lowest water. Roadstead anchorage under shelter of a breakwater is available for vessels of any draught. The depth of the harbour entrance at lowest water is 36 feet.

Facilities.—Electric cranes of a lifting capacity ranging from 3 to 15 tons are provided at the principal berths, while a floating crane is available for heavy lifts up to 60 tons. Modern precooling stores of a capacity of 6,000 shipping tons are available at berths in the New Basin, and precooled cargo may also be shipped at berths in Victoria Basin via a gallery. Facilities are provided at the principal berths for fueling oil-burning vessels, while a special berth is equipped for the offloading of bulk petrol and oils. The port is provided with a terminal grain elevator of 30,000 tons storage capacity.

Repairing Facilities.—There is a graving dock with a length of 500 feet on keel blocks and a depth at highest water of 26 feet on the sill. There is also a slip for vessels up to 750 tons, and a floating dock with a lifting capacity of 450 tons.

Developments.—A scheme of harbour development known as the Modified Southern Scheme was completed a short time ago. Briefly the project involved (*a*) the widening of the South Arm and the construction of deep-water berths on the south side thereof, (*b*) the provision of a return knuckle at the end of the South Arm, and of a random block mole approximately 5,300 feet long, thus forming a new basin, and (*c*) the lengthening of the breakwater. Authority was recently given for the construction of additional deep-water berths, "E," "F" and "G," at the southern or shore end of the new basin and this work is in progress.

The Government recently agreed to a comprehensive long-range scheme of harbour development at Capetown. Briefly the proposal involves the construction of a new arm approximately 7,000 feet in length from Woodstock beach in the direction of the South Arm Return Knuckle, and necessitates the demolition of the recently constructed random block mole. An area about 363 acres in extent, between the root of the South Arm and the Marine Drive near Woodstock, embracing the existing municipal pier at the foot of Adderley Street will be reclaimed. An enlarged basin, approximately 6,200 feet long by 2,200 feet wide, will thus be provided, enabling the construction of extensive deep-water berthage of which the new berths "E," "F" and "G" will form a part.

The extensive dredging and reclamation work involved has been let to an overseas engineering company and the contractors have already commenced operations.

Port Elizabeth Harbour.

A scheme for transforming Port Elizabeth from an open roadstead port, worked by the lighterage system, to a completely sheltered harbour has, except for the provision of certain shore facilities, recently been completed. Briefly the scheme provided for the construction of (*a*) a breakwater 4,850 feet in length extending from the end of the old Dom Pedro Jetty in an easterly and then a northerly direction, (*b*) an arm extending eastward of the North Jetty for a distance of 3,570 feet, to have a quay for the full distance on the south or enclosed side; this arm to form, with the breakwater, an enclosed sheltered area of 314 acres, (*c*) a new arm in the enclosed area, to have a quay 1,700 feet in length and to be equipped with modern pre-cooling facilities, and (*d*) the harbour entrance and the area served by the new quays to be dredged to a depth of 36 feet.

Approval was recently given to the provision of bulk-oil facilities at the port and work has already commenced on the reclamation for the storage sites and the provision of an oil berth.

Facilities.—Deep-water berthage provided under the new scheme totals 3,375 feet with 36 feet L.W.O.S.T. alongside. Electric cranes of a lifting capacity of from 4 to 15 tons are provided at the new quays, while a 20-ton electric crane is available at the old South Jetty. There is a modern precooling plant with a storage capacity of 4,500 shipping tons. The repair facilities consist of a slipway of a capacity of 400 tons dead-weight.

East London Harbour.

East London harbour is situated at the mouth of the Buffalo River, the entrance being protected by breakwaters. The approach channel is 430 feet wide and the working depth at the entrance is 35 feet. The water area of the harbour is approximately 100 acres in extent and there is a total of 4,742 feet of deep-water berthage with depths ranging from 27ft. 9in. to 35ft. at lowest water.

Facilities.—Electric cranes with a lifting capacity of from 3 to 20 tons are available at the various berths. There is a modern precooling store of a capacity of 1,500 shipping tons, and a special berth is equipped for the offloading of bulk petrol and oil. There is a patent slip with every facility for effecting repairs to vessels up to 1,000 tons dead weight.

Recent Developments.—A turning basin or swinging area 1,000 feet wide and capable of being made use of by the largest vessels at present visiting South African waters has recently been completed. In the eastern wing of the basin a concrete quay 1,000 feet in length with a depth alongside of 35 feet has been provided for the accommodation of mail boats. A recently authorised 600-foot extension to this quay is under construction. To facilitate the entry of the larger mail boats being constructed for the South African route the south breakwater is being extended by 1,000 feet.

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Durban.

Accommodation.—The harbour works at Durban are situated within a land-locked bay with a high water area of approximately six square miles. The approach channel to the harbour has an average working depth of 37½ feet at lowest water with a minimum width of 450 feet and the entrance is protected by breakwaters. There are approximately 3½ miles of wharfs with depths alongside ranging from 23 to 38½ feet at lowest water.

Facilities.—Mobile cranes of a lifting capacity ranging from 3½ to 10 tons are provided along the Point quay wall, while a fixed crane of 80 tons lifting capacity is available for heavy lifts. The port is equipped with a terminal grain elevator of 42,000 tons storage capacity, and there is a precooling store with a capacity of 2,000 tons. Electrically-driven coaling appliances capable of loading at the rate of 1,000 tons per hour are installed at the Bluff. There is a special wharf equipped for the offloading of bulk petrol and oil.

Repairing Facilities.—The graving dock at Durban is the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. It is 1,150 feet in length on keel blocks and the width is 110 feet at the entrance and 138½ feet at the coping: depth on sill, H.W.O.S.T. 41 feet, L.W.O.S.T. 35 feet.

Developments.—Additional deep-water berthage is at present under construction at Durban Harbour, while approval was recently given to the provision of a jetty with deep-water berthage for six vessels, the total cost of these improvements amounting to 1,921,952*l.*

Means of Sea Communication.

The mail steamers of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, under contract with the Union Government, leave England and the Union (Table Bay) weekly on Fridays, the passage being effected in 16 days 15 hours, and in 17 days 6 hours when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena and Ascension. The calls at St. Helena and Ascension, however, are made by the intermediate steamers under agreement with the British Post Office. The distance by sea from England to the Union varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. The mail steamers call at Madeira in both directions.

The mail steamers leave Table Bay weekly on Tuesdays for Durban, Natal, calling at Port Elizabeth and East London to land and embark passengers, while a frequent service to Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, is also maintained by the intermediate steamers of the Union-Castle and by other companies. The passage from Table Bay to Port Elizabeth takes two days, to East London three, and to Natal four to five. From Natal the mail steamers leave weekly, calling at East London, Port Elizabeth (the call at Mossel Bay is fortnightly) and Table Bay.

An acceleration in the mail service from England to Cape Town and *vice versa*, has been brought into operation by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., and seven vessels of the Line now complete the passage in each direction in 13 days 12 hours instead of 16 days 15 hours under the old schedule.

The accelerated sailings provide for an arrival from England at Cape Town on Fridays, three days earlier than at present and four days earlier at Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. The homeward voyages of these vessels are likewise expedited by three days, the arrival day at Southampton being Friday instead of Monday. It is expected that by the end of 1938 all vessels engaged in the weekly mail service between England and Cape Town, and *vice versa*, will maintain this schedule.

The Union-Castle Company also has a service *via* the Eastern route (through the Suez Canal), both outwards and homewards.

Joint service to Australia is maintained by the steamers of the Aberdeen—White Star—Blue Funnel Line and Wilhelmsen Norwegian Line.

There is a mail Service with Mauritius and East Coast Ports (Inhambane, Chiloane, Beira, Mozambique, Ibo, etc.), once or twice a month and at intervals of ten or twelve days with India. There are also two direct lines of steamers between London and Durban, the average passage of which is 26 days.

Regular services of steam and motor ships are maintained from and to Glasgow and Liverpool, also from and to the principal Continental ports, India, South America, Java, Canada, United States of America, Japan and other Eastern Countries.

Land.—Passenger train services afford communication between the principal towns of the Union on several days in each week. Dining-cars are provided on all main line trains and meals of a high standard are obtainable at moderate charges. Between Capetown and Johannesburg, *via* Kimberley, there are passenger trains on five days of the week in the inland direction and on six days in the coastwards direction; on this route there is an express train de luxe in each direction on one day in each week connecting at Capetown with the incoming and outgoing Union-Castle mail boats. On six days in each week there are passenger trains between Capetown and Johannesburg *via* the Orange Free State and on the same number of days in each direction between Capetown and Port Elizabeth, and between Capetown and East London. From Capetown mail trains depart for Durban on six days and in the reverse direction on four days in each week; a weekly express train de luxe runs between Kimberley and Durban connecting with the express trains between Capetown and Johannesburg. Between Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, and between East London and Johannesburg, there are passenger trains in each direction on six days in each week, while between Johannesburg and Durban there are three trains in each direction daily. There is a tri-weekly passenger train service between Capetown and Bulawayo, Rhodesia, one train in each direction weekly being an express train.

The Railway Administration has a large number of road motor services in operation, total route mileage at the 25th September, 1938, being 14,199. The services are operated by high-powered, pneumatically tyred vehicles, and deal with the conveyance of all classes of traffic, including passengers. Practically all outlying towns and agricultural districts off the railway line are now served by road motor transport, which has been extremely valuable in encouraging the development of areas previously handicapped by being situated long distances from the railway.

Air.—In 1931 powers were granted to the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, to operate its own aircraft, and in pursuance thereof the Administration in 1934 assumed control of the air services operated by a private company between Capetown, Durban and Johannesburg, and in 1935 of the private service operated between the Union and South-West Africa, while in 1936 the Administration took over the service between Capetown and Johannesburg previously operated by Imperial Airways. Under State control considerable development of airways has taken place, and speedy air services now connect all the principal centres in the Union and South-West Africa, while in collaboration with other airways companies services are maintained between the Union and various states in Central and East Africa.

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The following services are now operated by South African Airways :—

	In each Direction.
Rand–Durban	Daily
Durban–Capetown	Five trips per week
Rand–Capetown	Four „ „ „
Rand–Port Elizabeth	One „ „ „
Rand–Windhoek	Two „ „ „
Rand–Kisumu (Kenya)	One „ „ „

Posts and Telegraphs.

At the end of March, 1938, there were in the Union 3,317 post offices, and 3,273 telegraph offices. Air mail services operate between Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban; Durban and Johannesburg; Kimberley and Windhoek; Cape Town and Johannesburg; Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth; Durban and London *via* the Sudan; Johannesburg and Lourenco Marques.

When the triennial statistics were last taken, for the year 1936, 429,518,000 articles of mail matter addressed to places within and without the Union were handled. 4,690,000 of the articles were registered. The number of money orders issued was 752,946 of a total value of 3,584,849*l.*, while the number paid was 691,467 of a total value of 3,154,478*l.*

POSTAL ORDERS ISSUED.

Union.		
	No.	5,347,744
	Value	£2,522,376
British.		
	No.	545,286
	Value	£307,375

POSTAL ORDERS PAID.

Union.		
	No.	5,106,941
	Value	£2,385,638
British.		
	No.	204,828
	Value	£109,490

The revenue in respect of the postal service during 1937-38 amounted to 2,406,781*l.*, the telegraph revenue was 626,350*l.*, and telephone revenue 2,507,123*l.* The combined cash expenditure for the Department was 3,955,889*l.*

There were 175,711 telephone instruments, 124,145 subscribers, and approximately 261 million calls were handled.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings bank at 31st March, 1938, was 858,141, and the total amount standing to their credit 19,980,695*l.*

7,065,044 inland telegrams (including press messages) were received and despatched during the year.

The Union is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by means of cables and a Beam Wireless service Cape Town—London, and in telephonic communication with certain parts *via* the Beam Wireless.

Wireless installations for ship—shore working are established at Algoa Bay, Jacobs (Natal), Slangkop, and Walvis Bay, in addition to which a low power station exists at East London. With the exception of East London these stations have an effective range of approximately 2,000 miles, and even more when short wave apparatus is in use. During the year 39,815 messages were received from or transmitted to ships and 13,226*l.* accrued therefrom to Post Office revenue.

The rates of postage are :—

Country.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers.	Printed Papers.	Commercial Papers.	Sample Packets.
Union of South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland and South West Africa.	1*d.* per ½ oz. air conveyance. 1*d.* per oz. surface conveyance.	1*d.* each for air conveyance. ½*d.* each for surface conveyance.	½*d.* per 4 oz. per copy. Limit of weight for each packet, 1 lb.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz. with a minimum of 1*d.* for packets addressed to places outside of the Union.
*Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Angola and Belgian Congo.	1½*d.* per ½ oz.	1½*d.* each.	As above.	As above.	As above.	½*d.* per 2 oz. with a minimum of 1*d.*
*Remainder of Countries participating in Empire Air Mail Scheme.	1½*d.* per ½ oz.	1½*d.* each.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz. with a minimum of 3*d.*	½*d.* per 2 oz. with a minimum of 1*d.*
Rest of British Commonwealth Countries.	1*d.* per oz.	1*d.* each.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz., minimum 3*d.*	½*d.* per 2 oz., minimum 1*d.*
For Foreign Countries.	3*d.* the first oz., 1½*d.* each additional oz.	1½*d.* each.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz. minimum 3*d.*	½*d.* per 2 oz., minimum 1*d.*

* By air as normal means of transmission whenever expedition is afforded.

Air Mail.

A twice weekly air-mail service undertaken by Imperial Airways, Ltd., operates between England and South Africa. A connecting air service is operated between Kimberley and Windhoek twice a week, completing the journey in one day *via* Upington, Keetmanshoop and Mariental.

Customs and Excise.

The four self-governing colonies prior to the operation of the Act of Union gave notice to the Administrations of Southern and Northern Rhodesia of their intention to retire from the South African Customs Union Convention in terms of Article xxiii. of that Convention, with effect from the 30th June, 1910; and subsequently on the consummation of the Union of South Africa, an agreement was concluded with these Administrations to continue all the essential features of the previous Customs Convention, which Agreement has been subsequently amended to permit of freedom of charges for excise.

A further Agreement entered into as from the 1st January, 1925, was superseded by separate Agreements entered into in 1930 between the Union and Southern and Northern Rhodesia respectively. In the case of Northern Rhodesia, the Agreement, which was slightly emended by Act No. 29 of 1936, is still in operation, but in respect of Southern Rhodesia the Agreement has been superseded by a new Agreement which came into operation as from the 1st April, 1935. The more important provisions of the two Agreements are :—

Northern Rhodesia :

(*a*) The free interchange of the produce and manufactures of the Union and of the territory of Northern Rhodesia, except that in the event of one party to the agreement levying an excise duty on any article produced or manufactured in its territory, it shall be entitled to levy a corresponding customs duty on importation into its territory of a like article produced or manufactured in the territory of the other contracting party.

(*b*) The following goods, when produced or manufactured in the territory of one party to the Agreement, shall upon importation into the territory of the other party be subject to the lowest rates of customs duty leviable on similar goods imported from British Dominions or Possessions, rebated to the extent shown against the respective items, as follows :—

Ale, beer, stout, cider and perry, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit	50%
Wines	50%
Cigarettes and tobacco manufactures	75%

Spirits distilled in the Union on importation into Northern Rhodesia shall be subject to the customs duty leviable on spirits imported into Northern Rhodesia from Great Britain, rebated to the extent of 25 per cent., and shall not be imported into Northern Rhodesia except through free-warehousing stations.

Spirits distilled in Northern Rhodesia shall on importation into the Union be subject to customs duties in accordance with the customs tariff in force in the Union, and shall not be imported into the Union except through free-warehousing stations.

In the case of matches, sugar and playing cards, manufactured in the Union or manufactured in Northern Rhodesia and removed from one territory to the other, the amount of excise duty leviable in the territory whence the goods are removed (not exceeding that leviable in the territory to which the goods are removed) shall be paid by the Government of the removing territory to the Government of the receiving territory.

In the case of cigarettes manufactured in the Union and removed to Northern Rhodesia the amount of excise stamp duty leviable in the Union (not exceeding that leviable in Northern Rhodesia), shall be paid by the Government of the Union to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and similarly credit shall be passed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to the Government of the Union to the extent of excise stamp duties in force in the Union (not exceeding those leviable in Northern Rhodesia), on removals from Northern Rhodesia to the Union.

In the event of goods subject to excise duties in the Union being duty-paid on importation into Northern Rhodesia and being subsequently returned to the Union, credit shall be passed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, to the Government of the Union to the extent of the excise duties payable in the Union; and *vice versa* credit shall be passed by the Government of the Union on similar exciseable goods returned to Northern Rhodesia.

(*c*) The importation free of duty into the Union of leaf tobacco grown in Northern Rhodesia shall, during each period of twelve months ending the 30th June, be limited to 400,000 lbs. in all.

The importation free of duty into Northern Rhodesia of leaf tobacco grown in the Union shall during each period of twelve months ending the 30th June, be limited to 50,000 lbs. Each party to the Agreement may prohibit the importation into its own territory, and may prohibit the exportation into the territory of the other contracting party, of scrap tobacco, dust tobacco and tobacco stems, and tobacco in any form manufactured therefrom.

(*d*) Any party to the Agreement may prohibit the importation for consumption within its territory of beef, or cattle the weight of which, as ascertained on arrival within the said territory, is in the case of an ox less than 1,000 lbs. and in the case of a cow less than 750 lbs., or alternatively when the weight at the point of despatch in the territory whence imported is in the case of an ox less than 1,050 lbs. and in the case of a cow less than 790 lbs.

(*e*) In respect of goods manufactured in the Union or Northern Rhodesia and removed from one territory to the other there shall be paid by the Government of the exporting territory to the Government of the importing territory fifteen per centum of the export value of such of those goods as appear in Class I of the twenty-third Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of the Union for the year 1928, together with the non-alcoholic beverages in Class II, and ten per centum of the export value of such of those goods as appear in Classes IV to XIII of the said Trade Statement with the exception of electrolytic copper and zinc and publicity literature (*i.e.*, advertising matter relating to fairs, exhibitions and travel).

The same bases of payment shall apply to the corresponding classes of goods manufactured in Northern Rhodesia and removed to the Union from Southern Rhodesia, and also to the corresponding classes of goods manufactured in the Union and removed to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia.

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In respect of goods imported into the Union from any country not a party to the Agreement and subsequently removed to Northern Rhodesia, otherwise than in bond, there shall be paid by the Government of the Union to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, the customs duties collected on importation into the Union, subject to a deduction of five per centum of such duties, to cover the cost of collection thereof.

The Government of the Union shall also be responsible for collecting and shall pay over to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, subject to a deduction of five per centum, the difference between the duties leviable in Northern Rhodesia, and those levied in the Union on the goods specified in the Annexure to this Agreement, imported into the Union from any country not a party to this Agreement and subsequently removed to Northern Rhodesia otherwise than in bond, when the rates of duty in Northern Rhodesia are higher than those in the Union. The list of goods so specified may be added to by mutual agreement, when rendered necessary by alterations in tariffs or trade conditions.

The arrangement set forth in the preceding paragraph shall not apply to goods despatched by parcels' or letter post, the extra duties in such cases being collected by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

(*f*) Potable spirits not distilled in the Union shall not be removed from the Union to Northern Rhodesia except in bond.

(*g*) When bioscope films for exhibition purposes on which duty has not previously been paid in the Union, are removed from Northern Rhodesia to the Union, the Government of Northern Rhodesia shall collect the difference in duties leviable in Northern Rhodesia and the Union. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Articles X and XI upon removal from one territory to the other of bioscope films for exhibition purposes, the share of duty due to each territory shall be based on the showing value of such films in that territory, and the duties collected shall be apportioned and paid accordingly.

(*h*) In respect of goods imported into Northern Rhodesia from any country not a party to the Agreement and subsequently removed to the Union otherwise than in bond, there shall be paid to the Government of the Union by the Government of Northern Rhodesia customs duties at the rates leviable in the Union, subject to a deduction of five per centum of such duties, to cover the cost of collection thereof.

In the case of goods liable to *ad valorem* duties the values shall be those entered for customs purposes on importation into Northern Rhodesia.

Annexure (as amended by Government Notice, No. 1445, of 17th September, 1937).

Tea :—
In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight.
In larger containers.
Cigars and cigarillos.
Knitted clothing.
Knitted underwear.
Underclothing, n.e.e.
Shirts, other.
Hosiery.
Millinery, drapery, haberdashery, textile articles of furnishing and napery, n.e.e.
Ties.
Piece goods not being canvas, blanketing or kaffir sheeting :—
Cotton (woven or knitted) :
Containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, but no rayon, the free on board price of which does not exceed 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard.
Of cotton and rayon, with or without other materials, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, the free on board price of which does not exceed 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard.
Containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, the free on board price of which exceeds 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

Union Tariff Item Particulars.

Woollen (woven or knitted), containing more than 50% by weight of wool or hair, or wool and hair mixed.
Other woven fabrics in the piece, n.e.e. :
Containing 50% or more by weight of rayon.
Containing more than 50% by weight of silk.
Other.
Other knitted fabrics in the piece, n.e.e. :
Containing 50% or more by weight of rayon.
Other.
Threads, yarns, cottons, silks, and twists, sewing, knitting and crochet; and carpet and rug yarns for making carpets and floor rugs.
Bicycles and tricycles, pedal, including spare parts and accessories, but not electric lamp bulbs, tyres and tubes, when imported separately.
Motor cycles and side-cars, including spare parts and accessories, but not electric lamp bulbs, piston-rings, sparking plugs, tyres and tubes when imported separately.
Cutlery, not gold or silver, nor gold or silver-plated.
Dairy utensils and machinery :
Other.
Fencing material; droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders, and other materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural and railway fencing, but not including wire and wire netting.
Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements (not specially provided for and not including material, domestic machines or vehicles) :
Agricultural purposes.
Fixed plant and machinery for factory installation, but not including structural steelwork for staging or platforms.
Machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements and electrical material used in connection therewith for the generation, storage, transmission, distribution of, and lighting by gas or electric power.
Plain copper wire, electric.
Motor Cars :—
Of a free-on-board value, not exceeding 400*l.*
Of a free-on-board value exceeding 400*l.* but not exceeding 600*l.*
(i) Second-hand or used, the personal property of an individual, brought into the Union by him for his own use, not for sale.
Spare parts and accessories, but not including electric lamp bulbs, piston-rings, sparking plugs, batteries, tyres and tubes and radio apparatus.
Motor omnibuses with all-metal bodies.

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Motor char-a-bancs; and omnibuses other than those with all-metal bodies.

Spare parts and accessories or motor char-a-bancs and omnibuses, motor trucks and motor vans, but not including electric lamp bulbs, piston-rings, sparking plugs, batteries, tyres and tubes.

Pumps, wine; and windmills.

Refrigerating machinery and mechanically cooled refrigerators.

Sewing and knitting machines, not being industrial machinery, and needles therefor.

Tools, mechanics'.

Traction engines; stone crushers (not being mining machinery); and mechanical stone driers; steam and motor road rollers; road scarifiers; and mechanical road construction or maintenance graders; street sweeping and street spraying machines; asphalt melting and mixing plant; tar and pitch boilers.

Glassware, chinaware and porcelainware :—

For laboratory use.

(i) Glassware, n.e.e.

(ii) Chinaware and porcelainware, n.e.e., including household crockery of earthenware.

Boots and shoes :—

Cotton mesh and canvas shoes (sizes 4 and under) of the plimsoll tennis or gymnasium type, the soles of which are wholly of rubber; and rubber boots and rubber bathing shoes.

Wood, unmanufactured.

Ceiling and flooring boards, planed, tongued and grooved.

Paper :—

Newsprint, in reels, or in the flat.

Plain or composite, n.e.e. :

(i) in the original mill wrappers, flat or folded, not less than 16 inches by 15 inches.

(ii) in reels, including paper in reels used for the Monotype typesetting machine.

N.B.—The provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to that part of Northern Rhodesia falling within the Congo Basin, as defined in Article I of the General Act of Berlin of the 26th February, 1885, as revised by the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of September, 1919, or as may subsequently be revised.

The Agreement shall remain in force until the 30th June, 1932, and thereafter for periods of twelve months: provided that any party thereto may give notice before the 31st December of the year 1931 or of any subsequent year of its intention to retire therefrom as from the 30th June following such notice, and provided further that should one of the contracting parties at any time take any steps in conflict with the spirit and intent of the Agreement, the other party shall be at liberty to retire therefrom forthwith.

The following are the provisions of the Agreement concluded between the Union and Southern Rhodesia which came into operation on the 1st April, 1935 (Union Act No. 14 of 1935, as amended by Act No. 29 of 1936).

Southern Rhodesia :

Animals and the goods specified in the Schedule hereto when grown, produced or manufactured in the territory of one of the parties to the Agreement, shall, subject to any restrictions therein provided for, be admitted free of customs duty on their importation into the territory of the other party.

Animals and goods, grown, produced or manufactured in Southern Rhodesia shall, subject to any modifications provided for in the Agreement be admitted on importation into the Union at the rate of customs duty leviable on similar animals and goods grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, subject to a preferential rebate from such rate of 20 per cent.: Provided that in respect of the undermentioned goods the preferential rebate shall be as follows:

Cigarettes and tobacco manufactures	50%
Clothing: tailor-made, bespoke, ready-made, underclothing, shirts and pullovers	50%
Sleepers, wooden	The whole duty.

The importation into the Union of cattle for slaughter from Southern Rhodesia shall not exceed 5,200 head per annum.

The weights of such animals shall, on arrival within the Union, be in the case of an ox not less than 1,000 lbs., and in the case of a cow, not less than 750 lbs., or alternatively, when the weights are taken at the point of despatch, 1,050 lbs. and 790 lbs. respectively.

No fresh, chilled or frozen beef shall be imported into the Union from Southern Rhodesia; provided that the Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board of the Union may permit the importation into the Union from Southern Rhodesia of chilled quarters of beef, weighing each not less than 150 lbs., from oxen or cows which, when alive weighed not less than 1,050 lbs. each or 790 lbs. each respectively; and provided further that four such quarters shall be deemed to be a head of cattle.

The Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board of the Union may, subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, regulate the supply and control the distribution of the cattle and beef imported to areas in the Union with regard whereto the said Board has the power to determine the number of cattle and quantity of beef which may be brought into any such area.

The quantity of Virginia type leaf tobacco which may be imported into the Union free of duty during every period of twelve months commencing on the first day of July, shall be determined by the Tobacco Control Board of the Union. For the purpose of making such determination the Board shall estimate :—

(*a*) the quantity of Virginia flue-cured leaf tobacco required in the Union during any such period,

(*b*) the quantity of such tobacco produced in the Union during the preceding period of twelve months,

(*c*) the unsold stocks of such tobacco in the Union at the commencement of such period,

(*d*) the quantity of such tobacco to be imported from Northern Rhodesia during such period.

The amount by which the quantity estimated under (*a*) exceeds the total quantity estimated under (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) shall then be the quantity of such tobacco which may be imported into the Union from Southern Rhodesia free of duty during such period. The minimum price wet weight paid at auction, Salisbury, for the lowest grade of leaf that may be so imported shall be determined by the above Board.

The quantity determined for the year ended 30th June, 1939, is 2,000,000 lbs.

The quantity of leaf tobacco grown in the Union which may be imported into Southern Rhodesia free of duty during any period of twelve months, may by agreement between the contracting parties be changed to conform with any variation of the quantity determined as above.

In terms of paragraph (6) of article V of the Union and Southern Rhodesia Trade Agreement, 1935, the Tobacco Industry Control Board has determined that there shall be no duty free importations of Turkish leaf tobacco from Southern Rhodesia into the Union of South Africa during the period 1st July, 1938, to 30th June, 1939.

Animals and goods, grown, produced or manufactured in the Union shall, subject to any modifications provided for in the Agreement, be admitted on

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importation into Southern Rhodesia at the rate of customs duty leviable on similar animals and goods grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, subject to a preferential rebate from such rate of 20 per cent. : provided that in respect of the undermentioned goods the preferential rebate shall be as follows:—

Fruits: bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved except crystallised fruits; but including pulp and candied peel	50%
Fruits, dried, of all kinds	50%
Jams, jellies and honey	50%
Ale, beer, stout, cider and perry, all kinds, of strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit	33⅓%
Spirits, potable, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit	10%
Wines	33⅓%
Cigarettes and tobacco manufactures	50%
Clothing: tailor-made, bespoke, ready-made, underclothing, shirts and pullovers ..	33⅓%

(NOTE.—Shirts manufactured in the Union from piece goods not the manufacture of the United Kingdom or any part of the King's dominions, shall be liable to a minimum duty of 6d. each.)

Boots and shoes	33⅓%
Leather in the piece	33⅓%
Blasting compounds	50%
Detonators	50%
Matches	25%

Motor vehicles manufactured in the Union shall, on importation into Southern Rhodesia be admitted at the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar vehicles manufactured in other British Dominions, rebated to the extent of 10 per cent., and for the purpose of assessing duty the value shall be the usual wholesale selling price to any purchaser in the Union for home consumption at the date of exportation, less the customs duties leviable in the Union on entry for home consumption.

Rubber tyres and tubes manufactured in the Union shall, on importation into Southern Rhodesia be admitted at the rates leviable on similar goods manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Each contracting party agrees to prohibit the importation from the territory of the other party of the goods enumerated hereunder:

Wheat,
Wheaten flour, meal and bran,
Potatoes,
Maize,
Maize products,
Groundnuts,
Vegetable oils,
Eggs,
Butter,
Cheese;

Provided that:

Any such goods may be imported into any such territory under a permit issued by or under the authority of the Government of such territory, and that any such permit relating to butter or cheese may restrict the permit to any defined grade, class or type of butter or cheese;

Any such goods imported under permit shall be free of customs duty except wheaten flour or meal produced in the territory of the other party, the customs duty on which shall be at the rate of customs duty leviable on wheaten flour or meal produced in the United Kingdom, subject to a preferential rebate of 1/- per 100 lbs.

In respect of goods imported into the territory of either party to the Agreement from a country not a party thereto and subsequently exported to the territory of the other party, other than goods in transit, the value for purposes of assessing customs duty shall be as defined by the law of the latter territory, but excluding customs duty paid on importation into the former territory, and subject to a further deduction of 25 per cent., except in the case of goods falling within Class IV of the customs tariffs, when the deduction shall be 15 per cent. in respect of articles falling under tariff item 65, and 20 per cent. in respect of all other goods in that class.

When bioscope films intended for exhibition, on which duty has not previously been paid in the Union, are removed from Southern Rhodesia to the Union, the Government of Southern Rhodesia shall collect the difference between the duty levied on these films on their importation into Southern Rhodesia and the duty which would have been payable thereon if they had been imported into the Union direct.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Article X of the Agreement, upon removal from one territory to the other of bioscope films for exhibition purposes, the share of duty due to each territory shall be based on the showing value of such films in that territory and the duties collected shall be apportioned and paid accordingly.

If cigarettes manufactured in the territory of one of the parties to the Agreement are imported into the territory of the other party, the Government of the firstmentioned territory shall pay to the Government of the lastmentioned territory a sum equal to the excise stamp duty which was levied on those cigarettes but not exceeding the sum which the latter Government would have levied thereon if they had been manufactured in its territory.

An article shall not be deemed to have been manufactured in the territory of either of the parties to the Agreement unless it was wholly manufactured in such territory, or if partially manufactured therein, unless at least fifty per cent. of the factory cost of such article in its finished condition was represented by the products and labour of such territory, or of any part of the King's dominions; provided that in respect of any motor vehicles manufactured in the Union such percentage shall be twenty-five; and provided further that in respect of any other class of article the parties may agree to reduce such percentage to not less than twenty-five.

The Government of the Union undertakes to charge for the conveyance, over any part of its railway system, of any livestock or goods grown, produced or manufactured in Southern Rhodesia, whether intended for consumption in the Union or for export, the same railway rates which would be payable if the livestock or goods had been grown, produced or manufactured in the Union.

On the basis of the railway rate that was in force on February 1st, 1935, the Government of the Union of South Africa undertakes, in respect of Southern Rhodesia chilled beef for export overseas, to rebate the rate to the extent of 50 per cent.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia undertakes to use its influence to ensure that goods not grown, produced or manufactured in the Union but exported from the Union, whether for consumption in Southern Rhodesia or in transit through Southern Rhodesia to other territories, shall be conveyed at the lowest railway rates granted or that would be granted under similar conditions on goods imported into Southern Rhodesia from any other territory or country, and in respect of livestock or goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Union, at the same railway rates which would be payable if the livestock or goods had been grown, produced or manufactured in Southern Rhodesia.

The mandated territory of South West Africa, shall, for purposes of the Agreement, be regarded as part of the Union.

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Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article VI, the Agreement shall take effect from the 1st April, 1935, but shall be subject to ratification and confirmation by the Parliaments of the Union and Southern Rhodesia.

Upon such ratification and confirmation, the Agreement shall continue in force until the 31st March, 1937, and thereafter for periods of twelve months: Provided that either party to the Agreement may give notice before the 1st January of the year 1937 or of any subsequent year of its intention to terminate it on the 31st March following such notice, and provided further that in the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of the Government of either party, necessitate a variation of any provision of the Agreement, the proposal to vary that provision shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Schedule.

Animals, living:—
- (*a*) Cattle for slaughter.
- (*b*) Sheep for slaughter.
- (*c*) Bacon pigs.
- (*d*) Other, excluding pigs for slaughter, not being bacon pigs.

Bones, feathers, ivory, hoofs, horns, shells, skins, teeth, wool and other parts of animals, fishes or reptiles, not being manufactured, polished or further prepared than dried or cleaned, but in their raw or unmanufactured state.

Hog casings (sausage skins).

Bonemeal for use as a cattle food, in bulk.

Fish: fresh, dried, cured or salted.

Fodder, chaff, hay, lucerne, oat-hay, oil-cake and other fodder, n.e.e.

Fruits, fresh and green.

Hair: Horsehair or other animal hair not being further prepared than dyed, dried or cleaned.

Lard and edible meat fats.

Bacon and ham.

Meat meal.

Meats, preserved, in tins.

Onions and garlic, not preserved.

Precious metal concentrates.

Publicity literature (*i.e.*, advertising matter relating to fairs, exhibitions and travel).

Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees and tubers: for planting and sowing only, not including those ordinarily used for food or fodder.

Vegetables: Fresh or green, but not including potatoes.

A Customs Agreement has likewise been entered into between the Government of the Union and His Majesty's High Commissioner on behalf of the Territories of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The agreement is somewhat similar to that of Northern Rhodesia, but the basis laid down in Section No. 12 of the South Africa Act, 1909, for the adjustment of duties between the parties to the Agreement is followed, viz:—The Treasury of the Union will pay out quarterly a sum in respect of such duties which shall bear to the total Customs revenue of the Union in each year the same proportion as the average amount of the Customs revenue of such Territories for the three completed financial years last preceding the taking effect of the South Africa Act 1909. The percentage so arrived at is applicable to both Customs and excise duties, other than the excise duties on spirits and beer, which are collected by the Territories themselves.

The mandated Territory of South West Africa is, for the purpose of the collection of customs and excise duties, regarded as a part of the Union, with which there is free interchange of trade. The Customs and excise duties collected on goods consumed in South West Africa are paid over by the Union Government towards the cost of the Administration of the territory.

A uniform rate of excise duty now applies throughout the Union on spirits distilled, or beer brewed, within the Union, except in the case of spirits distilled from the products of the sugar-cane, on which, when consumed in Natal, is rebated to the extent of 5*s.* per proof gallon.

A rebate of the whole excise duty is granted on methylated spirits, on spirits used in the fortification of pure wine, or in the manufacture of motor-fuel, and on spirits exported, and a rebate of part duty on plain spirits used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, flavouring essences, and perfumed spirits and a rebate of the whole duty when rendered non-potable and used for industrial purposes.

Spirits are also free when used by scientific or teaching institutions for burning, preserving or experimental purposes, when used in and essential for the working of X-ray and similar apparatus and in Government or Public Hospitals. A rebate of part of the duty is also granted on brandy after maturation for three years under conditions laid down by the Commissioner of Excise.

A rebate of the whole excise duty is allowed on sugar used in the manufacture of jams, bottled, tinned and other preserved fruits and vegetables, biscuits, sweets, jelly and pudding powders, condensed milk, non-alcoholic beverages, pickles, sauces and chutneys, preserved ginger, coffee essence and washing blue, and such other commodities as the Minister of Finance may approve.

An excise duty is also levied throughout the Union on acetic and pyroligneous acids, extracts and essences of vinegar, matches, playing cards and sugar.

Excise is levied by means of stamps on cigarettes manufactured in the Union, and also by means of stamps or direct duty on cigarette tobacco manufactured in the Union, or in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland, when entered for consumption in the Union, or in these Territories, and an equivalent surtax is levied on imported cigarette tobacco and cigarettes, whether from oversea or from Southern or Northern Rhodesia.

The principle of granting a rebate of Customs duties on all goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom was abandoned in the Customs Tariff Act of 1925, and under the Ottawa Agreement Act (No. 8 of 1933) specific preferences were granted to the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, Canada, New Zealand, the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates, and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate and Togoland under British Mandate. Still more recent legislation (Act No. 44 of 1935) provides for a three-line tariff with minimum, intermediate, and maximum rates of duty; the rates applicable being determined by the nature of Agreements entered into with certain countries from time to time.

Rebates of duty are granted on numerous articles which are essential to certain specified industries.

Duties are also rebated under prescribed conditions on Union manufactures returned to the Union subsequent to export thereof.

All duties are rebated on goods in transit through any part of the Union to places outside the Union.

The duty paid on *bonâ fide* samples of commercial travellers is refunded if the samples are

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exported within twelve months from the date of importation.

A refund of the duty originally paid will be made on all articles not intended for consumption in the Union imported by *bonâ fide* tourists for their use while in the Union provided such articles are exported within twelve months from the date of importation. As regards tourists' motorcars the triptyque system is in vogue.

A rebate of Customs duty will be allowed on *used* household effects the *bonâ fide* property of settlers, the value of which does not exceed one hundred pounds for each adult and fifty pounds for each child and not exceeding four hundred in all for each family.

A refund of import duties is granted on goods subsequently exported to St. Helena, Mauritius, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Union, exclusive of silver and copper specie, but including gold specie, has been as follows:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£
1933¶ ...	49,311,450	95,275,389
1934¶ ...	66,303,345	82,073,687
1935¶ ...	75,320,219	102,293,100
1936¶ ...	86,294,048	113,770,070
1937¶ ...	103,371,271	125,380,210

Principal Articles of Import and Export, 1937.

IMPORTS (UNION).	1937. £
Animals Living	348,145
Articles for Use in Agriculture (excluding Machinery)	685,414
Food and Drink—	
Alcoholic Beverages (*a*)	565,315
Coffee	489,465
Tea	878,236
Foodstuffs	3,725,580
Raw and Partly Manufactured Goods—	
Iron and Steel	3,710,815
Other Metals and Minerals	2,008,799
Other	5,368,048
Manufactured Goods—	
Arms and Ammunition	720,249
Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines	1,990,729
Furniture and Other Household Articles	3,474,658
Machinery—	
Agricultural Implements and Machinery	1,462,912
Electrical Machinery and Materials	5,958,525
Railway and Tramway Material	4,003,272
Vehicles (Motor)	10,320,472
Vehicles (Not motor)	680,831
Other Machinery and Parts	9,707,968
Other Metal Manufactures	7,884,314
Motor Spirits	2,251,079
Other Oils and Paints	3,519,666
Paper Manufactures	2,128,452
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	1,111,104
Sporting Goods and Toys	838,523
Stationery and Stationers' Goods	1,866,980
Textiles and Clothing—	
Apparel	3,159,638
Bags and Sacks	955,469
Footwear	500,738
Cotton Manufactures	1,221,089
Cotton Piece Goods	4,525,474
Haberdashery and Millinery	1,749,554
Hats and Caps	570,407
Rayon Piece Goods	1,290,303
Silk Piece Goods and Manufactures	1,141,780
Woollen Piece Goods and Manufactures	3,299,680
Other Textiles	893,803
Wireless Instruments, etc.	795,821
Wood Manufactures (not Furniture)	1,246,003
All Other Articles	6,318,455
TOTAL	103,367,765

EXPORTS.*	1937.
Bark { Wattle	425,040
Bark { Extract	575,926
Butter	391,816
Cheese	71,988
Maize	3,198,316
Eggs	132,221
Fresh Fruit and Nuts	3,323,340
Dried Fruit	354,563
Hides and Skins—	
Ox and Cow	845,979
Goat	293,626
Sheep	1,230,669
Beef	235,417
Mohair	476,382
Sugar	2,033,574
Wine	244,178
Wool { In the Grease	11,934,202
Wool { Scoured	711,369
Asbestos	427,557
Coal { Bunker	1,078,629
Coal { Cargo	407,460
Copper, Bar, Plate etc.	596,361
Diamonds { Uncut	2,254,516
Diamonds { Cut and Polished	1,063,652
Gold Bullion	32,832,244
Iron Ores	324,816
Manganese Ore	578,677
Platinum	239,069
Tin Ore	136,316
Fresh Fish	129,228
Preserved Fish	249,496
Germ Meal, Hominy Chop, etc.	260,981
Maize Meal	902,826
Whale Oil	499,571
Blasting Compounds	327,718
All Other Articles	3,689,345
Railway Stores	20,625
TOTAL	122,497,693

(UNION).

1937. The Imports (excluding specie) from the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 42·6 and 9·3 per cent. respectively, and 78·26 per cent. of the Exports (excluding Silver and Copper specie) were shipped to the United Kingdom.

¶ Including the premium on gold bullion and specie to the value of 40,849*l.* in 1934 and 73,189*l.* in 1935 30,577*l.* in 1936 and 35,420*l.* in 1937 for imports, and 21,564,275*l.* in 1934 and 28,691,411*l.* in 1935 32,608,025*l.* in 1936 and 32,812,230*l.* in 1937 for exports.

a Includes Ale, Beer and Stout.

* South African Produce.

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The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, for two years :—

Imports into the Union of South Africa of General Merchandise (exclusive of Specie but including Government Stores and the Gold Premium).

Country of Origin.	1936.		1937.	
	Value.	%	Value.	%
	£		£	
United Kingdom	39,952,119	46·3	43,995,658	42·6
British Possessions	2,291,944	2·6	2,811,948	2·7
Canada	3,075,305	3·6	3,679,939	3·6
India	1,660,315	1·9	1,944,223	1·9
South West Africa	662,067	0·8	662,984	0·6
Other Parts of British Commonwealth	418,392	0·5	575,949	0·5
Total	48,060,142	55·7	53,670,701	51·9
Foreign Countries.				
Belgium	3,583,190	3·0	3,122,331	3·0
France	793,161	0·9	877,025	0·8
Germany	4,930,602	5·7	6,784,069	6·6
Holland	997,163	1·2	1,298,292	1·3
Italy	263,263	0·3	1,168,824	1·1
Japan	3,065,901	3·6	3,869,225	3·7
Sweden	1,451,158	1·7	1,927,922	1·9
United States of America	16,148,587	18·7	20,224,457	19·6
Other Countries	7,988,899	9·2	10,424,919	10·1
Total	38,221,924	44·3	49,697,064	48·1
Grand Total	86,282,066	100·0	103,367,765	100·0

Production and Industries.

The value of mineral production of the Union for the years 1936 and 1937 was as follows :—

Description.	1936.	1937.
	£	£
Asbestos	337,229	430,761
Coal	3,949,736	4,205,836
Coke	84,969	135,342
Copper	385,571	610,192
Corundum	38,240	18,817
Diamonds	2,125,216	3,444,678
Gold	79,495,202†	82,556,604†
Graphite	1,858	1,932
Iron Ore	94,129	118,559
Iron Pyrite	28,456	32,707
Lead Ore	54	831
Lime and Limestone	742,754	798,185
Magnesite	3,885	3,692
Manganese Ore	259,461	603,623
Mica	1,098	4,180
Mineral Paints	24,050	22,115
Platinum	176,292	237,663
Quarries	281,281	391,061
Silver	97,051	99,463
Soda	28,260	29,500
Talc	2,679	2,238
Tar	6,127	4,408
Tin	114,516	118,226
Other Coal By-products	10,288	8,470
Osmiridium	28,445	37,254
Chrome Ore	182,909	344,037
Beryl (Emerald) Crystals	6,082	10,838
Natural Gas (CO. 2)	1,851	2,533
Other Products	9,101	17,757
Total	88,516,790	94,291,502

† Includes gold premium to the value of 31,342,025*l.* in 1936 and 32,711,300*l.* in 1937.

In 1937 the Witwatersrand mines produced 10,829,341 ounces of fine gold, valued at 46,000,117*l.* (excluding premium).

The average number of employees on the mines in 1937 was : gold mines, 369,489 ; diamond mines, 20,370 ; coal mines, 31,761 ; other minerals mines, 17,314 ; power supply companies and quarries, 14,165.

The production of the principal cereal and other crops for the Union of South Africa for the years 1934–35 and 1935–36 were as follows :—

Description.	1934-35 Census.	1935-36 Census.
	Tons. (2,000 lb.).	Tons. (2,000 lb.).
Wheat†	491,238	690,077
Kaffir Corn*	138,063	103,483
Maize*	1,856,106	1,498,375
Potatoes†	169,283	173,939

* Including production by Natives on European Farms, Natives in Reserves, etc.
† European production only.

Description.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Tons. (2,000 lb.).	Tons. (2,000 lb.).
Cotton*	1,746	1,179
Tobacco (including Turkish Tobacco)‖	8,132	8,549
Tea (manufactured)§	434	384
Sugar†	358,738	417,318

* Grader's figures.
† Gross output at mills. The 1936–37 and 1937–38 output were 446,409 and 507,219 tons respectively.
§ The 1936–37 production was 381 tons.
‖ European production only.

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Manufacturing Industries.

In 1935–36 there were 9,655 establishments employing 128,995 Europeans and 174,562 non-Europeans. Value of land and buildings, 35,946,574*l.*; value of machinery, plant and tools, 53,851,984*l.*; total amount of salaries and wages paid, 36,836,161*l.*; value of fuel used, 4,825,947*l.*; value of materials used, 74,860,655*l.*; gross value of output, 150,378,395*l.*

The following are some of the chief articles manufactured by private concerns :—

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons (2,000 lbs.)	£
Bacon and Ham ..	3,801 tons	413,005
Butter	16,112 ,,	1,806,678
Cheese	5,499 ,,	439,796
Flour and Meal ..	342,431 ,,	5,254,378
Fruit, dried ..	3,733 ,,	137,778
Fruit, bottled and canned	10,295 ,,	356,180
Jams and Jellies ..	12,752 ,,	440,816
Sweets	22,980 ,,	1,524,582
Crayfish, canned ..	1,727 ,,	203,124
Boots and Shoes ..	6,079,136 pairs	2,898,648
Candles	11,194 tons	355,875
Leather	7,371 ,,	958,418
Fertilizers	233,407 ,,	809,372
Soap	43,648 ,,	1,108,837

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons (2,000 lbs.)	£
Tobacco	6,047 tons	670,681
Cigars	6,671,323 No.	15,579
Cigarettes	3,337,175,053 No.	2,171,337

These figures cover the business year ended any date between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1936.

The number of the principal classes of live stock including Native live stock but excluding live stock in urban areas in 1935 and 1936 was as follows :—

Description.	1935.‡	1936.‡
Horses	867,614*	†
Mules	141,401*	†
Asses	740,464*	†
Cattle	10,397,877	10,904,133
Sheep, Woolled	30,206,992	33,316,030
Sheep, other than Woolled	5,627,752	6,388,857
Goats, Angora	741,752	684,723
Goats, other than Angora	5,255,448	5,546,170
Pigs§	943,141	1,038,863

* As at 31st August, 1930.
† Not enumerated.
‡ Census figures–as at 31st August.
§ Native stock estimated.

Banking Statistics.

The South African Reserve Bank was established in 1921 under Act No. 31 of 1920. The Bank has the sole right in the Union for a period of 25 years to issue bank notes which are secured to an amount of not less than 30 per cent. in gold. In addition, the Bank must hold in gold or specie a reserve of at least 30 per cent. of its deposits and bills payable. There are eight commercial banks transacting business in the Union and these are required to hold reserve balances in the Reserve Bank equal to at least 10 per cent. of their demand and 3 per cent. of their time liabilities to the public in the Union. The following are the chief statistics for the last five years :—

BANKING STATISTICS.

As at 31st Dec.	S.A. Reserve Bank.		Commercial Banks—Business in the Union.		
	Notes Issued.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Deposits.	Cash Reserves.*	Advances and Discounts.
	£	£	£	£	£
1933	11,935,434	17,143,951	81,250,515	29,379,284	37,918,069
1934	13,460,895	22,287,432	85,216,987	25,150,138	47,048,094
1935	14,718,061	25,723,091	88,404,204	31,398,056	48,271,699
1936	16,416,043	24,634,513	94,548,829	25,796,504	52,870,142
1937	18,093,293	22,937,260	93,497,689	20,520,665	58,792,617

* Includes deposits with S.A. Reserve Bank.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Coinage.—A Coinage Act passed in 1922 provided for the minting of Union coins with the same denominations and relative values as those of Great Britain.

Weights and Measures.—The Weights and Measures Act, 1922, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1923, makes provision for both the Union and Metric systems, and prescribes the denominations, and multiples thereof, of weight and measure which may be used in trade in the Union of South Africa. The original Act of 1922 was amended by Act No. 13 of 1933. The authorised denominations given in the Second Schedule to the Act were amended by Proclamation No. 252 of 1933, dated 6th November, 1933.

Regulations issued under the Act prescribe the manner and frequency of assizing of trade weighing and measuring instruments, as well as controlling the sale of goods and fixing standard quantities for commodities in general use.

The Union system of measures is equivalent to the Imperial. The Union denominations of avoirdupois weights, however, differ from the Imperial in so far that a ton equals 2,000 lb. instead of 2,240 lb. and a cental of 100 lb. replaces the Imperial hundredweight of 112 lb.

Land Administration.
Union of South Africa.

The Land Settlement Act (No. 12 of 1912), as amended by Acts No. 23 of 1917, 28 of 1920, 21 of 1922, 38 of 1924, 26 of 1925, 6 of 1928, 1 of 1931, 25 of 1931, 57 of 1934, 47 of 1935 and 45 of 1937, provides *inter alia*, for the purchase by government—subject to the limit of funds specially appropriated by Parliament—of privately owned farms for persons able to contribute not less than one-tenth of the purchase price of such farms in cash and possessing all the qualifications prescribed in the Act. All such applications are dealt with by the Central Land Board, to whom under the law they must be referred for consideration. The remainder of the purchase price including transfer costs and other expenditure in connection with the purchase, transfer, and allotment, and an amount representing 3½ per cent.

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interest for the first and second years, must be paid not later than 65 years reckoned from the date of the transfer of the farm to the Government. The balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid, together with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, is payable yearly in advance in sixty three equal instalments, the first of which instalments is payable at the expiration of two years from the date of transfer. Ordinary Crown Land or lands acquired under the Act for general settlement purposes may be allotted on lease for five years, with the option of purchase. Applications for any land becoming so available are invited in the Gazette and it rests with the Central Land Board to recommend to the Minister the applicant to whom the land should be allotted. One important condition of all allotments is that of personal occupation of the land by the lessees. Advances may be made to lessees for the purchase of stock, implements, seeds and other things necessary for the development and working of the holding, but no advance is made which would bring the total amount owing by the lessee in respect of such advances to an amount exceeding 50 per cent. of the value of his own improvements on the land and 75 per cent. of the value of his own stock on the holding, and at no time shall the amount owing in respect of such advances exceed 500*l*. On the recommendation of the Central Land Board the Minister of Lands may cause boring operations to be effected or improvements of a substantial and permanent nature to be constructed and add the cost thereof to the valuation of the holding.

The Act lays down the qualifications of intending lessees, and prescribes that they must possess capital sufficient for beneficially developing and working the holdings applied for.

Not less than ten years after the date of commencement of a lease, a lessee is entitled to a Crown grant of his own holding, provided the purchase price has been paid and the provisions of the Act have been complied with.

In special cases the 10 year period may be waived and the 1922 Act provides that if after 5 years the value of the farm, including permanent improvements effected therein, offers sufficient security for the settler's total indebtedness a Crown grant may be issued and a mortgage bond passed for the residue of the purchase price and any sums owing for advances.

Geological Survey.

The geological survey of the Transvaal, together with what was formerly controlled by the Cape Geological Commission, has been incorporated together as the geological survey of the Union of South Africa.

The publications consist of memoirs, maps, and palaeontological papers.

Forestry.

The total area reserved for forestry purposes in the Union of South Africa at March, 1938, was approximately 3,323,100 acres. The timbered area of the reserves is about 942,000 acres, of which some 339,000 acres consist of plantations.

The Union is divided into six conservancies, each controlled by a conservator of Forests. The conservators are stationed at Cape Town, Knysna, Kingwilliamstown, Umtata, Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg respectively. The Conservancies comprise 27 Forest Districts, each in charge of a District Forest Officer. District Forest Officers are stationed at Cape Town, Elgin, Kluitjeskraal, Bredasdorp, Jonkershoek, Knysna, Concordia, George, Saasveld, Storms River, Kingwilliamstown, Stutterheim, Port Elizabeth, Keiskamahoek, Umtata, Butterworth, Kokstad, Pretoria, Tzaneen, Louis Trichardt, Sabie, Barberton, Graskop, Nelspruit, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg and Eshowe, respectively.

The District Forest Officers are responsible to the Conservators, who, in turn, are responsible to the Director of Forestry acting under the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry for the Union at Pretoria. The policy of the Division of Forestry is to conserve and utilise to the best advantage the indigenous forests, and to add to the forest resources of the country by afforesting from 15,000 to 20,000 acres per annum.

Expenditure on forestry operations, including Railway Plantations, and gratis issues during the financial year 1937–38 was 812,000*l*. and the total revenue including Railway Plantations and gratis issues was 186,000*l*.

Timber production on the Forest Estate during 1937–38 aggregated 9,447,000 cubic feet; made up as follows: saw timber, 3,489,000 cubic feet; poles, droppers, etc., 2,291,000 cubic feet; firewood, 3,666,000 cubic feet.

Education.

In the South Africa Act (1909), Section 85 (3), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils."

Under Act No. 5 of 1922, a definition is given of the term "higher education."

Section 11 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows:—

The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia*—

(*a*) education provided by Universities and University Colleges incorporated by law;
(*b*) education provided by the South African native College;
(*c*) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science), as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education;
(*d*) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education:
(*e*) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses, (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial, and agricultural*) and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I. Universities and university colleges comprising the following:—

1. *University of South Africa* with the following constituent colleges—Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom; University College of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein; Rhodes University College, Grahamstown; Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P.; Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.
2. *University of Capetown.*
3. *University of Stellenbosch.*
4. *University of the Witwatersrand.*
5. *University of Pretoria.*

* By Act No. 30 of 1937 agricultural schools are being transferred to the Provincial Administrations.

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II. Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at the following centres—Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg and Bloemfontein.

III. Industrial, trade, housecraft, and agricultural* training schools (State and State-aided), at various centres throughout the Union.

IV. Juvenile and juvenile adult reformatories (five) which were transferred to the control of the Union Education Department under the provisions of the Reformatories Amendment Act, 1934, No. 27 of 1934, with effect from 1st July, 1934. On 1st April, 1935, the probation services were transferred from the Department of Prisons to the Union Education Department, but on the 1st October, 1937, these services were transferred to the Department of Social Welfare.

The average number of students at Universities and University Colleges for the calendar year 1937 was 8,707. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined was 1,195,189*l.* during the financial year, 1937-38.

Provision is made on the vote of the department for a grant-in-aid to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in 1916, and for the calendar year 1937 had an average enrolment of 130 students.

Native Affairs.

The native population of the Union at the census of 1936 was as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 2,045,570; Natal, 1,553,629; Transvaal, 2,444,380; Orange Free State, 553,110, making a total of 6,596,689, or 68·79 per cent. of the whole population. In the Cape Province the native population is centred in the native territories and a number of eastern districts, with King William's Town as the area with the densest native population. In Natal, about one-quarter of the native population is to be found in Zululand, while in the rest of the province the natives are distributed evenly throughout the various districts. In Zululand they are, however, less densely settled than in the remainder of Natal. In the Transvaal the bulk of the native population is contained in the Witwatersrand area, which is largely urban and has a high density, and in the northern portion of the province forming the greater part of the Bushveld. In the Orange Free State the natives are principally located in the central and eastern districts, adjoining the Basutoland border.

The position of the natives in relation to the parliamentary franchise is now governed by the *Representation of Natives Act*, No. 12 of 1936. This measure is designed to achieve a dual purpose, viz.:—

A. To provide a solution of the difficulty presented by the Cape Native franchise; and

B. To accord a special form of representation, quite apart and distinct from ordinary franchise rights, to the Native population of the Union as a whole.

A. Cape Native Franchise.

In the Cape Colony prior to Union, Natives enjoyed franchise rights on the same basis as Europeans. A uniform standard of qualification was prescribed applying equally to white and black. Natives participated in the same elections as Europeans, had the same right to nominate candidates, etc., and, in short, enjoyed the same rights and privileges as European voters, no distinction being drawn.

The Cape Native franchise rights were specially protected by section *thirty-five* of the Act of Union.

In the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, on the other hand, the Natives have up to the present had no franchise rights whatever and no representation of any kind in Parliament.

In Natal prior to Union, Natives could in theory qualify for the franchise, but the acquisition by them of such rights was so circumscribed by restrictions that the number of Natives registered as voters in Natal can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Natal possessed no special form of representation for Natives and was thus very much in the same position as the northern provinces.

The *Representation of Natives Act* takes away from the Natives of the Cape Province their right to be enrolled on the same voters' lists as Europeans and to participate in the ordinary elections in that Province for members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council.

As a *quid pro quo* for those rights the Act lays down that the Natives registered as voters in the Cape Province shall be entitled to elect three members of the House of Assembly and two members of the Cape Provincial Council.

To this end—

(*a*) a register known as the Cape Native Voters' Roll has been compiled, to which have been transferred the names of all Natives in the existing voters' lists for the various electoral divisions of the Cape, and in which are to be included the names of all Natives in the Cape Province who become registered as voters for the future.

No Native may in future be registered in the ordinary voters' lists for electoral divisions under the *Electoral Act*.

(*b*) The Cape Province is divided into—

(i) three constituencies, to be known as electoral circles, each containing approximately the same number of Natives registered in the Cape Native Voters' Roll, and each of which will be entitled to return one member to the House of Assembly;

(ii) two constituencies, to be known as electoral divisions, each containing approximately the same number of Natives registered in the Cape Native Voters' Roll and each of which will be entitled to return one member to the Cape Provincial Council.

The members of the House of Assembly and of the Cape Provincial Council elected by the Natives registered in the Cape Native Voters' Roll will hold their seats for a period of five years notwithstanding any dissolution of the legislative body to which they belong; they must have the same qualifications *as ordinary members of the House of Assembly*, and they will enjoy the rights, powers, privileges and immunities and be subject to the duties and obligations of ordinary members of the House of Assembly or of the Provincial Council, as the case may be, save that they will not have the right to vote at any election of senators under the South Africa Act.

B. Special Representation for the Native Population of the Union as a Whole.

The special representation provided by the Act for the Native population as a whole is two-fold, consisting as it does of—

(*a*) representation in the Senate; and

(*b*) a special Natives Representative Council.

(*a*) *Representation in the Senate.*

The Act divides the Union into four electoral areas, constitutes an electoral college for each electoral area and lays down that each electoral college shall be entitled to elect one senator.

* By Act No. 30 of 1937 agricultural schools were transferred to the Provincial Administrations.

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The electoral areas are—

(i) the Province of Natal;
(ii) the Provinces of the Transvaal and Orange Free State;
(iii) the Transkeian Territories; and
(iv) the Cape Province excluding the Transkeian Territories.

The electoral college for the Transkeian Territories consists of the Native members of the United Transkeian Territories General Council.

The electoral colleges for the other three electoral areas consist of the voting units in those areas. These voting units are the local councils, Native reserve boards of management, chiefs, headmen, Native advisory boards under the *Natives (Urban Areas) Act*, 1923, and, in respect of farm Natives who do not fall under any of the above specified units, electoral committees for the establishment of which special provision is made in section *five* of the Act.

These voting units will act not as individuals but in a representative capacity for and on behalf of the Native taxpayers domiciled within their respective areas of jurisdiction. There will thus be no individual voting in the ordinary sense of the term but each voting unit will exercise a number of votes determined according to the number of its taxpayers.

The election of senators will thus be by representative or group voting.

The senators elected under the Act are additional to the senators for the nomination and election of whom provision is made in the South Africa Act. They will hold their seats for five years notwithstanding any dissolution of the Senate; they must have the qualifications prescribed for elected senators under the South Africa Act, and they will enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities and be subject to all the duties and obligations of ordinary senators.

Provision is contained in section *two* of the Act, whereby the Governor-General, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the Act, if he is satisfied that civilisation and local government amongst Natives have progressed to such a stage as to justify an increase in the representation of Natives in the Senate, may, by proclamation in the Gazette, increase the number of electoral areas to five or six, each of which will have the right to elect one senator.

(*b*) *Natives Representative Council.*

Section *twenty* of the Act provides for the establishment of the Natives Representative Council. The Council consists of twenty-two members, viz.: six official members, four nominated members and twelve elected members.

The official members are the Secretary for Native Affairs and the five Chief Native Commissioners.

The four nominated members must be Natives appointed by the Governor-General, one being appointed for each electoral area.

The twelve elected members are elected as follows:

(i) three members by the electoral college for the Transkeian Territories, i.e., the members of the United Transkeian Territories General Council other than magistrates;
(ii) two members by the electoral college for every other electoral area, but in so far as the election of these two members is concerned the Native advisory boards are not regarded as voting units of the electoral colleges;
(iii) one member is to be elected for every electoral area other than the Transkeian Territories by the Native advisory boards therein.

If at any time the number of electoral areas is increased by the Governor-General, under the powers vested in him by section *two* of the Act, to five or six, the number of members of the Council is likewise to be increased by one official member, one nominated member and three elected members for each additional electoral area.

The nominated and elected members of the Council will hold their seats for five years and they will each receive an allowance of £120 per year.

The Council meets at times and places fixed by the Minister, its proceedings ordinarily take place in public and its meetings are presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs. The Secretary for Native Affairs has a casting vote only and the other official members have no vote.

The general functions of the Council are set forth in section *twenty-seven* which reads as follows:—

"27. (1) The Council shall consider and report upon—

(*a*) proposed legislation in so far as it may affect the Native population;
(*b*) any matter referred to it by the Ministers;
(*c*) any matter specially affecting the interests of Natives in general.

(2) The Council may recommend to Parliament or to any provincial council, as the case may be, legislation which it considers necessary in the interests of Natives.

(3) If the Minister has transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Assembly or the President of the Senate or the chairman of a provincial council a certificate stating that he is of opinion that any bill or draft ordinance, as the case may be, contains provisions specially affecting the interests of Natives, and that, in the case of a bill, he has consulted with the Native Affairs Commission or, in the case of a draft ordinance, with the administrator of the province concerned, then, unless that certificate has been withdrawn by the Minister by writing addressed to the Speaker or President or chairman, as the case may be, the bill or draft ordinance, as the case may be, shall not be introduced, or, if already introduced, shall not be proceeded with further than the stage which had been reached when the certificate was received by the Speaker or President or chairman, as the case may be, until it has been referred to the Council for consideration and report."

Section *twenty-eight* provides that the Minister shall, before the commencement of each ordinary session of Parliament, or as soon as possible thereafter, submit to the Council, for consideration and report by it, a statement showing—

(*a*) the provision which it is proposed to make on the estimates of expenditure for the ensuing financial year in respect of the moneys to be appropriated by Parliament to the South African Native Trust Fund for the purchase and development of land, and for Native education and for any other purpose in the special interests of Natives;
(*b*) estimates of the revenue to be derived from any other sources by the South African Native Trust Fund; and
(*c*) the Minister's proposals as to the method in which the moneys referred to under (*a*) and (*b*) are to be allocated.

Council reports are submitted to the Minister who must lay them upon the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

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Under section *one* of the Act the term "Native" is given a very wide meaning, including not only what for convenience of reference may be referred to as full-blooded Natives, but subject to certain qualifications, halfcastes and quadroons as well.

The first elections under the Act were held in June, 1937.

The Native Affairs Act of 1920 established the Native Affairs Commission, which is an advisory body consisting of not less than three or more than five members, appointed by the Governor-General and presided over by the Minister of Native Affairs. The Act also revived for the Union the obsolescent provision of the Transvaal Law for the summoning of conferences of native persons and bodies representative of native opinion, with the object of enabling the Government to gauge more accurately the state of native thought and feeling and of affording to those not otherwise represented, the opportunity of expressing their views.

The control and administration of native affairs throughout the Union are vested in the Governor-General-in-Council, who is authorized to exercise all special powers in regard to native administration vested at the time in the Governors of the Colonies entering the Union, or exercised by other authorities as superior chiefs. The executive authority rests with a Minister of Native Affairs, who is in control of a department of state under a permanent Secretary for Native Affairs with an under-secretary and staff. In all four provinces of the Union there are native chiefs and headmen, many of whom are subsidized by the Government. Their powers, duties and jurisdiction vary in different parts of the country. All serve under district officials and are in charge of tribes and locations, as the case may be.

Local government of natives is established under various bodies. A system providing for Local Government was first included in the Glen Grey Act, No. 25 of 1894 (Cape), whereby such local affairs were dealt with by a District Council. Subsequently the same system was extended to the Transkeian Territories in an amended form providing for a general council amalgamating the resources of the district councils in one general body which operates in a centralised capacity. This system has been singularly successful and has resulted in a further enactment (Act No. 23 of 1920) which provides for the formation of local (previously called district) councils and the amalgamation of these in a general council where circumstances permit. Apart from this provision local affairs are also administered in the Orange Free State under an Ordinance of 1907 and in the Cape Province under the Mission Stations and Communal Reserves Act of 1909. Apart from such native areas, the local government and control of natives rests with the various municipal and other local government bodies.

The passing of the *Natives Land Act*, 1913, was the initial step in the direction of the practical application in the Union of the principle of territorial segregation or separation of land rights between the European and Native races in South Africa, which had been advocated by the South African Native Affairs Commission, 1903–1905.

That Act was designed as an interim measure and it was intended to check the indiscriminate occupation of land by Europeans and Natives with its attendant evils, and, by temporarily restricting the further acquisition of land by Natives, so far as that could be done without undue hardship, to maintain the *status quo* as regards the ownership and occupation of land pending the passing of a comprehensive measure based upon the report of the Commission for the appointment of which provision was made in section *two* of the Act.

In furtherance of these objects, the 1913 Act provided that, except with the approval of the Governor-General, a Native might not acquire from a person other than a Native, nor a person other than a Native from a Native, any land or interest in land in any area outside the Native areas described in the schedule to the Act (which are known as scheduled Native areas), and that, without such approval, no person other than a Native might acquire any land or interest in land in a scheduled Native area. These scheduled Native areas, it may be mentioned, comprised the then existing Native reserves and locations throughout the Union and, in addition, much land privately owned by Natives.

The Commission appointed under the 1913 Act, commonly known as the Beaumont Commission, submitted its report in March, 1916, and the following year a Bill was introduced to give effect to its recommendations as regards additional Native areas. This Bill was, however, received with such hostility by Europeans and Natives alike that the Government decided to appoint local committees in the various provinces to revise the recommendations of the Beaumont Commission. The reports of the various local committees were furnished in 1918, but the Government for manifold reasons found it impracticable then to proceed with the further legislation foreshadowed under the 1913 Act and decided to leave it in abeyance.

In 1927, the Honourable the Prime Minister introduced into Parliament the series of four Bills, generally known as "the Native Bills," included among which was the *Native Land (Amendment) Bill*. That Bill engaged the attention of Parliament in one form or another practically every year from the time when it was first introduced until it was finally passed during 1936 and emerged as the *Native Trust and Land Act*, No. 18 of 1936. It was brought into operation on the 31st August, 1936. The cardinal features of the Act are—

A. The constitution of a corporate body, known as the South African Native Trust, with the Governor-General as Trustee, in which the existing Native trusts and special funds, *e.g.*, the Natal Native Trust, the Zululand Native Trust and the Native Development Account, are merged and in which is vested existing Native locations and reserves, and, with certain exceptions, Crown land in the scheduled and released areas.

The establishment of the South African Native Trust represents the extension to the whole Union of the policy of entrenching Native interests by the formal establishment of a fiduciary body, the main function of which is to protect, safeguard and promote the material, moral and social welfare of the Native population—a policy which was adopted in Natal prior to Union and has operated satisfactorily there.

An essential corollary to the establishment of the Trust is the inauguration of a fund, known as the South African Native Trust Fund, which will be utilised for the acquisition and development of land for occupation by Natives, for the advancement of their agricultural and pastoral interests and generally to promote the objects and purposes of the Trust.

The Fund will derive revenue from a variety of sources, such as rentals paid by Natives in respect of the occupation of land, trading rentals, prospecting and licence fees, certain fines, etc. The main source of its revenue, however, must necessarily be grants by Parliament.

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B. General Land Provisions.

(1) The prescription under section *two* of the Act certain areas, termed released areas, defined in First Schedule to the Act, within which the chasing power of the Trust and of the Natives themselves is to be focussed and which are thus ined ultimately to become Native areas.

(2) Section *ten* of the Act empowers the Trust from to time to acquire land for Native settlement the land so acquired, together with the Crown in released areas which vests in the Trust, unts to seven and one quarter million morgen, portioned as follows between the various provinces :

(a) Transvaal Province	.. 5,028,000 morgen
(b) Natal Province ..	.. 526,000 morgen
(c) Orange Free State ..	.. 80,000 morgen
(d) Cape Province ..	.. 1,616,000 morgen

Here it may be mentioned that the approximate extent of the released areas as scheduled under the Act is 6,730,000 morgen, that is to say, approximately half a million morgen short of the seven and a quarter million morgen specified in section *ten*. The Trust, however, in its acquisition of land will not be restricted to the released areas but may purchase—

(a) land which adjoins land in a scheduled Native area or in a released area actually owned by the Trust or by Natives; and

(b) land which adjoins land which has been acquired by the Trust under (*a*) above.

Up to the end of September, 1938, the following extents of land had been purchased by the South African Native Trust :—

In the Transvaal ..	710,627 morgen
In the Cape	94,831 morgen
Natal	784 morgen
Orange Free State ..	33,519 morgen

(3) In so far as concerns purchase by the Natives themselves, the Act frees the released areas from the restrictions imposed by paragraph (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section *one* of the 1913 Act, so that Natives are now able to acquire land in those areas without special approval. At the same time it is important to note that even in the released areas Natives will not be able to acquire isolated patches of land, *i.e.*, land surrounded by land owned by non-Natives, except with the approval of the Governor-General and subject to such conditions as he may impose. For the purpose of computing the extent of land acquired by the Trust from time to time, that is for the purpose of the seven and a quarter million morgen which are to be acquired, land purchased by Natives is deemed to have been purchased by the Trust.

(4) In so far as the Cape Province is concerned, the position is that the restrictions imposed by section *one* of the 1913 Act, as modified by the new Act, now apply to the Cape.

(5) The position throughout the Union is that *except with the approval of the Governor-General*—

(a) no Native may acquire from a non-Native land outside a scheduled Native area or a released area or land in a released area which is wholly surrounded by land held by non-Natives;

(b) no non-Native may acquire *from any person* land in a scheduled Native area or from a *Native* land outside such an area.

Sub-section (2) of Section *two* empowers the Governor-General from time to time, whenever he considers it in the public interest so to do, by proclamation in the Gazette, to excise any land from a released area, provided that, by the same proclamation, other land of at least an equivalent pastoral or agricultural value must be included in a released area in substitution for that excised. No person's land may be included in a released area under this special provision without his consent.

(7) Provision exists in section *thirteen* of the Act whereby the Trustee can expropriate any land in a released area or which adjoins land owned by the Trust or by a Native in a scheduled or released area. This power of expropriation will not, however, be exercised to the prejudice of European owners of land as a generous basis of compensation in the case of expropriation is laid down.

The section provides that in the absence of agreement as to the compensation to be paid for expropriated land, the amount shall be determined by the Water Court exercising jurisdiction over the area within which the land is situate and shall not exceed—

(*a*) the fair market value of the land without improvements; plus

(*b*) the fair value of any necessary or useful improvements; plus

(*c*) the fair value of any luxurious improvements but not exceeding the actual cost thereof; plus

(*d*) a sum to make good any inconvenience or loss that will actually be caused by the expropriation.

Moreover, the Court may, if it is proved that the land was not acquired for speculative purposes at any time after a date five years before the commencement of the Act, add to the values referred to in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) above an amount not exceeding twenty per cent. of those values if it considers that the circumstances of the case justify such a course.

It should be added that in the case of any farm or other piece of land of which one person is the registered owner, the Trustee may not, except with the consent of that person, expropriate a part only of that farm or piece of land.

(8) Sub-section (2) of section *thirteen* provides that the Governor-General, whenever he considers that for reasons of public health or for any other reason it would promote the public welfare or the public interest so to do may expropriate any land outside a scheduled Native area and a released area of which a Native is the registered owner.

In the case of the expropriation of Native-owned ground the basis of compensation will be the same as in that of European-owned land.

(9) Section *fourteen* is important in that it entitles any person other than a Native who is the registered owner of land in a scheduled Native area or in a released area to require the Trust to purchase that land if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that it cannot be sold at a reasonable price in consequence of its having become bounded along more than one-half of its perimeter by land owned or occupied by Natives *as the result of the operation of the Act*.

(10) The question of prospecting or mining on land held by the South African Native Trust or by Natives is governed by the provisions of section *twenty-three* of the Act.

In terms thereof no person may prospect for minerals on such land without the written permission of the Minister of Native Affairs. This provision does not apply, however, in respect of land situate in the Transvaal Province which at the commencement of the Act was a proclaimed public digging for precious and base metals or was land declared open to public prospecting for precious and base metals for so long as it remains so proclaimed or open.

If such land is proclaimed as a public digging or as a mine, or if any right to mine on such land is granted, the Trustee may impose such conditions as may be deemed necessary or desirable for preserving

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the continued or future use by Natives of the surface of such land.

So much of the moneys received by the State in respect of licences to prospect or mine on any land in a scheduled Native area or in a released area or on any land wherever situate of which the South African Native Trust or a Native is the registered owner as would be retained by the State if the Act had not been passed must be paid by the State to the South African Native Trust Fund.

Save as is otherwise provided in the Act the South African Native Trust is, in respect of mineral rights, held by it, in the same position as any private holder of mineral rights.

C. The provisions of the Act as regards the occupation by Natives of land belonging to non-Natives, i.e., its squatting provisions contained in Chapter IV.

(1) Each of the pre-Union legislatures found it necessary to enact legislation to regulate the residence of Natives on privately-owned land in rural areas so as to guard against the manifold evils of "kaffir-farming."

This legislation, while passed with the same main objects in view, took different shapes in the different territories and Chapter IV of the Act is an attempt to co-ordinate the law in this connection for the different Provinces.

(2) It is important to note that under section *twenty-five* the greatest elasticity has been provided as regards the application of the provisions of Chapter IV, as it is realised that this is a matter which must necessarily largely depend upon local conditions. Thus the Chapter will not apply to any area until such area is proclaimed under the section. Further, while it is contemplated that ordinarily the Chapter will not be applied to land in released areas, it can be so applied except as regards land belonging to the Trust or to a Native. Moreover, provision is made whereby the operation of the Chapter or any provision thereof may be suspended in any area for such period and on such conditions as the Governor-General may determine.

(3) For the purposes of their occupation of land owned by non-Natives, Chapter IV classifies Natives as follows:

(*a*) *servants*—*i.e.*, Natives who are *bona fide* and continuously employed by the owner of land, under contract;

(*b*) *labour tenants*—*i.e.*, Natives, other than servants, the services of whom or of whose families are actually and *bona fide* required by the land-owner for domestic services or in or about farming operations carried on by him on any land held by him or in any other industry, trade, business or handicraft carried on by him on the land where such labour tenant resides, and who is obliged to serve the owner under contract;

(*c*) *squatters*—*i.e.*, Natives resident on land who are neither owners, nor servants nor labour tenants, e.g., rent-payers or Natives who occupy on the share system.

No restriction is imposed by the Act as regards the occupation of land by class (*a*) above, that is to say, by full-time servants.

As regards class (*b*), *labour tenants*, the Act makes provision for the compulsory registration of all such in a register to be kept by the Native Commissioner of the district in which the labour tenant resides. Registration is effected by the Native Commissioner upon the application of the owner against payment of a registration fee of sixpence for each labour tenant.

In order to prevent abuse and the registration by land-owners of excessive numbers of labour tenants, provision is made for the appointment from time to time in any district outside the Cape Province of a labour tenants control board to consist of the Secretary for Native Affairs (or his nominee) and two land-owners actually resident and carrying on farming operations in such district. In the Cape Province the functions of these labour tenants control boards are to be performed by the divisional councils which already function under the *Cape Private Locations Act*, No. 32 of 1909.

Where any doubt exists as to whether any particular land-owner *bona fide* requires as many labour tenants as he has had registered, such land-owner may be brought before the board to show cause why the number of his labour tenants should not be reduced. The board in such case enquires into the matter and determines the number of labour tenants *bona fide* required by such owner, working, *unless and until the contrary is proved*, on the presumption that ordinarily five labour tenants are required by a land-owner in respect of each farm owned by him and on the further presumption that every labour tenant is under contract to render service to the land-owner for at least six months in every calendar year.

After the Board has determined the number of labour tenants required by any particular owner, such owner is obliged, if the number of his labour tenants exceed the number so determined, to reduce them accordingly and to effect the removal of the excess number within a period not exceeding twelve months to be specified by the Board. Failure to do this constitutes a criminal offence.

Each labour tenant kept by a land-owner in excess of five must be licensed by the Native Commissioner on payment of an annual licence fee of 6d., provided that to any owner in respect of whose land more than ten labour tenants are licensed during any year every licence in excess of ten shall be issued free of charge.

The provisions of the Masters and Servants Laws are to apply to owners and labour tenants as if the owner were the master and the labour tenant the servant.

As regards class (*c*), *squatters*, the Act provides that within three months of the application of the provisions of this Chapter to any land on which any Native is lawfully residing as a squatter, the owner of such land shall apply to the Native Commissioner of the district concerned to have that Native registered as such.

Thereafter the owner must pay to the Native Commissioner in respect of each such squatter an annual licence fee assessed at a progressively increasing rate per annum.

Licences once issued may be renewed from year to year against payment of the appropriate licence fees, provided that no licence shall be renewed after the expiration of thirty years. Further, if there is doubt as to whether any Native who is licensed as a squatter in respect of any land was actually residing thereon upon the date of the application of the provisions of the Chapter to that land, the Native Commissioner may after enquiry cancel such registration and licence. The Act accordingly contemplates that the fullest freedom should be allowed as regards the employment of servants, that labour tenants should be permitted, subject to regulation and control for the prevention of abuse, and that squatting should be permitted as a necessary evil for a limited period but should be eliminated within a period of thirty years.

(5) Section *thirty-four* makes special provision for the exemption from the restrictions imposed by Chapter IV of certain classes of Natives, such as chiefs, ministers, teachers, evangelists, etc., and section *thirty-seven* provides an inexpensive summary

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procedure for the ejectment of Natives from land of which they are unlawfully in occupation.

(6) Section *thirty-eight* is important in the provision which it makes for the accommodation of ejected Natives. It places a definite obligation upon the Government in its Department of Native Affairs to make such provision as may be necessary and adequate in the opinion of the Minister for accommodating in a scheduled Native area or in a released area Natives who have been displaced by reason of the operation of Chapter IV of the Act or of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923, or any amendment thereof.

Certain areas in the district of Lydenburg, Transvaal, have been proclaimed under Chapter IV of the Act—*vide* Proclamation No. 264 of 1937, as amended by Proclamation No. 43 of 1938.

D. Definition of Native.

The definition of "Native" in the Native Trust and Land Act has been brought into line with that in the Representation of Natives Act, 1936. It accordingly includes not only what may conveniently be referred to as full-blooded Natives, but, subject to certain modifications, half-castes, quadroons and, in special cases, persons with an even smaller proportion of Native blood.

All state and state-aided native education in the Union, with the exception of that represented by the South African Native College, is controlled by the provincial administrations in terms of the South Africa Act. Native education, other than state and state-aided education, is under the control of missionary societies.

There are numerous educational institutions in the Union which endeavour to provide for the needs of the native peoples in regard to higher education, *i.e.*, education beyond Standard IV, including industrial, agricultural, and commercial education, preparation for religious ministry, and the teaching profession. By far the most important of these is the South African Native College, which was established in 1914, and has rendered inestimable service in the cause of native education. In 1923, it was declared to be "a place of higher education" under Act No. 30 of 1923. As a result of this development, the college became eligible for the receipt of grants in aid of higher education under the Act.

Agriculture.—In 1929 a Director of Native Agriculture was appointed to reorganise and extend the agricultural work which was being carried out in the native areas—exclusive of the Transkeian Territories. In those Territories agricultural instruction and practical demonstration had been provided for some years under the control and at the expense of Native Councils which are now responsible for three agricultural schools where natives are trained in the theory and practice of agriculture.

Outside the Territories and situate in the Cape Province the Government has established the Fort Cox Agricultural School where natives holding the VIth standard of Education are given a practical and scientific training in the many branches of agriculture suitable to South African conditions. A few demonstration and experimental farms have been established in Natal.

The staff of the Director of Native Agriculture numbers 87 Europeans and 168 Natives. The technical officers are employed in practical demonstrations amongst the Natives in their reserves and locations. All agricultural officers are closely connected with the extensive anti-soil erosion works and the veld reclamation services which are being undertaken in native areas.

Fifty bull camps have been erected and 220 bulls purchased in connection with the livestock improvement policy.

Cane production is progressing satisfactorily and the natives now have some 7,000 acres of cane under cultivation along the coast of Natal and Zululand. The average size of holding is approximately 7 acres.

The sale of cattle by public auction is progressing. The cattle are sold at auction centres situated in the native reserves and the first sale centre established is now the second largest rural cattle sale in the Union including all those in European areas.

The Engineering Section has a staff of nine engineers as well as draughtsmen and field assistants. The engineering staff is largely employed on works for the provision of water supplies—for the people, for stock and for irrigation. It is also responsible for construction work in connection with the provision of dipping tanks, the making of roads, the building of bridges, and anti-soil erosion measures.

A large amount of development work has been carried out in the native reserves during the past year. Extensive domestic water supplies have been furnished for both people and their livestock mainly in the shape of boreholes, totalling in all some 200 with the necessary pumping plants. Seven irrigation works have been completed and the people satisfactorily settled on the land.

There is a very large number of native separatist churches, and these are increasing rapidly. The Select Committee of the House of Assembly on Native Affairs in 1925 recommended that, with regard to applications by churches or religious bodies for sites or other privileges depending upon Government recognition, as a general rule permission should only be granted to churches long established and enjoying universal public recognition, and, in all other cases before any application is considered by the Native Affairs Department a report should be submitted by the Native Affairs Commission in regard to the applicant body as to the demand for its existence, its stability, its capacity both financially and educationally, and the general fitness for religious work amongst natives. The recommendation was adopted and now forms the basis for administration in connection with the separate churches.

The control and administration of matters affecting natives in urban areas are governed by the Natives (Urban areas) Act, No. 21 of 1923. It is a comprehensive measure framed with the intention of securing a much needed improvement in urban conditions, not only from the point of view of the native population, but also in the interests of European residents. Generally, it defines and describes the powers and duties of urban local authorities in respect of the native population within their areas. These bodies may be required to set aside locations for the accommodation of natives and are given powers of expropriating land and borrowing money for this and other purposes. Means are provided for enforcing the residence of natives, with certain exceptions, in locations, native villages or hostels, and for the exercise of certain powers of control with the intention of limiting the native population to the number legitimately required for the needs of the community. The Act prohibits the introduction of intoxicating liquor into locations, but allows, subject to various circumstances, the private brewing of Kaffir beer or its manufacture and sale by the local authority. Idle, dissolute, and disorderly natives can be removed from urban areas either to the place to which they belong or to a farm or work colony, and wide powers of regulation are provided to give effect to the objects and policy of the Act. This Act has been amended

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and re-inforced in several respects by Acts. No. 25 of 1930 and No. 46 of 1937. The latter Act, in pursuance of the Union's policy of segregation in land ownerships, makes certain restrictions in regard to acquisition of land in urban areas by Natives. It also gives greater facilities to Natives in urban locations for procuring Kaffir beer and includes a provision whereby individual Natives may be licensed to brew and sell Kaffir beer. The Act furthermore gives powers in the last resort to remove from towns Natives who are surplus to the town's labour requirements, provided suitable arrangements for their accommodation are made by the State.

The principal Act has undoubtedly resulted in an improvement in the general conditions of Native residence in urban areas. A system of Pass Laws is in force throughout the Union, with the exception of the Cape Province. Provisions for granting letters of exemption from these and certain other laws affecting natives is included in the Native Administration Act, No. 38, of 1927. Provisions of far-reaching effect are contained in this Act, the main purpose of which is to consolidate the systems of native administration throughout the Union and generally to facilitate this administration. With this end in view the Governor-General is now, except in the Cape Province, Supreme Chief of all natives, thereby centralizing in him the powers assumed to have been possessed by hereditary chiefs. Provision is made for tribal organization and control, with definite powers to remove individuals and even tribes in the public interest from place to place within the Union.

One of the most revolutionary changes is that contained in the recognition of native law and custom in special courts. Native Commissioners, Additional Native Commissioners, and Assistant Native Commissioners have been appointed for these Courts as from the 1st January, 1929, with almost unlimited jurisdiction to hear civil cases and matters between native and native. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, it is in the discretion of these Courts, in all suits or proceedings between natives involving the question of customs followed by natives, to decide such questions according to the native law applying to such customs, except in so far as it shall have been repealed or modified, provided that such native law shall not be opposed to the principles of public policy or natural justice, and it is specially enacted that it shall not be lawful for any court to declare that the custom of *lobolo* or *bogadi* or other similar custom is repugnant to such principles. Certain native chiefs may be authorized to hear and determine civil claims subject to appeal to the Native Commissioner. Chiefs in British Bechuanaland have been allowed to maintain their criminal jurisdiction, and this may also be granted to other chiefs in other areas in respect of offences punishable under native law and custom.

As from the date of the establishment of the Native Appeal Courts, the Native Territories Appeal Court was abolished, and the Natal Native High Court ceased to exercise jurisdiction in any civil matter. Criminal jurisdiction conferred upon Magistrates by the Magistrates' Court Act, 1917, and the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, 1917, has, in terms of the Act under review, been conferred on Native Commissioners.

An amendment of the Act makes provision for the establishment of Native Divorce Courts under the presidency of the Presidents of the Native Appeal Courts.

A further chapter deals with marriages and succession. In this provision is made for the regulation of marriages by Christian rites between parties, who had previously been living in a customary union, and also for the exclusion of the ordinary consequence of marriage in community of property according to Common Law, except under certain circumstances, and succession under certain rules is also provided for.

Another outstanding feature of the Act is the provision for government by proclamation. The Governor-General is empowered to alter any existing law or make new laws for areas included in the Schedule to the Natives Land Act, 1913, or such areas as may be designated by both Houses of Parliament as native areas for this purpose. All the provisions contained in the laws in force in the Provinces dealing with the issue of Letters of Exemption have been repealed, and the Governor-General has been empowered not only to grant these privileges but to cancel them, whether they may have been granted under the provisions of the existing legislation or under the powers of prior Acts. Letters issued under the latter are regarded as having been issued under the provisions of Act No. 38 of 1927. Finally, apart from the preceding provisions, the Governor-General may make regulations for the prevention of misconduct and disorders, for the regulation of native living, and the control of certain villages and townships.

Section 37 of the Act provides for the date of coming into operation, either in whole or in part, being fixed by proclamation of the Governor-General. By Government Notice No. 201, *Government Gazette* dated the 5th August, 1927, the Act, with the exception of Chapter V having reference to Marriage and Succession, became law as from the 1st September following. Chapter V was eventually brought into force as from the 1st January, 1929, under the provisions of Proclamation No. 296, *Government Gazette Extraordinary* dated the 21st December, 1928.

Special Native Courts.

1. *Native Tribunals.*—Generally speaking, natives in both civil and criminal matters are subject to the ordinary laws and the ordinary courts of the land. Certain special tribunals have, however, been established for the hearing of purely native cases, with a view to affording the natives a simpler and less expensive method of procedure, also to ensure that cases arising out of native law and customs are heard by officials experienced and well versed in such laws and customs and, in so far as native chiefs' courts are concerned, to accord a measure of recognition to purely native institutions.

2. *Civil Matters.*—In so far as civil matters are concerned the following special native courts have been established:—

(i) *Native Chiefs' and Headmen's Courts.*—A native chief or headman appointed as such under the Native Administration Act, No. 38 of 1927, as amended by Act No. 9 of 1929, may be authorized by the Governor-General to hear and determine civil suits arising out of native law and custom between natives resident within his area of jurisdiction. An appeal from the decision of any such court lies to the court of the native commissioner.

(ii) *Native Commissioners' Courts.*—Under section 10 of the Native Administration Act, No. 38 of 1927, the Governor-General may establish Native Commissioners' Courts for the hearing of all civil causes and matters between native and native only, provided that no such court shall have jurisdiction in any matter in which:—

(*a*) the status of a person in respect of mental capacity is sought to be affected;

(*b*) a decree of perpetual silence is sought;

(*c*) namptissement is sought;

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(*d*) the validity or interpretation of a will or other testamentary document is in question; or

(*e*) a decree of nullity, divorce, or separation in respect of a marriage (contracted according to christian or civil rights) is sought.

Under this provision Native Commissioners' Courts have been established in all districts in which there is a large native population resident under tribal conditions.

These courts are authorized to decide cases involving questions of customs followed by natives, according to the native law applying to such customs, except in so far as this law shall have been repealed or modified, and provided that such native law is not opposed to the principles of public policy or natural justice. The custom of *lobolo* or *bogadi* or similar custom is specially declared not to be repugnant to such principles.

(iii) *Native Appeal Courts.*—There are two Native Appeal Courts in existence—one for the Cape and Orange Free State Provinces and one for the Transvaal and Natal. These courts are constituted under Section 13 of the Native Administration Act, No. 38 of 1927, for the hearing of appeals from Native Commissioners' courts. Each Native Appeal Court consists of a president and two members. The president is a full-time officer appointed by the Governor-General, while the members are appointed by the Minister from time to time as required, and are selected from magistrates, native commissioners, and other qualified persons. The decision of a Native Appeal Court is final, except:—

(*a*) where conflicting decisions have been given by a Native Appeal Court within its area of jurisdiction, in which case the Minister may cause a special case to be argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court;

(*b*) where the Native Appeal Court consents to an application for leave to appeal, upon any point stated by the court, to the Appellate Division.

(iv) *Native Divorce Courts.*—Section 10 of the Native Administration Act 1927, Amendment Act No. 9 of 1929, made provision for the establishment of native divorce courts with jurisdiction to hear and determine suits of nullity, divorce, and separation arising out of native marriages contracted according to christian or civil rites. Each such court must consist of the president of a Native Appeal Court, and its area of jurisdiction must coincide with that of a Native Appeal Court. Two Native Divorce Courts have accordingly been established with areas of jurisdiction coinciding with those of the two Native Appeal Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as a forum of the first instance for native divorce cases is not ousted by the Native Divorce Courts, and, moreover, an appeal from the judgment of a Native Divorce Court lies to the Provincial or Local Division of the Supreme Court having jurisdiction.

3. *Criminal Matters.*—The special courts established for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction in respect of natives are as follows:—

(i) *Native Chiefs' and Headmen's Criminal Courts.*—Such courts are established under Section 20 of the Native Administration Act, No. 38 of 1927, as amended by Section 6 of Act No. 9 of 1929, which empowers the Governor-General to grant to any native chief or headman jurisdiction over members of his own tribe resident or being upon tribal land, or in a tribal location within his area, in respect of offences punishable under native law and custom. His jurisdiction is limited to a maximum penalty of two head of cattle or £5.

An appeal from the decision of any such court in a criminal matter lies to the magistrate of the district concerned.

(ii) *Native Commissioners.*—Section 9 of the Native Administration Act, No. 38 of 1927, authorizes the Governor-General to confer criminal jurisdiction upon native commissioners in respect of offences, subject to the jurisdiction of a magistrate's court, committed by natives. Appeals from the decisions of native commissioners exercising criminal jurisdiction so conferred lie to the Supreme Court.

(iii) *Natal Native High Court.*—The Native High Court of Natal, as at present constituted, exercises criminal jurisdiction only. The court consists of a judge-president and three other judges and tries criminal cases, when the accused are natives, but without prejudice to the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts. It exercises jurisdiction in respect of all crimes (including capital offences) committed by natives, save certain particular classes of crimes specified in Section 6 of Natal Act No. 49 of 1898 as amended by Natal Act No. 30 of 1910. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as a court of first instance is expressly excluded in respect of such crimes committed by natives as are cognisable by the Natal High Court.

The principal sources of native revenue in the various provinces have been as follows:—Cape Province, hut tax, quitrent, and private location fees; Natal, hut tax and rent levied in respect of native huts on crown lands as distinct from locations; Transvaal, poll tax and rent from natives squatting on crown lands as distinct from locations; Orange Free State, poll tax. These different systems of taxation were abrogated by the Native Taxation and Development Act, 1925, which substituted a uniform system throughout the Union. Under that Act, as amended by Acts Nos. 28 of 1926, 37 of 1931 and 49 of 1935, every adult male native under the age of 65 years is liable annually for a general tax of 1*l.* and in addition every native occupier of a hut or dwelling in a native location, unless he be the holder of a quitrent allotment, is liable for a local tax of 10*s.* per annum. Three-fifths of the general tax and the whole of the local tax are to be used for the direct benefit, educationally or otherwise, of the natives. The former charges in respect of the occupation of land, i.e., rents, etc., remain. No direct taxation can be imposed on natives by any body other than the Union Government.

The regulation of native labour employed by large industrial undertakings—a matter of fundamental economic importance to South Africa—is governed by an Act of 1911, which consolidated the laws in force in the various provinces with regard to the recruiting and employment of native labour. The law provides for the appointment of a director of native labour, the issue of licences to employers and agents to recruit natives, and to compound managers, and the assessment of compensation for injuries contracted during service.

Owing to special measures adopted and improved conditions of work, the death rate among native labourers on the mines is remarkably low for this class of employment and the standard of health is generally satisfactory.

The supply of Native labour from Portuguese East Africa to the Witwatersrand Gold Mines is regulated by the terms of a Convention entered into between the Portuguese and Union Governments in September, 1928 and revised in 1934.

Defence.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act, of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces, comprising:—

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1. *The South African Permanent Force*, which consists of :—

(i) The South African Staff Corps.
(ii) The South African Artillery.
(iii) The South African Air Force.
(iv) The South African Naval Service.
(v) The South African Instructional Corps.
(vi) Special Service Battalion.
(vii) The Pioneer Battalion.
(viii) The South African Ordnance Corps.
(ix) The South African Service Corps.
(x) The South African Medical Corps.
(xi) The South African Veterinary Corps.
(xii) The South African Administrative, Pay and Clerical Corps.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force.*
3. *The Citizen Force.*
4. *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*
5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be required to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. As an alternative, citizens may enter for service in the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 7 commands. To each command has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training are posted.

On 1st April, 1937, a scheme was inaugurated with a view to obtaining a reserve of 1,000 trained pilots. Selected citizens are enrolled for training as pupil pilots at Government expense at various centres throughout the Union, at the beginning of each quarter. The number is limited to 50 for the whole Union on each occasion, *i.e.*, 200 per annum. The pupil pilots perform non-continuous training with Civil Flying Schools which are under contract with the Government. This training is arranged at times which will not interfere unduly with the civil employment of the pupil pilots. In addition, continuous training takes place at the S.A. Air Force Air Training Schools at Roberts Heights, Capetown, Durban or Bloemfontein in two periods annually of 30 and 15 days each. The normal period required before a pupil pilot is sufficiently trained to qualify for the S.A. Air Force Flying Badge ("Wings") is roughly two years, after which he has to serve in the Reserve of Pilots for at least ten years and perform three weeks flying training annually.

Finance.

	1936–37 (Final Figures). £1,000.	1937–38 (Unaudited Figures). £1,000
Revenue	43,087	43,611
Expenditure†	30,796	34,327

† Excluding subsidies to Provinces and Grant to Native Development Fund.

The net Public Debt of the Union at 31st March, 1937, was 249,227,326*l.* and the preliminary figure at 31st March, 1938, was 255,255,814*l.*

Governors-General of the Union.

1910 The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1914 The Rt. Hon. Viscount (later Earl) Buxton, G.C.M.G.
1920 H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C.
1924 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
1931 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G.
1937 The Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Duncan, G.C.M.G., K.C.

Governor-General and Staff (Cape Town and Pretoria).

Governor-General, Sir Patrick Duncan, G.C.M.G., K.C., 10,000*l.* per annum.
Secretary, G. W. Klerck.
Administrative Secretary, J. H. Davis.
Comptroller, Major H. C. Juta.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. H. Borckenhagen, Capt. R. A. St. G. Martin, Lieut. G. R. G Watkins, R.N.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNION.

Members of the Senate, 1938.

President—Senator The Hon. C. A. van Niekerk.
Deputy President and Chairman of Committees—Senator Dr. The Hon. T. C. Visser.
Elected to represent the Cape of Good Hope Province :—Senators A. M. Conroy, F. S. Malan, P.C., J. P. Malan, C. P. Mathewson, P. A. Myburgh, O. A. Oosthuisen, D. Retief, G. F. Zondagh.
Elected to represent the Natal Province :—A. J. McGibbon, P. J. Wessels, S. S. Brisker, J. Dyson, J. H. Blaney, C. F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works), W. E. Thrash, C. Whytock.
Elected to represent the Transvaal Province :—Senators S. F. Alberts, R. A. Kerr, T. C. Visser, A. S. Naude, G. Hartog, B. D. Pienaar, F. W. R. Robertson, one vacancy.
Elected to represent the Orange Free State Province :—Senators W. J. C. Brebner, C. F. H. Meintjes, H. Potgieter, C. A. van Niekerk, B. Cilliers, E. A. van der Walt, J. J. van Rensburg, M. J. Vermeulen.
Nominated senators, Senators F. B. Adler, T. Boydell, W. A. Hofmeyr, Rev. C. J. van R. Smit*, A. T. Spies*, A. P. J. Fourie (Minister of Railways and Harbours), P. W. le R. van Niekerk*, J. C. van Rooy.

* Selected on the ground mainly of thorough acquaintance, by reason of official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

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Members of the Senate Elected in terms of the Representation of Natives Act, No. 12 of 1936.

Senator E. H. Brookes	Natal Province
Senator J. D. R. Jones	Transvaal Province and Orange Free State Province
Senator C. H. Malcomess	Cape Province (excluding the Transkeian Territories)
Senator W. T. Welsh	The Transkeian Territories

Officers of The Senate.

President, Senator The Hon. C. A. van Niekerk, 1,200*l.*

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees.— Senator Dr. The Hon. T. C. Visser, 300*l.* in addition to allowance as member of Parliament.

Clerk of the House and Taxing Officer, Capt. Maurice Green, V.D., R.N.V.R., 1,600*l.*

Clerk-Assistant, Accountant and Committee Clerk, Mr. S. F. du Toit, LL.B., 1,050*l.* to 1,200*l.*

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Translator, Mr. Marius Smuts, B.A., 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Members of the House of Assembly.

The Seventh Parliament of the Union was dissolved on the 11th April, 1938, and the General Election for the Eighth was held on the 18th May following.

The constitution of the House of Assembly in regard to party representation was as follows :—

	Seats.
United Party	111
Nationalist Party	27
Dominion Party	8
Labour Party	3
Socialist Party	1

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Electoral Division.	*Members.*
Albany	T. B. Bowker.
Albert-Colesberg	F. H. Boltman.
Aliwal	G. H. F. Strydom.
Beaufort West	E. H. Louw.
Bredasdorp	Maj. P. V. G. van der Byl, M.C.
Caledon	H. C. de Wet.
Calvinia	Dr. W. P. Steenkamp.
Cape Flats	R. J. du Toit.
Cape Town (Castle)	M. Alexander, K.C.
Cape Town (Central)	R. W. Bowen.
Cape Town (Gardens)	B. K. Long.
Ceres	J. J. M. van Zyl.
Claremont	Hon. R. Stuttaford.
Cradock	G. Bekker.
East Griqualand	L. D. Gilson.
East London (City)	J. A. Bowie.
East London (North)	R. M. Christopher.
Fort Beaufort	V. G. F. Solomon.
George	A. J. Werth.
Gordonia	J. H. Conradie.
Graaff-Reinet	Dr. K. Bremer.
Hopetown	P. Theron.
Hottentots Holland	P. A. B. Faure.
Humansdorp	P. O. Sauer.
Kimberley (City)	W. B. Humphreys.
Kimberley (District)	L. J. Steytler.
Kingwilliamstown	A. C. V. Baines.
Kuruman	I. van W. Raubenheimer.
Maitland	J. W. Mushet.
Malmesbury	S. M. Loubser.
Moorreesburg	F. C. Erasmus.
Mossel Bay	Dr. P. J. van Nicrop.
Mowbray	Capt. F. A. Joubert.
Namaqualand	W. A. Booysen.
Oudtshoorn	S. P. Le Roux.
Paarl	P. P. du Toit.
Piquetberg	Dr. the Hon. D. F. Malan.
Port Elizabeth (C.)	Col. A. P. J. Wares, V.D.
Port Elizabeth (D.)	G. N. Hayward.
Port Elizabeth (N.)	H. A. Johnson.
Port Elizabeth (S.)	J. G. Hirsch.
Prieska	C. H. Geldenhuys.
Queenstown	C. M. van Coller.
Riversdale	A. L. Badenhorst.
Rondebosch	Dr. A. M. Moll.
Sea Point	Maj. G. B. van Zyl.
Somerset East	L. J. Vosloo.
South Peninsula	M. Sonnenberg.
Stellenbosch	Hon. H. A. Fagan, K.C.
Swellendam	S. E. Warren.
Tembuland	A. O. B. Payn.
Uitenhage	G. Dolley.
Victoria West	D. T. du P. Viljoen.
Vryburg	P. J. du Plessis.
Willowmore	G. P. Steyn.
Wodehouse	S. Bekker.
Woodstock	Hon. H. G. Lawrence, K.C.
Worcester	G. van Z. Wolfaard.
Wynberg	A. Friedlander.

NATAL.

Durban (Berea)	E. C. Hooper.
Durban (Greyville)	J. G. Derbyshire.
Durban (North)	Rev. C. F. M. Cadman.
Durban (Point)	Dr. V. L. Shearer.
Durban (Stamford Hill)	F. H. Acutt.
Durban (Umbilo)	D. C. Burnside.
Durban (Umlazi)	A. Goldberg.
Illovo	J. S. Marwick.
Klip River	G. A. Friend.
Newcastle	O. R. Nel.
Pietermaritzburg (City)	Hon. W. A. Deane.
Pietermaritzburg (District)	F. N. Broome.
South Coast	C. Neate.
Vryheid	Hon. E. G. Jansen.
Weenen	H. Abrahamson.
Zululand	G. H. Nicholls.

TRANSVAAL.

Barberton	Col. The Hon. D. Reitz.
Benoni	Hon. W. B. Madeley.
Bethal	Maj. J. P. Jooste, D.T.D.
Bezuidenhout	H. A. Tothill.
Boksburg	L. B. Klopper.
Brakpan	A. E. Trollip.
Brits	J. H. Grobler.
Carolina	J. P. Fourie.
Christiana	J. J. Wentzel.
Delarey	J. S. Labuschagne.
Ermelo	D. Jackson.
Fordsburg	B. J. Schoeman.
Germiston (North)	S. C. Quinlan.
Germiston (South)	J. G. N. Strauss.
Gezina	Hon. O. Pirow, K.C.
Heidelberg	D. A. S. de Bruyn.
Hospital	Hon. R. H. Henderson, C.M.G.
Jeppes	Dr. H. Reitz.
Johannesburg (North)	Jan H. Hofmeyr.

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Electoral Division.	*Members.*
Johannesburg (West)	B. H. Lindhorst.
Kensington	L. Blackwell, K.C., M.C.
Klerksdorp	Jan Wilkens.
Krugersdorp	M. J. v. den Berg.
Langlaagte	W. Bawden.
Lichtenburg	A. J. Swanepoel.
Losberg	G. P. Brits.
Lydenburg	N. J. Schoeman.
Marico	Vacant.
Middelburg	P. J. Bosman.
North-East Rand	G. C. S. Heyns.
North Rand	A. S. De Kock.
Orange Grove	C. Bain-Marais.
Parktown	Mrs. L. A. B. Reitz.
Pietersburg	J. F. T. Naudé
Potchefstroom	H. van der Merwe.
Potgietersrust	Rev. S. W. Naudé.
Pretoria (Central)	P. V. Pocock.
Pretoria (City)	A. E. Campbell.
Pretoria (District)	H. Oost.
Pretoria (East)	C. W. Clark.
Pretoria (West)	I. Wallach.
Roodepoort	F. B. Allen.
Rosettenville	F. T. Howarth.
Rustenburg	J. M. Conradie.
Springs	G. J. Sutter.
Standerton	Gen. The Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H., K.C., D.T.D.
Troyeville	M. Kentridge.
Turffontein	F. C. Sturrock.
Ventersdorp	Col. J. Wilkens.
Vereeniging	Lt.-Col. K. Rood.
Von Brandis	J. W. Higgerty.
Vrededorp	C. C. E. Badenhorst (Mrs.).
Wakkerstroom	Col.-Cdt. The Hon. W. R. Collins, D.T.D., D.S.O.
Waterberg	J. G. Strydom.
Witbank	J. T. Bezuidenhout.
Wolmaransstad	Gen. The Hon. J. C. G. Kemp.
Wonderboom	J. A. P. Venter.
Yeoville	Dr. H. Gluckman.
Zoutpansberg	E. A. Rooth.
Zwartruggens	J. D. H. Verster, D.T.D., M.C.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Bethlehem	R. A. T. van der Merwe.
Bloemfontein (City)	Dr. C. F. Steyn.
Bloemfontein (District)	J. J. Haywood.
Boshof	J. J. Serfontein.
Fauresmith	Hon. N. C. Havenga.
Frankfort	Brig.-Gen. H. N. W. Botha, C.M.G., D.T.D.
Harrismith	E. R. Strauss.
Heilbron	J. L. V. Leibenberg.
Hoopstad	J. H. Viljoen.
Kroonstad	G. J. Fullard.
Ladybrand	J. C. de Wet.
Senekal	P. W. A. Pieterse.
Smithfield	Gen. The Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog.
Vredefort	E. A. Conroy.
Winburg	Dr. N. J. van der Merwe.

Members of the House of Assembly Elected under the Provisions o the Representation of Natives Act, No. 12 of 1936.

Electoral Circle.	*Name of Member.*
Cape Eastern	Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger.
Cape Western	D. B. Molteno.
Transkei	G. K. Hemming.

Officers of the House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. E. G. Jansen, 2,000*l.*
Deputy-Speaker and Chairman of Committees, Major G. B. van Zyl, 500*l.**
Deputy-Chairman, J. F. T. Naudé, 200*l.**
Clerk of the House, D. H. Visser, 1,800*l.*
Clerk-Assistant and Accountant, R. Kilpin, 1,350*l.*
Second Clerk-Assistant, J. F. Knoll, 1,000*l.*
Serjeant-at-Arms, H. L. Dempers, 825*l.*
Chief Committee Clerk, J. Meser, 950*l.*
Assistant Committee Clerks, L. A. Wyndham, 775*l.*; R. J. McFarlane, 600*l.*; D. S. Preller, 525*l.*
Chief Translator, J. M. Hugo, 830*l.*
Assistant Translators, C. T. du Toit, 725*l.*; W. L. P. van Zyl, 425*l.* (on probation).
Clerk of the Papers, M. M. du Toit, 525*l.*

Officers of Joint Parliamentary Establishment.

Parliamentary Draughtsman, A. J. Pienaar, K.C., 900*l.*
Librarian, P. Ribbink, 950*l.*
Assistant Librarian, T. Roos, B.A., 550*l.*
Library Clerical Assistant, D. E. Mullany, 360*l.*

Executive Council.

His Excellency the Governor-General.
Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, 3,500*l.*
Minister of Mines, Colonel the Hon. Deneys Reitz, 2,500*l.*
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Senator the Hon. A. P. J. Fourie, 2,500*l.*
Minister of Justice, Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H., K.C., D.T.D., 2,500*l.*
Minister of Lands, General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp, 2,500*l.*
Minister of Public Works and of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, O.B.E., 2,500*l.*
Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga, 2,500*l.*
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Colonel-Commdt. the Hon. W. R. Collins, 2,500*l.*
Minister of Defence and of Commerce and Industries, Hon. O. Pirow, K.C., 2,500*l.*
Minister of Interior and Public Health, Hon. R. Stuttaford, 2,500*l.*
Minister of Native Affairs, Education, and of Social Welfare, Hon. H A. Fagan, 2,500*l.*
Minister of Labour, Hon. H. G. Lawrence, K.C., 2,500*l.*
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. R. H. Henderson.
Clerk of the Council, McDonald Spies.

Prime Minister's Department.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog.
Secretary to the Prime Minister and Secretary for External Affairs, Dr. H. D. J. Bodenstein.
Legal Adviser, A. H. Broeksma, K.C.
Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister and Under-Secretary for External Affairs, Dr. P. R. Botha.
Private Secretary, N. J. Jooste.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Colonel-Commdt. the Hon. W. R. Collins.
Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, P. R. Viljoen, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., Dr. Med. Vet. (Berne), 1,800*l.*
Under Secretary, M. J. A. Joubert, B.S.A., 1,300*l.*

* In addition to Parliamentary allowance of 700*l.* per annum.

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Under Secretary, G. A. W. Schneider, 1,300*l.*
Chief Clerk, Grade I, W. L. du Plessis, 850*l.*
Chief Clerk, Grade I, J. J. Adams, A.C.I.S., 800*l.*
Accountant, W. H. Hoffman, A.C.I.S., A.L.A.A., 950*l.*
Editor, D. J. D. W. M. Seymore, 750*l.*

Division of Veterinary Services.

Director, P. J. du Toit, Dr. Med. 1,800*l.* and 200*l.* non-pensionable allowance.
Deputy Director, G. v. d. W. de Kock, M.R.C.V.S., Dr. Med. Vet. (Berne), 1,250*l.* and 200*l.* non-pensionable allowance.
Assistant Directors, C. J. van Heerden, M.R.C.V.S., 990*l.* and 100*l.* non-pensionable allowance; J. B. Quinlan, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc., Dr. Med. Vet. (Hanover), 990*l.* and 200*l.* non-pensionable allowance.
Sub-Editors, E. M. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S., Dr. Med. Vet. (Berne), 950*l.* and 200*l.* non-pensionable allowance; P. J. J. Fourie, M.R.C.V.S., Dr. Med. Vet. (Utrecht), 950*l.* and 200*l.* non-pensionable allowance.
Senior Veterinary Surgeon (*Natal*), A. M. Diesel, M.R.C.V.S., 890*l.*
Senior Veterinary Surgeon (*Cape Town*), J. J. G. Keppel, M.R.C.V.S., 890*l.*
Senior Veterinary Surgeon (*Transkei and Cape, East*), J. Nicol, M.R.C.V.S., 890*l.*
Senior Veterinary Surgeon (*Transvaal*), A. S. Canham, F.R.C.V.S., 860*l.*
Senior Veterinary Surgeon (*O.F.S.*), P. S. Snyman, B.V.Sc., 860*l.*

Division of Dairying.

Superintendent of Dairying, E. G. Hardy, N.D.D., N.D.A., 1,080*l.*
Assistant Superintendent of Dairying, J. Allison, N.D.D., 825*l.*

Division of Guano Islands.

Superintendent, Government Guano Islands, J. H. C. Hewitt, 825*l.*

Division of Plant Industry.

Chief of Division, I. B. Pole Evans, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.L.S., 1,600*l.*
Assistant Chief of Division, E. Parish, B.Sc., D.A., 1,000*l.*
Senior Professional Officer (*Plant Pathology*), E. M. Doidge, D.Sc., 900*l.*
Principal Professional Officer (*Botany*), E. P. Phillips, D.Sc., 900*l.*
Chief Professional Officer (*Entomology*), T. J. Naude, M.Sc., Ph.D., 950*l.*
Chief Professional Officer (*Horticulture*), F. G. Anderssen, B.Sc. (Agric.), Ph.D., 830*l.*
Chief Professional Officer (*Low Temperature Research*), R. Davies, M.Sc., 890*l.*
Principal Professional Officer (*Field Husbandry*), P. Koch, B.Sc. (Agric.), 950*l.*
Principal Professional Officer (*Fruit Inspection*), V. A. Putterill, 900*l.*
Senior Professional Officer (*Viticulture*), S. W. van Niekerk, 800*l.* and 49*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* non-pensionable allowance.

Division of Chemical Services.

Chief of Division, J. P. van Zyl, Ph.D. (Gottingen), 1,110*l.*
Assistant Chief of Division, H. G. Weall, B.Sc., F.I.C., 880*l.*
Principal Professional Officer (*Chemistry*), *Johannesburg*, G. F. Britten, M.Sc., A.I.C., 825*l.*
Principal Professional Officer (*Chemistry*), *Pretoria*, D. J. R. van Wyk, M.Sc., 825*l.*
Principal Professional Officer (*Chemistry*), *Cape Town*, B. de C. Marchand, D.Sc. (Edinburgh), 875*l.*

Division of Agricultural Education and Extension.

Chief of Division, Professor A. M. Bosman, B.Sc. (Agric.), 1,200*l.* and 200*l.* non-pensionable allowance.
Assistant Chief of Division, W. H. Turpin, M.Sc., Ph.D., 940*l.*
Senior Professional Officer (*Poultry*), J. J. Jordaan, 750*l.*
Senior Professional Officer (*Sheep and Wool*), G. S. Mare, B.Sc. (Agric.), 725*l.*

Division of Economics and Markets.

Chief of Division, J F. W. Grosskopf, 1,200*l.*
Assistant Chief of Division, A. P. van der Post, 1,000*l.*
Senior Professional Officer (*Economics*), S. J. J. de Swardt, 725*l.*
Senior Professional Officer (*Economics*), J. I. Raats, 750*l.*

Stellenbosch-Elsenburg College of Agriculture of the University of Stellenbosch.

Principal, P. A. van der Byl, M.A., D.Sc., 1,200*l.*
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Chief Railway Commissioner, A. Kuit.
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Assistant General Manager (Commercial), Johannesburg, W. E. Turnbull, M.Inst.T.
Assistant General Manager (Technical), Johannesburg, W. A. Moyers, M.I.C.E., M.Inst.T.
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System Manager, Cape Western, Cape Town, J. S. de V. Von Willich, A.M.I.C.E.
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System Manager, Eastern Transvaal, Pretoria, W. Heckroodt, M.Inst.T.
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System Manager, Cape Northern, Kimberley, C. H. Hamilton, A.M.Inst.T.
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Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, C. M. Hoffe, M.Inst.T.
Assistant Chief Accountant, James Williams, M.Inst.T.
Chief Stores Superintendent, Johannesburg, and Consulting Engineer (Electrical), D. Leibbrandt.
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Chief Traffic Manager, Johannesburg, J. D. White, M.Inst.T.
Assistant Chief Traffic Manager, Johannesburg, R. G. Forbes.
Chief Electrical Engineer, Johannesburg, W. R. Owens.
Chief Superintendent (Staff), J. H. Stewart.
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, G. E. Chittenden.
Manager, Publicity and Travel Department, Johannesburg, D. M. Robbertze.
Shipping Manager, Johannesburg, A. F. Hayes.
Manager, Road Motor Services, Johannesburg, J. P. McMagh.
Airways Manager, Col. J. Holthouse.
Director, South African Government Publicity Bureau, London, P. G. B. Reyneke.
Chief of Police and Investigation, Lt.-Col. A. A. Stanford.

Department of Public Health.

Administration.

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Secretary for Public Health and Chief Health Officer, E. H. Cluver, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H., 1,800*l.*
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Chief Clerk, A. Stuart, 850*l.*
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Secretary for the Interior, J. H. de Wet.
Under Secretary for the Interior, A. H. M. Louw.
Commissioner for Mental Hygiene, Dr. W. Russell, M.C.

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Commission for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, and Protector of Indian Immigrants, Director Indian Immigration Bureau, P. F. Kincaid, 1,300*l.*

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Government Printer, J. J. Kruger, 1,600*l.*

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Physician Superintendent, Fort Napier Institution, Pietermaritzburg, Dr. A. S. van Coller, 1,050*l.*
Physician Superintendent, Fort Beaufort Mental Hospital, Dr. A. H. Croly, 1,050*l.*, quarters.
Physician Superintendent, Queenstown Mental Hospital, Dr. A. W. H. Cheyne, 1,080*l.*, quarters.
Physician Superintendent, Port Alfred Mental Hospital, Dr. J. C. Twomey, 900*l.*, quarters.
Physician Superintendent, Witrand Institution for Feebleminded, Potchefstroom, Dr. F. D. Crosthwaite, 1,140*l.*, quarters.
Physician Superintendent, Pietermaritzburg Mental Hospital, Dr. H. W. Glashan, 1,140*l.*, quarters.
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Physician Superintendent, Bloemfontein Mental Hospital, Dr. H. C. Watson, 1,140*l.*, quarters.
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Physician Superintendent, Grahamstown Mental Hospital, Dr. K. Gillis, 910*l.* and quarters.

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Director, Natal Government Museum, Dr. R. F. Lawrence.
Director, Transvaal Museum, C. J. Swierstra.
Director, O.F.S. National Museum, Dr. E. C. van Hoepen.

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Chief Translator, J. D. Louw, 1,020*l.*
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Accountant, R. A. Whitelaw, 700*l.*
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Professional Assistant to Attorney-General, Cape, W. A. Cook, 930*l*.
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Attorney-General, Natal, E. Beardmore, K.C., 1,400*l*.
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Judge President, L. Greenberg, 3,000*l*.
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Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff, P. J. Erasmus, 850*l*.

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, L. Ward, 1,500*l*.
Judges, S. A. McCormick, 1,400*l*.; T. B. Horwood, 1,400*l*.; F. A. Shepstone, 1,400*l*.
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Master, Natal Provincial Division, F. C. Rodd, 1,100*l.*.
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First Grade Superintendent, Cape Town Gaol and Outstations, C. S. Jones, 830*l.*
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Second Grade Superintendent, Barberton Convict Prison and Gaol, J. G. Slier, 675*l.*
Second Grade Superintendent (Assistant Superintendent), Central Prison, Pretoria, Pretoria Gaol and Outstations and Assistant Warden, Baviaanspoort Farm Colony and Inebriate Reformatory, W. F. du Plooy, 725*l.*
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Assistant Superintendent, Johannesburg Gaol and Outstations and Assistant Warden, Leeuwkop Farm Colony, F. Heywood, 575*l.*
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J. M. Graham, 1,250*l.*; H. J. Malan, 1,250*l.*; H. B. Wallace, 1,150*l.*; G. W. Evans, 1,150*l.*; P. E. Faure, 1,050*l.*; E. D. Beale, 1,050*l.*; J. D. Holtzhausen, 950*l.*; T. Moodie, 950*l.*; G. H. Shawe, 950*l.*; S. B. Broome, 950*l.*; M. M. Basson, 950*l.*; R. H. Chenoweth, 950*l.*; T. M. Chisnall, 1,150*l.*; C. H. Poppe, 950*l.*; C. W. Crawford, 950*l.*; J. D. Preiss, 950*l.*

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K. R. Thomas, 1,250*l.*; C. L. R. Harries, 1,150*l.*; A. L. Johnson, 950*l.*; A. H. A. Field, 950*l.*; R. Meaker, 950*l.*; M. G. Fannin, 950*l.*; D. B. T. Wise, 950*l.*; J. H. Green, 950*l.*; C. D. Stanier, 950*l.*; H. Barrett, 950*l.*; M. P. Snyman, 950*l.*; F. H. C. Behrmann, 950*l.*; H. Sangmeister, 950*l.*

Senior Magistrates, Transvaal Province.

S. M. Page, 1,800*l.*; F. P. Sampson, 1,250*l.*; D. H. Mearns, 950*l.*; H. C. Baxter, 1,050*l.*; F. H. Klette, 1,050*l.*; L. Gane, 1,050*l.*; A. A. Burge, 1,050*l.*; A. S. Dunlop, 1,050*l.*; C. van Breda, 950*l.*; W. S. Anderson, 1,050*l.*; J. G. Carter, 950*l.*; Y. H. C. Dix, 950*l.*; F. G. Leary, 950*l.*; M. du T. van Nickerk, 950*l.*; T. H. Vlok, 950*l.*; W. B. Biddulph, 950*l.*; C. H. M. Honey, 950*l.*; H. Austin, 950*l.*; W. H. Hare, 950*l.*; L. D. Durham, 1,050*l.*; S. H. Elliot, 1,050*l.*; J. T. Harper, 950*l.*; F. E. G. Munscheid, 1,050*l.*; A. J. Wiid, 950*l.*; G. Preston, 950*l.*

Senior Magistrates, Orange Free State.

C. G. Thackwray, 1,150*l.*; J. W. Ord, 1,050*l.*; P. H. Louw, 950*l.*; M. E. Eedes, 950*l.*; H. P. Keevy, 950*l.*; J. D. Krige, 950*l.*

Police.

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Chief Deputy Commissioner, Lt.-Col. G. R. C. Baston, 1,300*l.*
Deputy Commissioners (Inspecting), Lt.-Col. O. J. T. Horak; Lt.-Col. R. A. Meston, 895*l.* each.
Deputy Commissioner, Witwatersrand Division, Lieut.-Colonel J. Spence, 945*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Transvaal Division, and Chief of the Diamond Detective Department for the Transvaal Province, Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Verster, 895*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Kimberley Division, and Chief of the Diamond Detective Department for the Cape Province, Lieut.-Colonel A. B. St. G. Beresford-Wood, 945*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Cape Western Division, Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Palmer, 945*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Cape Eastern Division, Lieut.-Colonel B. Gould, 995*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Orange Free State Division, and Chief of the Diamond Detective Department of the Orange Free State, Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Perry, 945*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Natal Division, Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Long, 945*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Transkei Division, Lieut.-Colonel S. Varney, 895*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Quartermaster, South African Police, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Cooper, 945*l.*
Accountant and Paymaster, South African Police Headquarters, J. J. Kearney, 825*l.*

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Professional Assistant, Dr. G. W. Eybers, M.A., D.Litt., 1,300*l.*
Under-Secretary, J. E. S. van Zyl, 1,300*l.*
Director, National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Dr. E. G. Malherbe, M.A., Ph.D., 1,020*l.*
Inspectors of Vocational Training, R. W. Logie, B.Sc., 970*l.*; H. S. le Roux, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., 800*l.*
Inspector of Agricultural Training, B. J. de Klerk, M.Sc., 970*l.*

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Inspectors of Schools, C. P. de Leeuw Malan, B.A., 970*l.*; P. J. Theron, B.A., M.Ed., 910*l.*
Accountant, J. E. du Plessis, 875*l.*
Educational Research Officer, Dr. P. A. W. Cook, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., 730*l.*
Examinations Officer, A. A. Rowan, B.Sc., 725*l.*
Inspectress of Domestic Science, Miss G. M. Chattey, T.2 (Dom. Sc.), 675*l.*
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Principal Clerks, A. MacG. Robertson, 625*l.*; W. J. van der Merwe, B.Econ., 625*l.*

Treasury.

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Secretary of Finance, J. E. Holloway, 1,800*l.*
Under-Secretary for Finance, E. Williamson, 1,300*l.*
Technical Assistant (vacant).
Chief Accountant, P. T. Jones, 1,050*l.*
Registrar of Building Societies, A. A. Smit, 990*l.*
Commissioner of Pensions, S. B. Godbolt, 1,250*l.*
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, D. A. Pirie, 930*l.*
Chairman Union Tender and Supplies Board, A. G. E. Pienaar, 2,000*l.*
Controller of Supplies, E. G. Winchester, 825*l.*
Secretary State Advances Recoveries Office, J. C. van W. Steytler, 1,250*l.*
Assistant Secretary, State Advances Recoveries Office, J. W. G. Fincham 990*l.*

Public Debt Office.

Board of Commissioners, The Minister of Finance (Chairman); A. Kuit; J. G. Hubball.
Secretary to the Board, T. C. Laxton, 850*l.*

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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Assistant Commissioner, R. W. Wamsley, 1,200*l.*
Chief Revenue Officer, A. D. Wiggett, 1,020*l.*
1st Grade Chief Clerk (Income Tax), S. M. Hill, 850*l.*
Chief Surveyor, A. M. Slade, 825*l.*
First Grade Chief Clerk (Legal), F. Harvey, 825*l.*
Second Grade Chief Clerks, F. W. E. Watts, 725*l.*; L. G. Richmond, 725*l.*
Accountant, R. J. Yell, 725*l.*
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Appeal Court, Registrar, J. A. Lambert, 625*l.*

District Offices.

Cape Town—Receiver of Revenue, R. Gray, 1,040*l.*
Assistant Rec. of Rev., A. Whiting, 850*l.*
Second Grade Chief Clerk, A. J. Flyn, 700*l.*
Principal Clerks, I. Kleinschmidt, 600*l.*; L. C. N. Philip, 600*l.*; W. A. C. Anderson, 600*l.*
Johannesburg—Receiver of Revenue, C. W. Marshall, 1,110*l.*
Asst. Rec. of Rev., R. Lefebvre, 825*l.*
2nd Grade Chief Clerk, C. H. Kaufman, 725*l.*
Principal Clerks, N. D. Davis, 675*l.*; H. W. Hill, 625*l.*
Benoni—Receiver of Revenue, A. M. Mathieson, 700*l.*
Bloemfontein—Receiver of Revenue, G. J. D. Liebenberg, 800*l.*
Principal Clerk, P. D. Cronje, 600*l.*
Boksburg—Receiver of Revenue, F. Davies, 550*l.*
Brakpan—Receiver of Revenue, V. S. Horrocks, 525*l.*
Durban—Receiver of Revenue, F. W. Medway, 900*l.*
2nd Grade Chief Clerk, T. V. Davies, 700*l.*
Principal Clerk, M. W. Hill, 600*l.*
East London—Receiver of Revenue, F. J. Wilter, 800*l.*
Principal Clerk, R. S. C. Hope, 675*l.*
Germiston—Receiver of Revenue, F. Baker, 700*l.*
Kimberley—Receiver of Revenue, C. R. G. Acton, 725*l.*
Krugersdorp—Receiver of Revenue, G. D. During, 700*l.*
Pietermaritzburg—Receiver of Revenue, A. Spencer, 800*l.*
Principal Clerk, J. E. Knaggs, 625*l.*
Port Elizabeth—Receiver of Revenue, D. McAuliffe, 900*l.*
Principal Clerk, E. Glaholm, 600*l.*
Pretoria—Receiver of Revenue, A. E. Hoffe, 850*l.*
Principal Clerk, H. V. Adams, 700*l.*
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Under-Secretary, F. Neser, 1,250*l.*
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Surveyors-General.

Chairman, Survey Board, and Surveyor-General, Transvaal, N. Snyman, 1,250*l.*
Assistant Surveyor-General, E. P. Eitzen, 860*l.*
Surveyor-General, Cape, M. L. van der Spuy, 1,250*l.*
Assistant Surveyor-General, L. M. Walton, 890*l.*
Director of Trigonometrical Survey, Union of South Africa, W. Whittingdale, 1,250*l.*
Surveyor-General, Natal, C. S. Douglas, 1,050*l.*
Surveyor-General, Orange Free State, T. de Smidt, 950*l.*

Registrars of Deeds.

Chief Registrar of Deeds for the Union, and Registrar of Deeds, Transvaal, M. A. Cross, 1,450*l.*
Registrar of Deeds, Cape, E. Banwell, 1,250*l.*
Registrar of Deeds, Natal, P. S. Lambrechts, 1,050*l.*
Registrar of Deeds, Orange Free State, F. P. van Coppenhagen, 950*l.*

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Assistant Director, K. R. Shand, S.A.S.C.E., A.M.I.C.E., 1,200*l.*
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Construction Engineer, L. A. MacKenzie, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., 1,050*l.*
Chief Meteorologist, Dr. T. E. W. Schuman, D.Ph., M.Sc., B.A., 930*l.*
Hydrographic Surveyor, L. Levinkind, B.Sc., 830*l.*
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Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise, G. E. Saunders, 1,200*l.*
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Chief Clerk, C. M. Oettle, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk of Excise, W. Broadhurst, 900*l*.
Accountant (Vacant).
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Collector of Customs and Excise and Registrar of Shipping, Cape Town, W. A. Kitchener, 980*l*.
Collector of Customs and Excise and Registrar of Shipping, Port Elizabeth, J. W. Mullen, 850*l*.
Collector of Customs and Excise and Registrar of Shipping, East London, J. Loxton, 800*l*.
Collector of Customs and Excise, Mossel Bay, V. A. Geering, 600*l*.
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Collector of Customs and Excise, Pretoria, W. H. A. J. Rein, 600*l*.

Department of the Controller and Auditor-General.

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Assistant Controller and Auditor-General and Accounting Officer, W. M. S. Hope, 1,350*l*.
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Chief Inspector of Railways and Harbours Audit, T. H. Rowell, 1,110*l*.
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Chief Clerk, T. Lark, 825*l*.
Principal Clerks, C. L. E. Dilley, 675*l*.; G. W. Hart, 625*l*.; L. B. Ravenscroft, 625*l*.; A. O. P. Johnson, 625*l*.; D. H. Steele, 625*l*.; H. C. H. Newton, 625*l*.; G. A. Salomon, 600*l*.; A. K. A. Murray, 600*l*.; P. J. Le Roux, 600*l*.; A. J. C. Louw, 600*l*.; H. G. Anderson, 600*l*.; G. A. Siegruhn, 600*l*.; P. J. Foot, 600*l*.; A. P. Crofton, 600*l*.

Native Affairs Department.

Minister, The Hon. H. A. Fagan, K.C.
Secretary for Native Affairs, D. L. Smit.
Under-Secretary for Native Affairs, J. S. Allison.
Controller of Native Settlements, H. Rogers.
Chief Clerks, W. E. Clark and F. Rodseth.
Chief Native Commissioner and Chief Magistrate, Transkeian Territories, R. Fyfe King.
Chief Native Commissioner, Natal, H. C. Lugg.
Chief Native Commissioner, Cape, King William's Town, A. L. Barrett.
Chief Native Commissioner, Witwatersrand, and Director of Native Labour, Johannesburg, B. W. Martin.
Chief Native Commissioner, Northern Areas, Pretoria, E. W. Lowe.
Director of Native Agriculture, T. G. W. Reinecke, B.A., M.Sc.
Deputy Director of Native Agriculture, H. H. Curson, Dr. Med. Vet., F.R.C.V.S.
Accountant, N. C. Leith.
President, Native Appeal Court, Transvaal and Natal, A. G. McLoughlin.
President, Native Appeal Court, Cape and Orange Free State, H. G. Scott.

Public Works Department.

Minister of Public Works, Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, O.B.E.
Secretary for Public Works, J. S. Cleland, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.
Under-Secretary for Public Works, C. A. Cilliers.
Chief Clerk, R. W. Porter.
Accountant, H. Worthington.
Chief Architect, W. Mollison, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.
Chief Quantity Surveyor, R. J. C. Prentice, F.S.I., M.R.San.I., M.C.Q.S.
Structural Engineer, E. W. Dobse, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.
Drainage Engineer, E. E. Morgan, M.I.C.E.
Electrical Engineer, W. H. Bottomley, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.
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District Representatives (Cape Province), N. Harvey, L.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., M.I.A., V. R. Hicks.
District Representative (Natal), V. Calder.
District Representative (Orange Free State), F. W. Ronde, M.I.A.
Asst. Dist. Representative (Transvaal), E. B. Gascoine, A.M.I.C.E.
Asst. Dist. Representative (Cape Province), G. Roxburgh, M.C.Q.S., G. S. H. Bradford, A.R.I.B.A.
Asst. Dist. Representative (Natal), G. A. Mabin, M.I.A.
Asst. Dist. Representative (Orange Free State), G. H. Eddy.
Senior Inspectors of Works (Transvaal), F. O. Mabin, E. J. Rowse, A.M.I.E.E., J. K. Sedgwick, J. Jones.
Senior Inspectors of Works (Cape Province), J. Roche, J. H. K. Roux.
Senior Inspector of Works (Natal), G. Anthony.
Controller of Transport, E. J. A. Rink.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, O.B.E.
Postmaster-General and Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs H. J. Lenton, 1,800*l*.
Under-Secretary, Posts, J. N. Redelinghuys, 1,300*l*.
Under-Secretary (Staff and General), L. C. Burke, 1,200*l*.
Under-Secretary, Telegraphs, F. Collins, O.B.E., 1,300*l*.
Principal Accountant, E. W. Dodds, 1,070*l*.
Chief Engineer, C. Griffith, A.M.(S.A.)I.E.E., 1,300*l*.
Inspecting Engineer, J. A. F. Mitchell, M.(S.A.)I.E.E. 950*l*.
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Controller of Stores, A. E. Riley, 860*l*.

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Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin and Stockholm, Dr. S. F. N. Gie.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Lisbon, S. F. Waterson.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, Dr. G. M. A. Heymans.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, R. W. Close.
Accredited Representative to the League of Nations, Geneva, H. T. Andrews.

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Accredited Representative in Canada, D. de Waal Meyer.
Consul-General at Lourenco Marques, Lt.-Col. F. F. Pienaar, D.T.D., O.B.E.
Consul-General at Hamburg, Capt. F. Brehmer.
Consul-General at Buenos Aires, A. Zoutendyk.
Consul at New York, E. F. Horn.
Hon. Consul at Gothenburg, G. Carlsson.
Commissioner at Nairobi, Col. R. B. Turner.
Trade Commissioner at Batavia, Mr. Grant Smith (acting).
Trade Commissioner at Tangier, A. H. Handford.
Hon. Commissioner at Jerusalem, M. Haskel.
Hon. Trade Commissioner at Genoa, M. C. Viezzoli.
Hon Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, J. Schilthuis.
Hon. Trade Commissioner at Oslo, O. Thorstad.
Hon. Trade Commissioner at San Francisco, V. H. Pinckney.
Hon. Trade Commissioner at Vancouver, Col. R. D. Williams.
Hon. Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, P. D. G. Gain.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE UNION.

France, Monsieur E. M. de Simonin, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
United States of America, Mr. Leo J. Keena, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
Germany, Herr Rudolf Leitner, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
The Netherlands, Jonkheer W. F. van Lennep, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
Japan, Mr. Kanekazu Okada, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
Belgium, A. Moulaert, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
Portugal, Dr. João de Barros Ferreira da Fonseca, *Chargé d'Affaires.*
Italy, Comm. Paolo Cortese, *Chargé d'Affaires.*

United Kingdom, High Commissioner, Sir William Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Political Secretary, M. E. Antrobus, O.B.E.
Assistant Political Secretary, D. L. Busk.
Private Secretary, H. Ashton.
Registrar, D. Bootle.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Province of the name is bounded by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north to the west of longitude 22° by the Orange River, and on the north-east by the Orange Free State and Natal Provinces. The Cape Province, with the Transkei, contains an area of 276,966 square miles, being over five times that of England. It extends from 26 to 35 deg. S. lat., and from 17 to 30 deg. E. long.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape, but in 1856 it was constituted a separate Colony.

Twelve islands off Angra Pequena, on the coast of Damaraland (Plum-pudding, Roast-beef, Hollam's Bird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, and Mona), with the adjacent rocks, were annexed in 1867, and added to the Cape Colony in 1874.

In 1876, three large tracts of Kaffraria—namely, Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, were brought under the more direct control of Government, and on the 12th of June, 1876, Letters Patent were issued authorising the Governor to annex these territories to the Cape of Good Hope, on condition of the Cape Parliament passing an Act to provide for their government. Such an Act was passed as No. 38 of 1877, but the territories were not actually incorporated until the 1st of October, 1879.

On the 12th March, 1878, the Port of Walfish Bay, situated a few miles north of the tropic of Capricorn, was proclaimed British territory. It was annexed to the Colony by proclamation dated 7th August, 1884.

On the 15th October, 1880, the Province of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony.

Under Proclamation No. 13 of the 26th January, 1882, were issued certain laws and regulations for the government of the territories known respectively as Tembuland, Emigrant Tambookieland, Bomvanaland, and Gcalekaland, of which, by Royal Warrant dated the 14th November, 1881, the officer administering the government of the Cape of Good Hope was appointed Governor. By proclamation No. 140 of 26th August, 1885, issued under Act 3 of 1885, these territories were annexed to the Cape Colony. A similar Warrant was passed on the 27th July, 1881, in respect to the St. John's River Territory, which was annexed to the Colony by Proclamation No. 215 of the 15th September, 1884.

The Xesibe country ("Mount Ayliff") was annexed to the Colony by Letters Patent of the 23rd August and Proclamation of 25th October, 1886, and the Rode Valley, Pondoland, by Letters Patent of 29th July, 1887, and Proclamation of October, 1887 (Act No. 45 of 1887). Under Act No. 5 of 1894 the whole of Pondoland was annexed. Basutoland, now an independent Colony, formed part of the Cape from 1871 to 1884.

On the 16th of November, 1895, British Bechuanaland was incorporated with the Cape under Law No. 41 of 1895.

History.

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Dias, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay; Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the

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name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1648 a Dutch East Indiaman, the *Haarlem*, was wrecked in Table Bay, the crew remaining there some time. In 1652 J. A. Van Riebeck, duly commissioned by the "Chamber of Seventeen" at Amsterdam, landed at Table Bay accompanied by 100 persons, and took possession of what is now the site of Cape Town on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1671 the first formal purchase of land was made from the Hottentots, and another purchase took place the following year. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the European population received a slight addition of French Protestants, but their descendants have not maintained any distinctive position in the country. The rule of the Dutch East India Company proved very distasteful to the burghers, who were continually prompted to move further and further from the seaboard and original seat of colonisation. Following these migratory colonists, a magistracy was established at Swellendam in 1745, and another at Graaff Reinet in 1786, and in 1788 the Great Fish River was proclaimed the boundary of the Colony. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, an English force proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to secure it against the French for the Prince of Orange, but the Governor refused to obey the mandate of the Prince, and the British force thereupon proceeded to take possession, upon which a capitulation was arranged, and the administration of the Government was assumed by General Craig. An Act of Parliament (37 Geo. III., c. II.) was passed to regulate the trade with the new possession. By the Peace of Amiens the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Batavian Republic, and evacuated in 1803, but it was again captured by a British Force in 1806, and at the general Peace of 1814 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. During the interval between the Peace of Amiens and the recapture by the British in 1806, the Colony had made rapid progress, owing to the abolition of the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the wise regulations of government which had been substituted. An important event in the history of the Cape was the expulsion in 1809 of the Kaffirs from the Zuurveldt, a district west of the Great Fish River. In 1817 that district was visited by the then Governor, who saw the importance of its colonisation as a barrier against the Kaffir power, and in 1820 Parliament voted a sum of 50,000*l.* to promote emigration to the Cape, and 4,000 British immigrants were brought to the Colony and settled in the eastern districts. In December, 1834, began the first of what are called the Kaffir wars, when the Gaika tribe, 20,000 strong, overran the whole south-eastern portion of the Colony, but were defeated, and their lands up to the Kei River proclaimed British territory, but Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, refused to ratify the annexation. In 1846 the second Kaffir war broke out, but was speedily suppressed, and the colonial border was extended to the Kei River, as proposed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. On Christmas Day, 1850, began the third Kaffir war, which lasted nearly three years, and in its earlier stages was aggravated by a simultaneous rebellion of the Kat River Hottentots.

In 1836 began what is called the trekking of a part of the Dutch or Boer population. This remarkable movement, which resulted in the colonisation of Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, may be ascribed to several causes, of which the chief were: (1.) General dislike of the policy of Great Britain in relation to slavery and the Native question. (2.) Particular resentment against the policy of Lord Glenelg in reversing the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in relation to the first Kaffir war. (3.) Resentment against the mode in which compensation had been made to them for the loss of their slaves under the Imperial Act abolishing slavery, namely, by orders for payment payable in London, which they could only dispose of on the spot at an enormous discount.

The years 1849 and 1850 were years of continued excitement, owing to the proposals of the Government at home to send convicts to the Cape. In view of the agitation, carried almost to the point of active resistance, the project was abandoned. In 1856 the German Legion, which had been formed during the Crimean war, was brought to the Cape, and the men, numbering 2,300, disposed in selected spots on the frontier for defensive purposes. The same year (1856) was remarkable for the prevalence in Native Kaffraria of a cattle-killing delusion, preached by a young prophetess, which resulted in wide-spread starvation.

Population.

The European population of the Province according to the European Census of 1936 was 791,574.

The total population of the Province in 1936 was 3,529,900, of whom 2,738,326 were non-European (1,268,033 males, 1,470,293 females).

Of the non-European population in 1936, 10,508 were Asiatics, 2,045,570 were Bantus, and 682,248 were of mixed and other races; total, 2,738,326.

Chief towns with European population:—

	1936
Cape Town (incl. Suburbs)	173,412
Port Elizabeth	53,461
East London	31,311
Kimberley	15,741
Uitenhage	9,437
Grahamstown	8,198
Paarl	8,823
King William's Town	5,840
Queenstown	6,723
Oudtshoorn	6,512

Of the European population in 1921, 79,333 were engaged in fishing and agriculture, 2,352 mining, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 11,674 administrative government, 14,816 other professions, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, and 13,116 other and unspecified. Of the non-European population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

A. The Province proper is divided into 104 Magisterial districts and the Transkeian Territories into 26 Magisterial districts. B. A Magistrate is stationed in each district, and in the Province proper there is a Divisional Council in each district except (*a*) Wellington, which for Divisional Council purposes forms portion of the Paarl Division; (*b*) Simonstown, Bollville and

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Wynberg, which for Divisional Council purposes form portion of the Cape Division; (c) Adelaide, which for Divisional Council purposes forms portion of the Bedford and Fort Beaufort Division; (d) Hopefield which for Divisional Council purposes forms portion of the Malmesbury Division; (e) Keiskama Hoek and Middel Drift which for Divisional Council purposes form portion of the Kingwilliamstown Division; (f) Somerset West which for Divisional Council purposes forms portion of the Stellenbosch Division; (g) Taungs which for Divisional Council purposes forms portion of the Vryburg Division; and (h) Glen Grey and Herschel which, being native areas, are separately administered. Divisional Councils have also been constituted in two Transkeian districts, viz., Matatiele and Mount Currie. Each Divisional Council consists of at least six members elected quinquennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. These Councils are charged with the duty of constructing and maintaining roads and bridges, controlling public outspans, trek-paths and public servitudes, and perform other local duties.

There are 133 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor, or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the registered voters. There are also 94 Village Management Boards, 32 Local Areas, established under the Divisional Councils and Road Ordinance, No. 13 of 1917, and 23 Local Boards, established under Ordinance No. 11 of 1921.

In 1921 there were 1,684,906 Christians—546,065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 105,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christians. Mohammedans, 24,513, Hebrews, 21,244, heathen, 1,002,450.

Constitution and Government.

The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Great Britain took possession of it in 1795, but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806, and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, 1814. The original Colony has been extended from time to time. East and West Pondoland were annexed in 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895. For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to Governors. Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11th, 1853, and took effect on May 1st ensuing. This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony were extended. In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order of the Council providing for the system of Executive Administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the Executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original Province of the Union. Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

The educational system (for other than higher education) is maintained by the Provincial Administration under the general control of the Administrator of the Province. It is administered by the Department of Public Education under the direction of the Superintendent-General of Education, financial matters being regulated by the Provincial Secretary in his capacity of Controller of Educational Finance. Practically the whole cost of the maintenance of the schools under the Department's control is borne by the Administration.

The local administration of undenominational public schools is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. There are 111 such districts. Every public school under a board is ordinarily managed by a committee elected by the parents, or, in default, nominated by the board. Members of School Boards are partly elected and partly nominated by the Administration and by Municipal and Divisional councils. School boards have the power, subject to departmental approval, to establish and maintain schools; further, subject to departmental approval, they have the general financial management of schools under their jurisdiction. They also have the power to enforce school attendance.

Denominational Schools are mainly mission schools for coloured or native children and are under the local management of representatives of the various religious denominations at whose instance they were established.

Education is free for all children, whether European, coloured or native, in all primary standards and also in secondary standards up to the age of 15 years, except in a limited number of European schools known as *fee-paying schools*. For secondary education (available from Standard VII to Standard X in high schools and from Standard VII to Standard VIII in secondary schools) fees are payable according to approved scales for children over the age of fifteen. All fees received are paid into the Provincial revenue. The Superintendent-General of Education, however, may grant bursaries for the purpose of assisting any European or coloured pupil who has passed Standard VI or a higher standard to take advantage, by means of either conveyance or boarding, of the facilities offered for secondary education at a secondary or high school under the Department. Further school boards, with departmental consent, may to a limited extent grant remission of *school fees* in whole or in part in suitable cases. The secondary school curriculum is divided into two stages, each covering a period of two years. An examination is held at the conclusion of each two-year course of study, Standard VIII pupils taking the Secondary School Junior Certificate Examination, and Standard X pupils the Secondary School Senior Certificate Examination. A pass in the latter examination, provided a certain selection of subjects is taken, constitutes a qualification for admission to any South African University.

School attendance is compulsory throughout the Province for children of European parentage or extraction who have completed their seventh but not their sixteenth year, unless the child has passed the sixth standard and is engaged in a regular occupation or has been otherwise exempted under certain statutory conditions.

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A statement showing the classification and number of schools and the enrolment of pupils, at the end of 1937, is given below for general information:—

Class of School.	Number of Schools.				Number of Pupils.			
	European.	Coloured	Native.	Total.	European.	Coloured.	Native.	Total.
Training Colleges and Schools	9	7	14	30	1,146	715	2,016	3,877
Aided	3	—	—	3	284	—	—	284
High	142	4	2	148	46,455	1,488	577	48,520
Secondary	87	4	10	101	15,696	1,188*	868	17,752
Primary	1,773	32	—	1,805	92,460	8,375	—	100,835
Farm	128	11	—	139	941	155	—	1,096
Special	3	2	—	5	152	32	—	184
Part-Time	—	18	3	21	—	1,125	109	1,234
Coloured Mission ..	—	800	—	800	—	95,569	—	95,569
Native Mission.. ..	—	—	1,793	1,793	—	—	190,359	190,359
Total	2,145	878	1,822	4,845	157,134	108,647	193,929	459,710

* 830 pupils in Secondary Departments attached to Coloured Training Schools and 358 pupils in Secondary Schools.

Provincial expenditure on Education (excluding Higher Education, which is under the control of the Central Government): 1936–37, 4,091,724*l.*; 1937–38, 4,095,875*l.*

In the state-aided hospitals in the Province 369,705 out-patients, and 68,805 in-patients, were treated during the year 1937.

Fisheries.

This subject has been engaging the attention o the Cape Provincial Government since the inception of Union.

Under the Fisheries Ordinance which was passed in 1920, regulations were promulgated providing for the better protection of both sea and fresh-water fish. Fishing boats employed for purposes of profit are licensed and registered, and a licence is also necessary before trout or other non-indigenous fish can be caught in any of the public waters of the Cape Province.

The licence fee to catch trout or other non-indigenous fish is 10*s.* per month or 1*l.* per fishing season for male adults and 5*s.* per fishing season for women and juveniles under the age of 16 years. The licence fee to catch black bass and perch only is 2*s.* 6*d.* per fishing season. Holders of either of the first three licences do not require the fourth.

The close seasons, in each year throughout the Cape Province and the Transkeian Territories, are from the 16th May to the 31st August for trout, and from the 1st September to the 31st December for largemouth black bass and European perch.

The Cape Provincial Government maintains a trout hatchery and pondfish station at Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch, and also makes an annual grant towards the upkeep of the trout hatchery of the Frontier Acclimatization Society at Pirie, near Kingwilliamstown. The Inland Fisheries Advisory Officer of the Provincial Administration is stationed at Capetown.

Scientific investigations into the habits and spawning seasons of various kinds of marine fish are also carried on at the Aquarium at St. James under Dr. C. von Bonde, the Director of Fisheries of the Union.

Provincial Administration.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Conradie, 2,500*l.*
Provincial Secretary, Chief Local Government Inspector, Accounting Officer and Controller of Educational Finance, F. C. M. Voigt, 1,600*l.*
Assistant Provincial Secretary, J. D. de Villiers, 1,080*l.*
Provincial Roads Engineer, W. P. F. McLaren, 1,080*l.*
Provincial Auditor, T. W. Koller, 1,140*l.*
Local Government Inspector, R. Truter, 900*l.*
Accountant, J. H. Reeler, 1,100*l.*
Director of Valuations, A. J. Linnington, 920*l.*
Clerk of the Provincial Council and of the Executive Committee, H. H. W. Bense, 750*l.*

Education Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, Dr. W. de Vos Malan, B.A., Ph.D., 1,600*l.*
Secretary, H. Z. van der Merwe, B.A., 1,080*l.*
Assistant Secretary, P. S. Duffett, 950*l.*
Chief Clerk, A. W. Pomeroy, 825*l.*
Examinations Officer, B. F. Barnard, B.A., 800*l.*
Principal Clerks, D. T. L. Scholtz., 700*l.*; C. Kitchin, B.A., 700*l.*

Members of the Provincial Council.

(i) Cape of Good Hope.

Electoral Division.	*Name of Member.*
Albany	J. C. Rae.
Albert	H. T. van G. Bekker.
Aliwal	J. H. Pansegrouw.
Beaconsfield	T. Ericsen.
Beaufort West	J. C. C. Minnie.
Bechuanaland	M. S. Grobler.
Bellville	P. J. H. Hofmeyr.
Bredasdorp	M. J. van Breda, M.E.C.
Caledon	L. H. Metcalf.
Calvinia	A. E. Erlank.
Cape Town (Central)	J. R. Finch.
,, (Gardens)	Dr. L. P. Bosman.
,, (Castle)	A. Bloomberg.
Cathcart	C. M. Warren.
Ceres	B. Muller, M.E.C.
Claremont	J. N. Henshilwood.
Colesberg	A. J. Herholdt.
Cradock	W. J. Michau.
East London (City)	P. J. Goldwyn.
,, (North)	T. H. McClelland.
Fort Beaufort	G. K. Moorcroft.
George	S. C. Zondagh.
Gordonia	H. C. Olivier (Miss).
Graaff-Reinet	J. P. Hurter.
Griqualand	R. M. Fawcett.
Hope Town	D. H. van Zyl.
Hottentots Holland	H. J. H. Claassens.
Humansdorp	H. D. van Huysteen.
Kimberley	G. M. H. Barrell, M.E.C.
King William's Town	H. F. T. Malcomess.
Kuruman	C. H. Badenhorst.
Maitland	E. G. Nyman.
Malmesbury	S. F. Malan, M.E.C.

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Electoral Division.	*Name of Member.*
Mooreesburg . . .	H. K. J. van der Spuy.
Mossel Bay	L. P. Fouric.
Mowbray	Capt. W. D Hare.
Namaqualand . . .	J. D. J. Scholtz.
Oudtshoorn	J. E. Terblanche.
Paarl.	A. J. Lambrechts.
Piquetberg	J. J. Kellerman.
Port Elizabeth (Central)	J. S. Young.
,, (North)	A. Linton.
,, (South)	H. O. Frielinghaus.
Prieska	M. M. Louw.
Queenstown. . . .	J. L. Bissett.
Riversdale	J. J. v.Z. Bruwer.
Rondebosch. . . .	Mrs. N. B. Spilhaus.
Salt River	C. J. Abrahams.
Sea Point	C. E. Z. Watermeyer, (Deputy Chairman).
Somerset	P. S. Hayward.
South Peninsula . .	Vacant.
Stellenbosch . . .	A. P. Venter.
Swellendam. . . .	J. H. Coetzee.
Tembuland	Vacant.
Uitenhage	D. Hay.
Victoria West . . .	K. A. Sinclair.
Willowmore. . . .	H. H. v.d. Spuy.
Wodehouse	J. P. J. Wagonaar.
Woodstock	Dr. A. Abdurahman.
Worcester	M. P. R. de Villiers.
Wynberg	W. D. Taylor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Members of Executive Committee.

G. M. H. Barrell, B. Muller, S. F. Malan, M. J. van Breda.

Members Elected under The Provisions of the Representation of Natives Act, No. 12 of 1936.

Electoral Division.	*Name of Member.*
Cape Eastern . . .	H. Burman.
Cape Western . . .	J. G. F. Moult.

PROVINCE OF NATAL.

Area and Population.

Natal* derives its name from its discovery by Vasco da Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas Day, 1497. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from Cape Town, and between the 26th and 32nd parallels of S. lat. It is bounded on the north by the Portuguese possessions and the Transvaal, on the west by the Orange Free State and Basutoland, and on the south by the Province of the Cape of Good Hope and Umtamvuna River. It is a well-watered country, no less than 35 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the 376 miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable. Pietermaritzburg is the seat of the Provincial Government, and has a population of 49,539 (1936 census). According to the figures of the 1936 census, the European population was: males 10,534, females 11,912, total 22,446. The largest town and only port is Durban, the European population of which according to the same census was stated to be: males 46,496, females 48,537, total, 95,033.

The Province (including Zululand, 10,472 square miles) has an area of 35,284 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles. The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland. It is well suited to Europeans. The Province is divided into 44 Magisterial Districts.

The returns of the total population in 1921 and 1936 were:—

	1921	1936
Europeans	136,838	190,549
Indians and Asiatics ..	141,649	183,661
Natives	1,150,911†	1,572,258‡
Total	1,429,398	1,946,468

† Including 11,107 mixed and other coloured.
‡ Including 18,629 mixed and other coloured.

The figures of the European population of Natal in 1936 show: males 95,157, females 95,392, total 190,549.

According to the census of 1936 the population of Durban including suburbs, was 259,606 (Europeans, 95,033; others, 164,573), and of Pietermaritzburg including suburbs, 49,551 (Europeans, 22,446; others, 27,093).

History.

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco da Gama, in 1497, little is to be found respecting it until 1686, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Natal. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Navy, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage, endeavoured to colonise it. Tshaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country, sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up about four years later.

Towards the close of 1837 a large body of Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at what they regarded as the weak and vacillating frontier policy of the British Government which gave them no adequate protection against native marauders, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to, his brother Tshaka. For two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with varied success; but in 1839 the Boers obtained a decisive victory, and placed Mpande, an ally of theirs, and brother of Dingaan, on the Zulu throne.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a force under Captain Smith (1842). These troops came into collision with the Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

In consequence of the outbreak of war between the South African Republic (as the Transvaal was at that time called) and Orange Free State on one side and Her Majesty's Government on the other, Natal was invaded by the Boer forces in Oct., 1899. The first important engagement took place at Dundee, the Boers being repulsed by an advanced British force under Sir W. Penn Symons, who was mortally wounded. The British troops, under General Yule, then fell back upon Ladysmith, and rejoined the main army of defence under Sir G. White, who in the meantime had gained a decided

* There was formerly another British settlement named Natal, a factory of the East India Company on the west coast of Sumatra, founded 1751, and not finally abandoned until the cession of Sumatra to the Dutch in 1824.

victory over a Boer commando at Elandslaagte. Ladysmith was invested by a largely superior Boer army on the 28th October. Ladysmith was relieved by the British forces under Sir R. Buller at the end of February, 1900, and the Boers were cleared out of Natal in the course of the following few months, the British advancing into the Transvaal, where Lord Roberts was already operating with an invading army. It was not, however, until the signature of the terms of surrender by the Boer leaders on the 31st May, 1902, that peace was generally restored throughout South Africa, and that Natal was relieved from all further danger from the Boer forces remaining in the field up to that date.

An Act was passed in 1902, providing for the annexation to Natal of certain territories hitherto forming part of the Transvaal, and a Commission appointed to report as to the new boundaries. The new territory was annexed to Natal in January, 1903, and is divided into the five Magisterial divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango. The population at the census of April 17th, 1904, was 5,754 Europeans (mostly Dutch), 45 mixed and others, 5 Indians and Asiatics, 4,104 Natives in service, and 86,911 Natives in native areas: total 96,819. This territory represents an area of 6,970 square miles.

Zululand and Tongaland.

The Zulus are a warlike tribe who, in the beginning of the century, under Tshaka, pressed southwards and became consolidated into a powerful and well-organised kingdom. Tshaka was murdered and was succeeded by Dingaan in 1828, who came into conflict with the emigrant Dutch, by whom he was deposed in 1839, in favour of his brother Mpande. In the latter years of Mpande Zululand was distracted by the rival ambitions of his sons, and the Natal Government in 1861 sent Mr. (the late Sir) Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on a mission to Zululand, to induce the Zulus to recognise some one of Mpande's sons as heir to his throne, and thus restore tranquillity to the country. The son chosen, with the consent of the nation, the king, and the Natal Government, was Cetshwayo, who from that time acted to a great extent as regent for his father until the latter died in 1873. Cetshwayo, at the instance of Mr. Shepstone, proclaimed certain new laws, which in effect came to this, that he was not to kill his subjects without adequate cause and without trial. The relations between Cetshwayo and Natal during the first years of his reign were not unfriendly, though they became occasionally strained through disregard by him of his coronation law. But after the annexation by England of the Transvaal, a material change in the relations of the two Powers took place. Cetshwayo had long hated the Boers, with whom he had a boundary dispute, dating from 1861, and after the annexation his enmity appeared to be transferred to the new Government. The Zulu war party wanted at once to occupy the whole territory in dispute, and a collision between the Zulus and the British Government of the Transvaal appeared imminent, but was averted by the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of three Commissioners to be selected by himself. This was accepted, both by Sir T. Shepstone, as Governor of the Transvaal, and by Cetshwayo, and approved by Her Majesty's Government; the final award being, however, by them reserved to Sir B. Frere as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa. The Natal Commission reported, in June, 1878, in favour of the claims of the Zulu king, and in September Sir B. Frere arrived in Natal and took up the consideration of the boundary dispute, and also of our general relations with the Zulus, which were becoming more and more strained. On the 11th of December his award in the arbitration was delivered to the representatives of the Zulu nation at the Lower Tugela Drift. At the same time Cetshwayo was required to introduce some modification of his administration, especially as regards military service, and to surrender certain refugees from Natal, and pay a fine for harbouring them, and for border outrages by his subjects.

The king not having complied, the further enforcement of the demands was confided to Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, whose forces advanced into Zululand in three columns between the 11th and 14th of January, 1879. On the 22nd of January two engagements were fought; one at Isandhlwana, the other at Inyezane; the former with disastrous, the latter with doubtful, results to the British. On the same night part of the Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo and attacked the commissariat and hospital post of Rorke's Drift, held by one company of the 24th Regiment. The post was without defences; but the officer in command, Lieut. Chard, V.C., R.E., with great rapidity and skill converted the stores themselves into a defence, and throughout the whole night the little garrison, behind a flimsy rampart of rice bags and biscuit boxes, successfully maintained an heroic defence.

In the meantime, the northern column, under Colonel (the late Sir Evelyn) Wood, continued to engage and harass the enemy. Even in this part, British arms were not free from disaster at the Intombi River, and in a reconnaissance at the Hlobane Mountain; but immediately after the whole Zulu army, numbering 24,000 men, having attacked Wood's camp at Kambula Kop, suffered a severe defeat.

At the beginning of April, reinforcements having begun to arrive from England and the neighbouring colonies, Lord Chelmsford advanced across the Lower Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was shut up in Eshowe; defeated the enemy at Ginginhlovu on the 2nd of April, and relieved the garrison.

The military power of the Zulu kingdom was finally broken to pieces at the battle of Ulundi on the 4th of July, and Cetshwayo fled to the bush with a few followers. Chief after chief submitted, and Cetshwayo himself was captured. The dynasty of Tshaka was deposed, and the country was divided into thirteen districts, each under an independent chief, holding office by the gift of the Queen of England, subject to certain conditions accepted by him; a British resident was appointed to reside in Zululand, and be the adviser of the chiefs and channel of communication between them and the British Government.

Difficulties were soon experienced in working this arrangement. Some of the chiefs quarrelled and fought with one another and with their subjects, many of whom refused to recognise their authority; while a large and influential party were anxious for the restoration of Cetshwayo. Sir H. Bulwer, who had assumed the government of Natal in the early part of 1882, was specially

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commissioned to inquire into the whole question of the Zulu settlement. After fully considering his report, Her Majesty's Government decided to replace the ex-king over the whole country north of the Umhlatuze River, with the exception of a small territory in the north-east, which Usibepu, one of the thirteen chiefs appointed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, was allowed to retain. The territory between the Umhlatuze and the Natal frontier was constituted a native reserve, under the supervision of a British commissioner, and it was arranged that locations should be provided in this reserve for any of the Zulus who might be unwilling to again submit to the restored king. Cetshwayo, who had at his own request been allowed to visit England, where the decision of the Government was communicated to him, and by him formally accepted, was reinstalled by Sir Theophilus Shepstone on the 29th January, 1883, in the presence of 5,000 Zulus.

His enemies, headed by Usibepu, proved more formidable than he or others had anticipated, and after a struggle of some months he was overthrown and his kraal destroyed. He took refuge in the Reserve, where he lived practically under the care of the Resident, until the 8th of February, 1884, when he died. Soon after his death his followers, the Usutus (the name by which the personal adherents of Cetshwayo—as distinct from the Zulus in general—were known), finding themselves no match for Usibepu, called in some Boer adventurers, with whose assistance they inflicted a crushing defeat on Usibepu, who took refuge in the Reserve. And as a reward for this service the Boers received a grant of land, in which they established the "New Republic."

Finding that the Zulu people were unable to form any orderly administration of the remaining territory, Her Majesty's Government decided, with the general assent of the Zulus, to declare their country to be British territory, which was done in May, 1887. Some disturbances occurred soon after in connection with an attempt to set up Dinuzulu, a son of Cetshwayo, as King; but it was soon checked, with the assistance of the Imperial troops, and Dinuzulu with his uncles Ndabuko and Tshingana were arrested, tried and convicted of high treason, and removed to St. Helena, while other offenders were tried on other charges, and imprisoned or fined. Dinuzulu and his two uncles were permitted to return from exile at the beginning of 1898.

In 1890 Tongaland and the districts of Fokoti, Umjindi, and Manaba, were proclaimed part of Zululand.

In 1895 the territories of the Chiefs Mbikiza and Sambana, in extent 668 square miles, lying between Zululand and Swaziland, the Portuguese territories, and Tongaland, were annexed to Zululand.

By Government Notice, dated 11th June, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the territory of Tongaland, also called Maputaland, which is about 1,200 square miles in area, and is bounded on the north by Portuguese possessions, on the west and south by Zululand, and on the east by the Indian Ocean. Under the Anglo-Portuguese Convention, signed at Lisbon on 11th June, 1891, the spheres of influence of Great Britain and Portugal over the country occupied by the Tongas was defined by a line following the parallel of the confluence of the River Pongolo with the River Maputa to the sea coast. The boundary then agreed upon was surveyed in 1896, and laid off by a joint commission appointed by the British and Portuguese Governments.

In November, 1897, a Bill was introduced into the Natal Parliament to provide for the annexation of Zululand to Natal, and became law. A Proclamation was issued by the Governor on the 30th December, giving effect to the annexation from that date. The British Tongaland Protectorate had been previously annexed to the Queen's dominions, and were incorporated with Zululand on the 27th December, 1897.

In 1906 a serious native rebellion broke out in the colony and spread to Zululand. It was suppressed by the Colonial forces, with assistance from detachments of volunteers from the Transvaal and the Cape Colony. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the native question generally, and the Commission's Report has since been published.

In 1907 there was a further recrudescence of unrest amongst the natives in Zululand, which was, however, easily suppressed without actual bloodshed. Dinuzulu, son of Cetshwayo, together with other chiefs and ringleaders, was arrested, and tried on charges of high treason, rebellion, sedition, murder, etc., and found guilty, though complicity in the murders of several noted loyalist Chiefs was not proved as against Dinuzulu. Dinuzulu was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, whilst other Chiefs were sentenced for longer periods and transported to St. Helena.

Constitution.

Natal, which had been annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, was placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, was erected into a separate Colony. By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30th, 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were in January, 1903, annexed to the colony. On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union.

Instruction.

With the exception of higher and vocational education, which has been placed under the control of the Union Government, education comes under the Provincial Administration.

There are in the Province, 1 Training College for Teachers, 1 Farm Training School, 24 secondary and intermediate schools, 2 preparatory schools and 133 primary schools for Europeans; 99 schools for Natives; 17 for Indians, and 14 for Coloured children, all under direct Government administration, and the following numbers of schools which receive Government aid and inspection: 27 for Europeans (of which 9 are secondary schools), 350 farmhouse schools; 651 for Natives, 85 for Indians, and 23 for Coloured children; and about 47 purely private schools for Europeans, which number includes about 9 large and successful secondary schools.

The average number of Europeans enrolled in Government and Government-aided schools in 1937 was 29,414 (the average daily attendance being 93 per cent. of that figure), including 943 in farmhouse schools. With the large number attending private schools, it is estimated that there are few European children who are receiving no education.

Primary education is free in Government European and Coloured schools, and is compulsory for Europeans between the ages of 7 and 15 (or Standard VI if below 15), who live within three miles of a school. For indigents who live beyond that radius boarding or transport assistance is available.

The average enrolment in non-European schools for 1937 was: Native 73,640, Indian 22,669. Coloured 3,332.

The Government expenditure on education for 1937 was 970,065*l.*

Fishing.

All coastal fishing in Natal is administered under the Natal Fisheries Ordinance No. 11, 1916, and regulations framed thereunder. A Principal Fisheries Officer is in charge of the Department.

The Natal Fisheries Advisory Board, consisting of seven members, meets once a month.

The principal classes of edible sea fish are red and silver breams, bass, rockcod, barracoudas, seventy-fours, and steenbras.

Whaling operations on the Natal coast generally commence in May and end in October of each year. The species of cetacea captured are sperm, humpback, finner, blue, sei, and occasionally Right whale. Porpoise and dolphin abound all the year round on the coast. A whaling licence, subject to the approval of the Administrator, costs 50*l.* per annum, which fee includes a free Factory Licence. In addition a licence fee of 25*l.* 10*s.* is charged for each vessel and 2*l.* 10*s.* for each harpoon gun. Shellfish—mussels and oysters—are marketed under licence during the season, which extends from March to October in each year. The local fisheries also provide a limited supply of crustaceans—crabs, crayfish, prawns and shrimps.

Rod and line salt-water angling on the Natal coast is extremely popular and well organised. Several Angling Clubs are in existence and are controlled by the Natal Coast Anglers' Union.

Fishing in inland waters is governed by the provisions of Ordinance No. 11, 1935, under which a Board of nine members is appointed from time to time to advise the Provincial Administration.

The cost of a Government Trout Fishing Licence is 1*l.* Licences are issued by the Provincial Accountant, Pietermaritzburg, Principal Fisheries Officer, Durban, and the Revenue Officer of the division within which the licence is sought.

Active measures are taken to foster and extend the scope of trout fishing, both brown and rainbow, and at the present time there are over thirty rivers with numerous tributaries well stocked and furnishing excellent results. The trout fishing season embraces the period 16th August to 31st May of the following year.

Large Mouth Black Bass have been introduced to the inland waters. Several of the larger dams now afford excellent fishing. The open season extends from 1st January to 30th June. Free permits to capture bass may be obtained from the Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Administration.

Administrator, The Hon. H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O., 2,000*l.*
Provincial Secretary, T. A. F. Rhodes, 1,450*l.*
Assistant Provincial Secretary, E. D. Davies, 990*l.*
Provincial Accountant, H. C. Lake, 910*l.*
Provincial Roads Engineer, W. J. Cairns, 1,050*l.*
Principal Fisheries Officer, B. M. Impey, 320*l.*
Provincial Auditor, J. F. Williams, 930*l.*

Education Department.

Superintendent, F. D. Hugo, B.A., 1,450*l.* (fixed).
Chief Inspector of Schools, J. H. Lawlor, 850*l.*-30*l.*-1,000*l.*
Secretary, Education Department, J. D. Robertson, 700*l.*-25*l.*-800*l.*

Hospitals.

Medical Superintendent, Addington Hospital, Durban, Dr. A. G. Stewart, 1,450*l.*
Medical Superintendent, King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, Dr. R. E. Stevenson, 1,140*l.*
Medical Superintendent, Greys Hospital Pietermaritzburg, Dr. W. F. Skaife, 1,010*l.*

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL, NATAL.

Name.	*Constituency.*
A. T. Allison	P. M. Burg. (North).
W. P. Bawden	Weenen.
T. H. Blew, Lt.-Col., D.S.O.	Durban (Berea).
G. M. Botha, Capt.	Vryheid.
L. Byron	Durban (County).
F. C. Hollander, M.E.C.	Durban (Essenwood).
H. Hosking	Dundee.
J. W. H. Morris	North Coast.
J. Lewis	Durban (North West).
J. A. Lidgett	Ixopo.
J. Macaulay, M.E.C.	Ladysmith.
D. E. Mitchell	Umzimkulu.
P. Osborn	Durban (Central).
W. S. Payne	Durban (Gardens).
W. M. Power, M.E.C.	P. M. Burg. (Suburbs).
P. Ryley	Newcastle.
E. C. L. Bizzell	Durban (Point).
S. J. Smith	Durban (Congella).
A. F. W. Springorum	Zululand.
C. H. Stott	Durban (Toll Gate).
P. H. Taylor	P. M. Burg. (South).
G. I. Van Rooyen	Umvoti.
G. D. H. Wallace, Dr.	Victoria County.
A. T. Wanless	Durban (Greyville).
L. Whiteley	Durban (Umlazi).

Members of the Executive Committee, Lt.-Col. T. H. Blew, D.S.O.; F. C. Hollander, J.P.; J. Macaulay; and W. M. Power.

The fifth member and Chairman of the Executive Committee is the Administrator, the Honourable H. Gordon Watson.

PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Situation, Area, and Population.

The Province of the Orange Free State lies to the north of the Orange River and the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the south of the Vaal River. On the east it is bounded by Basutoland and the Province of Natal. The country, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea, consists chiefly of grassy plains; but to the east, on the Basutoland border, it is hilly. The rainfall is moderate, and the country is mainly devoted to stock-farming, though grain is raised in parts.

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The area of the province is 49,647 square miles; it is divided into 33 districts. The population at the complete censuses of 1921 and 1936 was as follows —

Year.	European.			Non-European.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	In all.
1936	101,872	99,106	200,978	280,031	291,051	571,082	381,903	390,157	772,060

The capital, Bloemfontein, had in 1921, 17,711 European inhabitants (9,041 males and 8,670 females), and 18,780 Non-European (9,729 males and 9,051 females); total 36,491.

According to the figures of the census of 1936, the population of Bloemfontein was: European—males 14,931, females 15,360, total 30,291; non-European—males 15,880, females 18,062, total 33,942; total all races 64,233.

Religion.—The principal body, according to the census of 1921, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 207,536 adherents; of Methodists there were 137,778; Anglican Communion 50,807; Presbyterians 13,562; Congregationalists 8,638; Lutherans 7,931; Roman Catholics 9,879; Jews 4,761; Heathen, 174,697.

According to the Census of 1926 the religions of the European popluation are: Dutch Churches, 163,504; Anglican, 13,235; Presbyterian, 3,945; Methodist, 7,478; Roman Catholic, 2,516; Other Christian, 5,795; Hebrew, 5,753; Other, 759.

History.

The Orange River was first crossed by a European in 1760, but no attempt was made to settle the country for many years after. Emigrants from the great trek established themselves at Winburg and elsewhere, but the Colonial Government for some time made no attempt to establish any administration. In 1848, however, owing to the disputes between the settlers and the natives, Sir Harry Smith issued a Proclamation declaring the whole territory between the Orange River and Vaal River to be under the sovereignty of the Queen, and a British Resident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant-Commissioners at Winburg and the Caledon River. The discontented farmers under Pretorius took up arms, but were defeated by Sir Harry Smith at Boomplaats. The British Government, however, before long determined to abandon the territory because of the increasing difficulties with the Basutos; and in 1854 Sir George Clerk, the Special Commissioner for "the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the Orange River Sovereignty," signed the Convention of Bloemfontein, by which, much against the will of many of the inhabitants, British sovereignty was withdrawn, and the independence of the country was recognised.

The history of the Orange Free State was in the main peaceable, but a good deal of fighting followed with the Basutos, and in 1866 Moshesh was compelled to cede much of his best cornland. The Basutos appealed to the High Commissioner and were taken under British protection, but by the Treaty of Aliwal North in 1869 the incorporation of the conquered territory into the Orange Free State was recognised.

About the same time the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley and the inrush of diggers led to a dispute between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Orange Free State as to the boundary, which was ultimately settled in 1876 by a Convention signed in London by President Brand providing for a payment by Great Britain of a sum of 90,000*l.* in consideration of the abandonment of the Free State claim.

The Government of the Orange Free State consisted of a President, elected every five years, assisted by an Executive Council and a Volksraad, containing 60 members, half of whom retired every two years. The Orange Free State had since 1889 been a member of the Customs Union, to which the Cape and latterly Natal also belonged. In the same year the railway to the Vaal was completed by the Cape Government, which continued to work the line until after the Jameson raid, when the Free State took it over.

In 1889, not long after the death of President Brand, whose wisdom and moderation had won general recognition, the Orange Free State entered into an alliance with the South African Republic. This alliance was renewed in 1897, and was appealed to as binding the Free State to assist the South African Republic in her quarrel with Great Britain in 1899. This course was determined on by a resolution of the Volksraad taken on the 27th of September, 1899, and resulted in the annexation of the country to the British dominions by a Proclamation of Lord Roberts issued on the 28th of May, 1900, the new Colony being called the Orange River Colony, and Lord Roberts being appointed Administrator. Sir Alfred Milner succeeded to the Administration on the departure of Lord Roberts from South Africa at the end of the year 1900, and was afterwards selected for appointment as Governor both of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony. Major (afterwards Sir) H. J. Goold-Adams was selected for the post of Lieut.-Governor. Early in 1905 Lord Milner resigned, and in May of that year his successor, Lord Selborne, arrived in South Africa. On the establishment of responsible government, July, 1907, Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams became Governor of the Colony.

On the restoration of peace in 1902 Crown Colony government was established, and continued till 30th June, 1907, when responsible government was granted. The election of the first Legislative Assembly took place in November, 1907.

The Legislature consisted of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of 11 and 39 members respectively.

On the 31st May, 1910, the Orange River Colony became, under the name of the Orange Free State, a Province of the Union of South Africa, and is now governed in terms of the South Africa Act which constituted the Union of South Africa. Apart from the general control of

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the Union Parliament the Act provided that the control of certain specified matters should be vested in an Administrator and Provincial Council.

Education.

Higher and technical education are under the control of the Minister of Education for the Union, while primary (including elementary) and secondary education are controlled by the Administrator of the Province. Under the Educational Ordinance No. 15, of 1930, the Province is divided into 25 School Districts. Each Government School is under the supervision of a School Committee elected by the parents. For each District there is also a School Board, elected by the School Committees which exercises general supervision over all schools within its district. The School Committees have the right of nominating teachers, subject to the approval of the Department. Grants are given conditionally to private schools. At present there are 673 Government and Government-aided European schools in the Province with a total enrolment of 43,606 in 1937. Education is free in primary and secondary schools. Three schools in Bloemfontein are allowed to charge fees. Except where the parent objects, both official languages are taught to all children. In Practice all pupils take both official languages. Up to and including Standard VI the medium of instruction is the home language of the child. On the medium basis, schools fall into the following classes: (i) Afrikaans—medium Schools; (ii) English —medium Schools; (iii) Schools with parallel classes; (iv) Schools with dual medium classes.

Bloemfontein is the chief educational centre, and contains the following institutions:—

(*a*) High Schools

(i) Fee-paying:—Grey College School, boys', parallel classes; Eunice High School, Girls', English medium; Oranje Meisies School, girls', Afrikaans medium.

(ii) Non-Feepaying:—Brebner High School, mixed, English medium; Central High School, mixed, Afrikaans medium.

(*b*) Primary Schools: Model School, President Brand School, Dr. Viljoen School, Bloemfontein North School, Robert Bowie School—these are all non-feepaying mixed schools with parallel classes.

These are Government schools, Grey College School, the Eunice High School, the Oranje School and the Central High School having large boarding departments. St. Michael's Home and St. Andrew's Schools are Government-aided schools, whilst the Convent School is purely private. All these have large boarding establishments.

(*c*) Training of Teachers: The Normal School, established soon after the Anglo-Boer War, has been replaced by the Normal College, where about 80 students annually complete the Training Course prescribed by the Education Ordinance of 1930. Two teachers' certificates are issued—the Lower and the Higher. For the lower certificate a two years' post-matriculation professional course is required, while for the higher certificate a two years' professional course following on a year's course at the Glen Agricultural College or at a recognised University is necessary.

Secondary schools have been established in all the leading towns of the Province with more advanced departments, preparing pupils up to University Matriculation Standard.

The gross expenditure on education of white and coloured scholars for the year 1936-37 was 926,022*l.*, with an additional 64,305*l.* for Native education. This sum does not include the cost of construction of educational buildings.

Provincial Council.

Electoral Division.	*Member.*
Bethlehem	C. J. O. Wessels.
Bloemfontein District	F. D. du Toit.
Bloemfontein East	E. M. De Beer.
Bloemfontein West	J. H. B. Reitz.
Boshof	Z. A. Thuynsma.
Edenburg	J. O. D. du Toit, M.E.C
Fauresmith	D. W. Schoeman.
Ficksburg	D. P. van der Merwe.
Frankfort	J. C. Kriek.
Harrismith	D. J. De Jager.
Heilbron	J. S. Els.
Hoopstad	H. J. J. van Rensburg.
Jacobsdal	W. J. Pretorius, M.E.C.
Kroonstad	G. J. Serfontein.
Ladybrand	J. N. Le Roux.
Lindley	J. J. Schoeman.
Parys	T. Mare.
Reitz	A. J. Papenfus.
Rouxville	J. G. Pansegrouw.
Senekal	N. J. Grobbelaar.
Thaba Nchu	J. J. Vermaak.
Vrede	J. P. De Jager.
Vredefort	S. I. Senekal.
Wepener	D. G. J. v. Rensburg.
Winburg	C. T. van Schalkwyk, M.E C.

Members of Executive Committee.

C. T. van Schalkwyk, J. C. Buys, J. O. D. du Toit and W. J. Pretorius.

Provincial Administration.

Administrator, Dr. the Hon. J. F. J. van Rensburg, 2,000*l.*
Provincial Secretary, H. E. Irving, 1,450*l.*
Assistant Provincial Secretary, E. S. Muller, 800*l.*
Provincial Accountant, E. T. Irons, 800*l.*
Provincial Roads Engineer, J. H. van Belkum, 850*l.*
Provincial Auditor, J. Thatcher, 860*l.*

Education Department.

Director of Education, S. H. Pellissier, 1,450*l.*
Secretary, L. J. van Zyl, 990*l.*

TRANSVAAL PROVINCE.

Situation Area and Population.

The Transvaal lies to the north of the Orange Free State Province and to the south of Rhodesia, being bounded on the west by the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, and by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and to the east chiefly by the Portuguese possessions, but touching Natal Province at the south-east corner. Its limits stretch from 28·40 to 22 S. degrees of latitude and between 24·40 and 32·10 E. in longitude. The greater part lies high, seldom less than 4,000 feet above the sea.

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The area of the Province is 110,450 square miles, divided into 41 districts. In 1921 the population was as follows:—Europeans 543,485 (284,388 males, 259,097 females); non-European 1,544,151 (875,042 males, 669,109 females); total, 2,087,636 (1,159,430 males, 928,206 females).

According to the Census of 1936, the population of the Province was: European males, 424,470, females, 396,286, total, 820,756; non-European males, 1,422,106, females, 1,098,608, persons, 2,520,714; total all races, males, 1,846,576, females, 1,494,894, persons, 3,341,470.

The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population (1936) of 519,384.

The 1936 Census showed the European population of Pretoria and Johannesburg to be:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pretoria ...	40,003	... 36,932	... 76,935
Johannesburg	129,891	... 127,780	... 257,671

Churches, &c.	European. 1926.	Non-European. 1921.
Dutch Churches	322,088	49,578
Anglican	103,462	94,543
Presbyterian	32,938	12,407
Methodists	38,603	143,441
Roman Catholics	28,142	14,490
Lutherans	6,165	136,335
Other Christians	32,557	64,437
Jews	38,802	4
Other Non-Christians ...	1,500	450,798
Others	4,365	14,048

History.

The first European settlers in the Transvaal Territory were emigrant Cape farmers. The original destination of these emigrants was Natal, but upon the annexation of Natal to the English Crown most of them left the new district, and turning back over the Drakensberg went, some to the Orange River Territory, and others to the country beyond the Vaal. In 1848 British sovereignty was extended over the Orange River Territory, but no attempt was made by the British Government to exercise authority over its unwilling subjects beyond the Vaal, and in January, 1852, a treaty was made with them, containing a promise that they would not be interfered with in the management of their own affairs. This treaty is known as the Sand River Convention. The emigrants at the time formed three independent communities, which did not unite until 1858, when they adopted for themselves the name of the South African Republic. After fifteen years of somewhat chequered history, the people of the Transvaal elected as President the Rev. Thomas Burgers, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, from the Cape Colony, and high hopes were entertained by many for the future of the Republic under his guidance. These hopes were not fulfilled. Misfortunes followed one another in rapid succession, and only ended with the collapse of the Government, and the extinction of the Republic.

The President early conceived the project of a railway to be made from Delagoa Bay into the Republic, to carry its produce profitably to the sea; and to promote this project he visited Europe in 1875, concluded a treaty with Portugal, and essayed to launch a loan of 300,000*l.* in Amsterdam, of which, however, only about 74,000*l.* was subscribed. This money he spent in buying plant for the proposed railway. In the meantime the Provisional government of the Republic had drifted into a dispute with the Zulu King, Cetshwayo, touching the boundary of Utrecht Province; and on his return the President himself engaged, first in a dispute with, and then in actual military operations against, Sikukuni, a Bechuana chief, living on the north-east of the Republic, whose country was claimed under an ambiguous and not very intelligible treaty in the Dutch language, to which some Boers had obtained the assent of Sikukuni's father in the year 1857. The operations against Sikukuni, which were upon a large scale, looking to the resources of the Republic, and were directed in person by the President, ended in failure. The Republican field army melted away; a guerilla war, however, was continued by a small mercenary force, until a peace was concluded early in 1877. In the meantime the defeat of the Boers by an insignificant tribe of an unwarlike branch of the native race, and their inability to repair the disaster, were producing alarming excitement in the native mind, and the peace of South Africa being deemed to be in evident danger, Her Majesty's Government despatched Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who happened to be in London at the time, to South Africa, as a Special Commissioner from Her Majesty, to watch events, and take such action as might be necessary to secure the general peace. When Sir Theophilus Shepstone arrived in the Transvaal, he considered on a review of all the circumstances that no other course was open to him than to proclaim the Queen's sovereignty. This he did on the 12th of April by a proclamation which was approved by Her Majesty's Government.

The annexation of the Transvaal was effected without the aid of physical force. Sir T. Shepstone at the time had with him but a few mounted policemen; and Her Majesty's troops did not arrive in the province for some time after the English Government had been set up, with the apparent acquiescence of its people. But subsequently hostile feelings towards the annexation were widely manifested, and two deputations were sent to England after annexation, to represent those who were opposed to that measure and desired a withdrawal of the British Government. In each case the answer of Her late Majesty's Government was a decided refusal.

In December, 1880, a majority of the Boers took up arms against the Government, and hoisted the flag of the South African Republic at Heidelberg. The towns held by Imperial troops were immediately invested, and a detachment of the 94th Regiment, which was being withdrawn from Lydenburg to Pretoria, to strengthen the force at headquarters, was surprised, and after suffering very heavy loss, compelled to surrender.

The towns, however, held out, and Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, without waiting for reinforcements, collected the small force at his disposal and advanced from Pietermaritzburg in Natal to relieve them. A large force of Boers successfully opposed his entry into the Transvaal at Laing's Nek, the path across the Drakensberg mountains and they followed up this advantage by cutting off Sir G. Colley's communications with Newcastle, with a view to preventing the arrival of reinforcements. To re-open his communications he crossed the Ingogo River on the morning of the 8th of February, and was immediately attacked by the Boers. The action continued all day; at nightfall the Boers drew off, and the English forces returned to their camp.

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In the meantime strenuous efforts were being made by President Brand, of the Orange Free State, to bring about an understanding, and in reply to the appeal which he made to Her Majesty's Government, they declared that if the Boers would desist from armed opposition to the English troops, a scheme would be framed for the permanent friendly settlement of all difficulties. This message was forwarded to the Boers on the 21st of February in a letter addressed to Mr. Paul Kruger, one of their leaders, by General Colley, and an answer was required within forty-eight hours. Mr. Kruger was away at Rustenburg, and the letter was sent unopened to the headquarters of the Boers at Heidelberg. Dr. Bok, who was acting as State Secretary, sent it on to Mr. Kruger, and replied to General Colley that no definite answer could be given to the message from Her Majesty's Government until Mr. Kruger's views were known. Dr. Bok's message did not reach the camp at Laing's Nek till the 1st of March. On the night of the 26th of February, General Colley, having received no reply to his message, moved out with three hundred and fifty men, and took possession of the summit of the Majuba Mountain, a spur of the Drakensberg, commanding the Boer camp at Laing's Nek. The Boers attacked the mountain next day, and carried it by storm, with little loss, while only about one-fifth of the defenders escaped, the rest being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Sir G. Pomeroy Colley himself was killed.

The command now devolved on Sir E. Wood, who was at Pietermaritzburg organising the advance of the reinforcements, and, at the instance of President Brand, an interview took place on the 6th of March between him and General Joubert, who was in command of the Boers at Laing's Nek, which resulted in the conclusion of an armistice, and on the 21st of March a preliminary agreement for peace was signed. The terms of the agreement were that Her Majesty's Government should allow the Transvaal self-government as regards its own interior affairs; that the control and management of the foreign relations of the State should be reserved to Her Majesty as suzerain; and that the Government of the Transvaal should recognise a British Resident. The functions of this officer, and the provisions for the protection of the interests of the native population, were to be determined by Her Majesty's Government on the recommendation of a Royal Commission.

As a result of the Commission's recommendations a Convention was framed embodying the terms of the peace agreement, assigning the boundaries of the State, defining the functions of the Resident as analogous to those of a consul-general and chargé d'affaires, and conferring upon him extensive powers for the protection of the interests of the natives in the Transvaal. He also formed the medium of communication between the Government of the Transvaal and the native States on its borders. Stipulations were made for the repayment of the sums advanced by Her Majesty's Government in aid of the revenue of the Transvaal during the occupation; and a sub-commission, composed of the two judges of the High Court and Mr. Hudson, the British Resident, was appointed to consider claims for compensation for losses sustained during the hostilities.

The Convention was signed on the 3rd of August, and on the 8th of that month the Government was handed over to the representatives of the Boers. The Convention was finally ratified by a duly-elected Volksraad on the 25th of October.

By a further Convention of 1884, signed at London, fresh articles were substituted for the articles of the Pretoria Convention, a point which, as the reservation of suzerainty and grant of self-government to the Transvaal State both occur in the "preamble," or introduction of the Pretoria Convention, became of importance in the subsequent controversy regarding the status of the South African Republic, as the Transvaal State was now called.

The new Convention provided for the extension of the boundary of the Republic on the south-west, and abolished the British Resident and all direct control over native affairs, the Republic being bound, however, by Articles VIII. and XIX., to abstain from slavery and fulfil certain pledges made to the natives in 1881.

The concession of a larger degree of independence did not, however, prevent further trouble in Bechuanaland, while in Zululand adventurers from the Transvaal succeeded, by interfering in native disputes, in acquiring a large part of the country, where they formed a new State called the New Republic, the incorporation of which in the South African Republic was ultimately allowed by Her Majesty's Government in 1888. A trek to the north into Rhodesia in 1890 was only prevented with difficulty; while the efforts of the Government of the Republic to extend its influence in Swaziland resulted in 1894 in the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of its protectorate over that country.

The Transvaal, which had been bankrupt in 1877, when it was annexed, remained for some years after the retrocession in great financial difficulties. From these, however, it was not only saved, but raised to an unprecedented height of prosperity by the development by immigrants, chiefly British subjects, of the gold industry on the Witwatersrand, which began to grow soon after the signature of the London Convention. The progress achieved is clearly reflected in the fact that the revenue of the Republic, which, in 1885, amounted to 177,877*l.*, had risen in 1890 to 1,229,061*l.*, reaching 3,329,958*l.* in 1898. The Republic, fearing that the newly-acquired independence would be jeopardised by the influx of the newcomers, adopted a repressive policy towards them. From 1890 to 1894 legislation was passed restricting the grant of the franchise, which at the time of the Pretoria Convention had been open to all settlers after a year's residence, and since 1882, after five years' residence, until it became practically unattainable to the ordinary immigrants. At the same time the abuses of the Administration, among which the Uitlander population especially reckoned the grant of concessions and monopolies, and against one of which, the dynamite monopoly, Her Majesty's Government entered in 1899 a special protest, created much discontent among the new population.

In 1894 the discontent assumed a threatening aspect, owing to the commandeering of British subjects to fight in a native war, but this question was arranged by the High Commissioner, Lord Loch, who visited Pretoria at that time; other questions, however, remained unsettled. In 1895 the action of the Government of the South African Republic in closing the drifts by which trade entered the Transvaal from the Cape, brought the Republic to the verge of war with Great Britain. Towards the end of 1895, a revolutionary movement was set on foot in Johannesburg. On the 29th of December, however, Dr. Jameson crossed the border of the Transvaal

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on his disastrous raid, and was defeated, and surrendered at Krugersdorp on the 2nd January, 1896. The High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, hurried to Pretoria, and by his intermediation Johannesburg laid down its arms.

President Kruger, at the time of the raid, had issued Proclamations promising to consider the redress of grievances, and laying down the principle, "Forget and Forgive." Little result, however, beyond the erection of an unsatisfactory municipality, followed his promises of reform; while the action of the Government of the Republic in disregarding the London Convention gave rise to questions with Her Majesty's Government. In addition to infringing Art. IV., the Republic passed in 1896 an Aliens' Immigration Restriction Law, which Her Majesty's Government contended was in violation of Art. XIV., and the law was repealed next year.

In 1897 the Government, in consequence of the complaints of the mining industry, appointed a commission of inquiry, whose report showed clearly the existence of very serious maladministration. Little or no reform, however, resulted.

The dissatisfaction which the Uitlanders manifested with the treatment which they received was brought to a high pitch by the shooting of an Englishman by a policeman at Johannesburg on the 18th of December, 1898, and the action of the authorities in the matter, followed by the acquittal of the accused, aroused great excitement on the Rand—and, indeed, throughout the English-speaking part of South Africa. A petition, signed by 21,000 British subjects, calling attention to the grievances of the Uitlanders, and asking for the protection of Her Majesty's Government, was addressed to the Queen in March, 1899. The Government of the South African Republic at this time appeared to recognise the need for reform by proposing some slight alterations in the franchise law, but their negotiations, conducted with some of the leaders of the mining industry, broke down because the latter insisted that the Uitlander population generally must be consulted, and the Government repudiated responsibility for their negotiators. Her Majesty's Government, in a despatch dated 10th May, represented the grievances of the Uitlanders to the Government of the South African Republic, and urged that they should be redressed, proposing a conference between the High Commissioner and the President. Before, however, the despatch was presented, Sir A. Milner, on the invitation of the President of the Orange Free State, met President Kruger at Bloemfontein on the 31st of May, and proposed the grant of the franchise to the Uitlanders to relieve the situation. The proposals of the President were quite inadequate for the purpose of giving any substantial and immediate representation, and the Conference broke up.

After successive proposals, and after Her Majesty's Government had asked that, if these proposals were to form any element in the settlement of differences between the two Governments, full particulars might be furnished, a franchise law, giving a seven years' retrospective franchise, was passed by the Volksraad without reference to Her Majesty's Government, and came into operation on 26th July. This law was an improvement on any previous proposal, but there was good ground for doubting whether it did not contain many provisions which would render it illusory in actual practice, and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, proposed a joint inquiry as to whether it would give "immediate and substantial representation." However, the Government of the Republic were extremely unwilling to accept the joint inquiry, and an alternative proposal for a five years' franchise was made by the State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, to Her Majesty's Agent, on three assumptions. These assumptions were (1) that Her Majesty's Government would not in future interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic; (2) that Her Majesty's Government would not insist further upon the assertion of suzerainty, the controversy being allowed tacitly to drop (this point had acquired special importance since the South African Republic, on the 9th May, had claimed the status of a sovereign international state); (3) that arbitration without a foreign element should be conceded.

The proposal was put forward in writing by the Republic and the three "assumptions" were put forward as express conditions. To these notes Her Majesty's Government replied, that they could not bind themselves never to intervene again, but they expressed the hope that further intervention would be unnecessary if the franchise was granted. As to suzerainty they referred to their despatch in which they had intimated their refusal to continue the discussion; and as to arbitration, they agreed to discuss the form of a tribunal. The South African Republic thereupon withdrew their five years' offer, and officially declared their objections to the joint inquiry, which they represented was an interference with the independence of the country. Her Majesty's Government then (8th September) being convinced by accumulating evidence of the unworkable character of the law which had been passed, while maintaining their position as regards interference and suzerainty, declared that they would be satisfied with a franchise on the five years basis if shown by an inquiry, either unilateral or joint, not to be encumbered with impossible conditions. If this was accepted they were ready to have a conference about arbitration, etc., but, failing acceptance, they would have to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement. To this the Government of the Republic replied by maintaining their withdrawal of the five years' franchise unless accepted with the conditions above stated, and called on Her Majesty's Government to revert to the proposal for a Joint Commission on the seven years' franchise. On the 22nd of September Her Majesty's Government repeated their views, and stated that their own proposals for a settlement would be formulated later.

After some correspondence between the President of the Orange Free State and the High Commissioner, in which the High Commissioner, as late as the 5th of October, said that any definite proposal would still be considered, the South African Republic, without waiting for Her Majesty's Government to formulate their proposals, handed to the British Agent an ultimatum, dated 9th October, requiring the instant withdrawal of British troops on the borders of the Republic, and the removal of all reinforcements which had arrived in South Africa since the 1st of June, and demanding an answer by five o'clock on the 11th of October. It was deemed impossible by Her Majesty's Government to discuss such a demand, and war broke out accordingly. The Orange Free State, in pursuance of a resolution passed on the 27th of September, threw in its lot with the Transvaal.

On the outbreak of war, the Boers immediately invaded British territory to the south-east and west of the Republics. The operations on the

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western side were chiefly concerned with the investment of Mafeking and Kimberley. Meantime the main body of the Boers invaded Natal under General Joubert. The first considerable engagement of the war occurred at Dundee on the 20th of October, where General Symons attacked and repulsed a Boer commando. On the 21st of October the British army at Ladysmith attacked a Boer commando at Elandslaagte, and inflicted a severe defeat. On the 30th Sir G. White made a reconnaissance from Ladysmith, and during the engagement which then took place two battalions and a mountain battery were cut off and captured by the Boers. Ladysmith was then surrounded by the Boers and communication cut. On the 3rd of November Colenso was evacuated, and the garrison there fell back on Estcourt.

Meanwhile troops were on the way from England. The Governments of Canada and of all the Australian Colonies offered the services of contingents, and the offer was gratefully accepted; the despatch of troops from the different colonies was rapidly organised, and they left amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Offers of troops were also made by several of the Crown Colonies, and by the Federated Malay States, and contingents of mounted Volunteers were accepted from India and Ceylon.

As the troops from England arrived, a move forward was made in two directions. A Natal relief column prepared for an advance to the relief of Ladysmith. Sir Redvers Buller, who was in chief command of the British forces, left Capetown for Natal to direct the general plan of advance, and by the end of November the British forces had arrived near Colenso. On December 15th, Sir R. Buller made an attack on the enemy and attempted to cross the Tugela at Colenso, but he had to retire to his camp at Chieveley after suffering severely in casualties and abandoning a large number of guns. On the western side a force under Lord Methuen pushed up along the railway to the relief of Kimberley. On the 23rd of November he attacked the Boers at Belmont and dispersed them. Two days later he pushed aside a further force at Enslin, and on the 28th November he forced a large body of the enemy to evacuate a strong position at the Modder River. On December 11th he attacked the enemy at Magersfontein, but was unsuccessful in carrying the position, and fell back on the Modder River.

The northern borders of Cape Colony, where there were a few British garrisons, were invaded by parties of Orange Free State Boers, with the apparent object of gaining recruits from the Dutch residents in the Colony, in which they were partially successful. General Gatacre, on his arrival, took command of the British troops in these districts. His first important action took place on the 10th of December, when he was unsuccessful in a night attack on Stormberg.

On the receipt of news of the capture of the battalions at Ladysmith orders were at once given for the despatch of further reinforcements from England. The repulses experienced early in December made it necessary to take further measures. On the 7th of the month it was announced that Field-Marshal Lord Roberts would go out to take supreme command at the Cape, leaving Sir R. Buller to confine his attention to the operations in Natal; Lord Kitchener was appointed Chief of the Staff to Lord Roberts. Large reinforcements were ordered out from England, and further help offered by Australia and Canada was gladly accepted.

Lord Roberts reached Modder River on 9th February, 1900, and General French relieved Kimberley on the 16th. General Cronjé was caught up and surrendered with all his force on the 27th. Ladysmith, after two unsuccessful attempts, was relieved by General Buller on the 28th of the same month. Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein on the 13th of March, and Pretoria on the 5th of June.

The Transvaal was annexed to Her Majesty's dominions Lord Roberts becoming Administrator, in which office he was succeeded on his departure from South Africa at the end of the year by Sir Alfred Milner. Sir A. Milner (afterwards Lord Milner) was selected for the post of Governor of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, an office which he combined with that of High Commissioner for South Africa.

The Transvaal Colony remained the scene of military operations till May, 1902, when on the last day of that month Articles of Peace were signed at Pretoria.

Prior to this, the Civil Administration was partly organised on a provisional basis, resident magistrates and district Commissioners having been appointed in many districts. Numerous proclamations were issued to provide for administrative requirements, and amongst those issued in 1902 may be mentioned those making provision for the acquisition of lands for public purposes (Proclamation 7), placing subsidised schools under the control of the Director of Education (9), amending the law relating to the registration of deeds (10), levying a tax of 10 per cent. on the annual net produce of gold-bearing produce (34), regulating the registration of mining rights (35, amended by Ordinance 6 of 1902), and several relating to the administration of justice. On the 21st of June, 1902, Letters Patent were published constituting the Government of the Transvaal, and providing for an Executive and a Legislative Council, the members of which are to be appointed by the Crown; the subsequent legislation being accordingly by Ordinance.

On the 31st March, 1905, Letters Patent were passed providing for the constitution of a Legislative Assembly to consist of the Lieut.-Governor and not less than six or more than nine official members, and (provisionally) not less than thirty or more than thirty-five elected members. But in December, 1906, this Constitution was revoked and a new one substituted.

On 6th December, 1906, Letters Patent were issued conferring full responsible government upon the Transvaal. The legislature consisted of two chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, the former containing fifteen members and the latter sixty-nine.

The Transvaal was included as an original Province of the Union of South Africa in terms of the South Africa Act, 1909, which came into operation on the 31st May, 1910, and is now governed under that Act. Apart from the general control of the Parliament of the Union, the control of certain matters specified in the South Africa Act is vested in an Administrator and Provincial Council.

Municipal Government.

Municipal Government was established in the principal towns of the Province by Ordinances enacted in 1903. These Ordinances were subsequently extended and amended, and were during the 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 sessions of the Provincial Council consolidated and further amended so as to give local authorities more extensive powers,

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principally in regard to matters affecting the public health, although other important amendments, e.g., the basis of the municipal franchise, and the principle of councillors contracting with Councils, were incorporated in the consolidating and amending Ordinances. Three Ordinances were enacted dealing with:

(a) the constitution of Local Authorities, i.e., Town and Village Councils and Health Committees, and the powers and duties of such bodies (Ordinance No. 11 of 1926);

(b) the election of councillors (Ordinance No. 4 of 1927), and

(c) the levying of assessment rates (Ordinance No. 20 of 1933).

During 1928 the Johannesburg Town Council was made a City Council (Ordinance No. 15 of 1928) and during 1931 the Pretoria Town Council was made a City Council (Ordinance No. 5 of 1931).

Under these Ordinances, as under previous legislation, the Provincial Administration retains some measures of control over the government of Municipalities, limited, however, to powers of audit and surcharge, the approval of loan proposals, local improvement schemes, the approval of by-laws and the alienation of Municipal property. There are now 62 Municipalities (2 City Councils, 30 Town Councils and 30 Village Councils) in the Province and considerable progress in the improvement of the towns has been made since the inauguration of local self-government.

In areas under the jurisdiction of City and Town Councils the Municipal franchise under the Ordinance is extended to all white persons, males or females of the age of 21 years and upwards being British subjects who have resided within the Municipality for a period of six months immediately preceding the compilation of the voters' roll, or who are the owners of rateable property in the municipality.

Any person, male or female, qualified to be registered as a voter is eligible to be elected a Councillor.

In areas under the jurisdiction of village Councils the qualification of voters and Councillors is the same as that for City and Town Councils.

In all municipal areas elections are by ballot, a more simple form of procedure being followed in the case of Village Councils than with City and Town Councils.

Provision is made in the Local Government Ordinance of 1926 for the constitution of Health Committees, of which there are 39 in the province. These are minor local authorities constituted for townships or areas where the density of population makes it necessary for sanitary measures to be enforced. They have rating powers under Ordinance No. 20 of 1933 and regulations conferring other powers are made by the Administrator.

Education (June, 1937).

	Schools.	Final Enrolment.	Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1. High Schools ...	40	14,468	14,562	13,689
2. Primary Schools (incl. Secondary Depts. at Primary Schools):				
(I) Town and Village Schools ...	249	88,659	88,975	82,339
Grant Aided Schools ...	12	1,685	1,686	1,539
(II) Country Schools	755	44,696	44,882	42,247
School Farms ...	6	1,178	1,184	1,104
Aided Farm Schools ...	18	192	196	188
Total ...	1,080	150,878	151,485	141,056
3 (.1) Government Schools for Coloured and Asiatic Children	62	10,896	10,908	9,783
(2) Aided Schools for Coloured and Asiatic Children	3	270	273	250
Total ...	1,145	162,044	162,661	151,089

In June, 1937, the 4 Normal Colleges had 894 students. There were 815 state-aided native schools, with 106,035 scholars and one Government Native School with 1,243 scholars.

Education in Government Schools, both primary and secondary, is free.

Provincial Administration.

Administrator, J. J. Pienaar, 2,500*l*.
Provincial Secretary, H. F. Pentz, 1,600*l*.
Assistant Provincial Secretary, D. G. Roux, 1,080*l*.
Provincial Accountant, F. Murray, 1,010*l*.
Clerk to the Provincial Council, G. H. C. Hannan, 920*l*.
Provincial Auditor and Local Government Inspector, H. B. George, 1,080*l*.

Education Department.

Director of Education, H. H. G. Kreft, B.A.
Secretary, Education Department, J. C. Pauw.

Provincial Council of the Transvaal.

Electoral Division.	*Name of Member.*
Barberton	L. J. Raubenheimer.
Benoni	M. Nestadt.
Bethal	J. G. W. van Niekerk, Jr.
Bezuidenhout	T. T. Bielski.
Boksburg	E. Goodman, M.E.C.
Boksburg North	A. E. Carlisle.
Brakpan	Dr. G. J. Joubert.
Brits	W. R. F. Teichmann.
Carolina	B. J. Smit.
Christiana	P. J. van Duyn.
Delarey	H. A. Nieuwoudt.
Ermelo	L. P. J. Badenhorst.
Fordsburg	J. F. Vercueil.
Germiston	Dr. R. Strachan.
Gezina	J. M. van H. Brink, M.E.C.
Heidelberg	M. P. A. Ackermann.
Hospital	G. W. Nelson.
Jeppe	J. Duthie.
Johannesburg North	A. H. Swartz.
Kensington	T. P. Gray.
Klerksdorp	E. P. Snyman.
Krugersdorp	F. Shaw.
Langlaagte	M. J. Green.
Lichtenburg	A. P. Swart.
Losberg	C. H. Mostert.
Lydenburg	J. H. H. Jansen.
Magaliesberg	D. J. Opperman.
Marico	P. W. Joynt.
Middelburg	S. H. Coetzee.
North Rand	F. J. Durr.
Parktown	F. H. Thompson.
Pietersburg	F. van Z. Slabbert.
Potchefstroom	W. B. Barnard, M.E.C.
Potgietersrust	W. A. de Klerk.
Pretoria Central	I. I. Solomon.
Pretoria District	W. B. J. Prinaloo.
Pretoria East	R. Hicks.
Pretoria West	J. Lievaart.
Roodepoort	A. H. Howgrave-Graham.
Rosettenville	C. F. Beckett.

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Electoral Division.	*Name of Member.*
Rustenburg	I. Vorster.
Springs	T. C. Davies.
Standerton	I. Steyn.
Troyeville	D. H. Epstein.
Turffontein	T. Boylan.
Ventersdorp	P. A. Rossouw.
Vereeniging	B. J. Pretorius.
Von Brandis	Dr. E. B. Woolf.
Vrededorp	J. L. Brill.
Wakkerstroom	W. K. A. Knauer, M.E.C.
Waterberg	G. Bakker.
Witbank	W. C. Bouwer.
Wolmaransstad	D. J. Theunissen.
Wonderboom	M. D. C. de W. Nel.
Yeoville	M. Freeman.
Zoutpansberg	S. A. Cilliers.
Zwartruggens	A. D. Swart.

Members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. W. B. Barnard, J. M. van H. Brink, E. Goodman, and W. K. A. Knauer.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA AND WALVIS BAY.

Area and Boundaries.

The Territory of South West Africa embraces an area of 822,909 sq. kilometres (317,725 sq. miles) and the Territory of Walvis Bay, 969 sq. kilometres (374 sq. miles). Walvis Bay has been transferred for administrative purposes to the Administration of South West Africa.

The boundaries are as follows:—

South West Africa.

North. Angola and Northern Rhodesia.
East. Bechuanaland and Union of South Africa.
South. Union of South Africa.
West. Altantic Ocean and Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay.

North, East, South } South West Africa.
West. Atlantic Ocean.

Formation.

South West Africa forms a portion of the main South African Plateau with its great interior basin the Kalahari. The Territory has a mean average height of approximately 3,600 feet above sea level, sloping gradually, especially on the eastern portion, from 2,500 feet in the south to 4,800 feet in the north interspersed with small mountain ranges, of which the Moltkeblick rises as high as 8,146 feet above sea level. The Brandberg, which is near the coast, and is the highest of these, has an elevation of 8,550 feet. The plateau, or interior upland is separated from the sea by a practically rainless desert, commonly called the Namib, which rises rapidly, but evenly, from the sea to the plateau, the average width being 100 kilometres (62 miles), attaining its greatest width towards the south, and its narrowest towards the north, the annual rainfall there being less than one inch. A good deal of the plateau in the south may be classed as semi-desert as the average annual rainfall is less than 10 inches, but in the north there is a marked improvement, the average rainfall in parts being over 20 inches. The edge of the South African Plateau is well defined in the north and south of South West Africa by broken ranges of mountains like the Kaokofeld, and Aus-Kubub Mountains (Huib Hochebene), but in the centre there is no defined escarpment. The plateau attains its greatest average elevation around Windhoek, which lies between the Khomas Hochland and the Auas Mountains. From there isolated eminences and ranges super-imposed on the main plateau extend in a northerly direction to the Kaokofeld Mountains. To the south the Highlands are succeeded at some little distance by the plateau and the tabletopped mountains of Great Namaqualand, eastward and north-east of these elevated tracts the upland assumes a very level character composed mostly of sand dune formation merging eventually into the sand-veld of the Kalahari.

Mountains.

The most mountainous section is the Windhoek district in which are the Khomas Hochland, a very rugged lofty tableland with a mean altitude of 6,000 feet rising in places to 6,700 feet above sea level; rugged ranges north-east of Windhoek of which the principal are the Onjati Mountains (6,457 feet); and to the south and south-east the Auas Mountains having a mean average elevation of approximately 6,700 feet, attaining their greatest altitude in the Moltkeblick peak (8,146 feet). In this section, which may be termed the watershed of South West Africa, the Kuiseb, the Fish, the Elephant, the Nosob, the Swakop, and the Auob rivers have their source.

With the exception of the Kaokofeld mountains, which form the edge of the plateau, the rest of the mountains are broken ranges and isolated eminences rising out of the Great Plateau. Among these are the Omatako (7,510 feet), Brandberg (8,550 feet), Erongo (7,277 feet), Chuos (4,446 feet), Naukluft (6,477 feet), Weissrand (3,800 feet), Tzaris (5,922 feet), Schwarzrand (5,889 feet), Tiras (6,126 feet), Huib Hochebene (5,490 feet), (Auas Kubub), Klein Karas (4,885 feet), Gross Karas (5,907 feet).

Rivers.

With the exception of the boundary rivers, the Kunene, Okavango Zambezi and Orange Rivers and the Kwando (or Mashi) in the Caprivi Zipfel, there are no perennial streams. There are, however, dry, sandy river beds, which flow after heavy rains, but except in very wet seasons few of these flow for any considerable distance. The Swakop, the Kuiseb and the Omaruru reach the sea perhaps once in five years or at even longer intervals. These river beds have the appearance of having been blocked up by loose sand under which the water percolates and eventually reaches the sea. By sinking shallow wells in them plentiful supplies of fresh water are obtained, a good illustration of this is at Rooibank near the mouth of the Kuiseb and at Goanikontes near the mouth of the Swakop. The principal of these intermittent rivers are:—The White Nosob, the Black Nosob, the Vereinigte Nosob, the Auob, the Elephant, flowing east and south-east, the Fish, flowing south, and the Kuiseb, the Swakop, the Omaruru, the Ugab, flowing west.

Ocean Currents.

The coast is swept by the cold Benguella current, which originates in the Antarctic Ocean and flows along the western coast of South Africa as far as the mouth of the Congo. There can be no doubt that the arid character of the Namib is due primarily to the influence of this current.

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Pans.

Very characteristic of the northern and eastern section of the Territory are the peculiar shallow depressions without any outlet, commonly known as pans, which range in diameter up to a couple of miles. They can, according to the water contained in them, be classified as fresh pans, brack pans and salt pans. The surface of the salt pans, such as the salt pans at Aminuis, and west of the Etosha pan, during the dry season become covered with a dazzling white crust composed chiefly of common salt. The Etosha pan can hardly be classified amongst these pans as it covers an area of approximately 3,636 sq. kilometres (1,404 sq. miles). In the winter it is dry, but during the summer months it is covered by a shallow sheet of water, which varies according to the rainfall and the amount of water flowing into it.

Vegetation.

Namib. Along the sea coast there is no vegetation whatsoever; from about 25 miles inland the landscape is characterized by such plants as the milk bush (Euphorbia) and Cacti; towards the east, in years of abundant rainfall, it is fairly well grassed. In the river beds trees and rich verdure are found, such as various acacias, etc., the principal of which are the Kameeldoorn (Acacia Giraffae) and the Ana (Acacia Albida).

South. In the extreme south for a considerable distance semi-desert conditions prevail, consisting of an arid stony plateau and plains supporting edible shrubs and a sparse growth of grass. In heavy rainy seasons, however, nutritious grasses and flowers spring up everywhere. The river courses as in the Namib are clothed with trees. The most widely distributed plants are the milk bush, the Ganna bush (Salsola Aphylla), the three thorn bush (Rhigozum Trichotumum) and the Noonie bush (Boscia Foetida). The principal trees are the Camel-thorn (Acacia Giraffae) and the Koker-boom (Aloe Dichotoma).

Centre. From the southern portion northwards, the veld assumes the characteristics of the Karroo until Rehoboth is reached, when it changes into a park-like grass country studded with large thorn trees, and is especially well timbered along the water courses. From the mountainous portion of the Windhoek district northwards towards Omaruru, the country is covered with level bush with an undergrowth of very nutritious grass, the valleys and water courses being well timbered with mostly acacia trees especially the Kameeldoorn (Acacia Giraffae).

North. Towards the north the bush becomes denser. It is traversed in its most northern section by belts of open Mopane forests and towards the Okavango it is covered by fertile tropical vegetation.

East. In the southern portion of the eastern section the vegetation is karroo bush, intermixed with grass, the valleys being covered with thorn bush. Towards the centre trees become more numerous and the dunes themselves are covered with thorn bush, large acacia trees, and good grass. From Rehoboth northwards the whole is well timbered and merges into thick tropical vegetation.

Government and Administration.

Early in the late war the country was invaded by the Military Forces of the Union, and on the 9th July, 1915, was surrendered to them at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a Mandate from the League of Nations dated 17th December, 1920.

In terms of the Mandate, military training of the natives, except for police or defence purposes, is forbidden, and no naval or military fortifications may be established.

The supply of intoxicating liquor (except, in certain circumstances, kaffir beer) to the natives is prohibited, as also is any system of forced labour.

The administration of the country is conducted from central offices situated at Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 districts, controlled by magistrates. This excludes Ovamboland in the extreme north which contains the bulk of the native population and is administered by Native Affairs officials.

There is also a Native Affairs official stationed at Runtu who controls the native tribes on the Okavango River. A police officer is stationed in the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel.

Windhoek, the Capital, is pleasantly situated at an altitude of 5,600 ft., in the centre of the Territory. The town has a population of 4,812 Europeans and 5,839 non-Europeans, and, with its surrounding district, contains a population of 6,042 Europeans and 14,377 non-Europeans.

Previous to 1920 German Imperial and Local Laws were in force. On the 1st January, 1920, however, the Roman Dutch Law became the Common Law of the country.

By Act No. 42 of 1925, the Union Parliament made provision for the grant of representative institutions to the European inhabitants of the Mandated Territory. Under this Act, an Executive Committee, Advisory Council, and Legislative Assembly are constituted: the Assembly to consist of 18 members, of whom 6 are to be appointed by the Administrator and the remainder to be directly elected. Every male European is qualified to be registered as a voter provided that he is not less than 21 years of age, is a British subject, and has been resident in the Territory for 12 months. In terms of Act No. 38 of 1931, which amends Act No. 42 of 1925 in certain respects, general elections are to be held at intervals not longer than every five years. The Advisory Council is to consist of 8 members, viz.: the Administrator as Chairman, the other members of the Executive Committee, and 3 members nominated by the Administrator, one of whom shall be selected mainly on the ground of his knowledge of the wishes of the non-European races in the Territory. The Executive Committee is to consist of the Administrator and four persons chosen by the Assembly from among its own members or otherwise.

The Assembly is vested with the power to make Ordinances for the Territory except on certain subjects which are reserved: the latter include native affairs, immigration, customs tariffs, currency and banking, and other subjects, though they may by resolution recommend that legislation be enacted on any of such matters. The function of the Advisory Council includes advising the Administrator in regard to the reserved subjects, and in regard to assenting to the Ordinances which the Assembly has passed.

The present Administrator is Dr. D. G. Conradie, who was a Member of the Union House of Assembly from 1929 to 1933, and succeeded Mr. A. J. Werth, as Administrator in April, 1933.

The chief executive officer for the country is the Secretary for South West Africa, Mr. F. P. Courtney Clarke. The official languages of the Territory are English and Afrikaans. For the convenience of the older section of the population the

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German language is recognized for purposes of official correspondence.

Population.

The European population, according to the figures of the 1921 census, was 19,432, and the native population about 218,000. As large areas of the country, particularly along the coast and in the North, are uncivilised, it has been impossible to procure precise figures. In particular it has been difficult to estimate the numbers of the Bushmen, who still exist in considerable tribes in the North-Eastern portion of the country.

It is estimated that of the 19,432 European inhabitants in 1921 some 7,850 were Germans. The remainder were almost all South Africans, and farmers by occupation.

According to the census, the population of the Territory in 1936 was: European males, 16,564; females, 14,113; persons, 30,677; non-European males, 160,899; females, 166,211; persons, 327,110. Total all races, 357,787.

The principal native races of South West Africa are the Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras or Klipkaffirs, Hottentots, and Bushmen.

The Ovambos are a Bantu race, and follow agriculture as a pursuit. They still possess to its full extent tribal organisation, but have given practically no trouble since the Union occupation of the country. The Germans in pre-war times exercised no authority whatever over them, and never entered their territory.

The Hereros are a pastoral people who formerly owned enormous herds of cattle. The Germans in dealing with these people pursued a policy of oppression, with the result that in 1904 they rebelled, and 75 per cent. of them were destroyed. Their tribal organisation has completely disappeared, and they are now scattered throughout the country on farms and in the different towns, where they form the ordinary source of labour.

Owing to the fact that formerly tribal organisation was based on the ownership of cattle, and that they have consequently for generations been familiar with cattle and their ways, the Herero makes an excellent herd. It is not an unusual thing for a member of this race to have charge of, say, 3,000 head, and to know each one individually.

Since the Union occupation of the country reserves have been set aside for the Hereros, who have increased considerably in numbers and in animal wealth.

The Bergdamaras are, it is believed, also of Bantu origin, though some authorities hold that they belong rather to the Hottentot race, whose language they now speak. They are an inferior tribe, and were alternatively the slaves of the Hereros and the Hottentots in pre-European days, as the former or the latter prevailed in the constant struggles that were going on between them.

The Hottentots, so called, consist of two distinct sections, one of which, whose remnants are found in the central portions of the country, is of pure native extraction, the source of which is but little understood, while the other is composed of tribes which have resulted from an admixture of European blood in the Cape with the Hottentot races residing there a couple of centuries ago, and which after conflict with their European neighbours sought refuge across the Orange river in this country.

The Bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of South West Africa, and are to be found in considerable numbers in its eastern portion from Lat. 26° right away to the Northern boundary. There are also remnants of a bushmen tribe in the desert wastes just north of the Orange River and in the Kaokofeld, in the North North-Western portion of the country. These may be of the "Strandlooper" type.

Situated in the centre of the country just South of the Windhoek District is the Bastard Gebiet, occupied by a semi-independent race known as the Bastards, whose origin is much the same as the second class of Hottentots mentioned above, with the difference that the admixture of European blood is much greater, and that their ordinary language is Cape Dutch. The estimated number of Bastards in the Gebiet is 7,538. These people used to control their own affairs to a very large extent, and were governed by a Raad (Council) which is partly hereditary and partly elected. The Administration is represented by a magistrate, who assists them with advice, and takes cognisance of serious crimes. But in 1924 owing to political dissension a deadlock was reached. The Administration, therefore, by Proclamation declared that the Raad ceased to function and vested all its powers and duties in the Magistrate.

Education.

(European.) There were in 1937 60 schools under the Administration with an enrolment of 5,162 pupils. In addition there were 26 registered private schools with an enrolment of 790 pupils. Hostels are conducted by the Administration in conjunction with 38 of the government schools. In view of the scattered nature of the population it is difficult and expensive to bring a sufficient number of children together to establish a Government school. The Administration therefore pays capitation grants for pupils attending approved private schools in localities where no provision for education exists.

(Coloured.) The Coloured people (people of mixed European and native parentage) are provided for in 12 schools with an enrolment of 821 scholars. One Government Native School has been established.

(Native.) The education of the natives is mainly under the direct supervision of the various Missions. In Ovamboland it is mainly in the hands of the Finnish Mission, whilst the Rhenish and Catholic Missions operate in Namaland and Damaraland. The Wesleyan and the Anglican Churches are also taking an active interest in this work. There are 71 government-aided mission schools with an enrolment of 4,036 pupils. In addition there are mission schools in different parts of the country that have not yet qualified for government aid. There are two training schools for native teachers. Both are subsidized by the Administration. The one at Okahandja is under the ægis of the Rhenish Mission and the one at Döbra under the Catholic Mission.

Religious Organizations.

Mission and other religious activities are being carried on within the Territory by various organizations, such as the Dutch Reformed Church, Church of England, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Finnish Mission, Roman Catholic Church, German Lutheran Church, Rhenish Mission, etc.

Finance.

For the financial year 1937–38 the revenue amounted to 1,013,412*l.* and the expenditure to 754,604*l.*, of which 56,958*l.* is loan expenditure. The estimates for the year 1938–39 were Revenue 704,000*l.* and Expenditure 794,223*l.*

Customs.

For the purposes of customs and excise revenue this territory is included in the customs union.

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All customs and excise collections are paid over to the Union consolidated revenue fund and a lump sum based on the customs and excise duties on goods consumed in this territory after deducting a sum equivalent to the said duties in goods removed from this territory for consumption in the Union, is paid over to this Administration. The total annual revenue is approximately 200,000*l.*

Trade (South West Africa).

The figures of Imports and Exports (including ships stores and specie) for the five years ending 1937, are as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1933*	1,049,628	1,474,186
1934*	1,261,865	1,154,400
1935*	1,498,741	2,535,936
1936*	1,959,864	3,125,344
1937*	2,420,766	3,706,206

* Includes premium on gold specie.

Mineral Production.

The development of the mineral industry has come about largely within the past 25 years, and the territory may be said to be well mineralised, but chiefly owing to natural drawbacks, such as scarcity of water and fuel, distance from rail, etc., sufficient useful exploratory work has not been done in many parts to permit of any definite assessment of future production. During the calendar year 1935, minerals constituted 33·8% of the total value of exports from the Territory.

Diamonds, which constitute the principal mineral product, are recovered from alluvial sources on a 300 mile stretch along the coast line from the Orange River northward. The industry has been placed on a sound footing and large sums have been invested in up-to-date plant, etc. Production and export must, to some extent, of necessity, vary with the requirements of the market.

Export of diamonds in 1937 :—184,863.50 carats, valued at 1,100,492*l.*

Next in importance are Copper-lead ore, Vanadium and Tin. Output and export have in like manner varied with market conditions.

Value of export of Copper, Vanadium, and Tin in 1937 :—Copper-lead ore, 213,619*l.* Vanadium (as concentrates), 199,017*l.*; Tin (as concentrates), 36,482*l.*

Stock and Agriculture.

Rainfall varies from 25 inches in the north to three inches in the south, and it is, therefore, only in the former area that agriculture is practised to any extent. Here crops are grown, the chief of which is maize.

As regards stock farming, speaking generally the southern portion of the Territory is suitable for small stock farming, the middle and southern north for large and small stock, and the north for large stock and dairying.

As regards large stock, the "semi-ranching" or as it is also known "dairy ranching" system would appear to be the most suitable outside of the northern area. The principle of this system is the taking of a limited quantity of milk from the cow with the idea of getting a certain amount of revenue for current expenses, but leaving at the same time a supply sufficient to ensure the development of the calf into a good slaughter animal.

As regards small stock, sheep are bred for the production of mutton (Blackhead Persian and Afrikander), wool (Merinos), and pelts (Karakuls). All these breeds do well in this Territory, whilst as regards the Karakul a pelt is produced which gives a high-class "astrakan."

The 1937 census return shews the following numbers of live stock :—

Karakul Sheep (Purebred)	25,074
Karakul Sheep (Grade)	1,880,932
Woolled Sheep	111,824
Blackhead Persian	82,771
Crossbred and others	797,190
Angora Goats	17,216
Other Goats	1,212,788
Cattle	706,667
Horses	25,447
Donkeys	88,051
Mules	1,050
Pigs	11,541

Owing to the financial depression it became necessary to suspend active land settlement operations in the territory over a period of years. Land settlement has now been resumed and some 200 farms have been advertised for allotment. Each lease issued to a settler runs for a period of five years and carries with it an option to purchase the holding at any time during that period, provided certain conditions have been complied with. On the option having been exercised the purchase price of the farm becomes payable over a period of 30 years in sixty half-yearly instalments. On the payment of the full purchase price of the farm, a Crown Grant or free title is issued, provided all the conditions under the lease have been complied with. When funds are available financial assistance for the purchase of stock and permanent improvements on settlers' holdings may be rendered.

Harbours.

Walvis Bay.—Prior to the 1914–18 war Swakopmund and Luderitz were used as ports of entry to the territory (now South West Africa Mandated Territory). After the military occupation, however, Swakopmund was abandoned in favour of Walvis Bay, which is a sheltered port, affording safe anchorage, and is connected by rail *via* Swakopmund with South West Africa and Union Stations. A new wharf and basin, together with a channel leading thereto, were completed in 1927. The wharf is 1,500 feet long with a depth alongside of 31 feet L.W.O.S.T., which depth extends for 100 feet into the basin. Electric cranes are installed on the wharf, also an adequate fresh water service. The basin is 2,150 feet long by 700 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet L.W.O.S.T. A depth of 29 feet is maintained throughout the channel, which is 3,000 feet wide at the entrance, narrowing to 440 feet, and again widening as it approaches the basin to 1,200 feet. The South West Imperial Cold Storage Company, Ltd., has erected cold storage works and abattoirs alongside the new wharf.

Luderitz.—At Luderitz there are two jetties, one of reinforced concrete, 492 feet long, and the other of wood, 564 feet long. Two 7-ton steam and two 4-ton electric cranes are erected on the former. Conveyance of cargo to and from the shore is effected by lighters, of which there are seven of an aggregate capacity of 940 tons.

Railways.

The Mandated Territory is served by a main line connecting with the Union system at De Aar.

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Branch lines extend from the main route, viz., Windhoek to Gobabis, Seeheim to Luderitz, and a narrow gauge system from Usakos to Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Outjo, the total mileage within South West Africa being 1,486 (1,133 standard gauge and 353 narrow gauge).

A comfortable mail train service, with sleeping accommodation and dining-car service, is run twice a week between the Union and South West Africa with connection to Luderitz, Gobabis, Tsumeb and Grootfontein, the duration of the journey between Windhoek and Cape Town and between Windhoek and Johannesburg being approximately 63 hours.

Cattle Industry.—The territory is essentially a stock-raising country, and to assist farmers livestock trains are run through from Windhoek to Upington (624 miles) and De Aar (882 miles) where the stock is detrained, fed, watered, and rested, and thereafter trucked to destination which is generally to Maitland for Cape Town or Newtown for Johannesburg.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—Excellent postal, telegraph and telephone services exist. Telegraphic communication beyond the borders of South West Africa is maintained via the Union of South Africa. The wireless telegraph station at Walvis Bay is equipped with the latest short and long wave transmission and receiving gear, capable of maintaining two-way communication between South African and European ports and ship stations en route.

The number of Post Offices is 101 and of Telegraph Offices 80. The number and value of money orders and postal orders issued and paid during 1936-37 was respectively :—

Money Orders	issued	43,793	value	193,686*l.*
„	„ paid	23,750	„	146,752*l.*
Postal	„ issued	114,088	„	50,898*l.*
„	„ paid	56,578	„	25,497*l.*

Savings Bank Accounts open at 31/3/38. numbered 11,410 and the balance due to depositors was 358,585*l.**

The postal, telegraph and telephone revenue amounted to 89,297*l.* and expenditure to 59,084*l.*

The names of the elected members of the Legislative Assembly (1938), together with the names of the electoral divisions which they represent, are given hereunder :—

Electoral Division.	*Name of Member.*
Gibeon	Cdt. J. C. Jooste.
Gobabis	L. C. F. Taljaard.
Grootfontein . . .	W. B. Volkmann.
Keetmanshoop . .	M. E. Oliff.
Luderitz	Dr. H. B. K. Hirsekorn.
Okahandja . . .	L. J. B. van Aardt.
Otjiwarongo . . .	Cdt. L. J. F. von Maltitz, M.C.
Stampriet. . . .	H. P. van der Westhuizen.
Swakopmund . .	J. D. Lardner Burke.
Warmbad. . . .	C. H. B. Oberholzer.
Windhoek Central .	N. C. Fraser.
Windhoek District .	Lt.-Col. J. L. Hamman, D.S.O.

The following persons have been appointed to be the nominated members of the Legislative Assembly :—

C. P. Bond, D. W. F. E. Ballot, Cdt. J. C. Balt, H. Hörlein, J. C. T. Meinert, T. F. L. Woker.

Clerk of the Assembly, K. W. Schreve.

* Savings Bank Certificates of a value of £50 are also issued. The balance due to holders as at 31/3/1938 amounted to 98,700*l.* with an accrued interest of 1,510*l.* at 31/3/1938.

Government Staff.

The following is a list of the principal Officers of the Administration :—

Administrator, Dr. The Hon. D. G. Conradie.
Secretary for South West Africa and Chief Native Commissioner, F. P. Courtney Clarke.
Asst. Secretary for South West Africa, J. Neser.
System Manager, South African Railways and Harbours, G. H. Dawson.
Medical Officer to the Administration, B. Viviers, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Surveyor-General, A. C. Parry.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, W. W. Williams.
Director of Works, D. Holtzhausen.
Director of Education, W. Orban, M.A.
Registrar of Deeds, H. W. S. Birch.
Senior Veterinary Surgeon, J. G. Williams, M.R.C.V.S.
Manager of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa, J. G. von Backstrom.

Judicial and Police Officers.

Judge of the High Court of South West Africa, O. H. Hoexter.
Registrar of the High Court, Taxing Officer, Sheriff, and Master of the High Court, J. M. M. Commaille.
Attorney General, R. E. G. Rosenow.
Commissioner South West Africa Police, Lieut.-Col. C. A. B. van Coller, M.B.E.

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, AND SWAZILAND.

THE OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The office of High Commissioner originated in the Commission of 1846 which appointed the Governor of Cape Colony "High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories in Southern Africa adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said Colony." The title of the post, after some modification, subsequently became "High Commissioner for South Africa." The High Commissioner was until 1899 charged with the conduct of British relations with the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State, as well as with native States and tribes outside the Colonies of the Cape and Natal, and also with Swaziland, which was administered by the Government of the South African Republic, under the Convention of 1894. He is to-day Governor of Basutoland, and administers the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Prior to the 1st October, 1923, Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company, and the High Commissioner exercised certain powers of control under the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898. Upon the establishment of responsible Government the Order in Council of 1898 lapsed, but under the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent certain of the High Commissioner's previous powers and functions in regard to native administration were reserved to him. In 1937 the High Commissioner's powers in regard to Southern Rhodesia were terminated by the Southern Rhodesia Constitution (Amendment) Letters Patent.

The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly held by the Governor of Cape Colony, was, by a Commission dated the 6th Oct., 1900, vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated the 15th March, 1905, in Lord Selborne.

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From 1910 to 1930 the office was vested, by separate Commission, in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa; in 1930 H.M.G. in the U.K. decided to establish the post of High Commissioner for the U.K. in the Union of South Africa and to combine this post with that of High Commissioner for South Africa. The title of "High Commissioner for South Africa" was changed upon the appointment of Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (now G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.), to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

Sir W. Clark also holds the post of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

High Commissioner and Staff.

High Commissioner, Sir William Henry Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., 2,500*l.* plus 2,500*l.* representation allowance, plus 1,000*l.* allowance as High Commissioner of the High Commission Territories (*see* also under "Union").
Private Secretary, E. H. Ashton.
Administrative Secretary, H. E. Priestman, C.M.G., 1,200*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,500*l.*
Asst. Administrative Secretary, H. L. Smith, O.B.E.
Asst. Secretary, R. B. M. Sullivan.
Clerical Staff, H. E. Houghton, M.B.E., Miss J. MacKintosh, Miss P. N. T. McNeight, Miss J. Keller, Miss M. Anderson, Miss M. Walsh, Miss E. J. Masterman.

Legal Adviser, Sir Walter Huggard, K.C.
Asst. Adviser, Major E. R. Roper, D.S.O., K.C.
Auditor, R. E. Goodman, C.B.E.
Clerk to Auditor, Miss T. O'Dowd.

BASUTOLAND.

Situation and Description.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval bounded by the Union of South Africa; the main axis, about 150 miles in length, lying in a north-easterly direction. The Orange Free State Province, Natal and the Cape Province form its boundaries. Its area is 11,716 square miles, or nearly as large as Belgium.

It lies between 29 and 30 degrees south latitude and between 27 and 28 degrees east longitude.

A portion of the great Drakensberg range of mountains lies within the eastern boundary. Peaks in this range rise to heights of eleven and twelve thousand feet. Westward are the Malutis, mountains inferior in height to the Drakensberg. They form a broken mass so closely packed that the valleys are of the narrowest, and there is little ground which can be cultivated. It is only along the Western border that mountains give place to hills and the cultivation of larger portions of land becomes possible.

The climate is dry and bracing with extremes of heat and cold both seasonal and diurnal. High altitude, electric tension and long periods of strong sunshine without clouds or rain necessitate for European residents periodic changes to the more humid atmosphere at coast level.

Population and Industry.

In 1875, when Basutoland formed part of the Cape Colony, at the general census of the Colony taken in that year, the European population of Basutoland was 499, and the native 127,707.

A census was taken on the 5th May, 1936, and the following are the figures:—

Natives	559,273
Europeans	1,434
Asiatics	341
Coloured	1,263
Total	562,311

There were 101,273 Basuto, male and female, absent from the Territory in temporary employment in gold mines, on farms and in other occupations in the Union of South Africa at the time of the census.

The country is a native territory and the European residents consist of Government officials, traders, missionaries and a few artisans.

Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 3,000 Natives and 331 Europeans.

The economic life of the Basuto depends chiefly on agriculture and animal husbandry; land is entirely in the hands of the Natives and is held under communal tenure.

The chief crops are maize, sorghum and wheat, of which it is estimated that 1,135,983, 297,117 and 383,645 bags respectively were produced in 1937; barley, oats, beans, peas and other vegetables are also grown. It is calculated that 10 per cent. of the country is under the plough.

Natural advantages permit of the production of wool of the finest class, and it is the aim of the Government to improve the breed of sheep and the quality of wool produced. In 1937 5,445,000 lbs. of wool was exported to the Union valued at about 200,000*l.* In 1937 there were 1,695,325 sheep and goats, 418,921 head of cattle and 108,851 equines in the country, which is no longer overstocked owing to the toll taken of livestock by the drought in 1933.

Soil erosion, which is a serious problem in this territory as well as in other parts of South Africa, has been vigorously tackled during the last two years with great success. In 1936 the Colonial Development Fund granted Basutoland 160,233*l.* for this purpose. Up to the end of 1937, 8,316 acres had been reclaimed, 858,831 yards of contour banks constructed, and 29 dams built. The improvement in the pasturage over these areas is remarkable. Experimental work has been in progress since 1934.

No minerals are known to exist in Basutoland excepting small outcrops of coal, and as yet there has been no mineralogical survey. No mining is carried on nor is there any industrial activity.

History.

The Basutos appear to have been composed of the remnants of several tribes which were broken up in the wars waged by Moselikatze, the king of the Matabele, in the early years of the last century. These remnants were united in about 1818 under Moshesh, a chief of great ability, who ruled for many years.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; a few years later, in 1856, disputes arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State respecting boundary questions, and hostilities resulted which lasted from 1856 to 1858, with indecisive results, and were concluded by the Treaty of Aliwal, 1858, but collisions frequently recurred.

In 1865 the war broke out afresh, and Moshesh again claimed the protection of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. He declined to interpose actively, but despatched a British Commissioner to Thaba Bosiu, the capital of Basutoland, to settle the difficulties. This measure met with

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little success, and in the end the Boers were successful, and Moshesh sued for peace. At the treaty of Thaba Bosiu, April, 1866, he recognised the permanent cession of a portion of his district and acknowledged himself a subject of the Orange Free State.

The peace was of short duration, the war was renewed, and the Basuto, pressed by the Boers, were on the brink of destruction, when they again appealed to be taken under the authority of the Queen, and in 1868, Sir Philip Wodehouse received authority to recognise Moshesh and his tribe as British subjects, and for the incorporation of their territory. This was carried into effect by a proclamation dated March 12th, 1868.

The country remained in a very unsettled condition, until it was annexed to the Cape, by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that Basutoland was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation, and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The subsequent history of Basutoland was one of much trouble and disturbance.

In March, 1879, Moirosi, the chief of the Quthing district, in the south-east of Basutoland, rescued from justice his son Doda, who had been arrested for horse-stealing; and, on the Colonial authorities demanding his surrender, broke out into open defiance of its authority. Owing to the great natural strength of his country and stronghold, considerable difficulty was experienced in subduing him; but in December of that year his stronghold was carried by storm, and he himself fell in the assault. The proposals of the Colonial Government to divide the territory occupied by the adherents of this chief into lots for occupation by European settlers gave rise to great discontent among the Basuto who had remained loyal. This discontent was further increased by the extension of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, providing for a general disarmament, to Basutoland by proclamation in April, 1880, and culminated in the revolt of almost the whole tribe when an attempt was made to put the Act in force. The rebellion spread to the native territories east and south of Basutoland, East Griqualand, Tambookieland, and the Pondomisi, where the rising was signalised by the treacherous murder of Mr. Hope, the magistrate, and other Europeans.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Colony to reduce the Basuto to submission by force of arms, but without decisive success, though the loss of their cattle, and the interruption of cultivation, caused great distress amongst them. Early in 1881 overtures for an arrangement were made by the leading chiefs, and, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, the High Commissioner acted as arbiter between the Colonial Government and the Basuto.

The terms of his award were, the registration of arms, the payment of compensation to those natives who had remained loyal by the tribe, and also the payment of a fine of 5,000 head of cattle. The award was accepted by the Basuto and the fine paid, but little was done towards fulfilling the other conditions. The Colonial Ministry, with a view to facilitate a settlement, cancelled the award and induced the Cape Parliament to assume the burden of compensating the loyal natives. The Disarmament Proclamation was also repealed, and at a Pitso held on the 24th of April, 1883, a very liberal constitution was offered to the Basuto. Masupha, however, the chief of the Berea district, with several other chiefs of influence, held aloof, and practically declared their intention to have no further connection with the Colonial Government, and the tribe generally were understood to wish to be under the direct authority of the Imperial Government. In the meantime a strong feeling in favour of the entire abandonment of Basutoland had grown up in the Colony, and on the request of the Colonial Ministry the Imperial Government decided to undertake for a time the administration of the country on condition that satisfactory evidence was given by the Basuto of their desire to remain under the British Crown, that the Orange Free State should undertake to cause the frontier to be respected by its subjects, and that the Colony should pay over towards the cost of administration the Customs duties received on goods imported into Basutoland. This offer was accepted by the Colony, and provision was made in the Basutoland Disannexation Act of 1883 for the payment of 20,000*l.* a year, and the Free State also intimated its willingness to comply with the conditions so far as it was concerned.

A great national Pitso of the Basuto was held on the 29th of November, 1883, attended by the representatives of more than two-thirds of the whole tribe, who unanimously expressed their willingness to comply with the conditions on which the Imperial Government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the administration of the country. Several important chiefs who were not at the Pitso subsequently expressed their concurrence in this resolution, Masupha alone refusing to accept the offers of the Government, and desiring to remain independent. Her Majesty's Government upon this decided that their conditions were sufficiently complied with, advised the Queen to sanction the Disannexation Act, and immediately took steps for carrying on the government under the immediate authority of the Crown, from the 13th March, 1884. Masupha tendered his submission in 1886, and asked for a magistrate to be resident in his district.

Constitution.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, the latter possessing legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation.

The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the Courts of District Commissioners where all cases between natives and Europeans are brought. There is a Court of the Resident Commissioner, presided over by the Resident Commissioner in person or by a Judicial Commissioner appointed by the High Commissioner by notice in the *Gazette*, which has jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, subject to a right of appeal in certain civil cases to the Privy Council.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 7 districts namely, Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. The districts of Leribe and Qacha's Nek include the sub-districts of Butha Buthe and Mokhotlong separately.

The main sources of revenue are: native tax, customs, income tax, poll tax, licences and wool export duty.

Education.

Education is mainly in the hands of missionaries, who co-operate with the Administration in the control of those mission schools which receive Government

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grants. Inspection and the higher examinations are conducted by the Education Department.

There are four Government Schools; the Lerotholi Technical School, providing industrial and agricultural training for 70 apprentices, and three day schools at important centres providing primary intermediate education. Expenditure from public funds on education including grants to Missions amounted to 62,054*l.* in 1937–38.

The following figures give the number of native schools and the average attendance during 1937:—

Government* ..	4 average attendance	451
Government-aided 576	do.	64,595
Unaided 260	do.	12,472

About 70 per cent. of Basuto children of school-going age are actually attending school.

There are six small primary day schools in the territory for the education of European children, numbering about 80.

Means of Communication.

Roads and Pack Trails. The interior of Basutoland is exceptionally mountainous and can only be reached by horseback and transport of goods is by pack animal along bridle paths. On the western side of Basutoland where there is a strip of comparatively low-lying agricultural country, which is thickly populated, a fairly good road system has been developed. The main trunk road runs from Butha Buthe in the north through Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, to Quthing in the south, a distance of 185 miles, fairly close to the western border and there are other main roads, connecting this road with the South African Railways. Similarly there are feeder roads, providing communication with trading stations and missions from the main western road up to the first range of mountains. On the mountainous eastern side a small road system connects Qacha's Nek with Matatiele in East Griqualand. Short feeder roads serve the trading stations near Qacha's Nek on the southern side. The whole system comprises 360 miles of main roads, and 132 miles of feeder roads maintained at Government expense and 290 miles of road leading to trading stations maintained by Traders with Government assistance. The only Government Station not served by a motor road is Mokhotlong, a sub-station of the Qacha's Nek district, which is connected by pack trails with Qacha's Nek and Himeville in Natal.

The South African Railways and Harbours run regular motor-bus services between Zastron and Mohale's Hoek, Zastron and Quthing, Fouriesburg and Butha Buthe, in each case connecting with railheads in the Orange Free State.

Railways. There are no railways through the country, but in December, 1905, the Central South African Railways opened a branch line from Marseilles station on the Bloemfontein–Ladysmith main line to Maseru.

The line of postal communication is through the Orange Free State, Cape Province and Natal. Letters to and from Europe take about 20 days by rail and steamer and 9 days by air-mail. Postal rates are similar to those obtaining in the Union of South Africa. Savings Bank facilities and a money order system have been extended to Basutoland. There are telegraph stations at Butha Buthe, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek; a telephone line runs along the eastern border connecting Maseru with all Government Stations from Butha Buthe in the north to Quthing in the south. The telephone system is connected up with the Union lines at various points. Qacha's Nek on the western side is connected by telephone and telegraph with Matatiele.

* Does not include 1 vocational school with 67 pupils.

Trade.

The following are the total values of Imports and Exports by Traders during recent years:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ..	611,110	566,767	588,331	712,125	760,736
Exports ..	330,157	284,522	331,145	302,193	368,629

The principal imports are blankets, ploughs, clothing, tin ware and other native requirements, and the principal exports in 1936 were wool (5,986,871 lbs., value 154,329*l.*), mohair (817,849 lbs., value 42,124*l.*), wheat (96,250 bags of 200 lbs., value 65,796*l.*), and cattle, 6,613 units, value 34,365*l.*

Currency and Banking.

The Standard Bank has a branch at Maseru, and there are Post Office Savings Banks at most of the Government Stations. British (other than silver), Union of South Africa coins and South Africa Reserve Bank notes are legal tender in Basutoland.

Finance.

The revenue is derived mainly from native tax and customs. Other sources of revenue are income tax, poll tax, licences and wool export duty.

An income tax has been levied on the lines of that existing in the Union of South Africa.

Basutoland is a member of the South African Customs Union and is dealt with for customs purposes as a part of the Union, receiving a fixed percentage (0·88575%) of the total customs collected on imports into the Union, which in the year 1936–37 amounted to 121,604*l.*

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	275,410	246,144	302,489	321,910	368,923
Expenditure	263,625	292,114	294,977	298,875	327,816

There was an excess of assets over liabilities of 104,918*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* as at the 31st March, 1937.

Establishments.

Resident Commissioner:—

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Richards, C.M.G., 1,650*l.*

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, D. W. How, 1,000*l.*

First Assistant Secretary, T. B. Kennan, M.C., 880*l.*

Assistant Secretary and Master Resident Commissioner's Court, W. G. S. Driver, 380*l.*

Assistant Secretary and Registrar, Resident Commissioner's Court, G. B. Gray, 340*l.*

Treasury:—

Financial Secretary, L. G. Luscombe, O.B.E., 960*l*

Accountant, A. W. Walters, 590*l.*

Clerk, Grade I, B. S. Walker, 420*l.*

Clerk, Grade II, J. F. Griffiths, 265*l.*

Clerk, Grade II, N. L. Smyth, 230*l.*

Stores:—

Comptroller of Stores, S. B. Dutton, 650*l.*

Clerk, Grade I, H. L. Acutt, 420*l.*

Storekeeper, D. Joplin, 330*l.*

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District Administration :—

District Commissioners, E. G. Dutton, 900*l.*; L. Clementi, 900*l.*; T. B. Kennan, M.C., 880*l.*; R. S. Balfe, 750*l.*; I. R. Russell, 730*l.*; G. T. Stanley Clarke, 730*l.*; G. J. Armstrong, M.B.E., 700*l.*; E. C. Butler, 700*l.*

Assistant District Commissioners, R. E. K. Murray, 550*l.*; H. J. D. Elliot, 380*l.*; D. M. Wilson, 380*l.*; A. G. T. Chaplin, 360*l.*; R. F. Thompson, 360*l.*; W. G. S. Driver, 360*l.*; P. Hughes, 360*l.*; G. E. Pott, 360*l.*

Assistant District Commissioners (Cadets), The Earl of Wemyss, 340*l.*; T. W. Fraser, 340*l.*; F. G. Muirhead, 340*l.*; H. M. L. Shearer, 340*l.*; G. B. Gray, 340*l.*; K. W. S. Mackenzie, 340*l.*; R. H. M. Martin, 340*l.*

Judicial and Legal :—

Judicial Commissioner, Sir Walter Huggard, K.C., 1,500*l.* (of which Basutoland pays 750*l.*).

Attorney-General, E. R. Roper, D.S.O., K.C., 800*l.* (of which Basutoland pays 440*l.*).

Police and Prisons :—

Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Major R. W. Booth, O.B.E., 750*l.*

Superintendents, Capt. F. A. Piers, 600*l.*; Capt. J. Smith, 600*l.*; Capt. E. E. Strong, 600*l.*; Capt. H. A. Smith, 600*l.*; Capt. F. D. Warren, 600*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, G. H. Cockrell, 360*l.*; R. C. Bigg, 325*l.*; L. W. Clarke, 270*l.*; P. D. Williams, 250*l.*; R. M. Williams, 250*l.*; P. H. Kitson, 250*l.*; H. C. Aitchison, 250*l.*

Medical :—

Principal Medical Officer, H. W. Dyke, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), 1,000*l.*

Medical Officers, K. H. Dyke, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), 800*l.*; A. E. Young, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.R.C.S., 800*l.*; C. H. de la Harpe, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), 800*l.*; D. H. R. Vollet, M.B., Ch.B. (Cape), 770*l.*; R. C. Ogg, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 750*l*; J. A. Gill, M.B., Ch.B. (Belf.), 750*l.*; E. T. Hodkinson, M.B., Ch.B. (W. W. Rand), 650*l.*; R. Jacobson, M.B., Ch.B. (W. W. Rand), 590*l.*; B. D. Whitworth, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.), 550*l.*

Sanitary Inspector, J. W. Jarvis, 350*l.*

Senior Matron, Miss E. Wilson, M.B.E., 220*l.*

Matrons, Miss C. J. Adshade, 190*l.*; Miss A. M. I. Piggott, 190*l.*; Miss B. Harris, A.R.R.C., 190*l.*

Leper Settlement :—

Superintendent, Sir Walter Johnson, C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S., 825*l.*

Medical Officer, R. C. Germond, M.D. (Laus.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 675*l.*

Compound Manager, L. G. Squire, 360*l.*

Clerk, G. Phoenix, 360*l.*

Matron, Miss Martin, M.B.E., 260*l.*

Public Works Department :—

Director of Public Works, J. K. Gerrand, A.M.I.C.E., 675*l.*

Assistant Engineer, S. C. Carver, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., A.M.E.I.C., 500*l.*

Inspectors of Roads, Capt. H. J. Hall, M.C., 450*l.*; J. Ker, 480*l.*

Mechanic, R. D. Donovan, 360*l.*

Education :—

Director, O. B. Bull, M.A., 775*l.*

Inspectors of Schools, F. H. Pickett, B.A., 600*l.*; E. E. Harris, M.A. (S.A.), B.Litt. (Oxon.), 420*l.*; W. Jensen, B.A. (W.W. Rand.), 400*l.*

Lerotholi Technical School, Principal, A. S. MacIntyre, 430*l.*

Agricultural and Veterinary :—

(I) *Agricultural* :

Director of Agriculture and Agricultural Adviser to the High Commissioner, R. W. Thornton, C.B.E., 1,200*l.* (800*l.* paid by Basutoland; balance by Bechuanaland and Swaziland equally).

Agricultural Officer, L. F. Wacher, M.B.E., 700*l.*

Agricultural and Livestock Officers, H. C. Mundell, 450*l.*; L. H. Collett, 410*l.*; C. L. F. Peachey, 420*l.*; A. E. Hensley, 420*l.* (met from Colonial Development Fund).

Engineer, E. R. Roberts, B.Sc., 525*l.* (met from Colonial Development Fund).

Surveyor, W. K. Hudson, 450*l.* (met from Colonial Development Fund).

Agricultural and Livestock Officers, F. O. A. Wande, B.Sc., 375*l.*; R. K. Tennant, 375*l.*; C. H. Aitchison, B.Sc., 375*l.*; B. P. Harding, 360*l.* (met from Colonial Development Fund).

Accounting Clerk, E. D. G. P. Heering, 600*l.*

(II) *Veterinary* :

Principal Veterinary Officer, G. T. Henderson, M.R.C.V.S., 775*l.*

Agricultural and Livestock Officer, S. J. Steenekamp, 500*l.*

Assistant Agricultural and Livestock Officer, N. O. Halse, 360*l.*; P. M. Wilhelm, 360*l.*; J. L. J. van Vuuren, 360*l.*; G. H Larkan, 360*l.*; G. R. Chalmers, 330*l.*; J. G. S. Bennie, 315*l.*

Clerk, R. F. S. Heering, 320*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs :—

Senior Postmaster, J. P. Jones, 500*l.*

Postmasters, B. H. van der Merwe, 450*l.*; B. L. Austin, 450*l.*; G. H. Leask, 450*l.*; C. R. R. Dawson, 380*l.*; P. S. G. Phillips, 300*l.*

Officers attached to High Commissioner's Office :—

Administrative Secretary to the High Commissioner, H. E. Priestman, C.M.G., 1,300*l.*

Clerk, Grade I, H. E. Houghton, M.B.E., 460*l.*

Clerk, Grade II, Miss J. Mackintosh, 300*l.*

Auditor, R. E. Goodman, C.B.E., 1,100*l.* (of which Basutoland pays 550*l.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Situation and Area.

The territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the South and East by the Union of South Africa, on the North by Southern Rhodesia and the Zambesi and Chobe Rivers, and on the West by South-West Africa. Its area is estimated at about 275,000 square miles, and the population, according to the census taken in 1936 was 265,756, of whom 1,899 were Europeans.

History.

During the year 1885, Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuanas and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate), Khama, Gaseitsiwe, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when,

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by an Order in Council dated 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner was authorised to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner, and an Assistant Commissioner was appointed for the Northern Protectorate, and another for the Southern Protectorate.

For fiscal and several other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland, until the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony on the 15th November, 1895. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native chiefs, to the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by that Company. Since the annexation of British Bechuanaland to the Cape the Protectorate has been governed as a separate territory under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the form of government is very similar to that which obtains in Basutoland. There is a resident Commissioner, who is under the direction of the High Commissioner. There are District Commissioners at Gaberones, Maun, Ghanzi, Serowe, Kanye, Tsabon, Lobatsi, Mochudi, Molepolole, and Francistown. For the maintenance of law and order there is a force of police known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, numbering 284. This force is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner. There are 7 officers, 4 warrant officers, 22 European N.C.O.s, 19 European Troopers (mounted), 7 Native N.C.O.s, 115 Native Troopers (mounted), and 110 Police Messengers (dismounted). The police are stationed in small detachments at various places in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the Administration is at Mafeking, in the Cape Province.

Climate and Industries.

The climate is delightful during the winter and airly healthy during seven months of the year. During the summer months malarial fever is prevalent in some districts.

The Protectorate is essentially a pastoral country, and although mealies and Kaffir corn are reaped by the natives in large quantities when the season is favourable, the rainfall is insufficient, or perhaps too uneven and uncertain in its distribution, to render agriculture anything but a hazardous pursuit. The staple product consists of cattle, of which there are approximately 650,000. There are also 490,000 sheep and goats. In the North, in the Tati district, gold mining has been carried on, on a small scale, for years. During the year 1937, 17,570 ozs. gold and 1,503 ozs. silver, of a total value of 122,412*l.*, was produced.

Native Chiefs.

The principal chiefs are :—

Tshekedi, Chief of the Bamangwato, whose chief town is Serowe (acting during minority of Chief Seretse).

Kgari Sechele, Chief of the Bakwena, who lives at Molepolole.

Bathoen, Chief of the Bangwaketsi, who lives at Kanye.

Musi, acting chief of the Bakgatla, who lives at Mochudi.

Moremi, Chief of the Batawana, who lives at Maun.

Ketshwerebothata, acting Chief of the Bamalete, who lives at Ramoutsa (acting during the minority of Mokgosi Mokgosi).

Matlala, Chief of the Batlokwa, who lives at Gaberones.

Means of Communication.

The main trunk railway to the North, which connects Rhodesia with Cape Town runs through the Protectorate. The line north of Vryburg in the Cape Province is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, to whom, under an agreement made in 1894, the Protectorate Government was to pay a subsidy of 20,000*l.* a year for ten years, which has now lapsed.

A Commission was appointed in 1927 under Proclamation No. 8 of 1927, in conjunction with Statutory enactments in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, to fix railway charges in the three territories. The Commission consists of a chairman and three members, one in respect of each territory, viz.: R. Gibb (chairman), R. D. Gilchrist (Southern Rhodesia), F. H. Lowe, O.B.E. (Northern Rhodesia), and S. Eales, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Bechuanaland Protectorate).

Finances.

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
	£	£
1932-33	102,303	142,830
1933-34*	255,270	187,264
1934-35†	209,962	187,529
1935-36‡	191,820	223,395
1936-37	261,944	252,207

The revenue is derived principally from Customs Income Tax, and Native Tax, and the chief items of expenditure are Police and Medical. Except as stated below, no customs duty is collected in the Protectorate, but under an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Customs revenue, calculated on the average receipts for three completed years prior to Union, is received from the Union Treasury. The Territory collects its own customs duties on spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa, or in any British Protectorate or possession in South Africa, the Government of which has entered into a customs agreement with the Union.

Establishment.

Resident Commissioner :—

Resident Commissioner, C. N. Arden Clarke, 1,350*l.*, and 450*l.*, travelling allowance.

Assistant Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, A. D. Forsyth Thompson, 900*l.*, travelling allowance 150*l.*

First Assistant Secretary and Registrar, G. E. Nettelton, 860*l.*

Assistant Secretary, R. A. R. Bent, 340*l.*

Principal Clerk, Mrs. E. Harris, M.B.E., 550*l.*, house allowance 90*l.*

* Included £177,000 Grant from Imperial Funds.
† Included £98,000 Grant from Imperial Funds.
‡ Included £85,000 Grant from Imperial Funds.
§ Included £60,000 Grant from Imperial Funds and £59 000 C.D.F. Grants.

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Treasury and Stores :—

Financial Secretary, Master, Registrar of Deeds and Chief Mining Commissioner, W. H. Russell, 760*l.*

Accountant and Assistant Master, G. Wallington, 560*l.*

Clerks in Treasury, J. T. D. Quigley, *Grade I*, 460*l.*; R. F. Rankin, *Grade II*, 305*l.*; W. R. McIntosh, 305*l.*

Controller of Stores, M. C. Jones, 550*l.*

Clerk and Storeman, H. D. Mildenhall, 355*l.*

District Administration :—

District Commissioners, A. L. Cuzen, 860*l.*; Capt. J. W. Potts, I.S.O., 760*l.*; V. F. Ellenberger, 730*l.*; W. E. Mangan, 730*l.*

Assistant District Commissioners, J. W. Joyce, 480*l.*; S. V. Lawrenson, 550*l.*; W. F. Mackenzie, 500*l.*; W. H. J. Cairns, 360*l.*; J. D. A. Germond, 380*l.*; C. C. McLaren, 380*l.*; D. B. Sinclair, 380*l.*; A. N. W. Matthews, 380*l.*; P. Cardross Grant, 340*l.*; P. G. Batho, 360*l.*; A. J. T. M. MacRae, 360*l.*; R. E. H. Northridge, 340*l.*; G. J. L. Atkinson, 340*l.*

Clerks, Grade II, E. H. Midgley, 350*l.*; N. B. Rutherford, 275*l.*

Judicial :—

President of the Special Court, Sir Walter Huggard, K.C., 1,500*l.* (of which Bechuanaland Protectorate pays 375*l.*).

Attorney-General for High Commission Territories, Major E. R. Roper, D.S.O., K.C. (Bechuanaland Protectorate share 80*l.*).

Legal Adviser to Bechuanaland Protectorate Government, R. Kelly, allowance 250*l.*

Police :—

Deputy Commandant, Major R. K. F. Hurndall, 600*l.*

Inspectors, B. Croneen, 595*l.*; C. K. Moseley, 560*l.*

Assistant Inspectors, J. Masterman, 480*l.*; M. R. D. Langley, 350*l.*

Cadet Assistant Inspector, H. E. Dixon, 380*l.*

Posts :—

Sub-Postmasters, R. Crichton, 324*l.*; G. H. Norris, 300*l.* (portions of salary paid by Bechuanaland Protectorate, 84*l.* and 180*l.* respectively); L. G. Duhy, 220*l.* (portion of salary paid by Bechuanaland Protectorate, 195*l.*).

Assistant Sub-Postmaster, P. E. Going, 200*l.*

Public Works Department :—

Director of Public Works, W. G. Brind, D.F.C., M.Sc. (Hon.) (N.U.I.), B.E. (N.U.I.), 775*l.*, house allowance 130*l.*, plus allowance 150*l.*

Superintending Clerk of Works, J. L. Robertson, 600*l.*, allowance 60*l.*

Mechanical Superintendent, J. W. McIlraith, 475*l.*, allowance 60*l.*

Draftsman and Technical Clerk, H. W. Anderson, 380*l.*

Assistant Clerk of Works, T. J. Powell, 380*l.*

Medical :—

Principal Medical Officer, J. W. Stirling, M.B., Ch.B., 950*l.*, travelling allowance 60*l.*

Medical Officers, A. A. Morgan, M.B., B.Ch., 775*l.*; M. Gerber, M.D., 750*l.*; D. J. M. Mackenzie, M.B., Ch.B., 625*l.*; M. L. Freedman, M.B., Ch.B., 625*l.*; B. T. Squires, D.M., B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A., 625*l.*; C. G. Hamilton, M.B., Ch.B., 625*l.*

Clerk to Principal Medical Officer, J. O'N. Anderson, 330*l.*

Sanitary Inspector, G. T. Joyce, 400*l.*

Education :—

Director of Education, H. J. E. Dumbrell, O.B.E., B.A., 775*l.*, allowance 100*l.*, house allowance, 130*l.*

Veterinary :—

Chief Veterinary Officer, J. H. N. Hobday, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.V.S., 750*l.*, travelling allowance, 150*l.*

Veterinary Officers, W. Hay, M.R.C.V.S., 700*l.*, travelling allowance 100*l.*; E. C. S. Dawe, M.R.C.V.S., 600*l.* and 100*l.* travelling allowance; H. A. Crawshaw, M.R.C.V.S., 540*l.* and 100*l.* travelling allowance; J. W. Macaulay, M.R.C.V.S., 520*l.* and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Animal Husbandry Officer, F. B. H. Watermeyer, 420*l.* and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Stock Inspectors, K. A. Berrell, 360*l.* and travelling allowance 50*l.*; A. A. Pedlar, 360*l.* and travelling allowance 50*l.*; N. F. Wright, 360*l.*, and travelling allowance 50*l.*; P. A. Johnston, 330*l.*; R. Hoyle, 330*l.*; H. J. Rundle, 360*l.*, travelling allowance 100*l.*; J. R. Stewart, 330*l.* and 50*l.* travelling allowance; G. B. Watson, 330*l.*; G. P. Engelbrecht, 330*l.*; H. C. Allman, 330*l.* and travelling allowance 50*l.*; M. D. Maytham, 330*l.*; H. E. Hannam, 315*l.*; A. Crystal, 315*l.*; G. H. Pretorius, 315*l.*; F. Y. Fisher, 300*l.*

Hide and Skin Improvement Officer, W. A. H. Sagar, 480*l.*

Clerk to Chief Veterinary Officer, C. J. Nelson, 410*l.*

Agriculture :—

Chief Agricultural Officer, R. England, M.B.E., 700*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

Agricultural Officer, W. C. Grandi, 420*l.* and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Dairy Officers, C. A. Challis, 450*l.* and 100*l.* travelling allowance; W. J. Chase, 360*l.* and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Officers attached to the High Commissioner's Office :—

Assistant Secretary, R. B. M. Sullivan, 460*l.* and 50*l.* allowance.

Private Secretary to the High Commissioner, E. H. Ashton, 350*l.*, allowance 120*l.*

Auditor, R. E. Goodman, C.B.E., 1,000*l.* and allowance 100*l.* (of which Bechuanaland Protectorate pays 300*l.*).

SWAZILAND.

Situation and Area.

Swaziland is bounded on the North, West and South by the Transvaal, and on the East by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province.

Its area is 6,704·6 square miles.

Description and Climate.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions.

The mountainous region on the West approximates an altitude of over 4,000 feet.

What is known as the Middle Veld is some 2,000 feet lower, while the Low Veld, bounded on the East by the Ubombo Mountains, attains an average altitude of not more than 1,000 feet. The first two regions are remarkably well watered. Innumerable small streams unite with the large

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rivers which traverse the country from West to East; except for these the Low Veld is not very well watered, though bore holes put down by private enterprise have revealed the existence of underground supplies of water at several places.

Swaziland is on the whole very healthy, but in common with other parts of similar country in South Africa, malaria is prevalent in the Low Veld during some of the summer months.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet, and Bremersdorp, the old capital, is on the Middle Veld. Other European centres are the Government Stations at Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Stegi and Pigg's Peak.

Native History.

The Swazis are an allied race to the Zulus and speak the same language, with minor modifications. According to themselves the tribe lived originally in Southern Tongaland, from whence they migrated about 300 years ago to the Tshiselweni country, that is the country to the West of the Ubombo Range, between the Pongolo and the Great Usutu Rivers. Here they remained until 1815 when, being attacked by Zwide, Chief of the Ndwandwe, the major portion of the tribe under their chief Sobhuza, better known as Somhlolo, fled north and settled near the present site of Bremersdorp. The petty tribes or clans of Baroswi, Bavenda or Bapedi origin, then in occupation of Swaziland North of the Great Usutu, were conquered and absorbed. Under Sobhuza and his successor Mswazi, they occupied territory up to Barberton in the North and extending towards Carolina and Ermelo on the West, while the tribes occupying what is now the Lydenburg District also paid tribute to the Swazi King.

The Swazis are known to themselves and other native tribes as the Ama-Ngwane, that is, the people of Ngwane, one of their early Chiefs, and the country as Kwa-Ngwane, the land of Ngwane. After their flight to the North they were never seriously disturbed, though they were occasionally raided by Zulu tribes from the South, especially after the death of Dingana, who was killed by a Swazi Impi on the Southern border, after his defeat by the Boers and his brother Mpande. Subsequently through the good offices of Sir Theophilus Shepstone (Somtseu) amicable relations subsisted with Mpande, the Zulu King and his successor Cetywayo. In 1879 the Swazis lent assistance to the British in the war against Sikukuku (Sikukuni), but took no part in the Zulu War. Through the possession of secret medicines, used in the propitiation of the spirits of ancestral Chiefs, the Swazi Chiefs hold a pre-eminent position as rain makers. The native Government consisted of the King and his Council, made up of the *Malangeni*, the Chiefs of royal blood, and the Chief indunas of the tribe. The assistance of the witch doctors was called in whenever necessary to communicate with the spirits of departed Chiefs and to clean the country of sorcerers and other doers of evil. A military system of trained regiments on the lines formulated by Dingiswayo and Tshaka was adopted, mainly no doubt as a defence against the Zulus.

In the year 1846 Mswazi ceded whatever rights he had in the Lydenburg District to the Lydenburg Republic. Subsequently he, and later Mbandini, entered into agreements purporting to cede the whole of the territory to that Republic and to its successor the late South African Republic. These later cessions were in fact nullified by the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between Great Britain and the Republic though the boundaries of the Transvaal laid down in the 1881 Convention constituted a considerable encroachment on what was claimed to be Swazi Territory.

In 1921 the Chief Regent Labotsibeni handed over her duties to her grandson Sobhuza, who was duly installed as Paramount Chief. The Chief Regent had a long term of office after the death of her husband, Mbandeni, in 1889 and, later, of her son Bhunu. She was a wise chief and did valuable work for her people and country. Her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature; she died in 1925. The Paramount Chief is 39 years of age. He was educated at Zombode and Lovedale.

European Settlement.

During the eighties the King Mbandini in return for money and other payments granted concessions for various periods. Every conceivable right was granted away, not only for land, minerals, grazing, and timber, but also for all imaginable purposes, including exemption from taxes, for railways, telegraphs, mining patents, collection of the King's revenue, trading, etc., All unallotted land and minerals also formed the subject of concessions.

In 1888 a charter of self-government was granted to the whites in the country. Later, in 1890, under a Convention between the British Government and the South African Republic, a provisional Government was, with the consent of the Swazis, set up, consisting of a Government Committee composed of representatives of those two Powers, and a representative of the Swazis, a Government Secretary, Attorney General and other officials and of a Chief Court. This Court adjudicated on the initial validity of all concessions granted by the King, and, with a few exceptions, confirmed the grants in respect of such initial validity.

In accordance with pledges given to the Government of the South African Republic the provisional Administration came to an end three years later, when the British Government signed a fresh Convention, which permitted the South African Republic to acquire from the Regent and her Council an Organic Proclamation conferring on the South African Republic rights of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation in the South African Republic. The Swazis refused to sign the Organic Proclamation which had been drafted for them, and accordingly its provisions, with some of those in the 1893 Convention, were embodied in the final Convention of 1894, under which the South African Republic exercised powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction and administration in Swaziland, subject to the limitations of the Convention.

On the conquest of the Transvaal, all the rights and powers of the late South African Republic passed to His Majesty, but since the other party to the Convention of 1894 had disappeared without the limitations therein, an Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June, 1903, providing that the Governor of the Transvaal should administer Swaziland, and conferring on him the right to legislate by Proclamation.

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On the cessation of hostilities a British Special Commissioner, with a small force of South African Constabulary, was sent into the country, and a provisional Administration was established.

In accordance with the powers granted to him, the Governor issued a Proclamation in 1904 providing for administration and for dealing with the concessions question. The Laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of the Proclamation were applied to Swaziland, *mutatis mutandis*. Courts were established with the rights of appeal to the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, and an appeal was permitted from the decisions of the chiefs in civil matters to the Court of the Resident Magistrate. The chiefs were otherwise confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over natives, subject to the exclusion of usages incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction, or clearly injurious to the welfare of the natives.

The Commission constituted under the Proclamation of 1904 to deal with the concessions examined the concessions granting the exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals, with a view to their expropriation at their value prior to the commencement of hostilities. The Commission reported in 1906, and the concessions, the subject of its report, were, with few exceptions, expropriated. The Commission subsequently dealt with the question of boundaries of land, mineral and grazing concessions. The general survey of these concessions, necessary to determine the conflicting rights, was also completed. Under the Concessions Partition Proclamation issued in 1907 land and grazing concessions were subjected to a deduction of one-third of their area for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the natives of Swaziland and the remaining two-thirds were freed from such occupation subject to the provision that for five years from July 1st, 1909, no natives actually resident on such land could be compelled to move therefrom but after that period they could only continue to occupy such land on terms to be agreed upon between themselves and the concessionaires. These Agreements are subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner. Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of natives from concessions after the period of five years had elapsed. This took place in 1914 and there was no large movement of natives from concessions. Those who desired to move did so voluntarily and the remainder made terms with the concessionaires and remained on the farms.

Of the total area of Swaziland, 4,290,661 acres, 1,638,093 acres have been set aside for the exclusive use of the Swazis and they have, in addition, acquired by purchase, 77,076 acres.

By an Order in Council, dated 1st December, 1906, the control of Swaziland was transferred from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for South Africa. Under the Order in Council the High Commissioner issued a Proclamation in March, 1907, providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force. The Laws of the Transvaal were re-enacted, *mutatis mutandis*, and, except where modified by Statute, the Roman-Dutch Common Law was put in force by the Proclamation. A special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, was established together with Courts of Assistant Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction.

The paramount chief and other chiefs were confirmed in their Civil Jurisdiction over natives subject to appeal to the Resident Commissioner. Provision was made for the Swaziland Deeds Office and Surveyor-General's Office to remain at Pretoria under control of the officers responsible prior to the date of the Proclamation.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs.

Population.

The population of Swaziland, according to the census in May, 1936, was 2,740 whites, 153,270 natives (Bantu) and 705 coloured. Estimated total population, 1938, 157,770.

Religion and Education.

The Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic Church, The South Africa General Mission, the Scandinavian Alliance Mission, the African Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, the Independent Methodist Mission, the Church of the Nazarene, the American Pilgrims' Holiness Union, the Berlin Lutheran Mission, the Full Gospel Mission of Norway, the African Congregational Church, the Lebombo Pentecostal Mission, the Norway Free Evangelical Mission to the Heathen, the Christian Apostolic Church of South Africa, the Apostolic Faith Church, and the Swedish Alliance Mission have representatives in the country.

The principal European School is St. Mark's, Mbabane, with a roll of 71, drawn from Swaziland, the Eastern Transvaal, and Portuguese East Africa. The Government also maintains 7 schools for European children at various centres, and makes annual grants to the various Native Missions which undertake Native Education. There are 2 Coloured Schools.

The Administration has established the Swazi National School at Matapa.

Industries, Agriculture, and Trade.

Mining in Swaziland is carried out under the authority of Concessions granted by the late King Mbandeni. Tin is found in payable quantities in the vicinity of Mbabane. Gold mining on a small scale is carried on at Pigg's Peak and Forbes Reef. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered.

Output of Tin.

1935	-	181	tons (long) valued at	£39,628
1936	-	182	,, ,, ,,	38,351
1937	-	154	,, ,, ,,	37,158

Output of Gold.

1935	-	314	oz. valued at	£2,130
1936	-	275	,, ,, ,,	1,938
1937	-	2,410	,, ,, ,,	16,873

There are approximately 403,900 head of horned stock, and 136,000 native sheep and goats in the territory. Cattle ranching has been in operation for some years.

A few farmers have herds of cattle ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 head. The young stock from

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imported bulls show a very marked improvement on the local cattle.

The stock is fat all the year round and fat oxen can be put on the market in the winter and spring without any artificial feeding.

Dipping of all cattle is consistently carried out and diseases of stock are not more virulent here than elsewhere in South Africa.

Approximately 250,000 sheep (Merinos) are brought in from the Transvaal high veld for winter grazing, but this class of sheep has not so far been farmed in the Territory otherwise.

Maize is the staple product. The growing of cotton in suitable localities has proved successful. In 1937 the yield of seed cotton was small—103,550 lbs. valued at 640*l*. Tobacco is also a paying crop, about 200 789 lbs. valued at 6,191*l*., being grown in 1937, and many portions of the Territory have been favourably reported on for citrus and sub-tropical fruits. There are no railways. In 1928 the Railways and Harbours Administration of the Union of South Africa established Road Motor Services on the main routes in Swaziland. In 1930 the Portuguese East African Administration opened a daily motor service between Goba railhead and Stegi in Swaziland, the latter village being the eastern terminus of the South African Railways Motor Service. The Swazis grow the usual native crops but not quite in sufficient quantity to feed themselves. Efforts are, however, being made to improve their methods.

No statistics of the imports into Swaziland are kept. By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is dealt with, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. A payment is made to Swaziland of a percentage of the total customs revenue collected in the Union. The percentage is based upon the relation of the average Customs revenue of the territory to the average Customs revenue of the Colonies forming the Union and the High Commission Territories for the three years ended on the 31st March, 1910. The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, hardware, spirits, tobacco, and kaffir truck; while the principal exports are cassiterite tin, cotton, tobacco, hides, and slaughter oxen.

There are branches of Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, Bremersdorp and Stegi, and branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. at Bremersdorp and Stegi, and Post Office Savings Banks at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Stegi and Pigg's Peak. The currency is South African.

Stores exist where necessary to serve the need of the population, but the volume of trade small.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the two years ended March 31st, 1938, were:—

1936-37	Revenue	£105,236
	Expenditure ...	£132,009
1937-38	Revenue	£119,288
	Expenditure ...	£151,320

The public debt on March 31st, 1937, was 35,000*l*. for the repayment of which provision has been made through the medium of a sinking fund.

Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, C. L. Bruton, O.B.E., 1,350*l*.; 100*l*. entertainment allowance.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and District Commissioner at Mbabane, H. B. A. McCarter, O.B.E., 1,000*l*. (850*l*. by 50*l*. to 1,000*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Government Secretary and Financial Secretary, J. R. Armstrong, O.B.E., 1,000*l*. (850*l*. by 50*l*. to 1,000*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Assistant Government Secretary, L. J. Puttick, 800*l*. (600*l*. by 25*l*. to 800*l*.).

Registrar and Master of the Special Court, Sheriff, Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, W. W. Usher, 650*l*.

Accountant, E. P. Perkins, 490*l*. (450*l*. by 20*l*. to 600*l*.).

District Commissioner at Hlatikulu, S. B. Williams, 790*l*. (700*l*. by 25*l*. to 900*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

District Commissioner at Bremersdorp, R. Armstrong, 730*l*. (700*l*. by 25*l*. to 900*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Assistant District Commissioners, (360*l*. by 20*l*. to 500*l*. by 25*l*. to 600*l*.), H. W. Boast, 600*l*.; C. G. Leary, 460*l*.; D. G. F. Silburn, 380*l*.; H. D. G. Fitzpatrick, 380*l*.; J. F. B. Purcell, 360*l*.; H. J. Steward, 360*l*.

Judicial.

Special Court of Swaziland—President, Sir Walter Huggard, K.C.; *Members*, The Resident Commissioner and District Commissioners.

Master, Registrar and Sheriff, W. W. Usher (see above).

Attorney-General, Major E. R. Roper, D.S.O., K.C.

Medical.

Principal Medical Officer, D. Drew, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., 800*l*. (800*l*. by 25*l*. to 900*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Medical Officer at Mbabane, P. Keen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (Laus.), M.M.S.A., 560*l*. (500*l*. by 20*l*. to 700*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Medical Officer at Hlatikulu, J. B. Tasker, M.B., B.Ch., 500*l*. (500*l*. by 20*l*. to 700*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Medical Officer at Hlatikulu, T. D. MacNab, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., 500*l*. (500*l*. by 20*l*. to 700*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Hospital Assistants and Dispensers (300*l*. by 15*l*. to 360*l*.); *Mbabane*, C. B. Hands, 345*l*.; *Hlatikulu*, J. L. van der Vyver, 300*l*.; *Mankaiana*, A. G. Lunnis, 360*l*.

Veterinary and Agriculture.

Principal Veterinary and Agricultural Officer, W. A. Elder, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., 900*l*. (700*l*. by 25*l*. to 900*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Assistant Veterinary Officer, C. T. Nilsen, 560*l*. (500*l*. by 20*l*. to 700*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Agricultural Officer, J. L. Moerdyk, 610*l*. (500*l*. by 20*l*. to 700*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Assistant Agricultural Officer, E. S. E. Thomas, 360*l*. (300*l*. by 15*l*. to 360*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Education.

Superintendent of Education, E. M. D. Glynn, M.A., 500*l*. (500*l*. by 20*l*. to 700*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

Police.

Chief of Police, E. D. Fenn, Major, 600*l*. (600*l*. by 25*l*. to 700*l*.); 50*l*. subsistence allowance.

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Public Works.

Government Engineer, J. H. Gardner, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., 775*l.* (600*l.* by 25*l.* to 800*l.*); 50*l.* subsistence allowance.

Assistant Government Engineer, (Vacant).

Inspector of Roads and Works, R. G. Leven, 360*l.*; 30*l.* subsistence allowance.

Officers Attached to High Commissioner's Office.

Assistant Administrative Secretary, H. L. Smith, O.B.E., 800*l.* (750*l.* by 25*l.* to 900*l.*).

Auditor, R. E. Goodman, 1,000*l.* and allowance 100*l.* (Swaziland pays 250*l.*).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The limits of Southern Rhodesia, as defined by the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, dated 20th October, 1898, are the parts of South Africa bounded by the Portuguese Possessions, by the Transvaal Colony to a point opposite the mouth of the River Shashi, by the River Shashi to its junction with the Tati and Ramaquaban rivers, thence by the Ramaquaban river to its source, thence by the watershed to the Rivers Shashi and Ramaquabane until such watershed strikes the Hunter's Road (called the Pandamatenka Road), thence by that road to the River Zambesi, and by that river to the Portuguese boundary. The said limits include an area of ten miles' radius round Fort Tuli, but exclude the area of the district known as the Tati district as defined by the Charter.

History.

On the 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonisation, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

Early in 1890 a police force of Europeans was raised and equipped, and in June of that year, after obtaining permission from King Lobengula, a pioneer expedition on a large scale was organised to cut a road from a point on the Macloutsie River, a tributary of the Limpopo, through the south-eastern part of Matabeleland into Mashonaland, the objective point of the expedition being Mount Hampden, near which large belts of gold-bearing quartz were known to exist. This point was duly reached, and Fort Salisbury, 12 miles South-east of Mount Hampden, having been founded (12th September, 1890) the pioneers were disbanded, and, in accordance with the agreement made with them, were allowed to peg off auriferous claims and farms.

In July, 1893, the Matabele made a raid into Mashonaland, and killed a number of natives living under the Company's protection, near Victoria, when they were attacked and driven back by the Company's police. After an unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters, preparations were made for the invasion of Matabeleland, to anticipate an expected attack on the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Mashonaland. The Company's police and a small force of volunteers and native allies advanced on Bulawayo from the east, while the Bechuanaland Police, which had been largely reinforced, advanced with Khama and some 2,000 of his men by way of Tati from the south. Two successful engagements were fought by the Company's forces near Bulawayo, in which the Matabele suffered very severely. The Bechuanaland police were also attacked by a strong force of Matabele, which they repulsed with great loss. Lobengula fled, and Bulawayo was occupied, and a force sent in pursuit of the king.

This force was unfortunately divided by the sudden rising of the River Shangani, and Major Wilson and a small party of men were, after a heroic resistance, killed to a man. Arrangements for the future administration of the country were completed by the High Commissioner and Mr. Rhodes on behalf of the Company. Lobengula, who was said to be endeavouring to escape across the Zambesi, is reported to have died from small-pox or fever.

In 1896, owing to a variety of causes, the Matabele broke out in rebellion, and shortly after the Mashonas followed suit. After a prolonged struggle the rebellion was subdued in September, 1897.

From 1897 to 1899 the development of the country advanced rapidly, but the outbreak of the war with the Republics, in October, 1899, practically put a stop to progressive work of every kind and the investment of Mafeking and the occupation by the Boers of a section of the railway in Bechuanaland cut the Territory completely off from communication with the South. During the operations that followed, a conspicuous part was played by the British South African Police and by Volunteers from the civilian population of Rhodesia, many of whom continued, after the relief of Mafeking, to serve until peace was declared in other parts of South Africa. It was estimated that the number of men contributed by Rhodesia, was approximately 1,500, being at least 12½ per cent. of the European population. Their good work earned frequent mentions in despatches and secured the special approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

The period between 1902 and the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 was one of, for the most part, uneventful but useful progress and consolidation. In October, 1902, the railway linking up Salisbury and Bulawayo was completed, while by 1904, the railway had been pushed on to the Victoria Falls, thus linking Northern Rhodesia to the Cape, and forming a further step towards the fulfilment of Rhodes' great dream of a railway from the Cape to Cairo.

During this period also there was considerable political activity, and the desire of the settlers for increased political representation was met by the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1903, which increased the numbers of the Legislative Council to 14 (7 elected and 7 nominated members) exclusive of the Administrator and Resident Commissioner. In 1907 the number of nominated members was reduced to 5.

There was also considerable agitation concerning the ownership of unalienated land in the Colony which was finally settled by the decision of the Privy Council in 1918 that the land was the property of the Crown.

A brief account of the operations against the German territory in East and South-west Africa,

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UNIV. OF MICH.

as Southern Rhodesia was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the

such as to justify this course, it should lawful for the Crown to make such alterations i the Charter as might be necessary for the purpose.

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A brief account of the operations against the German territory in East and South-west Africa,

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nd of the part played in the Great War by Southern and Northern Rhodesia, appears under the section Northern Rhodesia.

Towards the end of 1918, the British South Africa Company put forward their claim for the sum of £7,500,000 (later amended to £7,800,000) in respect of deficits in administrative expenditure paid by the Company. Early in 1919, the Legislative Council asked H.M. Government what proof of financial or other fitness was required from the people of Southern Rhodesia before Responsible Government would be granted. In July of that year, the Cave Commission was appointed to examine the Company's claim mentioned above. In January, 1920, the Commission awarded the Company some £4,400,000, subject to certain adjustments. The way was now clear for some change in the system of Government in the Colony and this is dealt with at some length under the section devoted to the "Constitution." Finally, Responsible Government was granted in September, 1923.

The first election under Responsible Government took place in April, 1924, and resulted in the return of the Responsible Government Party under the leadership of Sir Charles Coghlan, the first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, by a substantial majority. Sir Charles Coghlan died in 1927, and was succeeded as Premier by the Hon. H. U. Moffat, C.M.G.

The second general election which took place in 1928 resulted in the return of the Rhodesian Party for the second time, Mr. Moffat again accepting the Premiership. In 1933, the Ministerial Titles Act came into force and on the retirement from office of Mr. Moffat in June of the same year, the Hon. G. Mitchell became the first Prime Minister of the Colony. The Rhodesian party was defeated at the third general election held in Sept., 1933, and the Reform Party was returned, Mr. G. M. Huggins becoming Prime Minister. In September, 1934, a majority of the Reform Party and the Rhodesian Party agreed to form a United Party and at the fourth General Election held in November, 1934, the United Party was returned under the leadership of the Hon. G. M. Huggins.

Since the grant of Responsible Government, the Colony has made great progress. Considerable expansion has taken place in agricultural and mining production, a large volume of immigration has been absorbed, the railway system has been extended and road motor services inaugurated.

The principal Acts passed in the second Session of 1937 included Acts 28/37 and 30/37 controlling the pig and dairy industries; Act 37/37 establishing a Cold Storage Commission to acquire and operate cold storage works and abattoirs; Act 38/37 providing for the establishment of Native Councils; Act 36/37 providing for the regulation of native wages; and Act 39/37 providing for the registration of voters. The principal Acts passed in the early part of 1938 were the Electoral Act, the High Court Practice and Procedure Act, and the Printed Publications Act. In the latter half of 1938 Bills were introduced relating to the establishment of a separate coinage and currency, the reorganisation of the education system, the establishment of a Rhodesian Court of Appeal and the delimitation of electoral districts.

Constitution.

In 1888 that portion of Rhodesia now known as Southern Rhodesia was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the British South Africa Company, held on the 14th of December, 1899, a resolution was passed agreeing to accept the amendments proposed by Her Majesty's Government to be made in the original Charter of the Company by a Supplemental Charter, and a further resolution was passed approving certain alterations in the original Deed of Settlement of the Company.

The Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, originally laid down by the Charter, was subsequently amended by the Orders in Council of the 9th May, 1891; 30th July, 1891; and 18th July, 1894, the latter being known as the "Matabeleland Order in Council." This Order was revoked by the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1898, which provides for the Administration of the Territory, Legislation, the Preservation of Peace and Order, the Constitution of Courts of Justice, and Native Administration. This Order was amended by several Orders in Council.

By a Proclamation, dated 10th June, 1891, the laws of the Cape Colony in force on that date were adopted for administration in Southern Rhodesia as far as the circumstances of the country would permit. The laws of the Cape Colony passed subsequent to the 10th June, 1891, do not apply to Rhodesia. On 12th November, 1937, an Act was promulgated to "declare which of the laws in force in the Cape Colony on 10th June, 1891, are inapplicable to this Colony, and to repeal specifically such laws of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and of this Colony as have already been repealed otherwise than specifically or have, by the lapse of time or otherwise, become unnecessary."

For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction, the judges being appointed by the Governor. In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts. Appeals from the High Court lie to the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the Privy Council.

Clause 33 of the Company's Charter reserved to the Crown the power at the end of twenty-five years from the date of the Charter, and at the end of every succeeding period of ten years, to add to or repeal any of the provisions of the Charter or to enact other provisions in substitution for or in addition to any of its existing provisions. It was further provided that this power should only be exercised in relation to so much of the Charter as related to administrative and public matters, and failing the exercise of this power the Charter was automatically extended for another ten years.

At the expiration of the first period of twenty-five years, viz., in October, 1914, His Majesty's Government, after ascertaining the views of the Company and of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, decided to advise the issue of a Supplemental Charter containing a proviso that if during the ensuing ten years the Legislative Council should, by an absolute majority, pass a resolution praying the Crown to establish a responsible government, and should support it by evidence showing that the condition of the Territory, financially and in other respects, was such as to justify this course, it should be lawful for the Crown to make such alterations in the Charter as might be necessary for the purpose.

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A Supplemental Charter, giving effect to this arrangement, was issued on 13th March, 1915.

In May, 1920, the Legislative Council passed a resolution praying that responsible government should be established forthwith in Southern Rhodesia. In March, 1921, the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a committee, of which Earl Buxton was chairman, to consider certain questions relating to Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The first report of the committee, dealing with Southern Rhodesia, recommended that the question whether that territory was or was not prepared to adopt responsible government should be decided at the earliest possible moment, and that a scheme for responsible government should be drawn up in detail and placed before the electors for their acceptance or rejection, by referendum rather than a general election.

In accordance with the recommendations of the report, the Secretary of State invited a deputation of the elected members of the Legislative Council to discuss with him the drafting of a provisional scheme of responsible government for Southern Rhodesia. The deputation came to London, and after confidential discussions returned to Southern Rhodesia in December, taking with it draft Letters Patent providing for the constitution of responsible government in that territory. These were shortly afterwards made public by the Secretary of State, who at the same time stipulated that the Government of the Union of South Africa should be approached with the object of ascertaining the terms upon which Southern Rhodesia could be admitted to the Union, and that the alternative policies should in due course be submitted to the people of Southern Rhodesia in the form of a Referendum.

The delegation proceeded to Cape Town, and as a result of conferences held by them with General Smuts and his ministers an official memorandum was published on the 31st July, giving the terms which the Government of the Union was prepared to recommend to Parliament for the admission of Southern Rhodesia. The draft Letters Patent for responsible government and the terms of admission to the Union were placed before the electors at a Referendum on the 27th October, 1922, with the result that 8,774 voted for responsible government and 5,989 for joining the Union—a majority of 2,785 in favour of the former.

On the 12th September, 1923, the 23rd anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland, the territory was formally annexed to the British Dominions with the title of "Colony of Southern Rhodesia," and on the 1st October following, the Colony was granted by Letters Patent responsible government under a constitution which provides for a legislature consisting of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly of thirty members. The Legislative Council can be constituted by a law passed by the Legislative Assembly, but up to the present this power has not been exercised. Pending the election of the first Legislative Assembly, the constitution provided for the temporary continuance of the existing Legislative Council. Subject to reservations as to the alteration of the constitution, legislation in relation to native affairs and certain other matters, the Legislature may make all laws required for the peace, order and good government of the Colony. By amending Letters Patent of 1937 the High Commissioner in South Africa relinquished certain supervisory powers in connection with Native Affairs and the trusteeship of the Native Reserves which were vested in him. Of these powers the most important are now exercised by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, while the trusteeship of the Reserves is vested in a Board of Trustees established for the purpose and consisting of a Chairman nominated by the Secretary of State, the Chief Justice for the time being, and the Chief Native Commissioner for the time being.

The Governor is empowered to assent to a law passed by the legislature, withhold his assent or reserve the law for signification of the King's pleasure.

Appointments to the office of Minister are made by the Governor. They shall not exceed six in number, one of whom shall be the head of the ministry and is styled the Prime Minister (previous to 1933 Premier).

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony is assisted by an Executive Council. A session of the legislature is to be held once at least in every year. The duration of each house will be five years. Women are entitled to vote at elections and to sit in the Legislative Assembly (since 1933, Parliament).

Formerly the Colony was divided for electoral purposes into 15 two-member Constituencies, but under the Electoral Districts Delimitation and Voters' Lists Act of 1928 (as amended by Act No. 3 of 1933) the Colony is divided into four two-member Constituencies, and 22 single-member Constituencies.

Under the new Electoral Law promulgated on 19th November, 1937, the franchise is extended to all British subjects by birth or naturalisation, not under 21 years of age, who have resided in the Colony for at least six months, subject to certain other qualifications respecting the occupancy of houses and other buildings, ownership of a mining location, the receipt of income, wages, or salary at the rate of not less than 100*l.* p.a. Subject to the six months residential qualification, a married woman is deemed to possess the same qualification as her husband in cases where she does not possess the said qualifications in her own right. Natives can acquire the franchise on the same conditions as Europeans. Persons who, although not British subjects, had their names on the voters' list in force on 27th July, 1928, or if during a state of war they were at any time on active service, are also entitled to vote.

Sir Drummond Chaplin retired from the post of Administrator of Southern Rhodesia on the grant of responsible government. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., held office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief from October 1923 to September 1928. Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, G.C.M.G., held the office from October 1928 until the end of 1934; he is succeeded by Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G.

Local Government.

Salisbury and Bulawayo were constituted municipalities in 1897, Gwelo and Umtali in 1914, Gatooma in 1917, and Que Que in 1934. Salisbury was created a city in 1935. Town Management Boards have been appointed at Victoria, Umvuma, Enkeldoorn, Shabani, Bindura, and Selukwe. Village Management Boards are appointed for twelve other principal places. In certain districts, Road Councils have been established for the improvement of roads in their area.

Chief Towns.

The six chief towns of Southern Rhodesia are Salisbury (the seat of the Government), Gatooma,

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and Umtali in Mashonaland; and Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Que Que in Matabeleland.

Railways.

The Bechuanaland Railways (now Rhodesia Railways, Limited) reached Bulawayo and was formally opened in 1897. An extension of the Beira Railway from Umtali to Salisbury was opened in 1899. In 1900, the widening of the gauge of the Beira Railway to 3 feet 6 inches, the standard gauge of South Africa, was completed. In 1902 the line was completed between Salisbury and Bulawayo, a distance of 299 miles, thus establishing through communication between Cape Town and Beira (2,033 miles). The line passes through the mining districts of Hartley, Que Que, Gwelo, Bembesi, etc. The railway from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls (280 miles) on the River Zambesi was completed in June, 1904, and the further extension northward into Northern Rhodesia, *via* Kalomo, to the Broken Hill Mine, 375 miles from the Falls, was opened for traffic in 1906. A further section of the line from Broken Hill to the Congo Border (132 miles) was completed in 1909, by the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Company, Limited. There is, therefore, through communication between Cape Town and the northern border of Northern Rhodesia, a total distance of 2,165 miles and thence to Bukama in the Belgian Congo, a total of 2,610 miles. The distance from Cape Town to Beira is 2,033 miles. The Zambesi river is crossed by a bridge 650 feet long, 30 feet wide, and about 420 feet above the level of the water. The structure was formally opened by the late Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., President of the British Association, in 1905.

During 1928, a new branch railway extending from Somabula to Shabani, a distance of 62 miles, was opened, tapping an important mineral area yielding asbestos, chrome, etc.

A branch line from N'dola to Roan Antelope (Northern Rhodesia), 23¾ miles in length was opened for traffic in 1929. Branch lines constructed since 1929 include (*a*) the N'kana Branch in Northern Rhodesia and (*b*) the Lomagundi Branch Extension and the Umvukwes Branch in Southern Rhodesia.

The total mileage of the Rhodesian Railway Systems (including the Beira Railways) on 30th September, 1937, was 2,709 miles, of which 1,356 miles were situated in the Colony.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway was officially opened in 1922. The railway is 157 miles in length from its junction at Dondo with the Beira and Mashonaland trunk line, and the total distance from Beira to the Zambesi is 175 miles. The gauge of the line is the same as that in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Settlements with British South Africa Company.

In 1923 a settlement of the various outstanding questions relating to the Company's position in Southern and Northern Rhodesia was arrived at with His Majesty's Government. The effect of the settlement, which was conditional upon its acceptance by the shareholders and the approval of Parliament, was that the Company surrendered its rights and claims under the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council relating to Southern Rhodesia, and under the award of Lord Cave's Commission; that it surrendered its buildings and assets used for administrative purposes, and its land and monopoly rights other than mineral rights under its concessions in Northern Rhodesia; that on the other hand the Company would receive on 1st October a cash payment of 3,750,000*l.* from His Majesty's Government, and would retain a half interest for 40 years in the net proceeds of the disposal of land in North-Western Rhodesia, such disposal to be in the hands of the administration of the territory; that it would receive the Crown's recognition of its mineral rights throughout Rhodesia, Southern and Northern, and a considerable measure of protection for its railway interests; and that the Crown would waive its whole claim against the Company in respect of extraordinary military expenditure incurred in the course of the Great War. Subject to the foregoing, the Company would retain the whole of its commercial rights and assets; no further question would be raised as to any liability of the Company in respect of land appropriated for the purpose of its own commercial undertakings or granted to other parties; and the Company would be relieved of the duty of carrying on the administration of Northern as well as of Southern Rhodesia. Consequently no further litigation or proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would be required. At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th July, 1923, the shareholders unanimously approved the provisional arrangement made with His Majesty's Government, and on the 25th July it was approved by the House of Commons. On the 1st October the Company received a cash payment from His Majesty's Government of 3,750,000*l.* In 1933 the mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia still remaining in the possession of the Company were purchased by the Government of Southern Rhodesia for a sum of 2,000,000*l.*

Climate.

The Rhodesian plateau lies at an altitude of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Broadly speaking, the year has two divisions, the wet and the dry season. The early rains of the wet season (which is the summer) gradually appear towards the end of October, increase in frequency and force until January, and disappear about the end of April. From May to September there is practically no rain. Taking into consideration the vast extent of the territory the climate naturally varies. In the highlands it is very healthy and bracing. Formerly, in the low-lying districts, malarial fever was very prevalent, but with the opening up of the country, better housing and food, it is rapidly disappearing. The summer is not oppressively hot, nor is the winter very cold. The average temperature shown by the maximum and minimum thermometers in the shade at the principal towns, is as follows:—

Mean Temperatures °F.

	max.	min.	mean
Salisbury	77·4	53·6	65·5
Bulawayo	78·4	54·4	66·4
Gwelo ..	79·5	53·1	66·3
Umtali ..	77·1	57·1	67·1
Fort Victoria	78·2	53·4	65·8

The mean annual rainfall is 28·6 inches distributed as under:—

	Normal annual rainfall.
Western Matabeleland	25·2 ins.
South-Eastern Matabeleland ..	21·3 ,,
Western Mashonaland	31·1 ,,
North-Eastern Mashonaland ..	33·6 ,,
South-Eastern Mashonaland ..	32·2 ,,
Eastern Border	53·4 ,,

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Public Health Services.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS, ETC.—The Establishment of Medical Officers in the Public Health Department consists of the following:—1 Medical Director, 2 School Doctors, 2 School Dental Surgeons, 2 Bacteriologists, 2 Medical Superintendents of the Leper Hospitals, 1 Alienist, 1 Government Analyst, 1 Radiologist, 1 Field Officer and 32 Government Medical Officers (25 permanent and 7 aided), who, with the exception of two (at Salisbury and Bulawayo), are allowed private practice. There is a considerable number of Private Practitioners in the Colony.

GOVERNMENT NURSING SERVICE.—The Government Nursing Service consists of 14 Matrons, 2 Dietitians, 2 Sisters Tutor, 27 Sisters, 2 District Nurses, 126 Qualified Nurses, 110 Student Nurses, 1 Masseuse. Though the Nursing Service was formerly entirely recruited from England, many nurses are now drawn from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa generally, and in 1932 an important advance was made in the holding of nursing examinations for the first time by the Southern Rhodesia Medical Council who now grant their own certificate of training. This certificate is reciprocally recognised by the Medical Council of the Union of South Africa and by the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and will enable its holders to practise in these countries.

HOSPITALS.—There are 12 General Hospitals in the Colony, situated at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, Fort Victoria, Enkeldoorn, Gwanda, Gatooma, Shamva, Sinoia, Bindura and Que Que, each supplied with a complete staff of Doctors and Nurses. The total number of in-patients admitted to hospitals in 1937 was 21,744, including 8,040 Europeans and 13,704 Asiatics, Coloured and Natives. Out-patients numbered 67,206 (Europeans 22,685, and Asiatics, Coloured and Native persons 44,521).

MENTAL HOSPITALS.—Reorganisation in the treatment of mentally disordered persons in the Colony has resulted in the appointment of a whole-time alienist of first-class English experience at the mental hospital at Ingutsheni, the introduction of up-to-date methods of treatment and provision for further accommodation for the more suitable segregation of the various types of patients. In addition, an out-patient clinic for psychiatric patients has been commenced at the General Hospital at Bulawayo. During 1937 the number of patients treated at the mental hospital was 638 (Europeans 159, non-Europeans and Natives 479).

MATERNITY HOMES.—There are 10 well-equipped and well-staffed maternity homes subsidised by the Government and controlled by local committees. At Salisbury the "Lady Chancellor Nursing Home" (opened in 1928), and at Bulawayo, the "Lady Rodwell Nursing Home" (opened in 1933), both large, well-equipped modern buildings, have replaced the old and inconvenient hostels which served the two towns previously.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The Council consists of 13 members, viz.:—5 Medical Practitioners, 2 Dentists, 3 Chemists and Druggists, 1 Legal Member and 2 Nurse Representatives.

MEDICAL, ETC., REGISTER.—The numbers of persons registered at 31st December, 1937, were:—Medical Practitioners, 157; Dentists, 46; Chemists and Druggists, 89; Trained Nurses, 280; Midwives, 70; Mental Nurses, 9; Masseuses, 4.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE (EUROPEAN).—The number of deaths and the corresponding death rates from the principal diseases during 1936 and 1937 are as follows:

Diseases.	Number of Deaths.		Death Rate per 100,000.	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Diseases of the heart ..	77	81	134	146
Cancer	54	52	94	93
Pneumonia, all forms ..	44	51	77	92
Violent deaths ..	33	30	58	54
Diseases of early infancy	27	27	47	49
Malaria	26	50	46	90
Influenza	25	9	44	16
Blackwater Fever ..	11	16	19	29
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	3	3	5	5
Bronchitis	2	7	4	12

GOVERNMENT QUININE.—In connection with the campaign against Malaria and Blackwater Fever, Quinine is bought wholesale by the Government and sold to the public through the medium of the Post Offices, etc., at (little more than) cost price. The number of bottles of quinine containing 100 tablets of 5 grains each issued for sale during 1937 was 15,691.

LEPROSY.—The Colony has now two large Government leprosy hospitals at which two whole-time Medical Superintendents have been appointed. One hospital is at Ngomahuru which is several years old and well equipped with efficient dispensaries, wards, etc. The other is at Mtoko and will shortly be fully equipped with facilities for the effective treatment of the disease. In addition to these two leprosy hospitals, small leper institutions are maintained by the Swedish Mission Hospital at Mnene in the Belingwe District, which is subsidised by the Government, and by the American Mission at Mt. Selinda in the Chipinga District. A total of 1,066 cases was under treatment during 1937 at all four hospitals, with 333 admissions.

Population.

The aggregate population of Southern Rhodesia according to the Census of May, 1936, was as follows:—

	No.
Europeans	55,408
Asiatic	2,180
Coloured	3,187
TOTAL	60,775

or

Estimated Population at 30th June, 1938:—

	No.
Europeans	58,870
Asiatic	2,360
Coloured	3,310
TOTAL	64,540

Estimated native population, 1,311,000 (provisional).

Natives (including non-indigenous natives) as at Census of May, 1936, were estimated at 1,243,000.

The European population of the principal towns (including adjacent suburbs) at the Census of May, 1936 was:—Salisbury (capital), 11,392; Bulawayo, 12,321; Umtali, 2,134; Gwelo, 1,487; Gatooma, 742; and Que Que (incl. the Globe and Phœnix Mine), 798.

MARRIAGES (EUROPEAN).—The number of marriages registered in 1937 was 686 compared with 675 in 1936. Marriage Rate (persons married per 1,000 of population):—24·0 per mille in 1937 and 24·3 per mille in 1936.

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European Vital Statistics.

The births and deaths among Europeans :—

Births and Deaths.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
	No.	No.
1933	1,119	441
1934	1,206	508
1935	1,205	563
1936	1,302	572
1937	1,308	536

Birth and Death Rates.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of Total Population.	Legitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 Married Women Aged 15-45.	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of Total Population.
1933 ..	21·5	150·6	8·5
1934 ..	22·8	159·5	9·6
1935 ..	22·3	155·5	10·4
1936 ..	23·4	161·5	10·3
1937 ..	22·9	157·5	9·4

Immigration, 1933-37.

The volume of immigration during the five years ended 1937 is indicated below :—

Race or Nationality.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
EUROPEAN :—					
BRITISH :—					
Home Born	532	621	731	880	1,078
South African Born	627	816	906	970	1,103
South African Dutch	212	200	195	210	279
Dominion Born	82	106	129	154	191
Born elsewhere	24	29	24	45	39
Naturalised	20	9	13	14	18
TOTAL BRITISH	1,497	1,781	1,998	2,273	2,708
OTHER NATIONALITIES	124	121	168	237	300
TOTAL EUROPEANS	1,621	1,902	2,166	2,510	3,008
NON-EUROPEANS	49	34	50	76	42
TOTAL IMMIGRATION—GROSS ..	1,670	1,936	2,216	2,586	3,050

Native Administration.

The Letters Patent provide that there shall be a Native Department of Southern Rhodesia, the permanent head of which shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council with the approval of the High Commissioner. The Department is administered by the Minister of Native Affairs. The duties of the Chief Native Commissioner are defined by High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 32 of 1913.

The Colony is divided into 31 native districts, each in charge of a Native Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the High Commissioner, as laid down in the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and whose duties are defined by the High Commissioner's Proclamation, No. 55 of 1910.

The estimated population of *indigenous* Natives was, at the end of 1937, 1,144,909, who are domiciled as under :—

In Native reserves	755,505
On Crown Land in European area	136,119
In Native Purchase Areas	59,190
On alienated land	184,999
On Native occupational areas on Crown Land	5,674
On mines and in towns	3,422
	1,144,909

In addition there were 149,040 *non-indigenous* Natives in employment in Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1937.

On the recommendations of the Native Reserves Commission appointed by the Imperial authorities, certain areas were set apart in 1920 as Native Reserves for the sole and exclusive use of the native inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia. The Reserves, 94 in number, have a total area of 21,132,000 acres. The natives occupy the Reserves in a quasi-communal form of tenure and no person can obtain an individual title to any part of the land.

Under the provisions of the Land Apportionment Act of 1930 and the Land Apportionment Act, 1937, 7,482,000 acres situated contiguously to the Native Reserves have been set apart for natives to acquire individual title to farms. Persons other than natives are prohibited from acquiring this land. Similarly natives cannot purchase land in the European area. A Land Board was inaugurated in 1931 to deal with acquisition of land by natives in the "Native Purchase Areas."

The only tax imposed upon the natives is an annual poll tax of 1*l.* on each adult male native, and should such native have more than one wife a further tax of 10*s.* for each additional wife is payable.

The wages paid to native labourers vary from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* per month, with board and lodging.

There is also an increasing number of skilled native artisans, who command a much higher rate of pay.

At the end of the year 1937 it was estimated that the Natives owned 1,582,062 head of cattle, 243,816 sheep, 757,703 goats, 93,054 pigs and 77,737 horses, mules and donkeys. Efforts to persuade the Natives to breed a better class of cattle are meeting with success.

In the same year 85,135 ploughs were in use by Natives. The estimated total acreage under cultivation by Natives was 1,554,305 acres, while the yield of grain therefrom was estimated at 3,270,222 bags (of 203 lbs.).

The native agriculturist too is entering into competition with the European. The quantity of maize bartered or sold by natives during 1937 was estimated at 382,071 bags (of 203 lbs.) and of other cereals at 143,978 bags.

It is estimated that natives sold or traded 105,357 head of cattle in 1937.

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During 1927 a whole time European Agriculturist was appointed for the instruction of natives in agriculture. By 1937 the European staff had been increased by an Assistant Agriculturist, 2 Soil Survey Officers and a Soil Conservation Officer.

Considerable progress has been made in the agricultural demonstration work on Native Reserves and during 1937 there were 4 trained Native Agricultural Supervisors, 63 Agricultural, 12 Community Demonstrators, 1 Irrigation Supervisor, 5 Irrigation Demonstrators, and 4 Erosion Control Demonstrators serving in the various demonstration centres.

There is an increasing tendency among the natives to adopt co-operatively methods of European farming.

Education.

In December, 1937, the number of public and aided European schools, including 1 vocational school, a primary teachers' training centre, a reformatory and Correspondence classes conducting primary work, was 120 with 10,750 pupils. The public expenditure on education during the year 1937 was 335,404*l.*, and educational revenue amounted to 77,579*l.*

Owing to the munificent bequests of the late Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit and to the abolition of tuition fees in all schools early in 1935, largely increased educational facilities are now afforded. Scholarships and Bursaries are granted to pupils in the country itself, and to matriculated Rhodesian students who continue their education at the various institutions of university standing in South Africa. In addition, there are nine "Rhodes Scholarships" (three per annum), which enable Rhodesian boys to take a three years' course at the University of Oxford.

There were also open at the end of 1937, 10 public and aided schools for Coloured and Asiatic children. At the end of December these had a total enrolment of 1,242 pupils. The expenditure on these schools, also included in the total expenditure of the department, was 9,349*l.*

At the beginning of 1928 a Native Education Department, now known as the Native Development Department, was formed which is entirely separate from the European Education Department. Facilities are now available for stricter supervision and correlation of curricula which are necessary if progress is to be made. All of the Native Schools are run by Missionary Societies with the exception of two Government Schools. All schools receive Government grants on a capitation basis. The number of grant-earning Native Schools at the beginning of 1937 was 1,291, and the number of pupils was 104,483. The total expenditure of the Government on Native Development amounted to 128,032 in 1937-38, including Grants-in-aid estimated at 60,724*l.*

Minerals.

GOLD.—That gold was obtained from Rhodesia in very early times is evidenced from the innumerable "ancient workings," the ruins of temples and forts supposed to date from the time of the Himyarites and Phœnicians, and the discovery of gold beads, gold plates, fine chains, wire, nails, etc. From the occupation of the country in 1890 by the British South Africa Company when the European population amounted to about 500 persons, consisting of the pioneers and a few officials, up to September, 1898, the gold produced only amounted to 6,470 ounces. Since that date the mining industry has been greatly developed, numerous mines are producing gold, and in 1937 the output was valued at 5,656,693*l.* Large beds of coal of excellent quality are worked at Wankie, about 212 miles from Bulawayo, and 70 miles from the Victoria Falls on the River Zambesi, and the production of chrome iron ore and asbestos is of importance in the markets of the world. The following shows the mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during 1937 :—

Mineral.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Gold, ounces	804,219	5,656,693
Asbestos, tons	57,014	840,026
Coal, tons	1,134,656*	497,724†
Chrome ore, tons	303,817	367,386
Tungsten concentrates, tons	275	48,613
Tin concentrates, tons ..	223	31,846
Other Minerals	—	40,575
Total	—	£7,482,863

In addition to the above, iron pyrites, silver, tin concentrates, mica, ochre, lead, antimony, diamonds, nickel ore, corundum and tantalum were produced in small quantities in 1937.

The total value of the mineral production from the commencement to 31st December, 1937, amounted to 139,429,673*l.*, of which gold accounted for 106,235,854*l.*

Mortality and Labour on Mines (Native Labourers).

The daily average numbers of Natives employed and the mortality rates from Disease, Accident and All Causes in 1937 are shown below :—

Number and Causes of Death.	1937.
	No.
Average number employed	90,600
Deaths :—	
Disease	839
Accident	168
All causes	1,007
Death Rate per annum—	Per 1000.
Disease	9·26
Accident	1·85
All causes	11·11

Agriculture and Lands.

Livestock.—Southern Rhodesia as a whole is a well watered country, suitable in most parts for mixed farming. In the southern section, where the rainfall is lower, the conditions are favourable for ranching. European breeds of cattle do well under most conditions, but it is generally considered desirable to maintain a proportion of the indigenous blood in the female breeding stock in areas where supplementary feed in the dry season is difficult to produce in sufficient quantities.

There is a good local market for beef cattle and a regular export trade in chilled and frozen beef and beef products has been in progress since 1931. This export trade has established a definite outlet capable of great expansion for Rhodesian products in the United Kingdom.

The Dairy Industry has shown much progress in recent years and the better dairy herds in the Colony have now reached a high standard. Pigs do exceptionally well and an export trade in frozen pigs, porkers and baconers to the United Kingdom has been started which appears to hold out much promise. With proper care sheep do well in most parts of the

* Quantity raised.

† Value of amount sold and estimated value of coal used for coke.

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Colony. Woolled sheep have so far done best on the Eastern Border, but small flocks of Blackhead Persian and Native sheep are common throughout the Colony. There is room for considerable expansion in this industry. The poultry industry is making progress and has not yet been exploited to the limits of its possibilities.

Chilled and Frozen Meat.—Under agreement with the Government, Liebigs (Rhodesia) Limited have opened Meat Extract works at West Nicholson, capable of handling 25,000 to 45,000 head of cattle annually, and the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia, financed by the Government of this Colony, has now taken over the export works for chilled and frozen meat in Bulawayo. This plant has a capacity at present of 1,200–1,500 tons of chilled and frozen meat monthly besides the usual by-products.

Cereals, etc.—Maize is the staple grain crop, and the Colony has specialised in the production of the flat whites used overseas chiefly for manufacturing purposes. The quality of Rhodesian maize is second to none, and in the season 1936–37 some 2,039,341 bags (203 lbs. weig .t) of this grain were grown by the European farmers.

The climate of the greater part of the Colony is sub-tropical, and while maize remains the principal grain crop, European cereals are also grown together with potatoes, beans, buckwheat, linseed, and oil yielding crops such as ground nuts and sunflower, the two latter being sold to the local mills for oil extraction and the manufacture of oil seed cake, any surplus being exported.

Tobacco.—The set-back experienced by the tobacco industry during the seasons 1927–28 and 1928–29 caused a serious reduction in the area planted to tobacco, but a period of recovery has now definitely set in and the production of tobacco, largely under the influence of the preference on the British Market is again increasing, and for 1936–37 the farm crop totalled 22,048,804 lbs.

Southern Rhodesia is eminently capable of producing a high-grade type of leaf, the lighter soils producing a particularly bright Virginian variety, usually flue-cured.

Attention is now being directed to the establishing of oversea markets on which the future development of this crop depends and two tobacco auction floors have been established in Salisbury.

Cotton.—There are indications that parts of Southern Rhodesia will eventually become cotton producing areas. The country is equipped with first-class facilities for ginning the cotton crop, and turning out high-density bales suitable for export to Liverpool and the Continent. The question of the most suitable variety of cotton has been receiving the attention of the Government, who have established a cotton breeding and Experiment Station at Gatooma. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation are collaborating with the Government of Southern Rhodesia in their endeavour to establish the industry on a sound basis, and an Act was passed during the 1936 Session of Parliament providing for the establishment of a Board to supervise research work on cotton and to assist the development of the cotton industry.

The cotton crop for 1936–37 totalled 672,239 lbs. of seed cotton.

Fruit.—The major fruit crop of the Colony is the Citrus; 162,352 boxes of fruit were exported in 1937. Part of the crop is converted into fruit juices and essential oils which find a ready sale in overseas markets.

The principal particulars relating to the agricultural, livestock and allied industries are as follows :—

	1935–36.	1936–37.
A.—*Area under principal European crops* :—	Acres.	Acres.
Maize (grain)	266,513	277,612
Cotton	2,004	1,684
Tobacco	41,497	40,789
Ground Nuts	5,522	5,140
Other Crops	140,310	134,245

	1935-36.	1936-37.
B.—*Yield of principal European crops*:—		
Maize (bags) (*a*) ..	1,985,848	2,039,341
Cotton (lbs.) ..	423,931	672,239
Tobacco (lbs.) ..	22,401,707	22,048,804
Ground Nuts (bags) (*b*) ..	49,664	48,981

(*a*) Bags of 203 lbs. (*b*) Bags of 68 lbs.

C.—*Livestock Owned.*

Description.	1936.	1937.
	1,000.	1,000.
Cattle :—		
European owned	753·4	734·8
Native owned	1,547·6	1,582·1
TOTAL CATTLE ..	2,301·0	2,316·9
Of which Pure Bred ..	9·6	10·2
Sheep :—		
European owned	71·3	75·0
Native owned	234·8	243·8
TOTAL SHEEP ..	306·1	318·8
Pigs :—		
European owned	27·3	21·6
Native owned	78·3	93·1
TOTAL PIGS	105·6	114·7

D.—*Animal Products, Made and Sold.*

Commodity.	Unit.	1936.	1937.
Milk (sold as milk) ..	1,000 gal.	1,771	1,658
Cheese (Production)	1,000 lbs.	431	294
Butter (Production) :			
Farm	1,000 lbs.	483	447
Creamery ..	1,000 lbs.	1,172	1,084
TOTAL BUTTER	1,000 lbs.	1,655	1,531
Eggs (sold)	1,000 doz.	825	822

Land Settlement.—Southern Rhodesia offers many advantages to those seeking an opportunity for the investment of capital, to those looking for a country in which to settle and make homes and also to the tourist and big game hunter. Full information for prospective settlers can be obtained from the Department of Lands, Salisbury. On the arrival of settlers in the country, this Department will also render assistance and advice towards their acquiring the necessary knowledge of local farming conditions, for obtaining training with well known and successful farmers and eventually, if desired, for the purchasing of land. No charge is made for these services, nor for similar assistance obtainable from the staff of the Department of Agriculture amongst whose members there are specialists dealing with each of the more important branches of the agricultural industry. Special efforts are made to safeguard the interests of new settlers in the matter of the purchase of land.

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Crown Land in Southern Rhodesia may be acquired from the Department of Lands of the Government, subject to reasonable occupation and development conditions. Crown Land is alienated usually under Agreement of lease or Agreement of purchase terms. The rental under the former is based on 4% of the total purchase price. Under an agreement purchase, the purchase price of the land is repayable in 20 equal annual instalments, without interest except on overdue instalments, the first being payable as at date of Grant, and, if the land is unimproved, and the Grantee holds no other land, a free period of three years is granted, before the 2nd instalment becomes due, at the discretion of the Government. Should there be improvements on the land, 1·20th is payable as at date of grant, and the balance, bearing interest at 4%, is repayable together with the instalments on the land. Should an agreement of purchase be issued on expiration of a lease, the rental paid on the land is credited to the purchase price. Should land be sold for cash, occupation and development for a period of five years are usually insisted upon. On completion of an agreement of purchase, Title is issued subject to payment of Land Grant Stamp and Title Registration fee. A Title Deed gives the holder the freehold of the land.

During 1938, with the object of encouraging immigration of British subjects from the United Kingdom into Southern Rhodesia, a scheme financed by the two Governments, was introduced, whereby grants towards the cost of steamship and rail fares up to a maximum of 35*l.* are made to immigrants selected by the Selection Committee of the 1820 Settlers' Association in London in co-operation with the Southern Rhodesian Government Immigration Committee. The address of the latter organisation is :—The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Government Immigration Committee, P.O. Box 1242, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Government Representatives.

Full details as to the administration of Southern Rhodesia, land settlement, climate and products, with routes to and from Rhodesia, can be obtained at the office of the High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

High Commissioner, Hon. S. M. L. O'Keefe, C.M.G.
Official Secretary, B. F. Wright.
Government Agent at Cape Town, Rhodesia Chartered Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 41, Cape Town.
Representatives in Johannesburg :—Southern Rhodesia Publicity Office, Maritime House, Loveday St., P.O. Box 4586, Johannesburg.

Customs and Excise.

Customs duties were first imposed in this Colony in 1899, and agreements were then entered into with the Cape Government and the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration for a payment of the share of the duties collected upon goods removed from one territory to the other. These arrangements terminated in 1901, and until 1903 this Government collected the whole of its own duties.

Excise duties were imposed in 1901.

In 1903 this Colony joined the South African Customs Union, which terminated in 1910, owing to the Union of the Southern Colonies, and was replaced by Customs agreements between this Colony and the Union, Northern Rhodesia, and the Territories of the South Africa High Commission.

As the result of a conference held early in 1930, a new Customs Agreement was entered into with the Union of South Africa, and in the same year further agreements were concluded with Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The 1930 Agreement with the Union of South Africa was terminated with effect from the 31st March, 1935, and was replaced by a Trade Agreement which commenced to operate on the 1st April. The new agreement differed in many important respects from its predecessor, among the foremost of its provisions being those contained in Articles III and VI wherein the imposition of Customs duties on imports into one territory of the domestic produce of the other territory was substituted for the previous system of inter-governmental credits and debits. The rates of duty leviable on such imports were those applicable to similar goods imported from the United Kingdom rebated by a basic percentage of 20 per cent. and by varying percentages in the case of specified articles. Imported merchandise re-exported from one territory to the other also became liable to duty, the former arrangements regarding transference of the duty originally collected in the country of export being cancelled.

In place of the fixed amount of 2,000,000 lbs. Virginia and 400,000 lbs. Turkish leaf tobacco, which under the 1930 Agreement secured free admission into the Union from Southern Rhodesia, the new Agreement provided for the regulation, after 30th June, 1936, of imports of Southern Rhodesian leaf tobacco by the Union Tobacco Control Board. Further limitations were also imposed on the trade with the Union in slaughter cattle.

The rates of Customs duties levied in Southern Rhodesia on food, drink, and tobacco are mainly specific, whereas those levied on other classes of commodities are mainly *ad valorem*.

There is, however, a large range of commodities, e.g., railway and mining material and many others, which are free of duty when imported from British countries, and these countries supply the bulk of the imports in these lines.

In the case of a large number of dutiable goods imported from the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Dominions it was provided under the "Rhodes Clause" that the duties thereon should not exceed 9 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on most of these articles has now been raised to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duties levied on the same classes of goods when imported from foreign countries mostly range from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, with alternative specific rates in many cases which exceed the *ad valorem* rates mentioned.

For financial reasons all items previously tariffed at 3 per cent. *ad valorem* when imported from foreign countries have since March, 1931, paid a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Such goods when imported from British countries are usually free of duty.

Customs Houses are established at the following ports of entry, viz. :—

Beira, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Plumtree, Salisbury, Umtali, and Beitbridge.

The net amount of Customs and Excise Revenue collected amounted to 782,768*l.* in 1934, 786,806*l.* in 1935, and 803,336*l.* in 1936.

British Preference.

The amount of preferential rebate granted to United Kingdom and British Empire goods reached the following amount in 1936, viz. :—

	Amount. £	Per cent.
Duty at full tariff rates ..	1,153,830	—
Duty at preferential rates ..	520,400	45·12
Preference granted	633,431	54·88

The foregoing calculation excludes imports from Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate which are governed by other conditions.

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*Imports and Exports.**

The aggregate value of the trade of the Colony including Government Stores, Bullion and Coin during the last three years has been as follows :—

Year.	Total Imports.	Re-Exports.	Net Imports.
	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000
1935	6,556	971	5,585
1936	7,027	902	6,125
1937	8,569	1,274	7,295

Year.	Total Exports.	Re-Exports.	Domestic Exports.
	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000
1935	9,028	971	8,057
1936	10,153	902	9,251
1937	11,979	1,274	10,705

The values of the principal commodities imported (exclusive of Government Stores) into the Colony during 1937 were as follows. The corresponding figures for 1936 are in brackets :—Cotton piece goods 528,222*l.* (356,059*l.*); motor cars 360,474*l.* (349,065*l.*); mining machinery 286,705*l.* (221,719*l.*); apparel, outer garments 279,361*l.* (242,245*l.*); industrial machinery, not included elsewhere 270,914*l.* (256,680*l.*); electrical machinery 247,132*l.* (127,488*l.*); motor spirit 246,046*l.* (286,684*l.*); motor trucks 210,129*l.* (175,713*l.*); rails, heavy 161,672*l.* (173,241*l.*); other railway material 172,175*l.* (124,061*l.*); bicycles, tricycles and parts 139,136*l.* (81,589*l.*); blasting compounds 131,041*l.* (122,685*l.*); blankets and rugs, cotton 125,105*l.* (71,732*l.*); electric cable and wire 122,913*l.* (49,128*l.*); sodium cyanide 112,620*l.* (118,154*l.*); cotton underclothing 106,583*l.* (90,351*l.*); whisky 94,479*l.* (86,965*l.*); fertilisers 92,410*l.* (76,779*l.*); wooden furniture 88,890*l.* (66,955*l.*); motor car tyres 84,952*l.* (69,053*l.*); sugar 82,486*l.* (62,748*l.*); bags, jute for grain 78,399*l.* (70,218*l.*); gold bar 75,880*l.* (42,312*l.*); soft haberdashery 75,051*l.* (60,297*l.*); iron and steel pipes and pipings 72,850*l.* (47,591*l.*); motor trucks chassis 70,285*l.* (35,527*l.*); ploughs 66,698*l.* (44,279*l.*); iron and steel sheets, galvanised and corrugated 63,198*l.* (44,372*l.*); wheat in the grain 61,741*l.* (52,499*l.*); woollen and other underclothing 61,570*l.* (42,810*l.*).

The chief exports of domestic produce in 1937 were as follows, the corresponding figures for 1936 being shown in brackets :—Gold bar 5,614,091*l.* (5,623,203*l.*); raw asbestos 1,230,120*l.* (959,290*l.*); unmanufactured tobacco 934,204*l.* (652,154*l.*); chrome ore 673,258*l.* (465,030*l.*); maize 506,333*l.* (313,139*l.*); coal 247,910*l.* (185,646*l.*); meats, fresh, frozen or chilled 225,628*l.* (157,770*l.*); cattle hides, wet 129,043*l.* (86,820*l.*); wooden railway sleepers 89,590*l.* (89,567*l.*); cattle hides, dry 83,459*l.* (57,831*l.*); preserved meat 68,653*l.* (71,955*l.*); cement 68,502*l.* (45,598*l.*); cigarettes 60,995*l.* (49,978*l.*); ale, beer and stout 54,823*l.* (38,570*l.*); coke and patent fuel 49,510*l.* (18,690*l.*); flour and meal wheaten 49,049*l.* (26,285*l.*).

* During 1937 the value of gold bar was calculated at the price current on the day of export, and not, as hitherto, at the standard price of 4·24773*l.* per fine oz. Export figures for the years 1935 and 1936 have been amended to include the value of the gold premium.

Direction of Trade in 1937.

The principal sources of supply in respect of imports of private merchandise in 1937 are indicated below :—

(These figures are exclusive of Specie.)

Country of Origin.	Amount.	Proportion of Total.
	£1,000	Per cent.
United Kingdom	3,841	46·3
Union of South Africa ..	1,294	15·6
Rest of Empire	756	9·1
United States	816	9·8
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,592	19·2
TOTALS	8,299	100·0

All imports are valued for Statistical purposes at the free-on-board price (free-on-rail for imports overland) to the importer. The retail or consumption value will be in excess of the above figures.

The principal destinations of exports of private merchandise in 1937 were as follows :—

Country of Destination.	Amount.	Proportion of Total.
	£1,000	Per cent.
United Kingdom	7,490	62·8
Northern Rhodesia.. ..	1,517	12·7
Union of South Africa ..	600	5·0
Rest of Empire	465	4·0
United States	653	5·5
Belgium	210	1·8
Other Foreign Countries ..	985	8·2
TOTALS	11,920	100·0

Exports are valued at the selling price free-on-rail at the place of despatch, including the cost of packing and packages.

Trade with United Kingdom, 1933–37.

The value of goods Imported from and Exported to the United Kingdom for five years are given below :—

Year.	Imports of Private Merchandise.		Exports of Private Merchandise.	
	Amount.	Proportion of Total.	Amount.	Proportion of Total.
	£1,000	Per cent.	£1,000	Per cent.
1933	2,092	47·9	4,771	72·6
1934	2,400	46·2	5,991	71·9
1935	2,975	47·4	6,184	69·0
1936	3,107	46·0	7,019	69·3
1937	3,841	46·3	7,490	62·8

Posts and Telegraphs.

All First Class Mail to and from the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia is carried by the Empire Flying Boats of Imperial Airways between Southampton and Beira. From Beira the mail is conveyed to Northern and Southern Rhodesia by the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways. The time of the journey between England and Salisbury is five days and the postage rate 1½d. a half ounce.

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Other mails to and from the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia are conveyed by the mail steamers of the Union Castle Company between Southampton and Cape Town, and conveyed thence by rail to Bulawayo and Salisbury.

The rate for iuland letters is 1*d.* per ounce. Letters to all countries in the British Empire are now carried by Air Mail, the rate being 1½*d.* per half ounce. Letters to foreign countries are normally carried by ordinary mail at 3*d.* for the first ounce and 2*d.* for each additional ounce; if transported by Air Mail the rate is considerably higher and varies for the countries concerned.

On the 31st of December, 1937, 247 post and telegraph offices were open in Southern Rhodesia, at 51 of which Savings Bank business was transacted. Telegraph Money Orders are also exchanged with Northern Rhodesia, Mocambique, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Nyasaland.

The Southern Rhodesia Telegraph and Telephone system extends from Ramathlabama, on the northern border of the Cape Province, to Zinto in Portuguese East Africa. The magnitude of the combined Telegraph and Telephone systems at the end of 1937 was as follows:—

Telegraphs and Telephones.—Length of line 8,103 miles; length of wire, 39,925 miles.

At the 31st December, 1937, there were 5,676 subscribers to the various telephone exchanges.

The Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1905. Up to the 31st December, 1937, the total amount deposited since 1905, including accrued interest, was 4,589,066*l.*, and the amount withdrawn was 3,875,049*l.* 720,764*l.* was invested in Trustee Securities at 31st December, 1937.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.—The total revenue of the Colony in the financial year 1937–38 amounted to nearly 3½*l.* million of which approximately three-quarters were derived from taxation, both direct and indirect. The principal source of revenue from taxation is Customs and Excise duties; the tariff, on the whole, is moderate The exemption limit for Income Tax is high and the rate of tax is low.

The figures of Revenue during the last five years are given below:—

Year.	Tax Revenue.	Non-Tax Revenue.	Total Revenue.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1933–34..	1,721·3	744·1	2,465·4
1934–35..	1,993·9	728·1	2,722·0
1935–36..	2,046·8	773·7	2,820·5
1936–37..	2,217·5	842·3	3,059·8
1937–38*	2,491·3	943·1	3,434·4

The main sources of revenue in the year 1937–38* were as follows:—Customs and Excise, 997,630*l.*; Income Tax, 793,785*l.*; Native Tax, 397,500*l.*; Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, 337,820*l.*; Mining Royalties, 205,905*l.*; Stamps and Licences, 169,320*l.*; Mining Fees, 73,455*l.*

Expenditure (including Expenditure out of Loan Funds):—

The expenditure of the Colony since the grant of Responsible Government in September, 1923, has been conducted on economical lines, without in any way hindering necessary development. Ordinary expenditure has been met out of Revenue, but deficiences in respect of Schools, Post Offices, Roads, Public Buildings, etc., which had accumulated during the few years prior to Responsible Government have had to be met out of Loans. The expenditure under these two heads for the past five years is as follows:—

Year ended 31st March	Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loan Funds.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1934 ..	2,500·2	2,366·5	4,866·7
1935 ..	2,636·5	475·8	3,112·3
1936 ..	2,888·4	762·8	3,651·2
1937 ..	3,017·6	1,060·8	4,078·4
1938* ..	3,168·5	1,186·2	4,546·8†

The main avenues of expenditure (including loan expenditure) in 1937–38* were:—Service of Loans, 492,765*l.*; Agriculture and Lands, 367,264*l.*; Police and Defence, 340,157*l.*; Education, 337,068*l.*; Public Works, 301,335*l.*; Roads, 395,160*l.*; Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, 285,102*l.*; Public Health and Hospitals, 257,894*l.*; Native Affairs, 173,897*l.*; Mines, 172,800*l.*; Pensions and Gratuities, 148,681*l.*; Native Development, 128,032*l.*

The accumulated Revenue surplus over Expenditure at 31st March, 1938, was 366,302*l.*

The Public Debt at 31st March, 1938, amounted to 12,367,224*l.*

The Budget for 1938–39.

For the financial year ended 31st March, 1939, the Finance Minister's estimate of ordinary Revenue was 3,320,000*l.* Tax Revenue was estimated to yield 2,384,750*l.* and non-Tax Revenue 935,250*l.*

Expenditure out of Revenue was put at 3,456,407*l.* and the estimated Expenditure to be defrayed from Loan Funds was put at 1,409,064*l.*

Courts.

There are High Courts at Salisbury and Bulawayo, while the High Court Judges hold Circuit Courts as required at Umtali, Gwelo, Umvuma and Fort Victoria. In addition there are 8 Magistrates' Courts and 38 Assistant Magistrates' and Native Commissioners' Courts.

Southern Rhodesia Government.

Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G., 4,000*l.*, 1,000*l.* personal allowance and 1,000*l.* entertainment allowance.
Secretary, C. P. Forder.
Comptroller, Maj. L. Holbech, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
A.D.C., Capt. P. A. S. Robertson.

Executive Council.

The Governor and Members of the Ministry.
Clerk of Council, C. P. Forder.

Members of the Ministry.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. G. M. Huggins, F.R.C.S.
Minister of Justice and Defence, Hon R. C. Tredgold, K.C.
Minister of Finance and Commerce, Hon. J. H. Smit.
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Capt. Hon. F. E. Harris, D.S.O.
Minister of Mines and Public Works, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Lucas Guest, O.B.E.
Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. Sir P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.

* Unaudited figures. † Includes 102·1*l.*, expenditure from accumulated surpluses.

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Members of Parliament.

Electoral District.	*Name of Member of Members returned.*
Salisbury North ..	Capt. H. Bertin, K.C. Hon. Sir P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.
Salisbury South ..	Major G. H. Walker, D.S.O.
Salisbury Central ..	Hon. J. H. Smit. R. T. Anderson.
Gatooma	Capt. Hon. W. S. Senior, C.M.G., M.C.
Umtali South ..	J. B. Lister.
Gwelo	F. D. Thompson.
Selukwe	Max Danziger.
Bulawayo North ..	Col. J. B. Brady, D.S.O. Hon. A. R. Welsh.
Bulawayo Central ..	J. Cowden. D. Macintyre.
Bulawayo South ..	H. H. Davies.
Raylton	L. J. W. Keller.
Salisbury District ..	Hon. G. M. Huggins.
Lomagundi	Major L. A. M. Hastings, M.C.
Mazoe	E. W. L. Noaks.
Hartley	H. H. Beamish.
Umtali North ..	D. M. Somerville.
Marandellas	A. W. V. Crawley.
Charter	Lt.-Col. Hon. E. L. Guest, O.B.E.
Victoria	W. A. E. Winterton.
Eastern	J. P. de Kock.
Que Que	C. W. Leppington.
Insiza	Hon. R. C. Tredgold, K.C.
Gwanda	Sir Hugh Williams, M.C., Bart.
Matopo	R. A. Fletcher.
Inyati	Capt. Hon. F. E. Harris, D.S.O.
Wankie	A. R. Thomson.

Speaker, The Hon. A. R. Welsh.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, C. C. D. Ferris.

DIVISION OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

Department of Prime Minister.

Prime Minister, Hon. G. M. Huggins.
Secretary to the Prime Minister and Secretary to the Cabinet, A. D. Chataway.

Department of Education.

Acting Director of Education, A. G. Cowling.
Acting Assistant Director of Education, H. D. Sutherns.
Staff Inspector, A. Allan.
Paymaster-Accountant, N. E. Brooks.
Chief Clerk, R. N. T. Bower.
Chief Inspector, F. T. Arnold.
Inspectors of Schools, J. Cowie, A. D. Gledhill, Miss M. Power.
Secretary, Education Advisory Committee, E. Taunton.

DIVISION OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Department of Native Affairs.

Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. G. M. Huggins.
Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, C. Bullock.
Assistant Chief Native Commissioner, H. H. D. Simmonds.

Native Commissioners.

Mashonaland :—

Bikita, J. A. S. Aylward
Charter, F. E. Hulley
Chibi, H. Comberbach
Chilimanzi, W. J. Richards
Darwin, L. J. B. McAdams
Gutu, J. Speares
Hartley, L. V. Jowett
Inyanga, J. L. R. Stap
Lomagundi, E. T. Palmer
Makoni, F. A. Phayre
Marandellas, E. R. Morke
Mazoe, F. J. Wane
Melsetter and Chipinga, F. E. Fynn
Mrewa, J. L. Oliver
Mtoko, L. Powys-Jones
Ndanga, R. I. M. Kelly
Salisbury, N. H. D. Spicer
Umtali, W. S. Bazeley
Victoria, J. H. M. Sweeney

Matabeleland :—

Belingwe, A. St. J. Harvey
Bubi, F. V. Johnstone
Bulalima-Mangwe, F. W. T. Posselt
Gwanda, T. P. von. Broembsen
Gwelo, E. T. Palmer
Filabusi, A. H. Johnstone
Matobo, E. H. Bock
Nyamandhlovu, E. L. King-Hall
Sebungwe, F. A. Marr
Selukwe, H. Franklin
Wankie (acting), W. J Dorehill

Superintendent of Natives.

Matabeleland, W. R. Benzies.

Native Land Board.

Assistant Director of Native Lands, Capt. A. C. Jennings, A.M.I.C.E.

Department of Native Development.

Native Education Director, G. Stark.

DIVISION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Treasury.

Minister of Finance, Hon. J. H. Smit.
Secretary, Captain E. T. Fox, C.B.E.
Under-Secretary, A. G. Williams.
Accountant, E. W. Popkiss.
Principal Revenue Examiner, V. S. B. Mercer.
Chief Clerk, L. G. Morgenrood.

High Commissioner, London.

High Commissioner for S. Rhodesia, S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, C.M.G.
Secretary, B. F. Wright.

Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Postmaster-General, C. J. Swift.
Secretary, J. Rock.
Accountant, B. E. St. J. Waghorne.

Customs and Excise Department.

Controller of Customs and Excise, J. H. Brown.
Assistant Controller, H. T. MacLachlan.
Collectors, C. P. Miles, C. F. Cranswick, D. G. Searle, C. H. Chase, G. G. Fynn.
Chief Clerk, F. H. Taylor.
Surveyor, A. Lloyd.

Taxes Department.

Commissioner of Taxes, A. H. P. Strachan

Audit Department.

Auditor General, S. H. Coates Palgrave.
Assistant Auditor General and Senior Inspector, Major C. H. B. Davies, M.C.
Inspector, S. M. Winsor.
Senior Examiner, P. K. N. Liebenberg.

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Government Statistical Bureau.

Government Statistician, Director of Census and Registrar of Births and Deaths, J. R. H. Shaul, (acting).

Assize Office.

Superintendent of Assize, R. Dunbar.

Publicity Office.

Director of Publicity, E. C. Alderson.

DIVISION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS.

Minister of Agriculture, Capt. Hon. F. E. Harris, D.S.O.

Department of Agriculture.

Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Land, H. G. Mundy, O.B.E., F.L.S.
Director of Agriculture, Dr. C. K. Brain.
Director of Marketing and Registrar of Co-operative Companies, E. R. Jacklin.
Agriculturist, D. E. McLoughlin.
Chief Entomologist, R. W. Jack, F.E.S.
Chief Chemist, A. D. Husband, A.I.C.
Director of Irrigation, C.L. Robertson, A.M.I.C.E.
Conservator of Forests, E. J. Kelly Edwards.
Poultry Officer, H. G. Wheeldon.
Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, A. E. Romyn, M.C.
Chief Tobacco Officer, D. D. Brown.
Senior Plant Pathologist, J. C. F. Hopkins, A.I.C.T.A.
Cotton Specialist (Empire Cotton Growing Corporation), G. S. Cameron.
Editor, Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, Dr. C. K. Brain.
Dairy Officer, J. R. Corry.
Accountant, Division of Agriculture and Lands, A. R. M. Cockerton, M.C.

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, L. M. McBean.
Chief Draughtsman, G. H. Melville.

Veterinary Department.

Chief Veterinary Surgeon, B. A. Myhill, M.R.C.V.S. (acting).
Assistant Chief Veterinary Surgeon, B. L. King, M.R.C.V.S. (acting).
District Veterinary Surgeons, P. D. Huston, M.R.C.V.S., C. F. Johnston, M.R.C.V.S., G. Gordon, M.R.C.V.S.
Assistant Veterinary Surgeons, J. S. Adamson, M.R.C.V.S., A. McChlery, M.R.C.V.S., W. J. Nixon, M.R.C.V.S., E. P. Rice, A. MacGilp, J. Mackinnon, H. K. Hesketh, M.R.C.V.S.

Department of Veterinary Research.

Director, Veterinary Research, D. A. Lawrence, B.V.Sc.

Department of Lands.

Under-Secretary, F. B. Brooks.

Land and Agricultural Bank.

Members of the Board, C. C. Girdlestone (*Acting Chairman and Manager*), H. S. Hopkins, H. G. M. Huntley, E. C. Pulbrook and George Gray.

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Minister of Mines and Public Works, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. Lucas Guest, O.B.E.
Secretary for Mines and Public Works, R. L. Hardy, M.C.
Under-Secretary for Mines and Public Works, R. N. Tomlinson (acting).
Chief Government Mining Engineer, A. S. Rome.
Mining Commissioners, K. H. Borcherds, L. A. N. Brooks, J. M. Harris, E. F. Briers.
Registrar of Claims, S. B. Norris.
Inspectors of Mines, H. C. Milton, W. Ralston, W. P. James, F. Elliott.
Accountant, Mines and Works, H. V. Buxton.

Department of Geological Survey.

Director, B. Lightfoot.
Geologists, A. M. Macgregor, M.A., F.G.S., J. C. Ferguson, A. E. Phaup, B.Sc., F. L. Amm, F. O. S. Dobell.
Mineralogists, N. E. Barlow, B.Sc., R. M. Tyndale Biscoe, B.A.
Chemist, E. Golding.

Department of Public Works.

Director, W. J. Roberts, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Architects, B. B. Bowley, L.R.I.B.A., D. R. Lyne, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., C. W. Glass, M.C., A.R.I.B.A.
Quantity Surveyor, A. S. Pike.

Department of Roads.

Chief Road Engineer, Stuart Chandler, O.B.E., M.I.M.C.E., M.I.Q.M., M.I.W.R.
Divisional Road Engineers, A. S. Rogers, E. Greenshields, D. R. B. Bentley, D. Hood.

DIVISION OF THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Department of Internal Affairs.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. Sir P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.
Secretary, J. S. Blackwell.

Public Services Board.

Chairman, F. G. Brooks.
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Secretary, C. S. Honey.

Public Health Department.

Medical Director, Chief Health Officer, and Inspector and Principal Medical Officer, B.S.A. Police, Dr. A. P. Martin, M.B., D.P.H., D. T. M. & H.
Medical Superintendent, Inqutsheni Mental Hospital, Dr. K. M. Rodger.
Senior Government Medical Officer, Bulawayo, Dr. R. M. Morris.
Medical Inspectors of Schools, Dr. A. Clark, Dr. E. B. Jones.
Chief Clerk, G. A. Taylor.
Senior Government Medical Officers, Dr. V. C. W. Vickers, Dr. W. Murray, Dr. M. H. K. Kane, Dr. J. Montgomery.
Medical Officer in charge of Laboratory, Bulawayo, Dr. G. R. Ross.
Government Medical Officers, Dr. W. F. McGladdery, Dr. I. A. L. Turnbull, Dr. D. O. Richards, Dr. P. A. Green, Dr. D. M. Blair, Dr. J. H. Kennedy, Dr. D. F. Mackenzie, Dr. D. MacCrae, Dr. J. Leggate, Dr. T. Purce, Dr. H. M. Strover, Dr. A. R. Adderley, Dr. B. Moiser, Dr. A. D. H. Hugo, Dr. J. H. G. Robertson, Dr. E. C. Rowlette, Dr. J. C. G. Mitchell, Dr. D. B. Harwood-Nash, Dr. G. B. Davis, Dr. J. C. Henderson, Dr. H. J. Knight.
Government Analyst, A. W. Facer.
Schools Dentists, R. Woodcock, G. Kingsley Jennings.

Department of Controller of Printing and Stationery.

Controller, A. F. Davis.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Justice and Defence, Hon. R. C. Tredgold, K.C.

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Law Department.

Attorney-General, Capt. W. E. Thomas, O.B.E., M.C., K.C.
Solicitor-General, R. J. Morton, M.C., K.C.
Legal Adviser V. L. Robinson.
Legal Assistant, E. W. G. Jarvis.
Registrar of Deeds, Companies, and Patents, H. C. Thwaits.
Registrar of Deeds (Bulawayo), R. A. Gower.
Secretary, A. E. Boyton (acting).

High Court.

Chief Justice, Sir Alexander F. Russell.
Judges, R. J. Hudson, C.M.G., M.C., V. A. Lewis, M.C., K.C., C. T. Blakeway.
Water Court Judge, R. McIlwaine.
Master, W. F. Boyd.
Registrar and Sheriff, E. G. Smith.

District Courts.

Mashonaland.

Salisbury :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, Capt. C. H. Harding, M.C.
Assistant Magistrates, C. W. Stumbles, D. T. Kooh, R. L. D. Herbert.
Additional Magistrate, W. T. Smith.
Enkeldoorn :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, N. D. Jackson.
Assistant Magistrate, T. A. T. Bosman.
Umtali :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, C. Deane-Simmons.
Assistant Magistrate, F. F. Roberts.
Victoria :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, T. P. von Broembsen.
Assistant Magistrate, J. R. Adlam.
Hartley :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, C. L. G. Wright.
Assistant Magistrates, N. F. Grant, A. Wells.

Matabeleland.

Bulawayo :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, W. C. Robertson (acting).
Assistant Magistrates, A. L. Reynolds, S. E. Morris.
Gwelo :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, R. Archibald.
Assistant Magistrate, T. G. Gisborne.
Gwanda :—
Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, F. V. Johnstone (acting).
Assistant Magistrate, M. B. P. van Renen.
Que Que :—
Assistant Magistrate, R. Hutton-Brown.
Shabani :—
Assistant Magistrate, J. W. Pithey (acting).

Department of Civil Aviation.

Director, Major D. Cloete, M.C., A.F.C.

Defence Department.

Chief Staff Officer. Major J. W. Watson, P.S.Cps.
Staff Officer, Capt. A. C. Walker, P.S.Cps.
Staff Officer Air, Major D. Cloete, M.C., A.F.C.
District Staff Officers :—
Eastern Division, (vacant).
Western Division, Capt. E. R. Day, P.S.Cps.
Controller Defence Force, Major A. V. Adams, P.S.Cps.
Assistant Controllers, Capt. H. P. P. Tice, P.S.Cps., Capt. S. Garlake, P.S.Cps., C. J. Walls, P.S.Cps.

Territorial Active Force (Rhodesia Regiment).

(Allied with the King's Royal Rifle Corps.)

1*st Battalion (Headquarters, Salisbury)* :—
Officer Commanding, Lt.-Col. N. S. Ferris.
Adjutant, Capt. C. D. Gibbs.
2*nd Battalion (Headquarters, Bulawayo)* :—
Officer Commanding, Lt.-Col. T. Baker, E.D.
Adjutant, Capt. J. de L. Thompson.

British South Africa Police.

Officer Commanding S. Rhodesia Forces and Commissioner, Col. J. S. Morris, C.B.E.
Assistant Commissioner, Major R. Hamilton, O.B.E.
Chief Superintendents, Major H. Onyett, M.C., and Major J. S. Bridger.
District Superintendents, Capt. H. Bugler, Capt. F. C. Edwards, M.M., Capt. J. M. W. Parr, Capt. J. E. Ross, Capt. H. F. M. Surgey.
Assistant District Superintendents, Lieut. A. S. Hickman, Lieut. E. H. D. Rowley, Lieut. J. B. Lombard, Lieut. R. P. Derham, Lieut. B. G. Spurling, Lieut. B. M. De Quehen, Lieut. R. S Calogreedy.

Town Police.

Assistant Superintendents, Lieut. J. Appleby, Lieut. H. Austin.

Criminal Investigation Department.

Chief Superintendent, Major H. W. Clemow.
Superintendent, Capt. H. G. Seward.
Assistant Superintendents, Lieut. F. W. Harrison, Lieut. R. H. Borland.

NAURU.

Nauru (0° 26′ S., 166° 56′ E.), an uplifted atoll, about 12 miles in circumference, was discovered by Captain Fearn in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It has an area of nearly 8½ square miles. There is a ring of fertile land between the sea and a plateau about 40 to 60 feet above sea level. The plateau contains extensive phosphate deposits.

Nauru was surrendered to H.M.A.S. "Melbourne" in November, 1914, and, at the request of the Commonwealth Government, was administered under the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific until June 10th, 1921. A mandate conferred by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the British Empire to administer Nauru was approved by the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1920.

By an agreement dated 2nd July, 1919, confirmed by the Nauru Island Agreement Act, 1920, and by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, the British Government and the Governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand agreed that the island should be governed by an Administrator, the first to be appointed for a term of 5 years by the Commonwealth Government, thereafter the Administrator to be appointed in such manner as the three Governments should decide. Four Administrators have been appointed by the Australian Government under this Agreement: Brigadier-General Griffiths, C.M.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., June, 1921, W. A. Newman, M.B.E., 1927, Commander R. C. Garsia, Royal Australian Navy (rtd.), 1933, Lt.-Col. F. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1938.

The Administrator has power to make Ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the Island, to provide for the education of the children on the Island, to establish and maintain the necessary Police Force, and to establish and appoint Courts and Magistrates with civil and criminal jurisdiction.

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The agreement dated 2nd July, 1919, also provided for the working of the phosphate deposits. The exclusive right to work these deposits was granted by the German Government to a German company which transferred it in 1905 to the Pacific Phosphate Company, a company registered in Great Britain, which commenced to work the deposits in 1906. In 1920 the interests of the Company in Nauru and in the phosphate deposits of Ocean Island were purchased by the British, Commonwealth, and New Zealand Governments. By the agreement between the three Governments, the deposits in Nauru were vested in, and the working and sale of the phosphate entrusted to, a Board of three Commissioners, one appointed by each Government. The functions of the British Phosphate Commissioners, so far as Nauru is concerned, are limited strictly to the business connected with the working of the phosphate deposits. The Administrator is responsible for all matters relating to the Government, the moral and social welfare, the labour conditions and health of all the people on the Island. The British Phosphate Commission is treated in the same manner as if it were a private company. Exports of phosphate during the last five years :—

1932	.. ..	418,180 tons
1933	.. ..	363,680 ,,
1934	.. ..	418,950 ,,
1935	.. ..	480,950 ,,
1936	.. ..	547,400 ,,
1937	.. ..	688,900 ,,

Of the 688,900 tons valued at 513,989*l.* exported in 1937, 463,925 tons went to Australia and 196,850 tons to New Zealand.

Nauru has an independent customs tariff which provides duties at specific rates on alcoholic liquors, narcotics, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and cylinder blocks for motor-cycle engines; all other goods are exempted from customs duty.

The population figures taken on the occasion of the annual census (1st April, 1938) are :—

Natives of Nauru	1,661
Natives of China	1,533
Europeans	179
Other Pacific Islanders	27
	3,400

There has been a steady increase in the native population since the introduction of the Mandatory Control as will be seen from the following table :—

1925 ..	1,220	1934 ..	1,567
1928 ..	1,297	1937 ..	1,638
1931 ..	1,426	1938 ..	1,661

Statistics.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1928	19,903	18,267	240,229	362,112
1929	19,936	17,859	101,691	346,052
1930	18,992	15,532	143,416	270,091
1931	16,440	16,903	108,729	239,777
1932	20,235	15,435	95,739	466,423
1933	19,779	18,748	97,684	436,787
1934	19,798	19,758	98,085	470,872
1935	23,487	20,666	157,247	474,393
1936	24,906	23,989	154,940	469,607
1937	53,343	29,311	144,454	513,989

The total imports in 1937 were 144,454*l.*, of which 110,769*l.* came from the British Empire, viz. :—

	£
Australia	90,757
New Zealand	5,187
United Kingdom	14,594
Canada	231
	£110,769

The exports were to the following countries :—

	£
Australia	344,784
New Zealand	146,801
United Kingdom	4,723
Finland	4,480
Japan	13,201
	£513,989

Balance of funds as at 31st December, 1937, 54,509*l.* No public debt.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. F. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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PART II.—C.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, WITH PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, OF THE COLONIES AND OTHER TERRITORIES WITH WHICH THE COLONIAL OFFICE IS CONCERNED.

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PART II. — C. HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, WITH PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, OF THE COLONIES AND OTHER TERRITORIES WITH WHICH THE COLONIAL OFFICE IS CONCERNED.

ADEN.

The peninsula of Aden is situated in lat. 12° 47' N. and long. 45° 10' E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the Arabian coast. The colony of Aden (the total area of which, exclusive of Perim, is 75 square miles) consists of two old craters forming rocky peninsulas: — Aden proper (area 21 square miles: population 34,471), on the south, and Little Aden (area 15 square miles) on the west—and a flat strip of coast, about three miles broad (area 39 square miles; population, including Sheikh Othman, Imad, and Hiswa, 12,167). The peninsulas form the horns of a bay called Aden Back Bay, which is about eight miles broad from east to west and about four miles deep. Its entrance is about three miles across. The native town of Aden is situated on the east of the Aden peninsula, opposite a gap in the crater walls. On the west side of the peninsula, some five miles from the town, is Steamer Point, off which the large steamers lie. The highest point of the peninsula is 1,725 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall is about 3 inches, and the maximum is about 8 inches. The climate is very hot and damp, especially during the summer months.

Aden, after being a trade centre under its native kings, became subject in succession to the Abyssinians, the Persians and the early Caliphs. In 1538 it was captured by the Turks, who lost it some years later, but captured it again in 1551 and held it until they evacuated the Yemen in 1630. The Aden peninsula was occupied by the British in 1839, and in 1868 Little Aden was obtained by purchase. The coastal strip between the two peninsulas was secured by purchases in 1882 and 1888.

Aden is an important oil fuel and bunkering station, and also an *entrepôt* for the trade with Arabia and other adjacent territories. The exports consist of coffee, gums, skins and hides, cotton goods, dyes, feathers, spices, etc.

Aden is a free port and there is no customs tariff. Excise duty is, however, levied on spirits, wines and beer, perfumed spirits, intoxicating and dangerous drugs on a specific duty basis.

Administration of the Colony.

Under the provision of the Government of India Act, 1935, the administrative control of the Aden Settlement was transferred from the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April, 1937, from which date Aden assumed the status of a Crown Colony.

The administration of the Colony is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is assisted by an Executive Council.

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of continuity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government. This will involve the retention of the spirit and in many cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations, the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay, the continued use of Indian currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port.

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888. Of recent years the harbour has been deepened so as to permit vessels of up to 33 feet draft to enter and leave at all states of the tide.

The police force consists of land, harbour, and armed police.

The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all municipal functions in Aden.

Perim, a bare rocky island, five square miles in area, with a population of 1,700, lies in the Straits of Beb-el-Mandeb, about 1½ miles from the south-west corner of Arabia. It possesses a good harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth. It was occupied by the British in 1799, but subsequently abandoned, and was only re-occupied in 1857, when the overland route to India made the position important. The Island of Perim was administered by the Agent of the Perim Coal Company at Perim, who was styled Government Agent, Perim, up to 10th November, 1936, from which date the Perim Coal Company closed their business on the Island. The administration is now in charge of the Commissioner of Police, Aden, who visits the island once a month by air. The harbour has been closed for shipping. The Sub-Treasury and Post Office have also been closed.

The Island forms part of the Colony of Aden.

The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, off the Dhufâr Coast of Oman, also form part of the Colony. They were ceded in 1854 by the Imam of Muscat. Only Hallaniya, the largest island, is inhabited. The people are Mahris.

Aden Protectorate.

Boundaries.

The Aden Protectorate, which has an area of approximately 112,000 square miles, is bounded on the East by Dhufâr, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'â (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the status quo frontier as it was on the date of the signature of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the Island of Perim, and it runs eastwards to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

History.

Up to the 18th century, the Aden Protectorate used to be in the hands of the Imam of San'â (capital of the Yemen of to-day) and several of the rulers of the tribal districts such as the 'Abdali, Haushabi, Amiri, Yâfa'i and 'Aulaqi Sultans, were the Imam's "wakils" or Governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. This occurred in 1728 in the case of the 'Abdali and 1758 in the case of the Yâfa'i.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, most of the neighbouring Chiefs entered into

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Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the 'Audhali Sultan in 1914. The treaties are Treaties of Protection.

In 1904, an Anglo-Turkish Commission delineated the frontiers between the Protectorate and Turkish Yemen.

In July, 1915, during the Great War, the Turks occupied the 'Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts until the Armistice.

Division of Aden Protectorate.

The Aden Protectorate can be more conveniently described by dividing it into two areas, the Western and the Eastern. The former consists of the following Tribal districts, the Chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government.

'Abdali, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Sultan of Lahej, who is the premier Chief of the Western area.

Amiri, Amir Nasr bin Shaif Seif, C.M.G., Capital Dhāla'.

Fadhli, Sultan Salih bin 'Abdullah, Capital Shuqra.

Lower Yāfa'i, Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin, Capital Al Qāra'.

Haushabi, Sultan Sarur bin Muhammad, Capital Museimir.

Upper Yāfa'i Confederation, Sultan Muhammad bin Sālih, Capital Mahjaba. Sheikh Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar, Naqib of the Mausatta Tribe, Capital Al Qudma. Sheikh Sālim Sālih, of the Dhubi Tribe, Capital Dhi Sura. Sheikh Qāsim 'Abdurrahman, of the Mafiahi Tribe, Capital Al Jurba. Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghālib, of the Hadhrami Tribe, Capital Ash Shibr.

Shaib, Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi, Capital Bakhāl.

Quteibi, Sheikh Hasan 'Ali, Capital Ath Thumeir.

'Alawi, Sheikh Muhsin 'Ali Nāshir, the Alawi Sheikh, Capital Al Qash'a.

'Aqrabi, Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdullah, Capital Bir Ahmed.

'Audhali, Sultan Salih bin Husein, Capital Lodar.

Upper 'Aulaqi, Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah, Capital Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid, Capital Yeshbum.

Lower 'Aulaqi, Sultan 'Aidrus bin Abdullah, Capital Ahwar.

Beihān, Sharif Sālih bin Husein, Capital An Nuqub.

Subeihi, Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Ali, the Barhimi Sheikh. Sheikhs Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih and Hawwash bin Sa'id, the 'Ātifi Sheikhs.

The Eastern area comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wāhidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali (Sultan Nasir bin Thalab) and Bālihāf (Sultan 'Ali bin Muhsin), and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wāhidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles), which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdal Kuri and Brothers Islands, in 1886, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 5,000; the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, known on European maps as Tamrida.

Population.

The population of the whole Protectorate is roughly estimated to be about 600,000. The people are chiefly Muslims, nearly all being of the Shafa'i persuasion, but there are also a few Jews. The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into tribal confederations and Sultanates, and the inhabitants are, for the most part, settled or agricultural, though a few are nomadic. The indigenous type of Arab is chiefly confined to the littoral and to the maritime ranges. Further North and East in the Protectorate chiefly in Yafa'i and 'Aulaqi territory, there is a taller and more semitic type who came originally from the Yemen, especially from Jauf.

Physicel Character.

The Western Protectorate is divided into:—

1. The littoral belt, which varies between 4—40 miles in width.
2. The maritime ranges.
3. The intramontaine plains, about 3,000 ft. above sea level.
4. The highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. which falls away into the
5. Great Desert, with a mean altitude of 2,500 ft.

The country between the littoral and the plateau is a tangle of mountains and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and it is intersected with several deep valleys. The plateaux of the Upper Yāfa' and 'Audhali districts are particularly fertile.

Climate.

The climate is not unhealthy, and the nights are usually cool. The cultivated oases and river beds such as the Lahej delta, Abyan, and the Tiban and Bana valleys are malarious.

In the maritime hills and intramontaine plains the heat is fierce, but dry, by day. On the highland plateaux it never gets unbearably hot even in the day time and in the summer, whilst the nights are always cool. In the winter one often seeks the sun for choice, while, at night, the cold is severe, though frost is rare. The air in the highlands is invigorating and the climate delightful.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills and intramontaine plains, and cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from the water courses.

On the highland plateaux water is obtained near the surface and irrigation is chiefly from wells which are numerous. There is more rainfall, while, in the summer, thunderstorms are frequent towards the evening and hail occasionally falls. The region is also liable to dense white mists which provide considerable moisture and are beneficial to agriculture.

On the southern fringes of the Great Desert rainfall is scarce, and the heat very fierce, contrasting with cool, and in the winter cold, nights.

The prevailing diseases are malaria, internal disorders and rheumatism. Bilharzia is common in the Tiban and Hardaba valleys, and guinea-worm is also met with. Consumptive cases are above the normal. Ophthalmia and cataract are fairly common, and the diseases of the eye are particularly common in the northern and coastal 'Aulaqi districts, perhaps on account of the frequent sand storms blowing

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there. Perhaps the most common complaint is the "Yemen" ulcer. This ulcer is not harmful if treated in its early stage, but, if neglected, as is often the case in the interior, where few opportunities for cure exist, it develops into a septic, spreading sore, often resulting in the loss of a leg. In some of the bigger towns where sanitation does not exist and flies abound, dysentery is common.

Communications.

There are no railways or metalled roads in the Western Aden Protectorate. There are several natural roads which have been improved to take motor traffic. The chief of these are:—

1. Sheikh Othman to Lahej.
2. Lahej to Museimir.
3. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Ta'iz.
4. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Mafalis.
5. Lahej to Dhala'.
6. Khor Maksar to Abyan and Shuqra.

A rough road is under construction for motor traffic between Shuqra and the foot of the 'Audhali plateau.

Recently, successful attempts have been made to take passengers by motor traffic to the 'Aulaqi district as far as the foot of the main 'Aulaqi range of mountains, the route being *via* Ahwar on the coast. Passengers have also been taken by taxi to the port of 'Irqa. In the absence of roads suitable for motor traffic, communication is chiefly by camel, though in the mountainous districts of Upper Yāfa' mules or donkeys are more suitable.

The Royal Air Force maintain a number of landing grounds in the Protectorate.

There is no civil aircraft service in the Western Aden Protectorate, but the firm of Messrs. A. Besse recently ran a service between Aden, Mukalla and the Hadhramaut which has been temporarily suspended.

Products, Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the inhabitants of the Western Aden Protectorate. Viewed from the barren surroundings of Aden, it is difficult to realise the surprising fertility of the mountain valleys and slopes, and of the highland plateaux in the Protectorate. Every possible use is made of irrigation, and water rights are a frequent cause of tribal feuds.

The stable crops are "Dhura" and "Dukhn," a millet, of which there are various varieties. Indian corn is also grown. Wheat and barley are found at the higher elevations especially in Yafa', the 'Audhali plateau and the Yeshbum valley. Other crops are jiljil (sesamum) and lucerne. Dates are grown in the Subeihi country. Coffee is grown in Yafa'.

Of fruits, grapes, peaches and pomegranates are found in the Dhāla' district and 'Audhali plateau. Bananas and papayas are grown in the Lahej oasis and in some other parts.

Cotton and indigo ("hawir") is grown in Beihān and 'Aulaqi districts.

Honey is largely exported from Yeshbum, and to a less extent from the 'Audhali, Yāf'a and Dhāla' districts.

Trade in the Western Aden Protectorate is chiefly transit trade from the Yemen, from which coffee, skins and "qāt" are exported, the latter being a plant cultivated in the Yemen, the leaves of which are chewed. Most of the coffee, however, is exported by sea. In return, kerosene oil, piece goods and food stuff are imported. All the main trade routes from the Yemen pass through Lahej, a town 15 miles north of Sheikh Othman, and the Sultan of Lahej's chief source of revenue is derived from transit dues, which make him the richest and most important chief in the Western Aden Protectorate.

The only industries are weaving, dyeing, and charcoal burning, though some silver work is made by the Jewish community. Potash is manufactured in the 'Abdali and Fadhli districts. Sheep and goats are imported from Somaliland, while oxen, fodder, vegetables and fuel come in by caravan from the neighbouring districts.

Government.

His Majesty's Government does not directly administer the Aden Protectorate. In the Eastern Aden Protectorate there is a Resident Adviser to the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans with a small staff, while the interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of Political Officers. At headquarters in Aden is the Political Secretary for the Protectorate, who is responsible to the Governor for Protectorate affairs. The Political Secretary has an assistant to help in Secretariat work.

The tribes nominate their own Chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Aden Government. The majority of the Chiefs have only limited control over their subjects, an outstanding exception being the Sultan of Lahej (or 'Abdali Sultan), whose wealth and trained military forces assist him.

There are no Government regular troops in the Aden Protectorate. In the Western Aden Protectorate the only Chiefs with trained troops are the Sultan of Lahej and, in a minor degree, the Amir of Dhāla'. The Amir of Dhāla' has, in addition, a small force of tribal guards. Other Chiefs with tribal guards are the Fadhli and Haushabi Sultans, and the Sharif of Beihan.

Latterly the Aden Government has raised a small force named "Government Guards" for police duties in the Protectorate. These, with the "tribal guards," are jointly known as "Protectorate Guards." They were raised and trained by a Political Officer in whose charge they are, but whereas the Government Guards are paid and controlled entirely by His Majesty's Government, the Tribal Guards are under the direct control of the Tribal Chief concerned, who also contributes to their upkeep.

Towns, Ports and Water Courses.

The chief towns in the Western Aden Protectorate are Lahej, Dhāla', Shuqra, Lodar, Ahwar, Yeshbum, Nisāb and Beihan al Qasāb. Upper Yāf'a has several large settlements, the largest being Beni Bak.

The chief ports are Shuqra, Masāni' (Ahwar), 'Irqa and Haura. The chiefs of the two latter have Protective Treaties with His Majesty's Government.

THE HADHRAMAUT STATES.

The Qu'aiti Rulers of Shihr and Mukalla entered into a Treaty with His Majesty's Government in 1882 in which they bound themselves not to cede any parts of their territories to any person or power other than the British Government without the consent of the British Government. In addition the Qu'aitis bound themselves to abide by the advice and conform to the wishes of the British Government in all matters relating to their dealings with neighbouring chiefs and foreign powers.

Prior to this treaty the Qu'aiti Jemadar of Shihr and the Kasadi Nakib of Mukalla had entered into agreements for the abolition of the slave trade in 1873, and an even earlier agreement (1863) had been made with the latter on the same subject. The treaty of 1882 was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate in the common form of the treaties with the Protectorate chiefs, and in 1918 the Kathiri Sultans of the Hadhramaut made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan whereby the former acknowledged that this treaty was binding on them. This agreement provided for the conduct of relations between the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultanates and

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acknowledged that the Province of Hadhramaut should be one province, an appanage of the British Empire under the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla.

Shihr and Mukalla.

Sultan, His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G.

Heir apparent, Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih al Qu'aiti.

The Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla on the Gulf of Aden is bounded on the West by the Wahidi and 'Aulaqi Sultanates and the Kingdom of Yemen, on the North by the Great Desert and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate. The Kathiri State forms an enclave on the North.

The country is large in extent but the greater part of its surface consists of barren mountains intersected by Wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. Of these the most important are the Wadis Meifa, Hajr, Du'an, Leisar, and part of the Wadi Hadhramaut. The principal crops are millet, sesame, beans and wheat. These are all consumed locally, but Hamumi tobacco is exported and so is Du'an honey. The other exports are principally fish products.

The Capital and the Residence of the Sultan is Mukalla (population about 16,000); Shihr is also an important port and both are visited by ocean-going ships. The country is divided into five provinces. There are several hundred miles of motorable tracks, including the Al Kaf Road, which is under separate administration and links Tarim with Shihr. Other tracks are under construction.

The population is estimated at about 200,000, and the revenue and expenditure are about 7 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively.

The relations between the Qu'aiti State and His Majesty's Government are governed by the treaties referred to above and by a treaty of 1937 by which His Majesty's Government agreed to appoint a Resident Adviser.

Resident Adviser, W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,000*l*., 400*l*. personal, 200*l*. entertainment, and quarters.

Assistant, E. C. Figgis, 700*l*.–800*l*.

Secretary, E. S. Kennedy, 350*l*.–500*l*.

Seiyun.

The Kathiri State of Seiyun is bounded on the North by the Great Desert and on all other sides by the Qu'aiti State. The Kathiri country was formerly of great extent: it still includes the most fertile portion of the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributary Wadis such as Wadis Adim and Bin 'Ali. Its crops are mainly grain and dates, which are all consumed locally, but cotton grows well and this may develop into an export. The Capital and Residence of the Sultan is Seiyun (population about 18,000), but Tarim is also a large and important city which is joined with the port of Shihr by the Al Kaf Road, constructed by the Al Kaf Seiyids, who spend large sums on the advancement of the country. Kathiri towns and villages are mostly accessible by motor. The population is estimated at about 58,000 and contains a large number of extremely well-to-do people, who live mostly on remittances from the East Indies.

The relations between the Kathiri State and His Majesty's Government are governed by the Qu'aiti Treaty of 1886 and the Kathiri agreement of 1918.

Resident Adviser, W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The percentages of sea-borne trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire, and the principal foreign countries for the year 1937–38 are appended.

BRITISH EMPIRE. 1937–38	
United Kingdom	7·84
British India	14·89
Somaliland Protectorate	6·81
Other British Possessions, etc.	6·53
Total	36·07

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
EUROPE :—	
France	3·36
Germany	1·64
Other countries in Europe	2·58
Total	7·58
AFRICA :—	
Italian East Africa	2·58
French Somaliland	5·46
Egypt	1·53
Other countries in Africa	·72
Total	10·29
ASIA :—	
Iraq, Bahrein Island & Persian Gulf	16·02
Muskat & Arabian Ports in the Red Sea	13·55
Japan	10·80
China	·39
Other countries in Asia	1·28
Total	42·04
United States of America	4·02

FINANCE (ADEN COLONY).

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1935–36	Rs. 13,06,611	Rs. 11,37,735
1936–37	Rs. 14,10,048	Rs. 11,77,432
1937–38	Rs. 22,52,596	Rs. 16,96,977

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor.
The Political Secretary.
The Civil Secretary.
The Chairman, Aden Port Trust and Aden Settlement.
The Finance Officer.
The Legal Adviser.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, Lt.-Col. Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Flying Officer M. N. Crossley.

Air Officer Commanding British Forces in Aden, Air-Cdre. G. R. M. Reid, D.S.O., M.C.

Chief Justice, J. Taylor Lawrence, M.A., I.C.S. (ret.).

Political Secretary, Lt.-Col. M. C. Lake, C.M.G.

Civil Secretary, Major M. C. Sinclair, O.B.E.

Chairman of the Port Trust and of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement, J. V. Alexander, M.Inst.C.E.

Finance Officer, A. Muchmore.

Legal Adviser, G. V. Cameron.

Resident Adviser, Mukalla, W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Political Officers, Capt. B. W. Seager, Hon. R. A. B. Hamilton, S. H. Perowne, E. C. Figgis, C. H. J. Sheppard, O.B.E., J. Goepel, P. C. Davey.

Senior Medical Officer of the Colony of Aden and Port Health Officer, J. C. R. Buchanan, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (E.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).

Commissioner of Police, L. S. Parke.

Auditor, H. W. Skinner (is also Auditor of Somaliland).

Director of Education, J. P. Attenborough.

Colonial Postmaster, A. J. Borland.

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BAHAMAS.

Situation and Area.

The Bahamas, the most northerly of the British West Indian Colonies, are an archipelago of islands, cays and rocks lying between 20° 51′ and 27° 25′ north lat. and 72° 57′ and 80° 32′ west long. and extending from Inagua on the South to Matanilla Reef on the North; from Mayaguana and its adjacent rocks and cays on the East to, and including, the Cay Sal Bank on the West, and separated from Florida, to the West, by the Straits of Florida, and from Cuba, to the South, by the Old Bahama and Nicholas Channels. About 20 of the islands are inhabited. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Cat Island, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Long Cay, the Biminis, and Watling's Island (or San Salvador), all of which are ports of entry; and Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Mayaguana, the Berry Islands, and Andros Island (containing the only river). The total area is 4,375½ square miles, or about half the size of Wales

History.

San Salvador, so called by Columbus, the native name being Guanahani, one of the islands composing this chain, and identical with Watling's Island, was the first land discovered by him on his voyage in 1492. A few years later all the Carib inhabitants were transported to work in the Cuba mines. It does not appear that the Spaniards had any settlements on any of the islands of this group at any time. Early in the 17th century the islands were well known to the settlers of Bermuda and the Carolinas. They were included in the Royal Grant of Sir Robert Heath, the Attorney-General of England, of the 30th of October, 1629. By 1640 the islands had become a well-known place of resort by the inhabitants of Bermuda, and on the 9th of July, 1647, The Company of Eleutherian Adventurers was formed in London for the purpose of making an organised attempt at a systematic colonization and development of the islands. William Sayle, a former Governor of Bermuda, was the moving spirit of this venture, and associated with him were a number of influential city merchants and Members of Parliament. On the 31st of August, 1649, Parliament, on the petition of Sayle and others, passed "An Act for the Adventurers for the Eleutherian Islands," which constituted Sayle and his associates the Proprietors of the Islands. Notwithstanding the Royal Grant to Heath in 1629 and the Cromwellian Act of 1649, Charles the Second, on the 1st of November, 1670, granted the Islands to Six of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, namely, the Duke of Albermarle, the Earl of Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret and Sir Peter Colleton. Before the Royal Grant of 1670 the inhabitants of the islands had organised the Settlement and instituted a form of Government which included an elective House of Assembly, and had selected Captain John Wentworth as their Governor. Wentworth applied to and received Commissions from the Governors of Jamaica. The Lords Proprietors appointed Hugh Wentworth as their first Governor on 24th April, 1671, but he did not take up the appointment. They then confirmed in office John Wentworth, the popularly elected Governor, on the 26th of December, 1671. A regular system of government was established including a Parliament, the Lower House of which was elective, and this was continued with several breaks until the Civil and Military Government of the Islands was resumed by the Crown on the surrender of their rights by the Lords Proprietors on the 28th October, 1717. Thirteen Proprietary Governors were appointed between 1671 and 1715. The Settlement on New Providence was sacked by the Spaniards on several occasions between 1680 and 1684. In 1684 nearly all the inhabitants were driven away, and it was not until 1688 that the Settlement was re-formed by their return, principally from Jamaica, under the leadership of Thomas Bridges. Bridges was recognised as Governor by the Lords Proprietors on the 12th July, 1688, and the Settlement had reached some importance when it was practically annihilated by the French and Spaniards in 1703. However, a year or so after this the dispersed inhabitants returned to New Providence and another Proprietary Governor was appointed in 1707. But the Islands became a regular rendezvous for pirates, and this finally determined the Crown to resume the Civil and Military Government of the place, and thus accede to the numerous petitions which the inhabitants had been making for several years and also carry out the express wishes of Parliament. Since 1717 there has been a continuous line of Royal Governors. The Islands were surrendered to a Fleet of the American rebels in 1776, and again to the Spaniards in 1781, but they had been re-taken by a British force under Colonel Deveaux before the conclusion of the war, which was brought to an end by the Peace of Versailles, 1783, when the British possession was confirmed. After the American Revolution a number of Loyalists settled throughout the Bahamas Group and received substantial assistance from England, and on the 19th of March, 1787, the Lords Proprietors surrendered all their proprietary rights to the King for the sum of 12,000*l.*, which was provided by Parliament.

The Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, and which had often in their early history been claimed both by Bermuda and the Bahamas, were separated from the other Bahamas in 1848, and formed into a distinct Presidency, under the government-in-chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is salubrious and very pleasant in the winter season, and the Colony has in recent years been much frequented by visitors from the United States and Canada, there being excellent hotels and other accommodation for tourists. The cost of living is very high; houses are difficult to obtain and rentals are high. The average annual rainfall is about 46 inches, the rainy season extending from June to October. From November to May the temperature averages 70° Fahrenheit, there is little rain, and cool breezes prevail. The lowest recorded temperature (in January, 1905) is 51.5°. In the summer months temperatures as high as 92° have been recorded. Three severe hurricanes passed over the Bahamas in 1926, on 26th July, 17th September and 20th October, causing loss of life and great destruction to property and shipping.

The Colony was visited by two hurricanes in 1928, one in August, which only affected the Southern part of Andros, and the other in September, which severely affected New Providence, Bimini, Cat Island, Eleuthera and Harbour Island.

In 1929 the Colony experienced a hurricane of exceptional severity which lasted from 25th to

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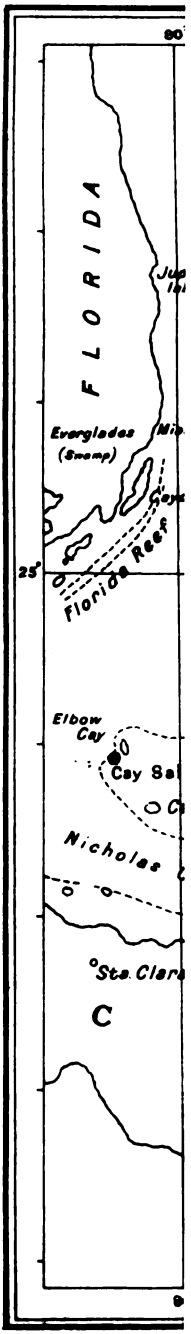

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27th September, causing great destruction to property and shipping in New Providence and Andros.

Another hurricane, one of the severest ever experienced in the Colony, swept the Island of Abaco in September 1932, practically wiping out some of the settlements with an attendant loss of 14 lives and 70 injured.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race. About one-sixth are of European descent. English is universally spoken.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of the Colony are mainly with the United States. Considerable quantities of pine-apples (canned), sponges, sisal and tomatoes are exported. In 1937 the principal exports were:—Sisal, 727 tons, valued at 8,477*l.* sponge, 9,589 cwts., valued at 95,350*l.*; lumber 3,313,000 feet, value 23,546*l.*; shell, value 3,224*l.*; tomatoes, 75,000 bushels, value 15,561*l.*; bark, value 1,092*l.*; salt, 138,000 bushels, value 1,584*l.*

The cultivation and preparation of the sisal fibre plant is an important industry. The estimated area planted at the end of 1929 was over 5,880 acres.

Fishing is extensively carried on for the Nassau market, about 82 native-built boats, with 460 men, being employed. Turtle-shell, shells and pearls are largely exported. Sponge-fishing employs a large fleet. The approximate number of vessels engaged in the industry is 476—aggregate tonnage 4,515—with 2,760 open boats, and a large number of long shore open boats; men and boys employed, 4,500.

Nassau is a port of registry, and had, on the 31st December, 1937, 192 vessels of 6,923 tons.

Principal imports during 1937; foodstuffs, value 332,250*l.*; malt, value 11,696*l.*; spirits and wines, value 45,778*l.*; tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes, value 16,631*l.*.

Lighthouses on several of the islands have been established, and are maintained by the Imperial Government. Several lights are also maintained by the local government.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, although United States currency is also generally accepted in the Colony. Accounts are kept in sterling. There is a branch bank of the Royal Bank of Canada with deposits amounting to 1,886,659*l.* A Post Office Savings Bank was established in January, 1886, and had, on 30th June, 1937, 67,636*l.* deposited.

Means of Communication.

There is a telephone service in New Providence, Eleuthera, Long Island and Cat Island.

An automatic telephone system of the latest type, with three exchanges, City, Western and Eastern, is now being installed in New Providence, together with a comprehensive system of underground cables.

There are no railways in the Colony and but few good roads except in New Providence and Eleuthera.

A direct passenger service between Liverpool and Nassau is maintained monthly by the ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (14 days). Nassau may also be reached by Elders and Fyffes line from Avonmouth to Kingston, Jamaica (14 days) and by steamers of the Canadian National Steamship to Nassau (3 days). The quickest route is via New York, the journey from New York to Nassau taking only three days by the steamers of the Munson Line, which leave New York fortnightly. During the winter there is usually a weekly service provided by the Cunard White Star Line between New York and Nassau.

Besides this service there are frequent sailings from New York to Nassau by various steamships during the winter.

The cargo steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company sail for the Bahamas from London every three weeks.

There is also a regular contract Mail, Passenger and Freight Service during the winter months, from January to April, between Nassau and Miami, Florida. These vessels make two voyages a week in January and April, and three voyages a week in February and March. A weekly summer service is usually maintained between Nassau and Miami by a vessel under contract with the Government.

Besides this Service there are motor boats plying almost daily between the ports of Miami and Nassau. During the past year an air mail and passenger service has been operated by The Pan American Airways Inc., on a daily schedule in the winter months and three times a week in the summer months between Nassau and Miami.

Till February, 1892, the nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe was Key West, but in that month a cable from Nassau to Florida was completed. The cable is not however at present in working order and has been abandoned in favour of radio-telegraph communication, and twenty-four hour service with all parts of the world via Miami, Fla. Day service, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. E.S.T., is also maintained with Kingston, Jamaica, in addition to twenty-four hours service to ships at sea. Wireless stations provide an Interinsular telegraph service between Nassau (New Providence), Harbour Island, Governor's Harbour (Eleuthera) and Hatchet Bay (Eleuthera), Grand Bahama, Cornwall (Abaco), Hope Town (Abaco), and Marsh Harbour (Abaco), Inagua, Bimini and Long Island, Green Turtle Cay (Abaco), San Salvador or Watlings, The Bight (Cat Island), and Mangrove Cay (Andros), George Town (Exuma), Ragged Island and Spanish Wells, Cat Cay, Whale Cay (Berry Is.), and Mayaguana. The Stations at Cat Cay and Whale Cay and Hatchet Bay are also fitted with radio-telephone apparatus, and a radio-telephone service is maintained from Nassau, N.P. to U.S.A., Europe, Bermuda, Hawaiian Islands, South America, Canada, Japan, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Mexico, and ships at sea (direct or via Ocean Gate Radio).

Postal rates are as follows:—

	Letters.	*Newspapers.*
U.K., Br. Empire .	1½d. first oz. 1d. for each subsequent oz. or part.	½d. per 2 oz.
Bahamas & Canada	1½d. per 2 ozs. or part. New Providence, 1d. per 2 ozs.	½d. for every 2 oz. or fraction.
Other Foreign Postal Union Countries . .	2½d. per oz. & 1½d. for each successive unit.	½d. per 2 oz.
	Parcel Post.	
Internal . . .	3d. per lb.	
	Newspapers.	
Internal . . .	Postage Free.	

A parcel post with the United Kingdom (1*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, 6*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*) the United States (9*d.* per lb.), Canada (6*d.* per lb. to 10 lbs., 10–15 lbs. 6*s.* per parcel, 15–20 lbs. 8*s.* per parcel), Bermuda (6*d.* per lb.) and

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Jamaica (6d. per lb.) has been established, and money order agreements have been made with the United States, Canada and Jamaica.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is conducted, under Letters Patent, by the Governor, aided by an Executive Council not exceeding 9 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative Council, nominated by the Crown, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members, elected for 15 districts. An elector must be of full age, and either the owner for 12 months of land of the value of £5 or a house-holder of premises value 2*l.* 8*s.* in New Providence, or 1*l.* 4*s.* elsewhere, for six months. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 200*l.* The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members who have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature. In the absence of the Governor the Senior Member of the Executive Council administers the Government.

Education.

There is a Government system of elementary education, established in 1847, and modified by laws of 1864, 1875, 1885, and Consolidating Act of 1908. Attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. The central control is in a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. Local Committees, partly elected, exercise local supervision only.

There are 55 unsectarian Government schools and 64 aided schools, with 12,490 scholars; 18 Church of England schools, with 607 scholars; 10 private schools, with 428 scholars; 20 Roman Catholic schools, with 1,686 scholars; 1 Seventh Day Adventist school, with 70 scholars; 1 Government Industrial school, with 61 scholars; 5 Secondary schools, with 403 scholars. The Government Elementary schools were made free in 1885. Higher education is provided at Queen's College, St. Francis Xavir's Academy, and the Government High School, all in Nassau.

Year.	*Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£	1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	
1928-29	517,211	673,803	760,194	1,461,903
1929-30	556,799	578,584	1,218,897	2,111,864
1930-31	455,370	426,900	1,545,511	2,982,768
1931-32	386,374	422,706	1,369,557	2,801,827
1932-33	352,160	326,238	1,898,404	3,263,311
1933-34	338,061	310,381	1,933,131	3,024,320
1934-35	277,544	276,961	2,458,861	3,678,550
1935-36	297,568	288,969	2,149,890	3,475,919
1936	357,246	327,992	2,064,753	3,323,623
1937	513,926	419,234	2,483,045	4,137,769

Year.	Imports. From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	401,795	485,779	942,365	1,829,939
1929	420,421	541,452	1,001,903	1,963,776
1930	323,259	528,333	812,709	1,664,301
1931	264,880	375,481	611,680	1,252,041
1932	228,336	439,546	472,469	940,351
1933	251,294	287,381	391,056	929,731
1934	182,531	174,439	371,329	728,299
1935	169,866	137,339	416,557	723,762
1936	238,084	180,733	548,423	967,240
1937	272,731	232,221	714,401	1,219,353

* The Revenue and Expenditure are made up for the financial year ending 31st December.

Exports of Colonial Produce.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	47,132	43,752	330,201	421,085
1929	44,264	22,526	298,339	365,129
1930	29,789	30,301	140,848	200,938
1931	22,743	35,914	113,251	171,908
1932	22,557	88,994	85,702	197,253
1933	22,859	53,682	68,526	145,067
1934	25,286	35,822	43,685	104,793
1935	25,787	42,922	44,178	112,887
1936	23,356	46,751	71,997	142,104
1937	36,892	43,617	84,348	164,857

The total customs revenue in 1937 was 216,533*l.* *Public Debt*, 31st December, 1937, 188,000*l.*

Population.

53,735 (census 1901), 55,944 (census 1911), and 55,481 (census 1921), 1931—69,828. The island of New Providence contains 19,756 inhabitants according to census of 1931.

List of Governors since 1880.

Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	1882
Sir H. A. Blake, C.M.G.	1884
Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G.	1887
Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G. ...	1895
Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.	1898
Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G. ...	1904
Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. ...	1912
Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G. ...	1914
Maj. Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1920
Sir C. W. J. Orr, K.C.M.G.	1926
The Hon. Sir Bede E. H. Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	1932
The Hon. Sir C. C. F. Dundas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	1936

Executive Council.

The Colonial Secretary. A. K. Solomon, K.C.
The Attorney-General. O. H. Curry.
The Receiver-General. R. G. Collins.
W. K. Moore, C.B.E. R. W. Sawyer.
Clerk, Sir Francis Peck.

Legislative Council.

President, Walter K. Moore, C.B.E.
P. W. D. Armbrister, O.B.E. Dr. J. B. Albury.
C. O. Anderson. R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E.
A. K. Cole, O.B.E. A. F. Adderley.
J. H. Jarrett, K.C.
Clerk, D. S. D. Moseley, 120*l.*

House of Assembly (29 *Members*).
Elected May and June, 1935.
Speaker, W. C. B. Johnson, O.B.E., 200*l.*
Deputy Speaker, G. W. Higgs, 120*l.*

Abaco	B. R. Russell. J. W. Roberts. F. H. Christie.
Andros	R. H. Curry, J.P. B. H. McKinney.
Crooked Island	R. G. Collins.
Eleuthera	R. W. Sawyer. G. W. K. Roberts. O. H. Curry.
Exuma	E. V. Solomon.
Grand Bahama	G. Murphy.
Harbour Island	J. K. A. Kelly.
	W. C. B. Johnson, O.B.E. R. R. Farrington. H. N. Chipman.
Inagua	A. E. J. Dupuch.

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Long Island	L. C. Brice.
	L. G. Dupuch.
New Providence	A. H. Sands.
City	S. L. Sands.
South	A. K. Solomon, K.C.
	Dr. C. R. Walker, M.D.
East	R. T. Symonette.
	L. W. Young.
West	Harry Oakes, J.P.
	P. E. Christie.
Cat Island	H. G. Christie.
	A. R. Braynen.
Watling and Rum Cay	G. W. Higgs.

Chief Clerk, J. Smith, 156*l.*
Second Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, G. E. Johnson, 100*l.*

Governor's Office.

Governor, 3,000*l.*, Hon. Sir C. C. F. Dundas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Sir Francis Peek.
Clerk Executive Council and Aide-de-Camp, Sir Francis Peek.
Clerk, Grade III, Mrs. L. Chipman.

Salaries.

The Clerical service is paid according to the following incremental scale:—

1st Grade	360*l.*-16*l.*-420*l.*	4th Grade	200*l.*-10*l.*-240*l.*
2nd ,,	300*l.*-14*l.*-360*l.*	5th ,,	170*l.*-8*l.*-200*l.**
3rd ,,	240*l.*-12*l.*-300*l.*	6th ,,	138*l.*-6*l.*-150*l.**

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, 1,000*l.*, J. H. Jarrett, K.C.
Assistant Colonial Secretary, C.P. Bethel, *I.S.O.*, 50*l.*; personal allowance, 50*l.*
Clerk, Grade II, Miss S. Burnside, M.B.E.
Clerk, Grade III, N. C. Roberts.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, 1,100*l.*, Sir Richard C. Tute.
Provost-Marshal, The Commissioner of Police.
Bailiff, Crier, Usher and Messenger, 170*l.*-8*l.*-200*l.*, J. F. Greenidge.
Marshal Admiralty Side, Supreme Court, G. C. Roberts.
Attorney-General, 800*l.* J. B. Griffin.
Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate and Coroner, 700*l.*, O. L. Bancroft.
Clerk, Grade II., Magistrate's Court, J. F. Greenidge, Jr. (*a*).

Registrar General's Department.

Registrar General, 650*l.*, R. de Glanville.
Assistant Registrar General, 360*l.*, A. M. C. Johnson.
Clerk, Grade II., F. A. C. Duncombe.
Clerk, Grade III., Miss E. S. Clarke.

Receiver General and Treasurer's Department.

Receiver General and Treasurer, 650*l.*, R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Cashier, C. S. Thompson, 500*l.*
Clerk, Grade I, S. A. Eldon, M.B.E.
Clerk, Grade II, W. H. Sweeting.
Clerk, Grade III, E. S. Wells.
Clerks, Grade IV, Mrs. D. R. Lowe, R. B. Haxton.

Customs Department.

Comptroller of Customs, 600*l.*, A. K. Cole, O.B.E.
Assistant Comptroller and Examining Officer, 400*l.*, N. E. Lightbourn.
Clerks, Grade III, Miss M. Malcolm, Miss A. Smith.
Harbour Master and Port Officer, 360*l.*-16*l.*-420*l.*, G. C. Roberts.
Tidewaiters, 240*l.*-12*l.*-300*l.* each, H. R. Cooper, J. H. Wallace.
Tidewaiters, 200*l.*-10*l.*-240*l.* each, V. N. Pinder, T. McCartney, E. S. Mitchell.

Audit Department.

Auditor of Public Accounts, 500*l.*, E. A. Stoodley (700*l.* special salary).
Clerks, Grade I, J. L. Lightbourn, E. H. Stuart.
Clerk, Grade IV, G. D. Gamblin.

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer and Resident Surgeon, 800*l.* J. M. Cruikshank, O.B.E.
Medical Officer and Bacteriologist, 600*l.*, L. W. FitzMaurice.
Assistant Medical Officer, 500*l.*, H. P. Lyon.
District Medical Officers, 450*l.* each, W. A. Foulkes (*Andros*), D. A. A. Fields (*Eleuthera*), L. C. Huggins (*Inagua*); R. Cumberbatch (*not yet posted*).
Superintendent, Hospital, 360*l.*-16*l.*-420*l.*, H. L. Sumner.
Sanitary Inspector, 360*l.*, H. F. Knowles.
Deputy Sanitary Inspector, 200*l.*-10*l.*-240*l.*, E. Munroe.
Quarantine Officer, 85*l.*, C. B. Hall.
Matron, Hospital, 300*l.*-14*l.*-360*l.*, Miss A. Baines.
Sisters, three, 240*l.*-12*l.*300*l.*, J. A. M. Henderson, E. M. O'Keeffe, F. E. Copland.
Dispenser, 300*l.*-14*l.*-360*l.*, G. B. Strachan.
Relieving Officer, 240*l.*-12*l.*-300*l.*, S. A. Wallace.
Chaplain, 100*l.*, Rev. Andrew Douglas.
Supervisor, Market, 240*l.*-12*l.*-300*l.*, L. K. Rogers.
Clerk, Grade III., Miss K. Albury.

Post Office Department.

Postmaster, 650*l.*, J. Herbert Peet, O.B.E.
Assistant Postmaster, 400*l.*, A. E. Eldon.
Clerks, Grade III, C. A. Bowen, Miss M. I. Anderson.
Clerks, Grade IV, Miss V. T. Knowles, Miss M. V. Dupuch.

Police Department.

†*Commissioner*, 600*l.*, Major R. A. Erskine-Lindop.
Medical Officer, H. P. Lyon, B.Sc., M.D., C.M.
†*Deputy Commissioner*, 500*l.*, Capt. F. G. Lancaster, M.B.E., M.C.
†*Superintendents*, 400*l.*, H. Pemberton, L. H. V. Booth.
**Assistant Superintendents*, 300*l.*, G. F. Dugdale, A. M. Mackintosh.
Sergeant-Major, 300*l.*, C. H. King.
Mechanical Engineer, 400*l.*, R. Lotmore.

Nassau Prison.

Superintendent, 450*l.*, Capt. R. M. Millar, M.B.E.
Chaplain, 75*l.*, Rev. Canon G. L. Pyfrom, M.B.E.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, 650*l.*, F. C. Van Zeylen.
Deputy Director of Public Works, 500*l.*, J. F. Holmes.
First Assistant Engineer, 450*l.*, A. C. Langlois.
Second Assistant Engineer of Public Works, 400*l.* (vacant).
Superintendent of Roads, 240*l.*, G. E. Knowles (acting).

(*a*) Also draws 30*l.* p.a. as Clerk, Licensing Authority.
* Not shown in following list.

† Quarters and 30*l.* Uniform Allowance.
* Furnished Quarters and 30*l.* Uniform Allowance.

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Educational Department.

Inspector and General Superintendent, 450*l.*, W. G. Albury, M.B.E., personal allowance, 60*l.*
Assistant Inspector, T. A. Thompson (acting), 500*l.*
Secretary, 300*l.*, C. H. Reeves, J.P., personal allowance, 60*l.*
Headmaster, Government High School, 650*l.*, A. Woods.
Assistant Teacher, 375*l.*, S. L. Brennan.
Assistant Teacher, 375*l.*, W. R. Salmon.

Telecommunications Department.

Director, 900*l.*, E. Harper, M.I.E.E.
Superintendent, 600*l.*, D. Salter.
Assistant Superintendent, 500*l.*, L. J. Hughes.
First Class Telegraphists, two, 300*l.*-14*l.*-360*l.* each, E. H. McKinney, P. Albury.
Second Class Telegraphists, two, 240*l.*-12*l.*-300*l.* each, R. H. Sands, K. R. Ingraham.
Linesman, 250*l.* (Act., F. Granger).

Electrical Department.

Director, 800*l.*, H. H. Manson.
Superintendent and Chief Engineer, 500*l.*, E. L. Moore.
Senior Shift Engineer, 450*l.*, F. R. Moultrie.
Engineer, Grade I, 360*l.*-16*l.*-420*l.*, G. Pearce.
Engineer, Grade II, 300*l.*-14*l.*-360*l.*, W. Lightbourn.
Linesman, 300*l.*-14*l.*-360*l.*, D. A. W. Taylor.
Engineer-in-Charge, Ice Plant, H. V. Brown.

Out-Island Commissioners.

Senior Commissioner, 500*l.*, J. A. Hughes (*Travelling Commissioner*).
Commissioner, Grade I, 360*l.*-16*l.*-420*l.*, W. P. Roberts (*Harbour Island*).
Commissioners, Grade II, 300*l.*-14*l.*-360*l.*, each (*a*) M. Gerassimos (*Inagua*), J. V. Malone (*Seconded as Manager of Produce Exchange and Sisal Inspector*), H. R. Ryan (*Exuma*), K. M. Cross (*Bimini*).
Commissioners, Grade III, 240*l.*-12*l.*-300*l.* each (*a*), H. A. Bartlett (*Fresh Creek*), A. Smith (*Mangrove Cay*), H. Pyfrom (*Long Cay*), T. G. M. Wells (*Cat Island*), S. B. Archer (*Grand Bahama*), R. E. Malone (*Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera*).
Assistant Commissioners, 200*l.*-10*l.*-240*l.* each (*a*), J. Z. Bethell (*Watling Island*), R. W. Wood (*Long Island*), L. E. Pinder (*Rock Sound, Eleuthera*), D. H. Burrows (*Cat Island*), Claude Saunders (*Hope Town*), R. H. Culmer (*Ragged Island*).

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor General, 600*l.* (vacant).
Deputy General, 500*l.*, William N. Aranha.
Assistant Surveyor, 500*l.*, 450*l.*, J. V. Cox.
Clerk, Grade IV, Geo. E. Johnson.
Clerk, Grade VI, Miss G. M. Cash.

Imperial Lighthouse Service.

Inspector of Lighthouses, Commander R. Langton-Jones, D.S.O., R.N. (from the General Lighthouse Fund).
Store Officer, M. J. L. Trenchard.
First Officer of Tender, W. J. C. Moxley.
Chief Engineer, Ditto, F. W. Poole (maintained out of General Lighthouse Fund).

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, J. W. Dye, *Consul*; W. K. Ailshie, *Vice-Consul*.
France, H. N. Kelly, *Consular Agent*.
Norway, R. H. Curry.
Sweden, J. Burnside; A. R. Bethel, *Vice-Consul*.
Hayti, A. W. Erickson, Jr. (resident at Inagua).
Cuba, L. Fuentes, *Consular-Agent*.
Greece, Honorary Vice-Consul, T. J. Mangos.

(*a*) Quarters.

BARBADOS.*

Situation and Area.

Barbados is situated in latitude 13° 4′ North and longitude 59° 37′ West, and is the most easterly of the Caribbee Islands. It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 in breadth, and contains an area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles, somewhat larger than the Isle of Wight.

History.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who found it uninhabited and rude in appearance, and named the isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig-trees. It was nominally taken possession of by the English ship *Olive Blossom* in 1605, when it was almost uninhabited. In 1626 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I., fitted out two large ships, only one of which arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some thirty persons, landed in February, 1627, on the leeward side of the island, formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their Governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I. of all the Caribbee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300*l.* Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as Governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The Leeward and Windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. The civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island: and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the Commonwealth he was banished. In 1662, after the Restoration, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners; it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

* See under Windward Islands for general map of the West Indies.

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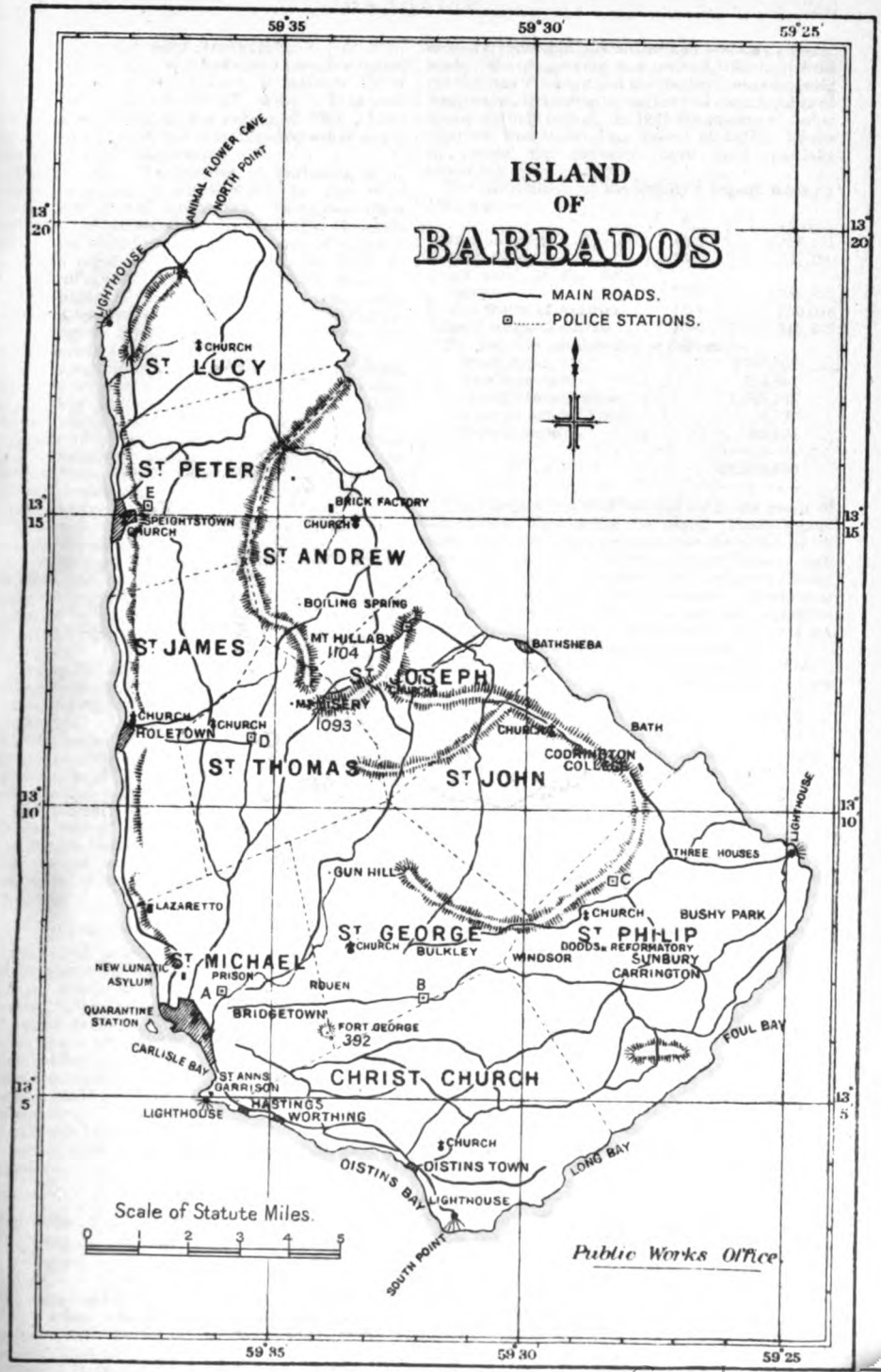

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General Description.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, in latitude 13° 6′ North, and longitude 59° 37′ West. This town contains, according to the census of 1921, 13,486 inhabitants. Speightstown, the only other town, has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour or careenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. It is a port of registry, and had registered, on 31st December, 1936, 57 vessels, of a total net tonnage of 6,891 tons.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as off the parish of St. Phillip, extend nearly 3 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation.

The area of the island called the Scotland district, which is the part enclosed by a semi-circular sweep of the ridge in the north-east, is composed of sandstones, clays, and infusorial earths.

Traces of oil were discovered in certain districts and experimental borings were carried out by the British Union Oil Company, Ltd., but the flow of oil was inadequate and operations on a large scale have ceased.

The Company has also established an oil depot and bunkering station for ships in Carlisle Bay.

A water supply is provided for all the parishes of the island by the Colonial Government, which bought up and extended the water works formerly operated by two companies, the Bridgetown Water Works Company and the Barbados Water Supply Company.

Owing to the steady Easterly Trade winds, which blow almost continuously from December to June, the climate is bracing and the heat is never oppressive. During the remainder of the year, the wet season of the Island, the heat is seldom excessive, although the absence of the Trade Winds renders the climate less invigorating. The average temperature is 79·8, and rainfall 61 inches.

The Island is largely visited as a Health resort by residents of neighbouring West Indian Colonies and British Guiana. It is, to a considerable extent, also utilised as a winter resort by visitors from temperate climates and a port of call for tourist steamers.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

The chief articles planted for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. The produce exported during the last three years has been as follows :—

	Sugar. Tons.	Molasses. Gallons.
1935 ...	39,392	...10,785,568
1936 ...	97,811	...10,592,694
1937 ...	100,806	...10,077,390

The area under sugar cultivation in 1938 was 37,117 acres. In September, 1898, the island in common with St. Lucia and St. Vincent, suffered severely from the effects of a disastrous hurricane. In 1902-3 there was an epidemic of small-pox, which caused a prolonged quarantine and seriously affected trade. Cotton-growing was revived with help from the Colonial Treasury and the British Cotton Growing Association, but owing to market and other conditions almost entirely ceased. In 1937 the amount of cotton exported was 10,841 lbs., valued at 747*l*. Efforts to revive the industry have been partially successful.

The distribution of the Colony's import trade in 1937 was :—

	%	Value.
United Kingdom	41·2 ..	£913,471
Canada	14·5 ..	322,730
Other parts of the British Empire	17·4 ..	385,922
United States of America ..	11·3 ..	250,616
Other Foreign Countries ..	15·6 ..	346,496
The Imports are classified as follows :—		
Food, drink, etc.		£780,260
Raw materials		224,691
Manufactured articles		1,148,748
Animals not for Food		6,777
*Miscellaneous		60,174
		£2,220,650

The Customs Tariff of the Colony is the result of the Canada West Indies Reciprocal (Tariff) Agreement Act, 1926, which provides that the duties on all goods the produce or manufacture of Canada shall not be more than 50 per cent of the duties on similar goods imported from Foreign countries. Exceptions to this provision are Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes while specific preferences are provided for on a list of Articles named in Schedule B of the Act.

These preferences were by the Customs Tariff Act, 1921, extended to goods the produce or manufacture of all parts of the British Empire.

Twenty-five per cent., 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. of British factory cost of articles, partly of foreign origin, entitles these goods to be admitted under the British Preferential Tariff, except piece goods, containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton or of artificial silk or of cotton and artificial silk combined imported from the United Kingdom, which may not be admitted under the British Preferential Tariff unless they have been spun, woven and finished in the British Empire. Under the Quotas Act, 1934, all importations of this class of piece goods from any foreign country are restricted.

As a result of the Conference held at Ottawa in 1932 further preferences were granted to Empire goods and given effect to by the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act 1932 No. 2.

About two-thirds of the duties are on a specific and the remainder on an *ad valorem* basis.

Population.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939. By the census of 1891 the population was returned at 182,306. By the census of April, 1921, the population was 156,312, the decrease, as compared with the figures for 1891, being attributed to the large numbers of the labouring classes which have from time to time emigrated to Panama in connection with the Canal Works, while many others have gone to Para, Brazil, Cuba, the United States of America and Canada in search of more remunerative employment than what can be obtained locally. The estimated population at the end of 1937 was 190,939. English is universally spoken. Labour is cheap, and the soil is well cultivated, the island having the appearance of a well-kept garden.

* Includes £1,415 Bullion and Coin.

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Currency and Banking.

Government accounts are kept in sterling; commercial accounts in dollars. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver, and there is no gold in circulation. There are three banks doing business in Barbados, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), capital paid up 4,975,500*l.* sterling, and the Royal Bank of Canada, with a paid up capital of 7,291,666*l.*, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce with a paid up capital of 6,250,000*l.* There is a Government savings bank, which had, on 31st December, 1937, 16,160 depositors. The total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, 1937, was 843,169*l.*

Internal Communication.

An elaborate road system exists throughout the Island, 532¾ miles of road being suitable for use by motor vehicles.

The Barbados Telephone Co., Limited, a private company, at the 30th September, 1938. maintained a total of 2,038 Exchange lines and 2,585 Stations, with a wire mileage of approximately 7,100. The latest type of Strowger automatic equipment came into service in the two main exchanges during the autumn of 1937.

Steamer Communications, Postage, &c.

Steamers of the Harrison Line run a freight and passenger service from London monthly, a freight service from London and Glasgow monthly, and from Liverpool fortnightly. These vessels occasionally call at ports in the Leeward Islands en route. Length of passage between 13 and 17 days.

The Cie Generale Transatlantique (French) Line runs a regular monthly service touching at Southampton on the outward and Plymouth on the homeward journey. Length of passage 11 days.

This Company also operates an Intercolonial Service between Martinique and the Guianas, calling at Barbados and other islands in the Lesser Antilles en route.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company runs a regular fortnightly service, touching at Dover on the outward journey and at Plymouth on the return journey. Length of passage 11–13 days.

This Company will also operate a Service once fortnightly. Service beginning from November, 1938, as follows:—From Amsterdam to Dover, Barbados, Trinidad, Paramaribo, Demerara, back to Trinidad, thence to five Venezuelan Ports, Curacoa, Haiti and New York. Return from New York to Haiti, La Guaira, Curacoa, Porto Cabello, back to La Guaira, Porto Sucre, Pampaton, Campano, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo, back to Trinidad, Barbados, Madeira, Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam.

The Hamburg-American Line of steamers runs a regular monthly service, touching at Dover outwards and Plymouth homewards. Length of passage 10 days.

From Canada, the Canadian National Steamships run a fortnightly service from Halifax *via* Boston, Bermuda and the British West Indian Islands. This company also run another service from Montreal *via* Puerto Rico every three weeks during the summer months and every six weeks during the winter.

The Ocean Dominion Line of steamers also arrive fortnightly from Canada *via* West Indian Islands during the summer months, and from Vancouver ships of the Canadian Transport Company call monthly.

From the United States, the Bermuda West Indies Steamship Company (Furness Withy) run a service from New York every 24 days during the summer months, and approximately fortnightly during the winter months, and the American Caribbean Line run a weekly service.

The Aluminum Line of steamers arrive fortnightly from New Orleans and Gulf ports *via* West Indias Islands.

The McCormick Steamship Company run a monthly service from San Francisco.

Periodical calls are made by ships of the Booth Line from South American ports and by ships of the Nourse Line from the Far East.

Telegraphic communication is carried on by:—
(1) The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, an associated Company of Cable and Wireless Limited.

This Company has connections by cable to Georgetown, British Guiana, Trinidad, Granada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba and through Turks Island and Bermuda to Halifax, where it joins the North Atlantic system to Great Britain and beyond.

It also possesses Wireless Stations in Georgetown, British Guiana, Granada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Jamaica and Bermuda.
(2) The Western Telegraph Company Limited, an associated Company of Cable and Wireless Limited, with direct cable communication with Brazil and South America in general.
(3) The Western Union Telegraph Company with direct cable communication through Miami, Florida to New York.

The principal tariffs per word are:—

	s.	d.
To the United Kingdom	1	10½
To Eastern Canada	1	0½
To Western Canada	1	3
Port-of-Spain Trinidad	0	6
Georgetown–British Guiana ..	0	10
Kingston–Jamaica	1	3
New York City	1	0½
Rio de Janeiro	2	0
Buenos Aires	2	5

CDE Telegrams at 60% of above rates, Deferred Telegrams in plain language at half the above rates, and Night-Letter Telegrams at one-third above rates (minimum 25 words) are accepted for places where such services are in force.

Rates of Postage.

Within the Island: Letters, 1*d.* per 1 oz.
Postcards, ½*d.* each.
Newspapers, ½*d.* per 6 oz.
Parcels, 4*d.* up to 1 lb. and 2d. per ½ lb. additional up to 5 lbs.
U.K., India, and British Colonies and dependencies: Letters per 1 oz. 1½*d.*, and for every additional oz. 1*d.*
United States of America and Porto Rico and The American Virgin Islands: Letters per 1 oz. 2½*d.*, and for every additional oz. 1½*d.*
Elsewhere: Letters per 1 oz. 2½*d.*, and for every additional oz. 1½*d.*
Postcards 1*d.* each.
Printed Papers and Books ½*d.* for 2 ozs. and for every additional 2 ozs. ½*d.*
Parcels to United Kingdom, 2*s.* per 3 lbs.; 3*s.* 3*d.* 7 lbs.; 4*s.* 3*d.* 11 lbs. not exceeding 22lb. 6*s.* 9*d.*
Do. West Indies, 1*s.* per 3 lbs.; 2*s.* 7 lbs.; 3*s.* 11 lbs.; 5*s.* 22 lbs. 11 lb. maximum to British Guiana and Jamaica.

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Parcels to United States, 8*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* 9*d.*, 8*s.* up to 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 22 lbs.

Do. Canada, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, 6*s.* up to 3, 7, 11, 20 lbs.

Do. Bermuda, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 5*s*, up to 3, 7, 11, 22 lbs.

Through United Kingdom in addition to postage charged in Great Britain: 3 lbs. 1*s.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.*; 11 lbs. 2*s.* 9*d.*; 22 lbs. 4*s.*

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Act No. 41 of the 9th December, 1878, which authorised a total expenditure not exceeding 15,000*l.* annually on all grades of education. This section of the Act of 1878 was repealed, and Section 9 (d) of the Education (Amendment) Act, 1897, authorised an annual expenditure of a sum not exceeding 11,000*l.* on elementary education. This section has now been repealed by the Education (Amendment) Act, 1910, which authorised the amount to be spent on elementary education at 14,200*l.* In 1938 the sum of 50,852*l.* was voted by the Legislature for Elementary Education, and the total vote for all grades of education amounted to 66,328*l.*

The central administration is vested in a Board appointed by the Governor, and the local control of elementary schools is in the hands of the clergymen of the various districts assisted by committees of management. There are 125 elementary schools with 19,582 scholars (average attendance), and 26,397 on the rolls. At these elementary schools free education is now provided. Secondary schools are managed by Governing Bodies working under schemes formulated by the central Board of Education and approved by the Legislature. Government has recently undertaken to provide milk and biscuits to elementary school children.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Sir Christopher Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. It is under the administration of the S.P.G., who are the Trustees of General Codrington's will. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum from the College funds, and six Island Scholarships at 40*l.* per annum paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are competitive, and are confined to natives or sons of natives, or of persons domiciled in the island who have resided therein for at least ten years.

There is a good grammar school, called Harrison College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation, which has been liberally supported by the Legislature. It has a staff of twelve university men as Masters, two Preparatory Mistresses, three Lecturers in Natural and Agricultural Sciences and two additional masters in the Lower Forms. The number of pupils at the close of 1937 was 270. Another First Grade School, "The Lodge," situated in St. John's parish, to the N.E. of the island, was re-opened in 1882, after having been closed for several years. The number of pupils at the close of 1937 was 146. The Barbados English Scholarships, established by the Education Board, and endowed by the Colony, are tenable at any College in the British Empire approved by the Board, for a period of four years.

The number of years for which these scholarships are tenable may be varied to five or six, but the total value of each scholarship cannot be more than 1,050*l.*, with an additional 50*l.* to defray initial expenses.

A first-grade school for girls was opened in 1883, called the Queen's College. It has a staff of twelve teachers. The number of pupils at the close of 1937 was 172.

There are five second-grade schools for boys and three for girls. These first and second-grade schools cost the Government, including grants for scholarships, 11,350*l.* during 1937. They also receive annual grants for scholarships from the Vestries of the various parishes in which they are situated.

Police, &c.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1835 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. The Force consists of 4 officers and 466 non-commissioned officers and men. In 1882 the Harbour Police (established in 1867) were combined with the Land Police. A Juvenile Reformatory for boys was opened in April, 1883, and one for girls in April, 1911.

There is a lunatic asylum, a lazaretto and a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the latter of which the Colony contributed 22,875*l.* in 1936-37.

Constitution.

The Colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of public officers, except the Treasurer, who is an officer of the House of Assembly. The Legislature consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly, having twenty-four members elected for a period of two years on the basis of a moderate franchise. The qualifications of members and electors are regulated by a Franchise Act, which became law in April, 1884, and which repeals all previous legislation on the subject. By this Act an extension of the franchise was granted, and 2,004 electors were registered under its provisions, the number previous to its enactment being only 1,641. This and other Acts relating to the franchise was consolidated by the Representation of the People Act, 1901. The only change made was the extension of the franchise to persons enjoying a pension of 50*l.* a year or more. The number of registered electors for the year 1937 was 6,619. The executive part of the Government is vested in the Executive Council appointed by the Crown and consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General *ex officio*, Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G., V.D., and Sir J. R. Phillips, Kt., O.B.E., and such other persons as may be nominated by the King, and the Executive Committee consists of the members of the Executive Council *ex officio*, one member from the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly nominated annually by the Governor. This body introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates, and initiates all Government measures. The Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, but in 1885, by Royal Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands and made a distinct Government.

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Local Government.

The island is divided into eleven parishes, each of which has its local affairs administered by a Vestry which is elected annually, the Rector of the Parish being the Chairman. The functions of the Vestry include sanitation and the care of the sick and poor. The upkeep of roads in eight of the eleven parishes is carried out by Highway Commissioners appointed by each Vestry, for the other three parishes the Government Central Road Board is responsible. The Vestries levy rates on lands and houses, and taxes on trade. The revenue for the upkeep of roads is provided principally by taxes on land, houses, trade, vehicles, draft animals, etc., under the provisions of the Highways Act, supplemented by grants from the Government.

The total revenue collected by the Vestries in 1937–38 amounted to 96,977*l.*, not including temporary loans, repaid during the year.

	Finances.		Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928-29	441,732	459,626	2,964,069	3,981,607
1929-30	453,802	450,626	3,006,418	4,013,562
1930-31	404,555	429,143	2,856,126	4,091,684
1931-32	415,645	424,088	2,409,015	3,878,500
1932-33	457,843	425,875	2,820,271	4,151,141
1933-34	510,269	490,908	2,744,446	4,379,841
1934-35	479,960	414,109	2,646,931	4,730,020
1935-36	530,644	463,147	2,227,718	4,316,286
1936-37	483,142	460,869	2,206,074	4,106,342
1937-38	528,278	546,275	2,240,652	4,101,226

	Imports.*			
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	827,350	886,670	623,734	2,337,754
1929	691,216	739,876	607,712	2,038,804
1930	582,244	600,426	544,116	1,726,786
1931	516,603	534,036	438,330	1,488,969
1932	749,509	545,678	347,617	1,642,804
1933	819,936	504,988	393,937	1,718,861
1934	809,673	618,225	484,939	1,912,837
1935	752,831	606,549	480,177	1,839,557
1936	855,024	653,185	495,902	2,004,111
1937	913,471	708,652	597,112	2,219,235

	Exports.			
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	164,551	1,215,213	151,276	1,531,040
1929	82,703	1,069,565	128,826	1,281,094†
1930	43,737	900,247	117,390	1,061,374
1931	46,613	855,089	161,085	1,062,787†
1932	327,794	941,634	107,759	1,377,187†
1933	445,464	874,683	56,384	1,376,531†
1934	174,290	1,209,590	94,577	1,478,457†
1935	34,427	977,013	120,686	1,132,126
1936	440,793	929,655	115,481	1,485,929
1937	657,938	839,956	146,818	1,644,712

Customs Revenue, 31*st March*, 1938—278,774*l.*
Public Debt, 31*st March*, 1938—442,220*l.*
Sinking Fund, 31*st March*, 1938—63,304*l.*

* Exclusive of specie.
† Includes bunker coal supplied vessels.

Governors of Barbados since 1901.

Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	1901
Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.	1904
Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.	1911
Lieut.-Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	1918
Sir W. C. F. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	1925
H. S. Newlands, C.M.G.	1933
Sir M. A. Young, K.C.M.G.	1933
E. J. Waddington, C.M.G., O.B.E.	1938

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Sir J. R. Phillips, Kt., O.B.E.

Executive Committee.

The Governor, *Chairman.*
The Members of the Executive Council.
J. Hutson, O.B.E., V.D., M.B., D.P.H., Member of Legislative Council.
G. D. L. Pile, F. W. Holder, J. H. Wilkinson, C. L. Elder — Members of Assembly.

Legislative Council.

G. Laurie Pile, C.B.E., *President.*
J. Hutson, O.B.E., V.D., M.B., D.P.H.
S. C. Thorne.
D. G. Leacock.
J. D. Chandler.
Sir G. O'D. Walton, Kt.
Lieut.-Col. W. Bowring, M.B.E.
Robert Challenor.
W. H. Flinn, O.B.E.
Clerk, A. D. V. Chase.
Sergeant-at-Arms, The Provost-Marshal, *ex-officio.*
Chaplain, Rev. Canon W. G. Murray, V.D., 30*l.*

House of Assembly (elected annually).
Session 1938–39.

Sir H. B. G. Austin, Kt., O.B.E., Speaker.

Bridgetown	H. A. Vaughn and Sir H. B. G. Austin, Kt., O.B.E. (*Speaker*).
St. Michael	W. W. Reece and C. A. Braithwaite.
St. George	C. L. Elder and E. S. Robinson.
Christ Church	G. B. Evelyn and A. G. Gittens.
St. Philip	H. L. Smith and Dr. J. W. Hawkins.
St. John	G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E., and R. DeC. O'Neale.
St. James	E. K. Walcott, K.C., and J. H. Wilkinson.
St. Thomas	G. C. Mahon and H. A. Arthur.
St. Andrew	C. H. Kinch and F. W. Holder.
St. Joseph	G. H. Adams and L. T. Yearwood, M.B.E.
St. Peter	F. F. C. Gill and Dr. O. J. F. C. Greenidge.
St. Lucy	J. E. T. Brancker and E. L. Ward.

Clerk, D. L. Sarjeant, 500*l.*, fees.
Deputy Clerk, H. L. Thomas, 150*l.*
Marshal, J. W. Parris, 75*l.*
Chaplain, Rev. Canon P. A. Farrar, 30*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, E. J. Waddington, C.M.G., O.B.E., 2,500*l.* plus 500*l.* duty allowance.
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lt. D. G. Boyle, R.N. (Retd.), 250*l.*

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Salaries.

The Clerical Service is paid as follows :—
1st Grade, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
2nd Grade, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
3rd Grade 200*l.* to 250*l.*
4th Grade 150*l.* to 200*l.* } Not shown in the
5th *Grade*, 100*l.* to 150*l.* } following list.
6th Grade, 100*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, W. H. Flinn, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*
1st Grade Clerks, H. N. Armstrong, A. D. V. Chase, E. L. Walcott.
2nd Grade Clerk, G. C. A. B. Williams.

Treasurer's Office.

Colonial Treasurer, D. E. W. Gittens, 600*l.*
1st Grade Clerks, H. N. Roach, C. L. L. Bowen.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, G. B. King, 500*l.*
1st Grade Clerk, H. S. Jemmott.
2nd Grade Clerks, N. B. Warren, E. A. Newsam.

Customs.

Controller, C. A. Reed, O.B.E., V.D., 600*l.*; with fees as Registrar of Shipping, etc.
Customs Officer, *1st Grade Clerk*, N. D. Dickson.
2nd Grade Clerks, F. E D. Bynoe, B. A. T. Williams, H. S. Sainsbury, C. W. Rudder.
Examining Officer, D. D. Thomas, 250*l.*

Police and Prisons.

Commandant of the Local Forces and Commissioner of Police, Col. W. S. Dickens, O.B.E., 600*l.*, and quarters.
Staff Officer (vacant).
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Major T. A. Goddard, 450*l.* and quarters.
Superintendents of Police, Lieut. E. O. Plunkett, 300*l.*; and quarters (2 vacant).
Assistant Superintendents of Police, C. A. Mahon, R. A. Stoute, 250*l.*-300*l* and quarters (1 vacant).
Medical Officer Central Station, etc., L. C. Hutson, M.D., C.M., 150*l.*
Inspector of Prisons, G. C. Williams.
Visiting Justice at Glendairy, C. L. Abrams.
Governor of Glendairy Prison, Lt. A. R. Foster, 400*l.* and quarters.
Surgeon to Glendairy Prison, L. C. Hutson, M.D., C.M., 200*l.*
Chaplain to Prisons, Rev. W. M. Worrell, 100*l.*
Superintendent of Government Industrial Schools, Capt. A. G. Kinch, 350*l.*, 30*l.* travelling allowance and quarters.
Chief Officer, Government Industrial Schools, 2nd Grade Clerk (vacant).

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, Col. W. S. Dickens, O.B.E., 100*l.*
Assistant Superintendent, Lieut. E. O. Plunkett, 55*l.*

Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, G. F. Sharp, 500*l.*
1st Grade Clerk, H. D. Blackman.
2nd Grade Clerk, C. A. Durant.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, Major G. E. Peck, M.C., R.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., 1,100*l.*
1st Engineering Assistant, E. A. Chase, A.M.S.E., M.I.J.E., 500*l.*
2nd Engineering Assistant, T. E. Went, 400*l.*
Engineering Assistant and Architectural Draughtsman, J. H. F. Peck, B.A. (Arch.) Cantab., 500*l.*
Mechanical Engineer, J. T. Lynch, 400*l.*
Inspector, S. I. Foster, 300*l.*
Inspector, G. A. Johnson, 300*l.*
Overseer (vacant), 250*l.*
Accountant, H. G. Murray, 350*l.*

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour and Shipping Master, Commander W. R. M. Wynne, R.N. retd., 500*l.*
Engineer in Charge of Government Craft, (vacant), 150*l.*
1st Grade Clerk, A. H. Johnson.
Captain of Water Boats, J. E. Griffith, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Savings Bank.

Manager, C. E. Stoute, 500*l.*
1st Grade Clerk, J. A. Roberts.
2nd Grade Clerk, R. A. Dear.

Public Library.

Librarian, Mrs. E. W. Burton, 220*l.* to 300*l.*

Public Market.

Superintendent, C. P. Stoute, M.V.D., 500*l.*
Clerk to Superintendent, C. H. D. Atkins, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Clerk in Charge of Refrigerating Plant, G. S. Hoppin, 100*l.*
Medical Surveyor (vacant)

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, E. A. Collymore, 1,200*l.*
Attorney-General, E. K. Walcott, K.C., 750*l.*, and 250*l.* per annum for conducting Government business in the House of Assembly.
Clerk and Legal Draftsman, C. de L. Inniss, 350*l.* to 450*l.*
Solicitor-General, F. W. Holder, M.C.P., 250*l.* private practice.
King's Solicitor and Proctor, G. B. Evelyn, fees (private practice).
Registrar, E. R. L. Ward, 550*l.*
Deputy Registrar, H. Williams, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Public Trustee, J. R. Edwards, 500*l.*
Registrar in Admiralty, E. R. L. Ward.
Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds, etc., C. W. Flemming, J. S. Sainsbury, J. B. Howell, C. L. Elder and E. C. Dear, fees.
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal, G. Clyde Williams and E. C. Dear*, 600*l.* each.
Clerk to ditto and Chief Clerk of the Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown, *1st Grade Clerk*, C. L. Abrams.
Judge of Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown, C. V. H. Archer, 500*l.*
Police Magistrates of District "A," W. K. Fergusson, and F. E. Field, 500*l.* each.
2nd Grade Clerk, D. D. Morris.
Police Magistrates of Rural Districts, A. K. Bynoe, S. H. Nurse, G. L. Taylor and J. W. B. Chenery, 500*l.* each (one vacant).

* This office is combined with that of Registrar of Friendly Societies.

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Coroners, A. K. Bynoe, W. K. Fergusson, S. H. Nurse, G. L. Taylor, F. E. Field and J. W. B. Chenery.

Medical.

Chief Medical Officer (vacant), 1,000*l.*
Sanitation Officer, F. N. Grannum, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., 600*l.* to 750*l.*
Bacteriologist, J. E. Walcott, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., 600*l.*
Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.B.E., M.D., 600*l.* and fees.
Assistant Health Officer, A. G. Bancroft, M.D., C.M. (McGill), 200*l.* (and private practice).
Medical Superintendent, General Hospital (vacant), 700*l.*-25*l.*-800*l.*
Visiting Surgeons, General Hospital, G. Manning, M.D., C.M., 100*l.*, H. G. Massiah, M.D., C.M., 100*l.* and A. G. Bancroft, M.D., C.M., 100*l*
Ophthalmic Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, C. H. St. John, M.B.B.S. (London), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., 100*l.*
Assistant, A. A. Gibbons, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.O.M.S., 50*l.*
Radiologist, H. E. Skeete, M.D., C.M., 200*l.*
Dental Surgeon, F. Manning, D.D.S., 50*l.*
Assistant Visiting Surgeons, H. E. Skeete, M.D., C.M.; E. H. C. Shepherd, M.B., B.A. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.; W. H. E. Johnson, M.B., B.Ch. (Edin.).
House Surgeons, William Francis Kerr, M.B., B.Ch. (Edinburgh), Philip Aron Edwards, M.D., C.M. (McGill); Arnott Samuel Cato, M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh), 325*l.* and quarters.
Matron, P. Stewart, 250*l.*-5*l.*-275*l.* and quarters.
Assistant Matron, E. Pocock, 200*l.*-5*l.*-225*l.* and quarters.
Sister Tutor and Home Sister, M. B. Davidson, 200*l.*-5*l.*-225*l.* and quarters.
Theatre Sister, M. Fletcher, 175*l.* and quarters.
Pay Wards Sister, Iris Mary Griffiths Evans, 175*l.* and quarters.
Dispenser, E. D. Bowen.
Steward and Secretary and Assistant to Radiologist, J. G. C. Ward, M.B.E., 450*l.*
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, W. S. Birch, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), 650*l.*, and quarters.
Assistant Medical Superintendent, A. L. Goddard, M.D., C.M., 500*l.*-25*l.*-600*l.* and quarters.
Steward, L. A. Fields, 250*l.* to 350*l.*
Visiting Physician, Lazaretto, L. S. Tappin, M.D. (Washington, U.S.A.) 200*l.* (and private practice).
Superintendent and Steward, J. H. O. Goddard, 300*l.*, and quarters.

Educational.

President of the Education Board, The Rt. Revd. D. W. Bentley, D.D., Bishop of Barbados.
Principal of Codrington College, The Rev. Canon J. C. Wippell, M.A., D.D.
Lecturer, P. W. A. Chenery, B.A.
Medical Lecturer, etc., of Codrington College, E. B. Carter, M.D., 40*l.*
Head Master of Harrison College, H. N. Haskell, M.A., 750*l.* and 100*l.* personal allowance, and quarters.
Assistant Masters, T. L. Evans, M.A., 500*l.*; D. A. Bruce Hamilton, B.A., 350*l.*; A. H. S. Cocks, B.A. (Cantab.), 350*l.*; R. B. Moulder, B.A., 350*l.*; C. W. Hutchinson, B.A., 350*l.*; M. H. C. Martin, B.A., 325*l.*; W. D. Isaac, B.A., 350*l.*; E. C. Quérée, B.A., 350*l.*; W. H. L. Medford, M.A., 350*l.*; R. C. Springer, B.A., 250*l.*; R. T. A. Johnson, 145*l.*; D. A. Wiles, 145*l.*; Miss C. Gardner, 150*l.*; and Miss M. E. Phillips, 112½*l.*
Spanish Master, V. A. Southwell, B.A., 175*l.*
Science Masters, W. A. McD. Paterson, B.Sc., J. A. Allan, B.Sc. (Glasgow).
Head Master of the Lodge School, H. B. Gooding, M.A., B.D. (Oxon.), 750*l.*, and house. *Assistant Masters*, L. A. Walcott, M.A. (Durham), 450*l.*, and quarters; W. A. Farmer, M.A. (Durham), 450*l.*; A. R. V. Newsam, B.A., 350*l.*; W. Hodgson, B.Sc., 425*l.*; Miss V. P. Bynoe, 87½*l.*; L. V. Walker, 312½*l.*; E. G. B. Gooding, 250*l.*; Miss A. Farmer, 75*l.*; P. McD. Crichlow, B.A., 250*l.* and quarters; J. Bentley, B.A., 250*l.* and quarters.
Science Master, W. Hodgson, B.Sc.
Inspector of Schools, N. Greenhalgh, B.Sc., 500*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Assistant Inspector of Schools, W. H. Carter, 340*l.* and travelling allowance.
Junior Assistant Inspector of Schools, L. T. Gay, 260*l.* and travelling allowance.
Secretary of Education Board, M. T. G. Mahon, M.A., 250*l.* Personal allowance 100*l.*

Poor Law Board.

President, Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Members, Dr. J. Hutson, O.B.E., V.D., G. D. L. Pile, E. K. Walcott, K.C., C. L. Elder.

Department of Science and Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture, S. J. Saint, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Reading), Ph.D. (Lond.), F.I.C., 1,000*l.* and travelling allowance.
Assistant Director and Botanist, A. E. S. McIntosh, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.), 500*l.* to 600*l.*, 100*l.* personal allowance and travelling allowance.
Entomologist, R. W. E. Tucker, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Ed. (Cape Town), 1,000*l.*, travelling allowance.
Chemist (vacant), 450*l.* to 550*l.*
Government Analyst, C. A. Coppin, B.A.Sc. (Toronto), A.I.C., 450*l.* to 550*l.*
Lecturer in Natural Sciences (vacant).
Lecturer in Natural and Agricultural Sciences, W. A. McD. Paterson, B.Sc., 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Lecturer in Botany, Chemistry and Physics, J. A. Allan, B.Sc. (Glasgow), 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Plant Diseases Inspector, D. R. D. Wiles, D.I.C.T.A., 250*l.* to 300*l.* and travelling allowance.
Senior Peasants' Agricultural Instructor, T. O. Phillips, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Junior Peasants' Agricultural Instructor, G. B. Pilgrim, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Chief Clerk and Clerk to Board of Agriculture, H. O. Ramsey, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Second Clerk, G. D. Ramsey, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Third Clerk, A. S. Inniss, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
First Agricultural Assistant, C. B. Foster, 300*l.* to 450*l.*, travelling allowance.
Second Agricultural Assistant, H. E. Ward, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, travelling allowance.
Third Agricultural Assistant, C. C. Corbin, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Fourth Agricultural Assistant, F. E. Bynoe, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, travelling allowance.
Fifth Agricultural Assistant, L. H. Atkinson, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, travelling allowance.
Analytical Assistant, H. A. Jones, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Analytical Assistant, L. A. Hall, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Analytical Assistant, N. Carmichael, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Sugar Analyst, C. St. A. Alleyne, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Sugar Analyst, F. N. A. Fields, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Sugar Analyst, R. E. Barrow, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

BRITISH WEST INDIES CENTRAL SUGAR CANE BREEDING STATION.

Advisory Committee.

Chairman, S. J. Saint, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Reading), Ph.D. (Lond.), F.I.C., Director of Agriculture, Barbados.

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Members—Sir Geoffrey Evans, Kt., M.A., C.I.E., Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; Hon. E. J. Wortley, O.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Trinidad; Hon. A. C. Barnes, B.Sc., F.I.C., A.M.I.Ch.E., Director of Agriculture, Jamaica; G. A. Jones, Dip. Agric. (Bangor), Commissioner of Agriculture of the Agricultural Advisory Department of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.
Geneticist, A. E. S. McIntosh, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.) Department of Science and Agriculture, personal allowance, 100*l*.
Assistant Botanist, 450*l*. to 600*l*.
Agricultural Assistant, A. D. Herbert, D.I.C.T.A., 200*l*. to 250*l*.
Agricultural Assistant, J. N. W. Niccolls, 200*l*. to 250*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Bentley, C.B.E., D.D., 1,000*l*.
Chancellor of the Diocese (vacant).
Archdeacon, (vacant).
Registrar of Diocese, G. B. Evelyn, fees.
Dean and Rector of St. Michael, Very Rev. A. Shankland, 400*l*.
Christ Church, Rev. A. F. Mandeville, 330*l*.
St. Philip, Rev. F. G. Stanton, 330*l*.
St. George, Rev. J. A. Partridge, 330*l*.
St. John, Rev. C. Culpan, 330*l*.
St. Joseph, Rev. P. Moore, 330*l*.
St. Andrew, Rev. H. Read, 330*l*.
St. Thomas, Rev. H. C. Shepherd, 330*l*.
St. James, Rev. W. E. Dash, 330*l*.
St. Peter, Rev. P. C. Branch, 330*l*.
St. Lucy, Rev. H. De C. Alleyne, L.Th., 330*l*.
} House and glebe.

There are also 27 vicars and 1 curate paid from the Colonial Treasury, at a salary of 250*l*. each. They are provided with residences or allowances for house rent.

The Roman Catholic Church receive 62½*l*. a year.
The Moravian Church receive 500*l*. ,,
The Methodist Church receive 875*l*. ,,

The total expenditure on the ecclesiastical establishment in 1936–1937 was 13,143*l*.

Income Tax.

Commissioner, F. A. C. Clairmonte, 400*l*.

Electrical.

Inspector, D. E. Chase, 400*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, P. Childs.
Vice-Consul, O. Massie.
Denmark, G. A. L. Larsen.
France, P. Gloumeau, Consular Agent.
Sweden, Sir H. B. G. Austin, Kt., O.B.E.
Hony. Vice-Consul, F. L. Y. Simpson.
Norway, B. W. G. Austin.
Portugal, V. Parravicino.
Dominican Republic, V. Parravicino.
Colombia, Vice-Consul, W. W. Watkins.
Paraguay, V. Parravicino, Consul.
Netherlands, G. A. L. Larsen (Acting).
Venezuela, G. A. L. Larsen (Acting Hon. Consul).
Hayti, W. W. Watkins.
Spain, G. A. L. Larsen (Vice-Consul).
Peruvian Republic, T. E. Hunte.
Brazil, G. A. L. Larsen (Consul).
Uruguay, J. Crawford.
Belgium, J. Crawford.
Panama, G. A. L. Larsen (Vice-Consul).
Italy, V. Parravicino.
Cuba, G. A. L. Larsen (Acting).
Argentine, G. A. L. Larsen (Acting).
Bolivia, T. E. Hunte.
Finland, G. A. L. Larsen.
Germany,
Greece, W. Austin (Acting Vice-Consul).

Barbados Volunteers.

Commandant of the Local Forces, Col. W. S. Dickens, M.B.E.
Lt.-Col. Commanding the Barbados Volunteers, Lt.-Col. W. Bowring, M.B.E.
Staff Officer (vacant).

BERMUDA.

Situation and Area.

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group or cluster of about 300 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32° 15′ N., and long. 64° 51′ W., about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American Continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730, from New York 677, and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles. The total area is estimated at 19 square miles (less than one-eighth of Rutland).

History.

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudez, after whom they were called The Bermudas. The Spaniards, however, took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship, *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship, The Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudez, called the group after him, "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I., but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of 2,000*l*. to a new body of adventurers, called "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the Admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers.

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General Description.

The Bermudas, of which a good account will be found in the narrative of the voyage of the *Challenger*, may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sand-hills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 3 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width, and generally considerably less.

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern, and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. The largest island, generally known as The Main Island, is about 14 miles in length, and about a mile in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 feet above the sea. All the other islands taken together measure about 3,000 acres. The city of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the vessels which carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the Colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton, is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, entirely given up for the accommodation of His Majesty's Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments; Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, and now exclusively occupied by military depots and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Darrell's, Ports, and Godets—all inhabited by a civil population. The islands form an almost continuous chain, and there is uninterrupted communication by roads and bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset, and over Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island—a distance of about 22 miles.

About one-half of the inhabitants are of English descent, the remainder belonging for the most part to the negro race. English is universally spoken.

The Climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity The rainfall in 1937 was 56·74 inches, as against an average of 58·97 inches. In winter the thermometer never falls below 40° Fahr., and the summers are never very hot, the thermometer rarely rising above 86°. The summer heat, too, is generally tempered by a pleasant sea breeze. Mean relative humidity in 1937 was 77.

In 1914 the Legislature voted the sum of 51,750*l*., payable in fifteen yearly instalments, as a contribution to the Imperial Treasury in aid of the war fund.

The state of the Colony's finances did not admit of an immediate cash contribution and these annual payments represent a lump sum of the present value of 40,000*l*.

In 1927 the Legislature voted a contribution to His Majesty's Government of 2/6 per capita of the local population, payable after the 1st January, 1930, towards the cost of the military Garrison in the Colony, and a further contribution payable after the 1st January, 1928, of a sum computed in respect of all ranks of the Military Garrison serving in the Colony.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

In former days the inhabitants of Bermuda gave themselves up almost entirely to maritime pursuits. Numerous small vessels, of from 200 to 300 tons burthen, built by the islanders themselves, of their native cedar, traded between the West Indies and Demerara, and the United States, and the British colonies of North America. Later they extended their voyages, carrying the salt fish of Newfoundland to Italy and Portugal, and taking back the Port wine for which Newfoundland became celebrated, or running down to Madeira or Ascension to meet the homeward-bound Indian fleet, and taking back cargoes of tea or other Indian and Chinese products to be distributed along the American seaboard.

The repeal of the British navigation laws, the introduction of steam, and the very general substitution of iron for wooden ships, gradually destroyed the carrying trade which had been so profitable to Bermuda, and now the maritime fleet may be said to have ceased to exist, and the industry of the islanders is entirely confined to mercantile pursuits and to turning to account the small quantity of agricultural land which they possess.

The soil of Bermuda is naturally calcareous, free-draining, and poor in humus. A fair state of fertility is, however, readily maintained by the regular use of manures and fertilisers. Not more than one-fourth of the total area of the colony can be cultivated, but the climate, combined with the geographical position of these islands, compensates for the small extent of arable land. There is never any danger of frost, and seeds may be sown and plants put out at any time. The main crops, potatoes, onions and green vegetables, are planted from August to March, and are reaped and shipped from December to June when the Canadian markets are comparatively bare of early potatoes and fresh vegetables.

Practically the whole of the exports go to Canada. About two-fifths of the imports come from the United Kingdom, two-fifths from foreign countries and the remainder from the Dominions and Colonies

The Islands of Bermuda have become a favourite resort for Americans and Canadians. Large hotels have sprung up, and a considerable amount of money is expended by the visitors.

The total number of tourists to Bermuda during 1937 was 83,092, of whom 79,856 came from U.S.A., 942 from Canada, 1,174 from United Kingdom.

The quantity of shipping is remarkable for so small a place. During 1937, as will be seen from the tables, 6,227,383 tonnage entered and cleared, of which 5,124,080 was British.

About two-thirds of the Government revenue is obtained from Customs Duties on imports. The greater part of these receipts is from *ad valorem* duties at the rate of 10 per cent., with a surtax of 25 per cent. of the duty on all goods of non-British origin. Wines, spirits, and tobacco of British origin are subject to a 22½ per cent. surtax, and additional preferences have recently been granted as the result of the agreements concluded at Ottawa.

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Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation are British currency, which is legal tender. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver. Bermuda Government £1, 10*s.* and 5*s.* Currency Notes to the value of 190,943*l.* 10*s.* were in circulation on 31st December, 1937. There are two incorporated banks, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Nutterfield & Son, Limited, and several of the leading merchants do a considerable amount of business as private bankers and agents. A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and there are branches at Hamilton, St. George's, and Sandy's Parish. The number of depositors at the end of 1937 was 5,281, the total amount of deposits 97,998*l.*

On the 1st of January, 1922, the Savings Bank was transferred from the Treasury to the Post Office Department.

Education.

In 1839 the Colonial Legislature first granted a sum of money to aid elementary schools.

The central control is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of ten members appointed by the Governor under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1922.

All the schools are private schools, charging fees. Attendance is compulsory, and there were, in 1937, 30 aided schools with 4,745 scholars.

There are, in addition, about 17 schools which receive no State aid.

In August, 1905, the Legislature established an annual scholarship of 150*l.*, tenable by youths, natives of Bermuda, for two years at some educational institution abroad to be approved by the Governor, with a view to assisting youths to prepare to compete for the Rhodes' Scholarship awarded to Bermuda. The amount was increased to 200*l.* p.a. in 1920, and the tenure of the scholarship to three years in 1927.

At the end of the year 1924, the Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship Act was passed establishing four new scholarships each of the value of 125*l.*, subsequently increased to 150*l.*, and tenable for four years at some educational institution out of the Colony.

Means of Communication.

Telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom is carried on by the cable between the Islands and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Rates to Halifax, 1*s.* 4*d.* per word.
,, England, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,,

This cable has also been carried on to Turks Island and Jamaica, thus giving direct telegraphic communication with the West Indies.

A wireless telephone service between Bermuda and New York has been installed and gives communication with Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands.

Communication between Bermuda and England is maintained by steamers of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., and of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which make regular calls at Bermuda every month outward and homeward, Bermuda being a port of call in both directions.

Permits to land in Bermuda are required by other than bona fide visitors with first class return tickets.

Communication between Bermuda and New York is maintained by steamers of the Furness-Bermuda Line, with bi-weekly sailings.

The Canadian National Steamships maintain a passenger and freight service between Montreal, Bermuda, Nassau, Kingston, Belize and British Honduras, sailing every two weeks from Montreal in summer and from Halifax in winter, and also a fortnightly passenger and freight service between Halifax, Boston, Bermuda, St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Letters from England usually take from nine to twelve days. Postage rates are:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Within the Colony, per 1 oz.	1*d.*	½*d.* per 2 oz.
To U.K., India and British Colonies, per 1 oz.	1½*d.*	Books per 2 oz. Papers per 2 oz. ½*d.*
To all other countries ,,	2½*d.*	

Parcels to England, 1*s.* 6*d.* for 3 lbs.; 3*s.* for 7 lbs.; 4*s.* 3*d.* for 11 lbs; 6*s.* 9*d.* for 22 lbs.

Internal Communications.

A light railway is in operation between St. Georges and Somerset. There are approximately 105 miles of colonial and 15 miles of military roads. There is a private telephone company, which has 2,182 subscribers and about 11,600 miles of wire, a large portion of which is in underground cables.

Government and Constitution.

Representative government was introduced into the Colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermuda Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the Governors have always been appointed by the Crown, and the laws of the Colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly. The session lasts usually from November to June.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 2,411, electors, the electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than 60*l.* value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at 240*l.* The members of Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8*s.* a day for each day's attendance.

Local Government.

Hamilton and St. George have been incorporated since 1793 and 1797 respectively, and there are nine parish vestries, all the members of which, as well as of the two municipal corporations, are elected annually.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	320,749	303,642	3,071,493	3,413,301
1929	331,448	334,262	1,554,084	4,073,459
1930	429,190	409,572	3,862,478	5,739,748
1931	464,351	458,700	4,354,600	7,476,497
1932	406,924	443,501	5,601,767	7,794,558
1933	419,120	414,667	4,957,946	6,638,061
1934	363,473	372,065	5,366,423	7,101,429
1935	385,338	362,671	4,887,179	6,707,246
1936	431,399	412,414	4,813,097	5,956,410
1937	476,685	450,754	5,124,080	6,227,383

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Public Debt, 1936—75,000*l.* 1937—75,000*l.*
Customs Revenue, 1931—343,727*l.* 1932—271,607*l.* 1933—235,748*l.* 1934—228,389*l.* 1935—249,004*l.* 1936—299,025*l.* 1937—328,385*l.*

Imports.

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	471,704	370,420	745,346	1,587,470
1929	573,569	349,652	795,027	1,718,248
1930	510,496	545,091	898,981	1,954,568
1931	991,219	482,469	989,571	2,463,259
1932	717,213	487,887	686,426	1,891,526
1933	506,383	317,111	573,572	1,397,066
1934	385,796	295,178	659,753	1,340,729
1935	438,193	300,038	681,967	1,420,198
1936	619,912	352,720	919,044	1,891,676
1937	719,400	401,115	1,062,636	2,183,151

Exports.

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	11,252	47,582	118,181	177,015
1929	4,740	17,645	163,518	185,903
1930	159	31,605	159,963	191,727
1931	—	10,378	108,627	119,005
1932	97	43,116	102,737	145,150
1933	190	43,082	76,306	119,578
1934	318	70,043	224,401	294,762
1935	5,967	41,545	74,026	121,538
1936	2,438	46,451	86,923	135,812
1937	11,816	16,910	151,009	179,735

		White.	Coloured.
Population, Census,	1871—12,121.	4,725.	7,396.
	1881—13,948.	5,384.	8,564.
	1891—15,013.	5,690.	9,323.
	1901—17,535.	6,383.	11,152.
	1911—18,994.	6,691.	12,303.
	1921—20,127.	7,006.	13,121.
	1931—27,789.	11,353.	16,436.

Population of Hamilton, 3,217; of St. George's, 1,281.

Governors since 1888.*

1888 Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.
1892 Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B.
1896 Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B.
1902 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Geary, K.C.B.
1904 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert McG. Stewart, K.C.B.
1907 Lieut.-Gen. Joscelyn Heneage Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.
1908 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener, K.C.B.
1912 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B.
1917 General Sir James Willcocks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
1922 General Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1927 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Louis Jean Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1931 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Astley-Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1936 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*For Governors previous to 1888, see Edition for 1915.

In the absence of the Governor the Officer holding the substantive post of Colonial Secretary administers the Government.

Executive Council.

The Governor, Colonial Secretary, 2nd Senior Military Officer, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer (ex-officio); W. J. H. Trott, C.B.E., M.C.P., A. T. Gosling, M.C.P., E. H. Trimingham, M.C.P. (*unofficial members*).
Clerk, C. H. V. Talbot.

Legislative Council.

The Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Colonial-Treasurer (ex-officio); T. H. Outerbridge, Major R. W. Appleby, J.P., V.D., F. G. Gosling, O.B.E., R. C. H. Hallett, K. F. Trimingham, J. D. B. Talbot.
Clerk, A. R. Smith.

House of Assembly (36 Members).

Speaker, J. R. Conyers, C.B.E., 300*l.* per annum.
Deputy Speaker, A. W. Bluck, 100*l.* per annum.

St. George's Parish	S. S. Toddings. W. S. Cooper. Sir S. S. Spurling, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E. E. P. T. Tucker, V.D.
Hamilton Parish	W. B. Furbert. J. B. Outerbridge. H. B. L. Wilkinson. H. T. North.
Smith's Parish	W. J. H. Trott, C.B.E. B. C. C. Outerbridge, J.P. N. H. P. Vesey. J. M. Darrell.
Devonshire Parish	N. B. Dill. J. W. Cox. Sir H. W. Watlington, Kt., O.B.E. H. J. B. Dunkley.
Pembroke Parish	H. D. Butterfield, J.P. E. H. Trimingham, J.P. R. C. Crawford, O.B.E. A. W. Bluck (*Deputy Speaker*).
Paget Parish	H. J. Tucker, Jr., J.P. E. V. Frith. A. T. Gosling. W. V. R. Winter.
Warwick Parish	F. H. Edmondson. W. S. Purvis. F. G. Ward. D. C. Smith, J.P.
Southampton Parish	J. R. Conyers, C.B.E. (*Speaker*). J. E. P. Vesey. E. R. Williams. G. A. Williams.
Sandy's Parish	J. H. P. Patterson. F. C. Misick. C. G. Gilbert. E. A. Cann, M.D.

Clerk, E. H. Gosling, Grade IIb.
Assistant Clerk, S. C. Tatem, 300*l.* per annum.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Pitman, 160*l.* per annum

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 3,000*l.*, and 1,000*l.*, entertainment allowance and 200*l.* duty pay.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. B. E. Radcliffe.

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Salaries.

The Civil Service is paid according to the following incremental scales :—

Special, £600–£20–£700.
Grade IA, £550–£20–£650.
Grade I, £450–£20–£550.
Grade IIA, £350–£10–£440.
Grade IIB, £350–£10–£400.
Grade IIIA, £250–£10–£340.
Grade IIIB, £250–£10–£300.
Grade IVA, £150–£10–£240.
Grade IVB, £150–£10–£200.
Grade V, £100–£5–£150.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, vacant, 1,000*l.*, and rent allowance 250*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council, C. H. V. Talbot, Grade, Special.
Senior Clerk and Clerk to Legislative Council, A. R. Smith, Grade IIA.

Revenue Department.

Colonial Treasurer and Registrar of Shipping, J. T. Trimingham, C.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Asst. Treasurer, G. L. Young, Grade IA.
1st Revenue Officer, Hamilton, T. St. G. Gilbert, Grade IA
Collector of Customs, St. George's, H. J. Pearson, Grade IIA.

Post Office Department.

Colonial Postmaster, P. S. Ingham, 750*l.*
Assist. Colonial Postmaster, W. A. Manuel, Grade IA.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, C. H. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., 800*l.*
1st Works Assistant, (vacant), Grade IA.
2nd ,, ,, J. B. Couper, Grade I.

Public Health Department.

Director of Medical and Health Department, H. C. Wilkinson, M.D., 1,000*l.*

Police and Gaols Department.

Chief of Police and Provost Marshal General, I. H. E. J. Stourton, Special.
Superintendent of Police, J. S. McBeath, Grade I.
Inspector of Police, M. B. Parker, Grade IIB.
Sub-Inspector of Police, A. H. Burrows, 300*l.*-10*l.*-350*l.*
Sub.-Inspector, C. W. Pantry, 300*l.*-10*l.*-350*l.*
Warden of Prisons, H. C. Morgan, Grade I.

Lunatic Asylum.

Medical Superintendent, O. A. Arton, M.D., C.M., 250*l.*

Quarantine.

Director of Medical and Health Department, H. C. Wilkinson, M.D.
District Medical Officer, Western District, P. J. Sweeney, M.D.
District Medical Officer, Eastern District, W. H. C. Masters, M.B., Ch.B.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir Sidney O. Rowan-Hamilton, Kt., 1,150*l.* and rent allowance 250*l.*
Assistant Judge, R. C. H. Hallett, fees.
Attorney-General, J. T. Gilbert, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar General, W. N. Parker, Grade I.
Police Magistrate, Eastern District, H. Martin Godet, 700*l.*
,, ,, *Western District*, C. T. Fowle, J.P., 400*l.*
Marshal, Admiralty Court, I. H. E. J. Stourton.

Department of Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture, T. A. Russell, special.
Plant Pathologist, J. M. Waterston, Grade I.
1st Agricultural Assistant, W. R. Evans, Grade IIA
Horticulturist, G. R. Groves, Grade IIA.
Inspector of Produce, T. A. Hollis, Jr., Grade IIB
Government Veterinary Officer, C. J. Cooper, D.V.S., Grade IIIA.

Board of Trade.

Inspector, Board of Trade, J. H. Parker, Grade IA.
Curator, Aquarium, L. L. Mowbray, 500*l.*
Assistant Curator, L. S. Mowbray, Grade IIIA.
Warden of Pilots, Comdr. Landman, Special.
Head Signalman, A. J. C. J. Moulder, Grade IIIB.
Meteorologist, Cmdr. H. B. F. Moorhead, Special.
Assistant Meteorologist, P. C. Bartrum, Grade IIA.

Trade Development Board.

Secretary, J. J. Outerbridge, special.
Assistant Secretary and Sports Promoter, T. H. Mowbray, Grade IIA.

Department of Education.

Director of Education, C. G. G. Gilbert, B.A., M.C., Special.
Attendance Officer, S. Davis, Grade IIIA.

Hospital, King Edward VII Memorial.

Secretary-Manager, P. Pattisson, Grade IA.

Library and Museum.

Librarian, Miss K. G. S. Seon, Grade IIIA.

Immigration.

Chief Immigration Officer, A. T. Guest, Grade IIA.

Chief Military Officers.

General Commanding, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brigade Major, Maj. I. D. Brown.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Maj. E. F. Maude.
Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel K. I. Gourlay, D.S.O., M.C.
Officer Commanding Royal Army Service Corps, Major C. G. Edwards.
Chief Ordnance Officer, Capt. B. D. Jones.
Senior Medical Officer, Major E. L. F. Nash, M.C., M.B.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, A. E. Nicholl, Consul.
,, E. R. Ring, Vice-Consul.
Chile, G. Le R. Harnett.
Denmark, J. D. C. Darrell, Consul.
Finland, W. J. Richardson, Vice-Consul.
France, C. M. Allen, Consular-Agent.
Greece, E. P. T. Tucker, Vice-Consul.
Italy, W. E. Meyer, Consular Agent.
Netherlands, J. D. C. Darrell, Consul.
Norway, H. T. Watlington, Honorary Consul.
Portugal, H. Outerbridge, Consul.
Sweden, E. C. Gosling, Vice-Consul.
United States, H. Williamson, Consul.
,, E. C. Merrell, Vice-Consul.
,, F. J. Robinson, Consular-Agent.

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BRITISH GUIANA.

Situation, Area and Population.

British Guiana is the only British Colony on the Mainland of the South American Continent. It lies on the north-eastern coast of the continent between parallels 1° and 8° North and meridians 57° and 61° West. It has a coastline of about 270 miles extending almost from the eastern mouth of the river Orinoco to the river Courantyne, and is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, and on the north-west by Venezuela. It varies in depth from 540 miles on the western to 300 miles on the eastern side.

The area of the Colony is approximately 89,480 square miles, a little larger than the combined areas of England, Scotland and Wales.

The capital is Georgetown, situated in latitude 6° 49′ 30″ North and longitude 58° 11′ 30″ West. The population on 31st December, 1937, was 67,448. The next town of importance is New Amsterdam, about 60 miles east of the capital with a population of 9,650.

The estimated population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1937, was 337,039 made up as follows:—

Aboriginals	8,797
East Indians	142,978
Chinese	3,355
Europeans (Portuguese)	8,578
Europeans (other than Portuguese)	2,233
Blacks	130,693
Mixed, etc.	40,405

Of the estimated total there were 168,289 males and 168,750 females.

Physiography.

The Colony may be divided into three zones, the northern one is a low-lying flat swampy strip of marine alluvium known as the coastal region. This rises gradually from the seaboard and extends inland for a distance varying from 10 to 40 miles. It is succeeded by a broader and slightly elevated belt consisting of sands and clays which is mainly undulating and in places is covered by sand-dunes rising from 50 to 180 feet above sea level. The southern zone is more elevated. It rises gradually to the south-west between the river valleys, which are in many parts swampy, and contains three principal mountain ranges, several irregularly distributed smaller ranges, and in the southern and eastern parts many isolated hills and mountains. The eastern portion is almost entirely forest-clad, but on the south-western side there is an extensive area of flat grass-clad savannah elevated about 400 to 700 feet above sea level.

The country is traversed by many large rivers, which, with their numerous tributaries and branch streams, form a vast network of waterways. All the larger rivers of the Colony are impeded above the tide-way by numerous rapids, cataracts and falls, which render the navigation of the upper reaches difficult.

In its scenery British Guiana affords very great contrasts. The tourist who visits the colony and confines himself to the flat and settled coast-lands leaves with the impression that British Guiana is merely a mud-flat not entirely above sea-level; but the traveller who penetrates any considerable distance into the vast interior must be greatly impressed by the tropical vegetation of lofty trees, tangled lianas and graceful palms, the hilly nature of the country, the many great ranges and curiously-shaped mountains, the elevated undulating plateaus, the extensive savannahs, and the multitude of cataracts and waterfalls of surpassing beauty, which occur on the upper parts of the large rivers and their tributaries.

Situated on the Potaro River is *Kaieteur*—one of the recognised largest single-drop waterfalls of the world. It is nearly five times the height of Niagara, having a vertical drop of 741 feet, with a series of rapids and falls immediately below the pool, giving a further fall of 80 feet. Its width varies from 350 to 400 feet, and the depth of water passing over from a few feet to 20 feet according to the season of the year. These Falls, which are situated amidst grand and remarkable river and hill scenery, are a source of attraction to tourists. The journey from Georgetown to Kaieteur is now made *via* the Bartica-Potaro road. Tours are arranged by the Transport and Harbours Department.

Climate.

A.—*Coastal Belt.*—The climate compares favourably with that of other countries and islands similarly situated, and resembles rather that of a sub-tropical country. The mean temperature throughout the year is 80·4° F.

For most months of the year the maximum shade temperature is about 85° F., and even in the hottest months (August, September, and October) a temperature of 89° F. is rarely recorded.

At night the temperature falls about 12° to 14° F. The night temperature averages 73° or 74° F., and in the coolest months of the year (January, February and March) it may reach as low as 70° F.

The heat of the sun is tempered by fresh breezes from off the sea which blow steadily and without intermission during the daytime for the greater part of the year, and, during the months of January, February and March, continue both day and night.

The general direction of the wind is North-east to East, and it varies from gentle to fresh with occasional squalls; but hurricanes are unknown. The nights throughout the year are cool and conducive to sleep.

The seasons of the year for the coastal areas are as follows:—

The long wet season—Mid-April to Mid-August.
The long dry season—Mid-August to Mid-November.
The short wet season—Mid-November to end of January.
The short dry season—Beginning of February to Mid-April.

The average rainfall for Georgetown in the county of Demerara is about 88·64 inches annually, that for the County of Berbice being about eight inches lower, and that for the County of Essequibo fourteen inches higher. The most humid month of the year is May, and the atmosphere is driest during September and October. The mean average humidity for Georgetown for the past 83 years is 78 per cent.

B.—*Middle Interior and Upper River Areas.*—Generally speaking, the climate is hotter and more humid in the interior and river areas away from the coastal belt, the most noticeable change being the absence of the fresh sea breezes which make living so congenial on the seaboard. In forest areas and on rivers surrounded by forests the day temperature is distinctly hot and trying. On the other hand the nights are noticeably cooler than on the coastal belt. The rainfall is heavier.

C.—*Far Interior and Savannahs.*—Climate, temperature and humidity are modified by the varying physical conformations of the territory in the far south, and depend especially on the altitude and the presence or absence of forest belts. As the name implies, the savannahs, in the upper Berbice river

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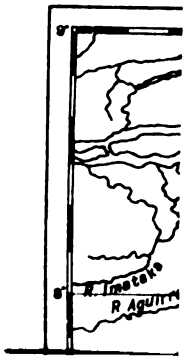

of the States-General, to whom the above mentioned sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government and established a new one for the conjoined Colonies

the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passed all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which was passed by the Combined Court.

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

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districts and in the south-west of the colony, are free from dense forest and are more in the nature of park country, and here the temperature is slightly higher than in forest regions, and the rainfall markedly less.

History and Constitution.

The coast line of the country between the Rivers Amazon and Orinoco was first traced by Spanish sailors in 1499 and 1500; and, during the 16th and early 17th centuries, the search for the fabulous city of Eldorado stimulated exploration of this region. The territory was first partially settled in 1616 by Dutch merchants, who erected a fort and depot at Fort Kykoveral in the present county of Essequibo. This colony subsequently came under the control of the Dutch West India Company, which was formed in 1621. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, and held by him under a licence from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Charles Leigh on the O'apock river (now French Guiana) in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana, and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1650, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667, and ceded to them at the peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution they were captured by a British Fleet from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that Power in 1814.

In 1745 colonists from Essequibo settled on the Demerara River, and in 1773 Demerara was constituted a separate colony, but in 1784 it was reunited under one government with Essequibo, Berbice being under a separate government, an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732. Under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Essequibo appears to have been established very early in the history of the Colony. Until 1773, Demerara was represented on it. In 1773 a separate Court of Policy was set up for the latter, but provision was made for representatives of the two Courts of Policy to form a Combined Council, and the two bodies were merged in 1789, when the two Colonies of Essequibo and Demerara were united. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists the local Government and the West India Company as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1787, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution) was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government and established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation notwithstanding the captures of the Colony by the British in 1796 and 1803, the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before.

The Council or Court of Policy consisted of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each County,* each consisting of seven Members elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin d'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned or ceased to be an inhabitant.

In 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds. In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon annulled this arrangement, and to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation enacted that in lieu of the four above mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proclamation remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when the three provinces were united, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty, and from that date till 1891 the only constitutional legislation was the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory Act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The unofficial members of the Combined Court and Court of Policy were chosen by a College of Electors. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passed all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which was passed by the Combined Court.

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

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During 1891 an Act was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an executive council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative.

The College of Electors was abolished, and the unofficial members have since been elected by the direct vote of the whole body of electors.

The Combined Court had the power of (1) imposing the Colonial taxes and auditing the public accounts; and (2) discussing freely and without reserve the items on the annual estimates prepared by the Governor in Executive Council; it could reduce or reject, but not increase, any item. The first of these powers was bestowed in 1796, when Governor Beaujon called the financial representatives into being, "with a right of voting only for the raising of colonial taxes and not further"; while the second was conferred periodically by His Majesty's Order in Council after each renewal of the Civil List and was co-existent with the Civil List.

The Court of Policy consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members. It could be prorogued or dissolved at any time by the Governor and in any case was dissolved at the end of five years, and a general election had to be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The number of financial representatives, who with the Court of Policy formed the Combined Court, was 6.

In 1926, at the request of the Secretary of State, a commission consisting of Sir Roy Wilson and Mr. H. Snell, M.P., was sent to British Guiana to report on the economic conditions. In its report (Cmd. 2841) the commission stated that one of the greatest impediments to development was the financial situation, and that it was essential that the Government should have power in the last resort to carry into effect measures which it considered essential, and that for this purpose an alteration in the constitution would be necessary. A local commission was appointed in 1927 to consider the steps to be taken to confer the necessary powers on the Governor and reported in favour of a change in the constitution.

In 1928, by an Act of Parliament, it was enacted that it should be lawful for His Majesty in Council to create and constitute, in substitution for the existing Legislature, a Legislature for the Colony of British Guiana in such form and with such powers as His Majesty in Council might determine, and from time to time to alter and amend the constitution of the Legislature and any powers thereof; and that any such Order in Council might provide that, notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Legislature thereby, there should be reserved to or conferred on His Majesty full power by Order in Council from time to time to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony of British Guiana.

Pursuant to this Act, an Order of the King in Council providing for the Government of the Colony and for the constitution of a Legislative Council, was brought into operation on 18th July, 1928. The Court of Policy and Combined Court were thereby abolished and their powers were given to the new Legislative Council. The new Council consists of the Governor as President, of ten Official Members and of nineteen Unofficial Members. The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General are ex-officio members, and of the nineteen unofficial members, fourteen are elected and the remainder nominated by the Governor. The persons who were elected members of the Combined Court became under the Order in Council the first Elected Members of the Legislative Council. It was also provided that any matter requiring a vote of enactment of the Council might be decided by the Governor in Executive Council notwithstanding that such decision might be contrary to the vote of a majority of the Legislative Council; but in such a case effect cannot be given to the decision until the facts have been reported to the Secretary of State and his approval obtained. The second General Election under the new Constitution was held in 1935.

An Amending Order of the King in Council was brought into force on 13th August, 1935. The Order amends the Principal Order with respect to the qualifications of voters and makes additional provision to counteract corrupt and illegal practices committed in reference to elections.

Law.

The Roman-Dutch law was in force in the Colony until 1st January, 1917, at which date the Civil Law of British Guiana Ordinance came into force. This enactment, along with two others, was the outcome of a Common Law Commission and Statute Law Committee. The Criminal Law is based upon that of Great Britain and is administered in the same manner. Indictments are preferred by the Attorney-General.

Local Government.

In 1837 the first municipal body was incorporated. The principle has now been materially extended in its application.

The existing municipal authorities are:—Mayor and town council, Georgetown; and mayor and town council, New Amsterdam. Their revenue in 1937 was respectively 148,652*l.* and 21,491*l.*, and their expenditure 143,502*l.* and 21,129*l.* There are also 25 village districts and 63 country districts whose revenue and expenditure in 1937 were respectively 32,480*l.* and 32,161*l.*

Communications—Internal and External.

The three rivers, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are navigable for 90, 35, and 150 miles respectively. Beyond these distances, owing to the nature of the country, they abound in cataracts and waterfalls. There is a good network of roads, and there are small canals in connection with the Demerara River. There is a railway from Georgetown to Rosignol on the Berbice River, 60½ miles in length, and one from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River to Parika on the Essequibo River, 18½ miles in length, both lines having been constructed by the Demerara Railway Company at a total cost of 694,621*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The Railways were acquired by the Colony from the Company in 1921 as from the 1st January, 1919, and are now operated by Government in conjunction with certain steamer services under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. The steamers operate ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo Rivers and services from Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequebo Coast to Bartica at the junction of the Mazaruni and Essequebo Rivers, to Morawhanna in the North-West District and to Pickeregill on the Pomeroon River and also from New Amsterdam to Paradise on the Berbice River. Launch services are also run by the Department on the Canje, and Pomeroon-Moruka Rivers.

Motor transport services are also operated from the steamer terminus at Bartica to Garraway Stream on the Potaro River, and to Issano on the Mazaruni River.

A steamer service is also operated from Georgetown to Wismar on the Demerara River by Messrs. Sprostons Limited.

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A number of roadways and trails are maintained by Government in the interior to serve mining and other areas.

The roads suitable for motor traffic are :—

(*a*) From Bartica, the steamer terminus on the Essequibo River, to the Minnehaha River at 118 miles, crossing the Potaro river by a 360 feet span suspension bridge at 100½ miles.

(*b*) A Branch Road from the above (*a*) at 73½ miles to Issano Landing at Mazaruni River, a distance of 50¾ miles.

(*c*) A Branch Road from (*a*) at 89 miles to Tumatumari on the Essequibo River, a distance of 4 miles.

(*d*) A Branch Road from (*a*) at 102 miles to Kangaruma on the Potaro River, a distance of 4 miles.

The object of the above road and its branches is to render the districts concerned accessible by road transport from Bartica instead of by the slow and dangerous navigation of rivers impeded by falls and rapids.

The Bartica-Potaro Road (*a*) and its branch to Kangaruma are also part of the present day route to the Kaieteur Fall.

(*e*) The Camaria Portage, a roadway 3½ miles in length, side-tracking the series of falls and rapids on the Cuyuni river known as the Camaria Falls.

(*f*) The Morawhanna-Wanaina Road, a road 6½ miles in length from the left bank of the Barima river opposite Morawhanna *via* the Government Station at Mabaruma to the Government Experiment Station at Hosoro Hill, and with a branch road to the Aruka River at Kumaka Creek, ¾ mile in length.

The following trails are passable to pedestrians, horses and pack animals.

The Rupununi Cattle Trail, 299 miles in length, from Takama on the Berbice River *via* Kurupukari to Dadanawa on the Rupununi River.

The Barima-Barama Trail, 29 miles in length between Arakaka on the Barima River and Towakaima on the Barama River.

In addition to these trails there is a large mileage of forest trails suitable for foot traffic only serving sections of the mining areas and by-passing falls and rapids in the rivers. Examples of the latter are the portages at Amatuk Falls and Waratuk Falls, on the Potaro River, by which travel to the Kaieteur Fall is made possible.

The Georgetown wireless station, operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd., is in communication with ships at sea and stations outside the Colony, and a direction finding station is also maintained. The Colony is in telegraph communication with Barbados, and through Barbados with the United Kingdom, Canada, North America and other parts of the world over cables maintained by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. Communication with the British West Indies generally is maintained by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. cable to Barbados and thence by wireless.

The principal tariffs are :—

To the United Kingdom ..	1*s.* 3*d.*	per word.
To Eastern Canada ..	1*s.* 3*d.*	,, ,,
To Western Canada ..	1*s.* 3*d.*	,, ,,

There are also cheap rates at half and one-third of the ordinary tariff, the latter being subject to a minimum charge.

The Pan American Airways operates a radio station under Government licence in Georgetown for communication with aircraft and certain ground stations overseas.

There is an up-to-date Postal Telephone Service in the Colony with Exchanges in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and nine of the larger villages, including four semi-automatic exchanges.

Two separate police exchanges are maintained, one in Georgetown and one in New Amsterdam.

A full automatic exchange was opened at Georgetown on 29th June, 1928.

Length of telephone trunk lines 797 miles. Telephone lines in Exchange areas, 5,300 miles. Aerial cables 13 miles. Submarine cables 22 miles.

An efficient Postal Telegraph Service, connected by 317 miles of line and the above-mentioned submarine cables is maintained between 48 Post Offices on the coast lands from Skeldon on the Courantyne River to Charity on the Pomeroon River, and is extended to six district stations in the interior by radio through a central Post Office radio station in Georgetown.

A well-organised postal service extends throughout the colony, letters reaching Pomeroon in 10 hours from Georgetown, and the North-Western District in 24 hours. Georgetown and New Amsterdam are lighted by electricity.

The mail communication between the Colony and the United Kingdom is somewhat irregular, but nevertheless there are many opportunities.

The steamers of the Harrison Bookers and Dutch Surinam Lines are used, also via Trinidad :—

French—Plymouth and St. Nazaire Line.
Dutch—Colon Line.
German—Hamburg-American Horn Line.

Mails for North America are received and despatched fairly regularly by the following steamers :—Canadian National Steamships, Ocean Dominion, Furness Bermuda Line, American Caribbean, and *via* Trinidad by Prince Munson Lines, and by the aeroplanes of the Pan American Airways, Incorporated

There is also an Air Mail Service with the United Kingdom *via* Natal, Dakar and Paris. The approximate time of transmission from Georgetown to London by this route is 6 days.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
To the British Empire	4 cents. per 1 oz. 3 cents. each addtl.	For every 2 oz. 1 cent.
To other postal union countries	for 1 oz. 6 cents. and 3 cents. for every succeeding 1 oz. or part of 1 oz.	For every 2 oz. 1 cent.
Within Colony	each letter not exceeding 1 oz. 2 cents; over 1 oz. not over 2 oz. 3 cents; over 2 oz. not over 4 oz. 4 cents; each additional 2 oz. 1 cent.	2 cents.

Parcels Post.

To the United Kingdom	up to 3 lbs.	54 cents.
	up to 7 lbs.	88 ,,
	up to 11 lbs.	$1·20 ,,
	from 11 lbs. to 22 lbs.	$1·80 ,,
To West Indies and Dutch Guiana	up to 3 lbs.	24 cents.
	,, 7 lbs.	48 ,,
	,, 11 lbs.	72 ,,
	,, 22 lbs.	$1·20 ,,
To Canada	up to 15 lbs. 12 cents. per lb. over 15 lbs. up to 22 lbs. $2.00 ,,	
To U.S.A.	up to 22 lbs. 12 cents. per lb.	

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Industry and Trade.

The staple products of British Guiana are sugar, rum, molasses, molascuit, concentrated lime juice, rice, cocoanuts, coconut-oil, copra, coffee, balata and rubber. Sugar and rice are the chief industries of the Colony. Sugar and its by-products furnish 64 per cent. in value of the total exports. Timber —including the famous Demerara Greenheart, which is unrivalled for underwater structures, piling, etc., and Mora, which is becoming increasingly known and valued for railway sleepers—charcoal and hides are also exported.

Within recent years there has been a marked tendency towards the amalgamation of sugar estates and at present 24, run under separate management, are in active operation; the acreage under sugar is 70,233 English acres and the area reaped 64,890 English acres. The rice cultivation in the Colony was returned at 60,079 English acres, but including the second or Spring crop the actual area reaped was 70,787 acres. Other crops grown, such as ground provisions, coffee, rubber, cocoanuts, cacao, citrus and other fruit, and limes amounted to 40,231 acres.

The forests, with which the interior of the colony is covered, abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hard woods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house and shipbuilding purposes, and for railway sleepers, while others are equally prized for the manufacture of household furniture.

During 1937, 186,875 tons of sugar, and 1,888,331 pf. gallons of rum, were produced. The bulk of the production is high-class vacuum pan sugar for refining purposes, while certain quantities of the far-famed "Demerara Crystals" are still exported.

Cocoanuts, coffee and cocoa are grown on the alluvial soils on the banks of the rivers. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent, chiefly by East Indians, on the low lands within the empoldered areas. Rice exported, 1937, 18,795 tons, valued at 163,237*l*.

Gold and diamond working is carried on by about 5,500 diggers. The diamonds exported during 1937 amounted to 34,556 carats, valued at 86,918*l*.

The values of the principal exports besides sugar (181,574 tons valued at 1,585,022*l*.) and rice are:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Bauxite, tons	300,707	£358,290
Gold, ozs.	39,047	211,023
Rum, pf. gls.	1,235,366	108,451
Molasses, gls.	5,776,864	61,922
Timber, cub. ft.	439,621	48,949
Balata, lbs.	390,215	20,926
Charcoal, tons	3,588	10,250
Copra, tons	716	12,896
Lumber, ft.	539,231	8,475
Firewood, tons	11,203	5,660
Oils (Essential of Limes), gins.	700	5,431
Coconuts, No.	1,968,665	6,357

The chief imports are beef, pork, cheese, butter, cornmeal, flour, machinery, motor vehicles, dried fish, manure, tobacco, oils, earthenware, glass and hardware, cutlery, textiles, spirits, wines and malt liquors.

Fifty-three per cent. of the trade is with the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. with Canada, and 10 per cent. with the United States; other important customers being British India, British West Indies, Japan, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Argentina.

Import duties are leviable both on an *ad valorem* and a specific basis, the total amount of revenue collected in 1937 from goods paying specific duties being 379,223*l*. as compared with 178,266*l*. from goods subject to *ad valorem* rates. The prevailing *ad valorem* duty rates (calculated on c.i.f. values) are 16⅔ per cent. (British Preferential tariff) and 33⅓ per cent. (General tariff). Jewellery, motor vehicles and parts, plate and plated ware pay 20 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, while agricultural and other industrial machinery is exempt from duty if of British Empire manufacture but is liable to a 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty if of foreign origin.

Most dutiable articles of British Empire manufacture or production receive a preference equivalent to one-half of the General tariff rates, but the preference on certain specified articles, *viz.*, apples, beef (pickled), boots and shoes (not being of rubber), butter, cement, cheese, cocoa, confectionery, cordage, fish (canned, dried or otherwise preserved), lard, milk, pork is a minimum of 66⅔ per cent. The preference on flour is 48 cents a bag of 196 lbs., on spirits 60 cents a gallon, and on wine, beer and ale 20 per cent. of the general rate. Boots and shoes of rubber receive a preference of over 100 per cent.

The following are the principal revenue-yielding articles of import on which duty is payable on a specified weight or other measure of quantity:—Tobacco, flour, spirits, kerosene oil, motor spirit, wines and malt liquors.

Medical Institutions.

There are six Government public (general) hospitals providing beds for approximately 958 patients. The accommodation varies from 8 beds in smaller out-stations to 622 beds in the Public Hospital, Georgetown (Demerara).

There is also a Mental Hospital in Berbice and a Leprosy Hospital at Mahaica (Demerara) providing accommodation for 758 and 520 patients respectively.

There are in addition to the dispensaries attached to the general hospitals 13 Government dispensaries in outlying parts of the Colony.

Twenty-three hospitals, with dispensaries, with 1,567 beds, are maintained by proprietors of sugar estates.

Attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, (Demerara) are X-Ray and Electrical-treatment, Ophthalmic, Dental and Bacteriological Departments, and Venereal Diseases and Tuberculosis sections. Infirmaries are attached to the Prisons (2), Alms House (1) and Industrial School.

The Public Health Department consists of 1 Medical Officer of Health and 3 Assistant Medical Officers of Health and 39 Sanitary Inspectors.

There are three institutions where nurses are trained by qualified medical and nursing staffs.

There is a Surgeon Specialist attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, and the European nursing staff consists of 1 Nurse Superintendent and 5 Divisional Sisters.

Education.

A State-aided system of elementary education was established by Law—The Education Ordinance, Cap. 196. Elementary education is compulsory and free.

The elementary schools are denominational. The central administration is vested in a Director and Education Committee, and the local control in managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools receiving aid in 1937 was 240, with 52,276 scholars, and the aid granted amounted to 76,092*l*.

Provision is made for the higher education of boys by a Government college in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first grade grammar school in England. Two secondary schools for girls, one for boys, and one for boys and girls, receive grants in-aid from the Government, and there is awarded annually one public scholarship of the value of 90*l*., open to boys

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and girls and tenable at a University or College in the British Empire. Twelve Scholarships, entitling the holders to free education at the Government College or at other approved schools, are granted to scholars of the elementary schools. In 1924-25 the whole system of education in the Colony was investigated by a Commission. Important changes were recommended, and are being made as opportunity arises.

A Teachers' Training Centre was established in September, 1928.

During 1931 a Government School with accommodation for 600 pupils was erected in Georgetown in place of two elementary denominational schools which were closed. This school was opened on 1st June, 1932. In 1935 another Government school was opened in the county of Essequibo in place of two denominational schools which were closed, and in the previous year a denominational school was taken over as a Government school. There are now, in all, seven Government schools, two of which are small schools for Aboriginal Indians and one a Kindergarten school in Bush Lot Settlement, Essequibo.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling is current and legal tender.

On the 16th August, 1915, the Combined Court approved of the issue of Government Currency Notes of the face value of $1,734*s.* 2*d.*, and $2,738*s.* 4*d.* The first notes were issued in January, 1917; and on the 31st December, 1937, there were Notes in circulation to the face value of 129,797*l.*

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd., and Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam, Berbice. The former, on the 31st December, 1937, had a note circulation in British Guiana of 115,210*l.* and the Royal Bank of Canada 70,520*l.* The total note circulation in the Colony on the 31st December, 1937, was 315,527*l.*

The first Government savings banks were established at Georgetown and New Amsterdam in the year 1836. The Combined Court in November, 1910, passed a resolution approving of the amalgamation of the two Banks, and authorising the transfer of the Government Savings Bank to the Post Office on the 1st July, 1911.

The British Guiana Bank, now the Royal Bank of Canada, opened a Savings Bank Department when this amalgamation took place, and a considerable amount of business went into their hands. Barclays Bank has also since opened a Savings Bank department.

There are 46 Post Office Savings Banks. At the end of 1937 these banks had 53,914 depositors, with 577,681*l.* to their credit.

Year.	Finances. Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1928	1,185,811	1,159,139	790,280	1,290,119
1929	1,252,322	1,126,218	845,221	1,324,312
1930	1,013,282	1,093,304	836,153	1,434,190
1931	1,319,862	1,251,733	836,543	1,523,930
1932	1,179,615	1,137,789	952,857	1,505,717
1933	1,147,452(*a*)	1,129,319(*a*)	945,517	1,454,250
1934	1,272,002(*a*)	1,205,427(*a*)	954,865	1,519,389
1935	1,777,708(*a*)	1,197,116(*a*)	941,159	1,595,126
1936	1,219,372(*a*)	1,168,734(*a*)	938,841	1,615,059
1937	1,374,133(*a*)	1,274,359(*a*)	947,686	1,783,182

(*a*) Includes Imperial Grants and interest free loans and expenditure therefrom.

Imports.

Year.	From U.K. £	From other British Sources £	From Foreign Countries £	Total.
1928	1,360,738	670,846	439,342	2,470,926
1929	1,258,287	532,770	424,658	2,215,715
1930	1,130,664	452,531	388,772	1,971,967
1931	934,864	357,536	302,805	1,595,205
1932	1,078,278	341,100	271,513	1,690,891
1933	1,115,722	379,092	306,852	1,801,666
1934	985,007	423,071	341,928	1,750,006
1935	1,011,463	462,826	359,635	1,833,924
1936	1,088,405	506,126	373,841	1,968,372
1937	1,287,243	616,647	503,299	2,407,189

Exports.

Year.	To U.K. £	To other British Countries. £	To Foreign Countries. £	Total. £
1928	952,157	1,445,228	712,138	3,109,523
1929	823,503	1,173,545	559,522	2,556,570
1930	676,333	1,122,302	423,762	2,222,397
1931	633,377	986,884	390,201	2,010,462
1932	1,007,649	840,073	361,179	2,208,901
1933	1,212,531	607,088	258,071	2,077,690
1934	1,020,367	629,954	241,187	1,891,508
1935	909,727	1,087,146	271,810	2,268,683
1936	1,014,290	1,154,305	321,761	2,490,356
1937	1,048,860	1,449,722	331,341	2,829,923

Customs, 1937, 639,941*l.*

Public Debt at 31st December, 1936, *amounted to* 4,856,761*l.*, *including Loans of* 192,899*l.*, *from Colonial Development Fund.*

Governors since 1898.

Sir Walter J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.	27 Mar., 1898
Sir Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	25 Dec., 1901
Sir Fred. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	26 Sept., 1904
Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.	5 July., 1912
Sir W. Collett, K.C.M.G.	15 April, 1917
Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B.	4 April, 1923
Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.	31 Aug., 1925
Brig.-Gen. Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.	7 Nov., 1928
Sir Edward Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	9 June, 1930
Sir G. A. S. Northcote, K.C.M.G.	26 Mar., 1935
Sir W. E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G.	19 Nov., 1937

Executive Council.

The Governor.
Colonial Secretary.
Attorney-General.
F. Dias, O.B.E., J. S. Dash (*Director of Agriculture*), E. A. Luckhoo*, O.B.E., E. G. Woolford*, K.C., E. F. McDavid, M.B.E. (*Colonial Treasurer*), F. J. Seaford*, O.B.E., M. B. G. Austin, Dr. N. M. MacLennan (*Director of Medical Services*), W. A. D. Andrade (*Comptroller of Customs*).
Clerk of the Council, G. C. Green, M.B.E. (*Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary*).

Legislative Council.

The Governor.
The Members of the Executive Council
M. B. Laing (*Commissioner of Labour and Local Govt.*) G. O. Case (*Director of Public Works and Sea Defences*), H. P. Christiani, M.B.E. (*Commissioner of Lands and Mines*), L. G. Crease (*Director of Education* (acting)), and (vacant).

* Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

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P. C. Wight, O.B.E., J. Eleazar, J. Gonsalves, O.B.E., J. L. de Aguiar, J. B. Singh, Peer Bacchus, H. C. Humphrys, K.C., C. R. Jacob, A. G. King, T. Lee, *elected Members*; E. M. Walcott, J. W. Jackson, F. A. Mackey, (vacant), *nominated unofficial Members.*

Clerk to the Council, J. J. Rodrigues.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir W. E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G., 4,000*l.*, allowance 1,000*l.*

Legislature.

Official Reporters and Librarians, H. A. Grimshaw and F. A. Leubin, 200*l.* to 307*l.* 10*s.*

Salaries.

The Clerical Service is paid according to the following incremental scales:—

Class I Clerk	357*l.* 10*s.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerk	262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*
Class III Clerk	95*l.* 0*s.* to 250*l.* 0*s.*
Probationers	75*l.* 0*s.* to 90*l.* 0*s.*

Class III Clerks and Probationers are not shown in the following list.

Colonial Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, G. D. Owen, 1,485*l.* to 1,635*l.*
Principal Assistant Ditto, G. C. Green, M.B.E., 800*l.* to 850*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary, C. W. H. Collier, 500*l.* to 650*l.*
Principal Clerk, C. J. H. King, 480*l.*-25*l.*-580*l.*
Class I Clerks, (vacant), L. E. Kranenburg, †357*l.* 10*s.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerks, Miss O. Rose, E. S. S. Burrowes, (vacant), ‡262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Labour and Local Government.

Commissioner of Labour and Local Government, M. B. Laing, 900*l.*
Inspector of Labour, W. Roberts, 500*l.* to 650*l.*
Secretary District Administration, E. S. Christiani, 600*l.*
District Commissioners, W. A. Macnie, C. H. Norton, 650*l.* to 800*l.*; A. W. B. Long, F. W. V. Green, R. L. Thomson, E. A. Haynes, 500*l.* to 650*l.*
Assistant District Commissioners, C. E. Gray, F. St. M. Gerrard, D. L. B. Wickham, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Class I Officer, C. G. A. Thompson, 375*l.* to 475*l.*
Class II Officers, H. A. Howard, C. P. A. Ouckama, W. U. Mapp, E. P. Niven, C. A. L. Mittelholzer, H. S. Burrowes, F. F. Dias, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Audit Office.

Auditor, W. H. Lempriere, 900*l.*
Assistant Auditor, R. Rodway, 575*l.* to 675*l.*
Class I Clerk:—J. A. M. Osborn, 375*l.* to 475*l.*, service allowance 50*l.*
Class II Clerks:—J. R. Henry, service allowance 40*l.*, E. C. Johnson, service allowance 40*l.*, 325*l.* to 375*l.*; Miss I. L. Uchlein, 365*l.* (personal), service allowance 37*l.* 10*s.*; J. K. Luck, P. J. Hodgson, C. G. Small, L. E. D. Gittens, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Treasury.

Colonial Treasurer, E. F. McDavid, M.B.E., 1,100*l.*
Deputy Colonial Treasurer, A. R. W. Robertson, 750*l.*
Chief Clerk, R. N. Gilchrist, 480*l.* to 580*l.*, service allowance, 50*l.*
Accountant, A. B. Campbell, 480*l.* to 580*l.*, service allowance, 50*l.*
Class I Clerk, G. F. Hopkinson, 375*l.* to 475*l.*
Class II Clerks, P. Ruhomon, service allowance 40*l.*, L. Dummett, service allowance 40*l.*, J. A. T. Ries, 325*l.* to 375*l.*, C. L. Kranenburg, T. A. Wason, C. K. Franker, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Treasury—Income Tax Branch.

Commissioners, E. F. McDavid, M.B.E., 100*l.*; P. W. King, 100*l.*
Secretary, C. T. Uchlein, 375*l.* to 475*l.*, service allowance, 50*l.*
Class I Clerk, E. A. Q. Potter, 357*l.* 10*s.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerk, J. V. Bourne, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Stamps.

Commissioners of Stamps, The Colonial Treasurer, The Postmaster-General, The Registrar.

Currency.

Commissioners of Currency, The Colonial Secretary The Colonial Treasurer, The Comptroller of Customs.
Secretary, I. O. Smith, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping, W. A. D'Andrade, 850*l.*, with personal allowance 50*l.*
Sub-Controller, New Amsterdam, F. F. Dias.
Sub-Controller, Springlands, C. A. L. Mittelholzer.
Chief Clerk, F. O. Richards, 725*l.*
Surveyor, G. A. R. Benson, 575*l.*
Assistant Surveyor, G. D'Ornellas, 525*l.*
Inspector of Distilleries, J. S. Psaila, 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class I Clerks:—C. G. Chalmers, 525*l.*, N. L. Fraser, J. L. D. Goulding, 357*l.* 10*s.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerks:—C. D'Ornellas, J. R. Tranquada, E. Brand, G. H. Croal, E. V. D Goulding, C. B. Roberts, F. R. Mittelholzer, C. A. Hirschfeld, G. B. Melville, W. A. H. Knight, E. S. McK. Chabrol, C. K. Hayley and R. S. C. Reed, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Department of Immigration and Repatriation.

Immigration Agent-General, M. B. Laing (District Commissioner East Demerara District).
Class II Officer, H. S. Burrowes, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*
Emigration Agent at Calcutta (officiating), Lt.-Col. K. S. Thakur, I.M.S.
Interpreter-Clerks, Hindi, one at 190*l.* to 250*l.*; two at 140*l.* to 200*l.*

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services, N. M. Maclennan, M.D. (Aberd.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 1,200*l.*, travelling allowance according to authorised scale, consulting practice.
Clerks:—
Chief Clerk, J. R. Farnum, 480*l.* to 580*l.*, service allowance, 50*l.*
Class II Clerk, S. Sandiford, 325*l.* to 375*l.*, 40*l.* service allowance.

Government Medical Officers.

Government Medical Officer of Health, (vacant), 750*l.* to 900*l.*, travelling allowance according to scale, house allowance 100*l.*
First Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, P. A. T. Sneath, M.C.P. & S. (Ont.) M.B. (U. Toronto) 650*l.* to 800*l.*, Travelling according to scale.

† Secretariat Allowance of 15*l.* per annum.
‡ Secretariat Allowance of 10*l.* per annum.

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Second Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, O. M. Francis, M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M.S. (N. Scot.) D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 650*l.* to 800*l.* Travelling according to scale.

Third Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, (vacant), 650*l.* to 800*l.*

Resident Surgeon and Surgeon Specialist, Public Hospital, Georgetown, J. D. Grierson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), 1,100*l.*, Duty allowance 250*l.*; free house; consulting practice.

Senior Physician, Public Hospital, Georgetown, S. C. Bettencourt-Gomes, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 800*l.* Quarters.

Assistant Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown, D. I. C. Finlayson, M.B.,Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.C.O.G., 800*l.* Quarters.

Bacteriologist, P. A. Clearkin, M.D. (Q.U.Belf.), D.P.H. (N.U.Irl.), 800*l.* Private practice (Bacteriological only).

Ophthalmologist, J. A. Browne, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.) D.O.M.S. (Eng.), 700*l.*, house allowance 100*l.*, duty allowance 150*l.* Consulting practice.

Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, Berbice, J. Glavina, M.D. (U. Malta), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, duty allowance 200*l.*, free house.

Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, Suddie, Government Medical Officer, Suddie District, and Medical Officer, Onderneeming Industrial School, E. W. Reece, M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), M.D.C.M. (Ont.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, free house, duty allowance 50*l.*, travelling allowance 75*l.* Private practice.

Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, Bartica, Government Medical Officer, Bartica District, W. D. Pollard, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, free house, and private practice.

Resident Surgeon, Public Hospital, Mabaruma, and Government Medical Officer, North-West District, (vacant), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, free house and private practice.

Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital, A. W. H. Smith, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.M., 1,000*l.* free house; consulting practice limited to mental diseases.

Medical Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, F. G. Rose, M.B.E., M.D., B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.M.R. and E (Camb.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), 700*l.*, free house, duty allowance 200*l.*, personal allowance 100*l.* Consulting practice.

Skeldon District, C. R. Subryan, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. Hons. (N.U. Irel.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

Port Mourant District, L. R. Sharples, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

Canje-Highbury District, G. W. Mearns, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

Cotton Tree District, G. A. Grandsoult, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

Mahaicony District, (vacant), 500*l.* private practice and travelling allowance 50*l.*

Mahaica District, G. T. G. Boyce, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

Buxton District, J. E. R. Ramdeholl, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

Peter's Hall District, G. M. Kerry, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

West Bank, Demerara District, J. Nedd, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

West Coast, Demerara District, R. N. Cozier, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 500*l.* to 700*l.*, private practice and travelling allowance 75*l.*

Medical Officers attached to Institutions, E. G. H. Payne, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), W. W. Besson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv'pl.), S. T. M. Sang, M.D. (Edin.), H.Ho., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.L.O., D.O.M.S. (Eng.), N. J. Abbensetts, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), C. Ramdeholl, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), N. J. Dias, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F. A. Viapree, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), L. S. Jaikaran, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 500*l.* to 700*l.* Quarters.

Surgeon to Prison, Georgetown, and Medical Officer, No. 1 Dispensary and Alms House, D. J. Taitt, B.A., M.D., C.M. (Q.U. Ont.) M.C.P. & S. (Ont.) 500*l.* to 700*l.*, travelling allowance according to authorised scale, free house.

Temporary Assistant Medical Officers, M. O. Luck, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), (one vacant).

Public Hospital, Georgetown.

Steward, A. F. Camacho, 325*l.* to 375*l.*, 62*l.* 10*s.* house allowance and 40*l.* service allowance.

Government Pharmacist, C. H. Campbell, 400*l.* to 500*l.*,

Superintendent of Nurses, (vacant), 300*l.*, and furnished quarters.

Divisional Sisters, Miss M. Hepenstall, and Mrs. J. M. Type (two vacancies), 180*l.*, and furnished quarters.

Public Hospital, Berbice.

Steward, C. E. Millington, 195*l.* to 245*l.*, 50*l.* house allowance.

Superintendent of Nurses, Miss A. B. Howe, 200*l.*, and furnished quarters.

Mental Hospital, Berbice.

Steward, S. O. Mortimer, 260*l.* to 310*l.*, free house.

X-Ray Department.

Radiographer, V. G. Connett, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Assistant Radiographer, G. H. Baird, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

General Register Office.

Registrar-General, (vacant).

Deputy Registrar-General, J. R. Farnum (Chief Clerk, Medical Dept.), 12*l.* 10*s.*

Class II Clerk, J. W. Barker, 340*l.*, service allowance 37*l.* 10*s.*

Police.

Commissioner of Police and Commandant, Local Forces, Col. C. P. Widdup, V.D., 1,000*l.*, free quarters and transport allowance.*

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Major C. C. Murtland, 650*l.* to 750*l.*, and Superintendent of Fire Brigade, free house and transport allowance.*

County Superintendents, C. T. Matthey, L. C. Bovell-Jones, 450*l.* to 550*l.*, J. Nicole and T. W. Whittingham, 400*l.* to 500*l.**

Staff Officer, Local Forces, Capt. S. B. Cope, 557*l.*

Pay and Quartermaster, A. V. Grace, 350*l.* to 450*l.*

Detective Superintendent (vacant), 450*l.* to 550*l.*, and transport allowance*.

District Superintendents, S. Billyeald, M.S.M., 350*l.* to 450*l.*, 75*l.* duty allowance, L. F. Edmonds, W. R. Weber, W. Heron Bruce, 350*l.* to 400*l.**

Assistant Superintendents, M. I. N. Gordon, H. Halstead, L. W. Slater, F. W. Mullin, F. G. B. Gall, R. H. T. Beaumont, A. M. Roberts, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Officers of all ranks have quarters, and all, except Assistant Superintendents and the Staff Officer, Local Forces, receive transport allowance.

*Transport allowance according to authorised scale.

Class II, S. W. Cole, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*, service allowance 60*l.*
Warrant Officers, W. F. Gunby, 350*l.* to 400*l.*, W. P. Smith, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, J. O. Reilly, 800*l.*
Chief Accountant, B. O. Smith, 480*l.* to 580*l.* and service allowance 50*l.*
Inspector of Post Offices and Staff Officer, W. G. G. Pearce, 375*l.* to 475*l.*, and service allowance 50*l.*
Bookkeeper, Geo. F. McPherson, 325*l.* to 475*l.*, and service allowance, 50*l.*
Class II Clerks, H. Mc. N. Brassington, E. G. D. Hinds, P. C. Cox, F. A. Pereira, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*
Postmaster, New Amsterdam, T. B. Charles, 267*l.* 10*s.* to 475*l.*
Postmaster, Georgetown, D. Simpson, 267*l.* 10*s.* to 475*l.*
Postmasters, 5 at 190*l.* to 250*l.*, 10 at 140*l.* to 200*l.*, 14 at 118*l.* 15*s.* to 150*l.*, 5 at 93*l.* 15*s.* to 125*l.*

Post Office, Telecommunications Branch.

Engineer-in-Chief and Electrical Inspector, F. J. R. Mackenzie, 650*l.* to 750*l.*
Engineer, A. E. Gagan, 450*l.* to 550*l.*
Senior Radio Operator, G. Parker, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Inspector, H. Drummond, 350*l.* to 450*l.*

Post Office, Savings Bank Branch.

Accountant, K. Kirkpatrick, 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerk, Miss A. E. Rupertie, 377*l.* 10*s.*

Transport and Harbours Department.

Board of Management :—
Chairman, The Colonial Secretary *ex officio*, *and Nine Commissioners.*
General Manager and Civil Engineer, A. MacDougall, M.I.E.S., A.M.Inst.T., 850*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Board, H. V. Abraham, 517*l.* 10*s.*
Record Clerk, L. A. Thompson, 292*l.* 10*s.*

Accountant's Branch.

Chief Accountant, V. C. Johnson, 500*l.* to 650*l.*
Accountant's Assistant, C. H. Lord, 400*l.*
Cashier, N. L. Goring, 280*l.*

Store.

Storekeeper, M. Harding, 292*l.* 10*s.*

Engineering (Maintenance) Branch.

Inspector of Ways and Works, V. Martin, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Engineering (Mechanical and Marine Branch.)

Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. Goring, A.R.T.C., Glasgow, A.M.I.Mech.E., 1st Class B.O.T. Mar.E., 750*l.* to 850*l.*
Assistant Mechanical Engineer, A. H. July, M.I.Loco.E., 550*l.* to 600*l.* and quarters.
Second Asst. Mechanical Engineer, J. Da Silva, M.I.Mar.E., 450*l.* to 500*l.*
Workshop and Dock Superintendent, J. A. Mitchell, A.M.I.Loco.E., 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Traffic Branch.

Traffic Inspector, J. De Cambra, 325*l.*

(East Coast Railway).

Stations Superintendent, E. Greeves, 312*l.* 10*s.*
Goods Superintendent, E. Veecock, 312*l.* 10*s.*
Chief Goods Clerk, D. G. Baird, 205*l.*

(West Coast Railway).

Stations Superintendent, A. C. Isaacs, 250*l.*

Harbours.

Harbour Master, Lieut. R. D. Baird, R.N.R. (retd.), 450*l.* to 600*l.*
Deputy Harbour Master, New Amsterdam, District Commissioner *Ex-Officio.*
Deputy Harbour Master, Springlands, District Commissioner *Ex-Officio.*
Deputy Harbour Master, Morawhanna, District Commissioner *Ex-Officio.*
Harbour Clerk, R. N. McDavid, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
1st Class Pilots, J. V. Mittelholzer; C. H. Walcott, 350*l.* to 400*l.*
2nd Class Pilots, V. Stoll, A. S. Mittelholzer, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Hydrographer and Pilot, E. R. Davies, 450*l.*
Surveyor and Draughtsman, R. G. H. Low, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Marine Branch.

Marine Supt. and Training Officer, E. A. Crosse, 450*l.* to 550*l.*

Poor.

Chairman of the Poor Law Commissioners, Dr. O. M. Francis, 2nd Assistant Govt. Medical Officer of Health.
Secretary, Poor Law Commissioners, and Superintendent of Alms House, J. S. Talbot, 357*l.* 10*s.*, by 20*l.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Medical Officer, D. J. Taitt, M.D., C.M. (Queen's University, Ontario), M.C.P. & S. (Ontario)., 500*l.*, by 25*l.* to 700*l.*, house allowance, 100*l.*, travelling allowance, on actual mileage run.
Commissioners, Rev. Fr. P. McCaffrey, Rev. Canon L. J. Rowe, Rev. E. Griffin and Rev. R. MacKinnon.

Education Department.

Director of Education, (vacant).
Inspector of Schools, L. G. Crease, M.A., 550*l.* to 650*l.*
Principal, Teachers Training Centre, P. Williams, B.Sc. (Lond.), 500*l.* to 600*l.*
2nd Inspector of Schools, A. A. Bannister, B.A., 400*l.* to 550*l.*
Assistant Inspector and District Educational Officer, E. L. Dolphin, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Class I Clerk, W. O. Fraser, 375*l.* to 475*l.*, and personal allowance of 105*l.*
Class II Clerk, W. E. Davis, 325*l.* to 375*l.*, service allowance, 40*l.*

Queen's College.

Principal, Captain H. Nobbs, M.Sc., F.I.C., 750*l.* to 800*l.* House allowance 100*l.*
3 *Assistant Masters* E. O. Pilgrim, B.Sc., H. A. M. Beckles, M.A., and J. H. Bevis, B.Sc., 450*l.* to 600*l.*
4 *Assistant Masters*, W. R. Clark, B.Sc., A.I.C., G. F. Baldwin, M.A., G. P. Dartford, B.A., N. E. Cameron, M.A., 450*l.* to 525*l.*
2 *Assistant Masters*, H. V. Taitt, M.A., F. T. Weston, B.A., 425*l.*
1 *Assistant Master*, G. Lighton, M.A., 325*l.* to 425*l.*

Government Industrial School (Onderneeming).

Headmaster, J. A. Carnall, 450*l.* to 550*l.* House.
Chief Officer, Wm. Earle, 270*l.* and quarters.
Schoolmaster, A. S. Dolphin, 180*l.* and quarters.

Public Works.

Director of Public Works and Sea Defences, G. C. Case, F.S.E., 1,200*l.* p.a., personal allce, 300*l.* p.a., travelling allowance.
Deputy Director of Public Works, F. H. Allen, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., 600*l.* by 25*l.* to 800*l.*, personal allce. 150*l.* and travelling allowance.

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District Engineer, East Demerara, R. B. Craig, A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I., 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Assistant Engineer, Georgetown, E. S. F. Piers, B.Sc., 400*l.* and travelling allowance.
Assistant Engineer, Berbice, W. R. Wishart, 400*l.* and travelling allowance.
Assistant Engineer, West Demerara, T. V. Garland, B.A., B.A.I., 400*l.*–25*l.*–500*l.* and travelling allowance.
Engineering Draughtsman, W. P. Heard, 500*l.*–25*l.*–600*l.*
Yard Superintendent, C. P. Roberts, 300*l.* by 25*l.* to 350*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Resident Engineer, Pure Water Supply Scheme, T. S. Harrington, 875*l.*, with house allowance 75*l.*, and travelling allowance.
**Driller*, W. F. Halley, 625., with free transport and house allowance 62*l.* 10*s.*
Surveyor, R. Manson Hing, 250*l.* by 15*l.* to 500*l.*
Senior Clerk, T. B. Reed, 375*l.* by 20*l.* to 475*l.* service allowance, 50*l.*
Accounting Clerk, P. H. N. Saunders, 375*l.* by 20*l.* to 475*l.*, service allowance 50*l.*; Fees as Secretary, Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors; Secretary, Sea Defence Board, 50*l.*
Class II Clerks, C. I. Rodrigues, C. W. Delph, service allowance, 40*l.*, 262*l.* 10*s.* by 15*l.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Department of Lands and Mines.

General Staff.

Commissioner, H. P. Christiani, M.B.E., F.R.G.S., 900*l.*
Secretary and Accountant, G. F. Messervy, 650*l.* by 50*l.* to 750*l.*
Class I Clerk, J. W. Fraser, 357*l.* 10*s.* by 20*l.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerk, Miss I. W. McKay, 262*l.* 10*s.* by 15*l.* to 307*l.* 10*s.*

Land Surveys Sections

Superintendent of Surveys, F. Ray, H. Green, A.R.S.M., A.Inst.M.M., 700*l.* by 25*l.* to 800*l.*
Government Surveyors, W. T. Lord, F.S.I.. J. Phang, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; R. S. Kaufman, C. P. de Freitas, A. Lee Own, J. B. Bamford, 290*l.* by 15*l.* to 500*l.*; E. M. Cossou, 245*l.* by 15*l.* to 290*l.*
Draughtsman, C. A. Cole, 307*l.* 10*s.* by 15*l.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Lands Section.

Superintendent of Lands, M. P. Hastings, F.S.I., 480*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*
Class II Clerk, Miss M. I. L. Davis, 262*l.* 10*s.* by 15*l.* to 307*l.* 10*s.*

Mining Section.

Class II Officer, L. O. Van Sertina, 307*l.* 10*s.* by 15*l.* to 337*l.* 10*s.* and service allowance of 40*l.*

Forest Department.

Conservator of Forests, B. R. Wood, M.A., Dipl. For., 1,200*l.* to 1,500*l.*, with free quarters.
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, T. A. W. Davis, Dipl. For., 780*l.* to 900*l.*
Assistant Conservators of Forests, J. B. Aitken, B.Sc., 500*l.* to 900*l.* and D. B. Fanshawe, B.A., 450*l.* to 780*l.*

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, M. Bookham, M.B.E., 550*l.* to 650*l.*, and house allowance 75*l.* Uniform.
Accountant and Clerk, W. E. Stewart, 307*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*, and house allowance 62*l.* 10*s.* Uniform allowance, 5*l.*

* Special temporary arrangements of Engineers in connection with Pure Water Supply Schemes.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, M. V. Camacho, 1,600*l.*
First Puisne Judge, J. Verity, 1,200*l.*; *Second Puisne Judge*, C. G. Langley, 1,050*l.*
Registrar of Deeds and of Supreme Court, E. M. Duke, 700*l.* to 800*l.*
1st Class Clerks and Sworn Clerks and Notaries Public, G. H. Westmaas and J. B. Sharples, 425*l.* to 575*l.*
Class I Clerk, H. F. Earl, 357*l.* 10*s.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerks, J. H. Nathoo, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.* (with service allowance of 40*l.* and duty allowance of 75*l.*); J. F. Todd, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*
District Stipendiary Magistrates, A. V. Crane, LL.B., D. E. Jackson, 675*l.* to 775*l.*, J. H. S. McCowan, 575*l.* to 675*l.*, J A. Veerasawmy, F. O. Low, A. C. Brazao, 500*l.* to 650*l.*
Clerks, Badri Nauth, C. F. Collins, D. P. Debidin, C. J. Croal, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*, A. McL. Thorne, 95*l.* to 250*l.*

Law Officers.

Attorney-General, (vacant).
Assistant Attorney-General, S. E. Gomes, 850*l.*
Crown Solicitor, P. W. King.
Clerk to Attorney-General, I. de Freitas, 357*l.* 10*s.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*

Stipendiary Magistrates in Georgetown.

A. V. Crane, LL.B., 675*l.* to 775*l.*, J. H. S. McCowan, 675*l.*
Clerk, Badri Nauth, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 337*l.* 10*s.*

Official Receiver and Public Trustee's Department.

Official Receiver, Public Trustee and Crown Solicitor, P. W. King, 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Class I Clerk, M. K. Khan, 357*l.* 10*s.* to 417*l.* 10*s.*
Class II Clerk, A. J. Gaskin, 262*l.* 10*s.* to 377*l.* 10*s.*

Government Analyst's Department.

Government Analyst, K. Wallis, B.Sc., A.I.C., 750*l.*
First Assistant Analyst, N. Newsam, 350*l.* to 500*l.*

Department of Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture, Prof. J. Sydney Dash, B.Sc., 1,200*l.* with free quarters.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, F. Burnett, M.C., M.A., 900*l.*
Entomologist L. D. Cleare, F.R.E.S., 600*l.* to 750*l.*
Chemist, D. W. Duthie, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., 600*l.* to 750*l.*
Veterinary Surgeon, (vacant).
Sugar Agronomist and Plant Breeder, C. H. B. Williams. M.A., A.I.C.T.A., Dip. Agr., 500*l.* to 700*l.*
Botanist-Plant Pathologist, and Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, E. B. Martyn, B.A., A.I.C.T.A., 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Chemist, C. L. C. Bourne, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Agricultural Superintendents, E. M. Peterkin, H. D. Huggins, M.Sc., Dip. Agr., A. A. Abraham, E. G. A. Benson, B.Sc., Dip. Agric., A.I.C.T.A., 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, E. M. Morgan, 350*l.* to 450*l.*
Agricultural Instructors, C. C. Dowding, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., 260*l.* to 310*l.*, H. A. Cole 237*l.* 10*s.* to 300*l.*, O. F. J. Churaman, Dip. Agric., 190*l.* to 250*l.*
Senior Clerk, J. F. Irving, M.C.. 325*l.* to 375*l.*
Class II Clerk (*Registrar of Banks*), W. G. Delph, 325*l.* to 337*l.* 15*s.*

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Militia.

Commandant, Colonel C. P. Widdup, V.D.
Staff Officer, Local Forces, Capt. S. B. Cope.
Bandmaster, Militia, Lieutenant S. W. Henwood, 360*l.*, with free partly furnished quarters; uniform allowance 10*l.* p.a.; fuel and light allowance, 10*l.* p.a.

Public Health Department.

Government Medical Officer of Health, (vacant).
3 *Assistant Government Medical Officers of Health*, P. A. T. Sneath, M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), M.B. (U. Toronto), M.D., D.P.H., 650*l.* to 800*l.* Travelling according to scale. O. M. Francis, M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M.S. (N.Scot.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 650*l.* to 800*l.* Travelling according to scale. One vacant.
3 *County Sanitary Inspectors*, F. J. July, M.R.San.I., *Berbice*, H. A. Moonsawmy, F.R.San.I., F.R.E.S., *Demerara*, 325*l.* to 375*l.* each, house allowance 75*l.* or house provided and travelling according to scale, F. A. Iloo, *Essequebo*, 325*l.* to 375*l.*, travelling according to scale.

Ecclesiastical Establishments.

Church of England.

Bishop, Rev. A. J. Knight.
Grant to Church, 996*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*
For Missionary purposes—for work among:—
Immigrants from the East, 52*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*
Pomeroon Indians, 34*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Upper Essequebo R. Indians, 34*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
North-West Indians, 34*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Potaro R. Indians, 17*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Church of Scotland.

Moderator of the Presbytery, Rev. A. E. Dyett.
Grant to Church, 249*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Grant in aid of Supenaam Mission, 28*l.* 15*s.*

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop, The Right Rev. G. Weld, S.J., 222*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for support of the Church.
Missionary purposes, North-West District, 34*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Methodist Church.

Financial Secretary in British Guiana, Rev. E. Higman, 35*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for support of this Mission.

Foreign Consuls.

France, P. Fisseux (resides in Trinidad); Consular Agent, S. Psaila.
Sweden, T. R. Cowell, Hon. Consul.
Norway, Jorgen Brumelhorst, Consul-General (resides in Havana); Hony. Consul, F. A. Mackey.
Spain, J. H. Salvatori (resides in Trinidad), Hon. Vice-Consul
Portugal, Consul, S. S. de Freitas; Vice-Consul, M. Fernandes.
The Netherlands, E. M. Walcott.
Republic of Venezuela, J. I. Sanchez.
Brazil, Jorge Camacho (acting).
Belgium, W. S. Jones.
Italy (Jurisdiction added to the Consulate at Trinidad), Dr. C. Romiti, Consular Agent.
Denmark, E. M. Walcott.
United States of America, Consul at Trinidad.
Haiti, L. Deveaux.
Finland, W. S. Jones, Hon. Vice-Consul.
Mexico, C. H. Hayward, Hon. Consul; S. K. Watson, Hon. Vice-Consul (both reside in Trinidad).
Panama, L. A. Deveaux, Hon. Consul.
Germany, G. R. Reid.

*BRITISH HONDURAS.

Situation and Area.

British Honduras is a Colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the Falls of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier, on the south of Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. It lies between 18°·29 and 15°·54 N. latitude and 89°·15 and 87°·50 W. longitude.

The area of the Colony is 8,598 square miles, (about the size of Wales), including Albion Island in the River Hondo (about 26 square miles), and Ambergris, St. George's, English, Turneffe and other Cays (Islands), 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. It is estimated that about 175 square miles are under cultivation.

History.

The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica, about 1638, by adventurers, who were attracted by the logwood which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers. Their headquarters were long at St. George's Cay. The name of the present chief town and of the River Belize is alleged to be a corruption of the name of the buccaneer Wallis, who was driven from Hispaniola in that year, and who is said to have been the leader of the settlers. The Spaniards frequently endeavoured to expel the logcutters; but, though they succeeded in driving them from the northern coast of Yucatan about 1717, they failed to dislodge them from the eastern coast.

An earlier settlement had been made by a chartered company, of which the Earl of Warwick was chairman and John Pym treasurer, on two small islands off the Mosquito coast, in 1630. The Mosquito natives were very friendly to the English settlers, and their king, shortly after the conquest of Jamaica, placed himself under English protection, and the Governors of Jamaica exercised a sort of supervision over the affairs of the settlement. In 1739 the native king made a treaty resigning his country to Great Britain, and forts were built in 1742 at the Island of Ruatan, and at Black River on the mainland. Ruatan was abandoned in 1749, but at the same time an officer was formally appointed by the Government of Jamaica to superintend the settlements on the Mosquito Coast. As a result of the treaty of Paris in 1763, the forts were dismantled and the garrisons withdrawn. The settlers remained, however, and from that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants in the "Battle of St. George's Cay," the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms. By the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 Spain recognised a district (within what is now British Honduras) within which the British logcutters might work without interference; and by the Convention of London signed in 1786, it was agreed that the British Colonists should evacuate the Mosquito Coast and the adjacent islands. In spite of these treaties, many of the settlers remained outside the agreed limits: and it was not until the treaties of 1859 with the Republic of Honduras and 1860 with Nicaragua that the Bay Islands and the

* See under the Windward Islands for general map of the West Indies.

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For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into five districts—Belize, which includes

Census	5·1.
Other British Possessions ..	4·53
United States of America	31·06
Other Countries	34·28

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1859 with the Republic of Honduras and 1860 with Nicaragua that the Bay Islands and the

* See under the Windward Islands for general map of the West Indies.

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Mosquito Coast were finally recognised as belonging to those states, Nicaragua agreeing to allow the Mosquito Indians autonomy in the Reserve which was assigned to them.

On the 10th of September, 1931, Belize was visited by a hurricane and tidal wave which caused great damage and loss of life.

Constitution.

The first settlers from 1638 to 1786 managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as Magistrates at public meetings held for the purpose. These Magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. In 1765 these customs were formally recognised by the King's Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were codified and published, and became known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790–1797 elected Magistrates again ruled the settlements. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted consisting of 18 elected and 3 nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on the 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial, members, with the Lieutenant Governor as President. The constitution of the Council was altered in 1892, after a dispute with the Governor, and became three ex-officio members and not less than five (nominated) unofficial members with the Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has consisted of six official and seven unofficial members. A new Legislative Council was constituted in 1936 (under Ordinance No. 13 of 1935) with the Governor as President, three ex-officio and two nominated members, two unofficial members nominated by the Governor and five unofficial members elected by four constituencies. On the 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on the 10th September, 1909.

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 31 of 1923, a new and revised edition of the Laws of this Colony has been published in two volumes. This edition, referred to as "The Consolidated Laws, 1924," came into force on the 4th February, 1925, and supersedes the revised edition published in 1915 and all ordinances passed before July, 1924. Appeals to His Majesty in Council are regulated by Chapter 155 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, and official and unofficial members; three of the official members are *ex officio*, five other members being appointed.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into five districts—Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Northern District; the Cayo district; the Stann Creek district; and the Toledo district, the main station of which is Punta Gorda.

General Description.

In its physical outlines the Colony resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached. The characteristic soils of the Colony are known as Cohune ridge (the vegetable alluvium along the river valleys), the Pine ridge (sandy tracts covered with pines, scrub, and wiry grass), and Broken ridge (intermediate between these two). Besides these there are swamp, savannah, and mountain.

The chief rivers are in the north of the Colony, and run in a north-easterly direction, the Belize reaching the sea on the east, and the Hondo and the New River on the north.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscomb Mountains a height of some 3,700 feet is attained. That district of the Colony remained until 1879 wholly unexplored, when it was traversed by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The westerly portion was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. The soil generally was rich, and indications of minerals were noticed.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

For more than 200 years the Colony has subsisted mainly on the natural resources of its forests. A Forest Department has been in existence since 1922.

The chief items of export in 1937 were as follows:—Mahogany logs, 426,037 cubic feet; mahogany lumber, 305,605 cubic feet; cedar logs and lumber, 23,960 cubic feet; chicle, 659,916 lbs.; coconuts, 4,958,980; copra, 356,708 lbs.; bananas, 938,985 bunches; plantains, 198,200; grapefruit, 14,852 cwt.; grapefruit, canned, 893½ cwt.

Belize is a port of registry, and there were registered on 31st December, 1937, 187 vessels aggregating 2,694 tons net.

The imports consist mainly of mahogany and chicle in transit, cotton goods, petroleum oils, hardware, haberdashery and millinery, boots and shoes, spirits, tobacco and provisions.

The percentages of the Imports, Exports and Total Trade during 1937 as between Empire Countries and Foreign Markets are shown hereunder:—

	Imports. %	Exports. %	Trade. %
United Kingdom	21·94	29·08	19·63
Canada	8·19	2·29	5·44
Other British Possessions ..	4·53	·28	2·83
United States of America	31·06	67·38	45·26
Other Countries	34·28	·97	26·84

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The Customs tariff is largely on an *ad valorem* basis. There is a British preference, which, in the case of *ad valorem* duties, is in most instances 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Communications.

The easiest communication is by water along the coast. There is communication weekly with New Orleans, Puerto Barrios and Puerto Cortes, and monthly (approximately) with Liverpool. There is also a fortnightly mail and passenger service by the Canadian National Steamship Company with Jamaica, and thence to Canada *via* the Bahamas and Bermuda. The usual length of the journey between England and British Honduras is 16 days, *via* the United States and about 21 days *via* Jamaica. Telegraphic communication with Europe is maintained by a land line to Consejo on the Hondo River, which connects, by a cable across the Hondo, with the Mexican Telegraph System through Payo Obispo in Yucatan (1911); and by radio-telegraphic communication with New Orleans (1915) and Jamaica (1928).

A telegraph and telephone line exists between Belize and the southerly town of Stann Creek, and another from Belize to the Cayo. A Radio-telegraph Station is situated in Belize, and others (for inland services only), at Corozal, Monkey River and Punta Gorda.

There is a weekly service between Belize and San Pedro, Sula, Honduras (*via* Puerto Barrios, Guatemala) by planes of the Transportes Aereos Centro-Americanos Ltd. ("T.A.C.A."), and a service twice a week between Belize and the U.S.A.; *via* Mexico, by planes of the Chiapao Air Transport Co.

A short railway leads from the town of Stann Creek, 25 miles inland, the first section of which was opened towards the end of 1908, and the second section in March, 1909. The line was practically completed in 1910, but extraordinary floods in 1911 carried away a couple of bridges, and did other damage, which have been replaced.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Within the Colony	per 2 ozs. 3 cents, and 1 cent. for each subsequent oz. or fraction of an oz.	1 cent per 4 oz.
To Canada and the B.W.I. generally	per oz. or fraction, 3 cents.	1 cent. per 2 oz.
To the United Kingdom, British Possessions (except as above) and Egypt	per oz. 4 cents. and for every subsequent oz. or fraction of an oz., 2 cents.	1 cent. per 2 oz.
United States and elsewhere	5 cents for first oz. and 3 cents for each subsequent oz. or fraction of an oz.	1 cent per 2 oz.

Air Mail.

To U.S.A. (*via* Brownsville and Miami), Mexico (*via* Merida), 15 cents for first ½ oz. and 10 cents for each additional ½ oz.; Guatemala and Honduras (*via* Barrios), and Nicaragua (*via* Managua) 25 cents and 30 cents respectively for first ½ oz. and 17 cents and 20 cents each additional ½ oz.; Costa Rica and Panama (including Canal Zone) 33 cents for first ½ oz. and 22 cents for each additional ½ oz. These rates are in addition to the ordinary postage.

Climate.

Though situated within the tropics, the climate is sub-tropical in character. The maximum shade temperature is 90°, the minimum 62°. The dew point in Belize, a seaport, is relatively high. Sea breezes prevail for the greater part of the year. The average rainfall during the past twenty years has been 81·48 inches per annum. From the middle of February to the middle of May is the dry season. For the rest of the year there is rain to some extent during every month, the heaviest rainfall being in the months of September, October and November, during which months about one-third of the total rain occurs.

Currency and Banking.

By Ordinance No. 31 of 1894, the currency was established on a gold basis, the United States gold dollar being adopted as the standard coin. Gold coins of the United States Mint are legal tender for the amounts of their respective denominations in standard dollars; also the British sovereign and half-sovereign for the amounts of $4·867 and $2·433 respectively. There is a local subsidiary currency of 50 cent, 25 cent, 10 cent, and 5 cent silver pieces, and a Government note issue of the following denominations: 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars; a nickel bronze 5 cent piece and a bronze cent piece are also current. The silver coins are legal tender up to 10 dollars and the nickel and bronze up to 50 cents. The Government Savings Bank, established in 1846 at Belize (with branches at Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda and the Cayo), had, on 31st December, 1937, $424,731.

On the 14th October, 1912, The Bank of British Honduras, Ltd., was bought over as a going concern by the Royal Bank of Canada. Banking business of every character is conducted.

Education.

The schools, both Secondary and Primary, are, with one or two exceptions, denominational. With few exceptions, all Primary schools are inspected and aided by the Colonial Government. Seventy-eight received aid in 1937, to the extent of $71,006·87, with 9,059 scholars on the roll, and 7,016 average attendance, *i.e.*, 77·4% of the enrolment. The total cost of Primary education for the year was $87,880·22.

The total number of pupils on the roll in all the schools was about 10,487, with an average attendance of 8,211.

A law "To provide for Compulsory Education in certain cases," was passed in January, 1915. This Law was replaced by Law No. 14 of 1926, which applies generally to all school areas where it is practicable to enforce it.

Population.

The population of the several Districts of the Colony, based on the census taken on the 26th April, 1931, was:

Belize District	21,661
Northern District	12,780
Stann Creek District	4,960
Toledo District	6,252
Cayo District	5,694
Total	51,347

Of the total population 44,670 were, at the date of the 1931 census, British subjects. Of this number, 216 were born in the United Kingdom. There were 181 Americans, of whom 165 were born in the United States, and 1,083 Mexicans who were all born in Mexico.

Population of towns at census of 1931: Belize, 16,687; Corozal, 2,197; Orange Walk, 1,099; Stann

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Creek, 2,844; Mullins River, 332; Punta Gorda, 1,119; Monkey River, 396; El Cayo, 1,260; Benque Viejo, 1,211.

The estimated population, as at 31st December, 1937, was 56,893; of these 28,056 were males and 28,837 females.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	$	$	(Calendar years).	
1928–29	1,039,866	1,046,877	182,364	579,878
1929–30	1,036,068	1,023,603	176,462	625,272
1930–31	1,160,445	1,087,047	157,629	625,969
1931–32	875,045	1,035,600	158,728	643,229
1932-33	893,716	940,985	147,919	573,276
1933-34	1,056,244	958,233	155,468	479,528
1934*	627,501	816,811	167,115	491,249
1935	1,192,687	1,341,957	—	407,177
1936	1,597,540	1,388,696	177,140	416,062
1937	—	—	164,134	423,219

* 9 months only, April to December, 1934.

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1928	834,681	859,051	2,788,016	4,481,748
1929	888,406	1,187,859	2,980,408	5,056,673
1930	687,324	1,287,490	2,950,516	4,925,330
1931	745,024	1,351,262	2,339,072	4,435,358
1932	424,339	746,689	1,130,810	2,301,838
1933	418,511	375,011	893,590	1,687,112
1934	466,733	250,285	1,195,357	1,912,375
1935	731,396	369,089	1,576,310	2,676,795
1936	872,262	398,142	2,002,439	3,272,833
1937	873,759	506,251	2,601,239	3,981,249

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1928	439,505	708,410	2,893,587	4,041,502
1929	324,009	833,190	324,009	4,876,875
1930	153,379	1,456,720	2,924,864	4,534,963
1931	145,883	1,417,765	1,347,418	2,911,066
1932	62,314	723,050	662,120	1,447,484
1933	86,642	481,201	474,252	1,042,095
1934	288,722	149,536	1,082,659	1,520,917
1935	317,510	105,312	1,275,721	1,699,043
1936	405,720	66,831	1,941,300	2,413,851
1937	418,672	38,839	2,145,089	2,602,600

Public Debt, $3,396,675.

*Governors.**

1899 Colonel Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1906 Col. Sir E. J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1913 Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G.
1918 W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.
1919 Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1925 Major Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1932 Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1934 Sir Alan C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Senior Medical Officer.
H. I. Melhado, O.B.E.
A. N. Wolffsohn.
F. R. Ellis.
C. R. Beattie.
T. F. Bowman.
Clerk, E. O. B. Barrow.

Legislative Council.

President, The Governor.
Official Members—The Colonial Secretary; The Attorney-General; The Senior Medical Officer; A. N. Wolffsohn; N. S. Stevenson
Unofficial Members—Dr. K. Heusner; H. L. Gabourel; B. Melhado; L. P. Ayuso; A. Balderamos; R. S. Turton; W. A. J. Bowman, O.B.E.
Clerk, E. O. B. Barrow.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alan C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G., $8,720 (also receives 300*l.* p.a. as a Trustee under the will of the late Baron Bliss), and $1,000 duty allowance.
Private Secretary, Miss B. E. Bowen.

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, W. Johnston, $4,860, and quarters (also receives 200*l.* p.a. as a Trustee under the will of the late Baron Bliss).
Senior Clerk and Clerk of Councils, E. O. B. Barrow. $1,800, duty allowance $100.
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Gabourel, $850 to $1,290, personal allowance $150.; I. Russell, $942 to $1,230.
Government Printer, D. H. Harwood, $1,800 to $2,200.

Treasury.

Financial Secretary, W. Johnston.
Treasury Superintendent, F. A. S. Taylor, $1,900 to $2,400.
Higher Grade Clerks, H. E. C. Cain and M. M. Mitchell, $1,230 to $1,590.
Chief Collector of Income Tax, L. J. Marchand, $1,700.
1st Class Clerks, W. S. Leslie and A. B. Tingling, $942 to $1,230.
2nd Class Clerks, R. G. Staine and A. A. Heustis, $690 to $906.

Customs and Harbour.

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. K. Masson, M.B.E., $2,430 to $2,916.
Customs and Excise Officers, Senior: R. J. Gabourel, E. L. Ysaguirre and E. P. Bradley, $1,230 to $1,590 each; *1st Grade:* T. J. Hudson, $942 to $1,230; *2nd Grade:* P. M. Ewing, S. R. Vasquez, D. R. Bradley, C. R. W. Usher and B. I. Smith, $690 to $906 each.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Colonial Postmaster, F. C. P. Bowen, $2,950.
1st Class Clerks, A. T. Smith and P. N. Riverol, $942 to $1,350 each.
2nd Class Clerk, C. D. Card, $690 to $906.
Wireless Superintendent, D. A. Fairweather, $1,500 to $1,800.
Wireless Operators, R. A. Gill, $942 to $1,230, personal allowance, $300, W. M. Elliott, $690 to $906, B. D. Fairweather, $504 to $666.
Engineer, D. Navarette, $690 to $906.

Electricity and Telephones.

Electrical Branch.

Electrical Superintendent, T. D. Murphy, $3,000.
Accountant, R. A. Young, $1,200.

* For Governors previous to 1899, see Edition for 1904.

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Telephone Branch:

Mechanic and Storekeeper, H. W. Smith, $1,000 to $1,300.
Foreman, J. T. Walker, $950.
Inspectors, J. V. Gabourel, $702; W. Flowers and C. O. Hope, $650 each.
Telephone Operators, 1st *Grade:* Mrs. D. Wolffsohn and Miss D. Cervantes, $480 to $652.

Crown Law Office.

Attorney-General, S. A. McKinstry, $3,550 (also receives 200*l.* p.a. as a Trustee under the will of the late Baron Bliss and $240 p.a. as legal adviser to the Belize Town Board).
1*st Class Clerk*, J. N. Meighan, $942 to $1,230.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, Sir Arthur K. Agar, $5,400 and quarters.
Magistrate, Belize, H. J. Hughes, $3,000.
2*nd Class Clerk*, A. E. Cattouse, $690 to $906.
Registrar-General, A. O. Longsworth, $1,800.

District Commissioners.

Northern District, E. A. Grant, $1,600 to $2,000, free partly furnished quarters, and duty allowance, $400.
Clerk and Interpreter, Corozal, E. I. Pasos, $504 to $666.
Clerk and Interpreter, Orange Walk, R. Bautista, $906.
Stann Creek District, M. S. Metzgen, M.B.E., $1,600 to $2,000, free partly furnished quarters, and duty allowance of $300.
2*nd Class Clerk*, E. N. Trapp, $906.
Toledo District, T. V. Maccoll, $1,600 to $2,000, free partly furnished quarters, and duty allowance of $200.
Clerk and Interpreter, V. F. Colon, $690 to $906.
Cayo District (vacant), $1,600 to $2,000, free partly furnished quarters, and duty allowance of $400.
Clerk, R. Patten, $504 to $666, and duty allowance of $150.

Audit.

Auditor, D. P. Uttley, $3,000, and quarters.
1*st Class Clerks*, N. M. Tennyson, $942 to $1,350, J. Pepitune, $942 to $1,290.

Education.

Superintendent of Education, B. E. Carman, B.Sc., $3,000.
Assistant Superintendent, E. V. Brown, B.A., $1,500 to $1,800.
1*st Class Clerk*, S. E. Hulse, $942–$1,230.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, A. N. Wolffsohn, $3,400.
Surveyors, G. S. Busby, and J. A. Waight, $2,100 to $2,430.
Draughtsman and Computer, G. A. Elliott, $2,100 to $2,430.
Inspector of Crown Lands, E. W. Francis, $1,050.
1*st Class Clerk*, H. K. Smith, $942 to $1,230.
2*nd Class Clerk*, W. A. Johnston, $690 to $906.
Tracer, I. Hulse, $650 to $986.

Forest Department.

Conservator of Forests, N. S. Stevenson, B.Sc., $2,430 to $2,818·80; $3,037·50 to $3,645; $3,790·80 to $4,374, house allowance $360.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, J. B. Kinloch (salary as above).
1*st Class Clerk*, R. Gallego, $942 to $1,290.

Stann Creek Railway.

Superintendent (vacant), $1,800 to $2,000.
Clerks, A. E. Vellos, $1,230, and H. D. Frazer, $504 to $666.

Public Works.

Director of Public Works, E. A. Boyce, A.M.Inst.C.E., $3,402.
Executive Engineer, T. L. Bowring, A.M.Inst.C.E., $2,916.
1*st Class Clerk*, R. A. Pitts, $942 to $1,230.
2*nd Class Clerks*, H. O. E. Longsworth, D. L. Roxado, $690 to $906.

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, R. L. Cheverton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., $4,860, and quarters.
First Medical Officer, V. F. Anderson, M.D., $3,500.
†*Medical Officers*, T. Patterson, W. A. S. George, E. C. Savona, D. W. Degazon, L. M. Ram, H. S. Rassim, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and P. E. M. Clark, $2,430 to $3,150, and quarters.
First Class Clerk, E. Trapp, $942 to $1,230.
2*nd Class Clerk*, G. T. McKesey, $690 to $906.
Matron, Miss L. M. Roberts, M.B.E., $1,000 to $1,200, quarters, uniform, and free board and lodging.
Nursing Sister, Miss M. Paterson, $600 to $720, quarters, uniform and free board and lodging.
Dispenser and Storekeeper, P. A. Hyde, $850 to $1,290, and quarters.

Police.

Superintendent of Police and Prisons and Officer Commanding Defence Force, Major P. E. Matthews, O.B.E., $3,000, and $360 in lieu of quarters.
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Doxat, $1,400 to $1,600, and quarters.
Inspector (vacant), $1,300 to $1,500, and quarters.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, M. Bookham, M.B.E., $1,700 and quarters.
2*nd Class Clerk*, S. W. Bowden, $690 to $906.

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, R. K. Masson, M.B.E., $600 to $720.
Assistant Superintendent, R. J. Gabourel, $300.

Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Officer, J. F. Ward, $2,430 to $2,818·80; $3,037·50 to $3,645; $3,790·80 to $4,374.
2 *Assistant Agricultural Officers*, R. A. Kitching and J. M. Cave, $1,500 to $2,000, and quarters.
Agricultural Instructor, D. D. Haynes, $1,200 to $1,500, and quarters.
Junior Agricultural Instructor, D. L. Foster, $960 to $1,440.
Foreman, F. F. Orio, $600 to $900.
2*nd Class Clerk*, H. O. E. Longsworth, $690 to $906.

Industrial School, Pomona, Stann Creek.

Principal, (Dist. Commr. Stann Creek, acting).
Clerk and Schoolmaster, R. S. Finlayson, $900 and quarters.
Agricultural Assistant, R. E. Belisle, $900 and quarters.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, C. Giddens (Vice-Consul).
Norway, E. W. M. Bowen (Acting).
Sweden, F. R. Ellis.
Republic of Honduras, J. Alvarado (Consul-General).
France, D. Masson (Consular Agent).
Spain, E. W. M. Bowen (Acting).
Guatemala, Felix Estrada Orantes (Consul).
Mexico, P. Gasca.
Belgium, F. R. Dragten (Consul-General).
Netherlands, T. F. Bowman.
El Salvador, J. T. Bouloy.
Finland, H. T. Grant (Vice-Consul).

† Allowed but not entitled to private practice.

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months, December and January, is 78°F., and during the warmest, May to July, is 85°F.

This uniformity of temperature is not, however, accompanied by a similar uniformity in climatic

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El Salvador, J. T. Bouloy.
Finland, H. T. Grant (Vice-Consul).

† Allowed but not entitled to private practice.

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Ecclesiastical.

Church of England, The Most Rev. E. A. Dunn, M.A., D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies.
Roman Catholic, The Right Rev. J. Murphy, S.J.
Church of Scotland, Rev. R. A. Vipont, M.A.
Methodist, The Rev. W. J. Smith, Superintendent.
Baptist, The Rev. R. Cleghorn, O.B.E.
Salvation Army, Adjutant A. E. Moffett.

No Church is established, nor are any grants made.

CEYLON.

Situation and Area.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustan, lying between 5° 55′ and 9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′ and 81° 53′ E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 270 miles; its greatest width 140 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangamankanda on the east. Its area is 25,332 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The Maldive Archipelago, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, made up of 18 groups—known as atolls—or islets, but for centuries past arranged for administrative purposes in 13 groups, which are sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probably Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to Elu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for nearly eight centuries professed the Mohammedan religion. The islands are covered with cocoanut palms and yield millet, fruit, and cocoanut produce. Communication is mainly by native craft with India and Ceylon. The population enumerated at the census 1931 was 79,281, including 245 Borahs, 92 Malayalees, 64 Ceylon Moors, 2 Ceylon Tamils, and 2 Sinhalese who were at Malé; the principal occupations are fishing, coir and lace making, toddy drawing, carpentry, and cultivation. Malé, the residence of the Sultan and the capital of the Islands, is a little over 3 miles in circumference.

The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India.

Climate.

For a tropical country, the climate of Ceylon is generally comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains is much less oppressive than in India.

In the low-country the annual mean temperature is about 80°F. to 82°F. At higher altitudes it falls off, at a fairly steady rate, about 1°F. for each 300 feet rise in altitude. At Kandy, 1,650 feet above sea-level, it is 77°F., at Diyatalawa, 4,100 feet, it is 68°F., and at Nuwara Eliya, the chief hill-station in the Island, 6,200 feet, it is 59°F.

A noteworthy feature everywhere in Ceylon is the smallness of the variation in the mean monthly temperatures throughout the year. At Colombo the mean temperature during the coolest months, November to February, is 79°F., which is only 3° cooler than that during the warmest months, April and May. At Galle the mean annual range of temperature is similar in amount. In the north and east this range is only a little higher; for example, at Trincomalee, the temperature during the coolest months, December and January, is 78°F., and during the warmest, May to July, is 85°F.

This uniformity of temperature is not, however, accompanied by a similar uniformity in climatic comfort or discomfort. There is a well-marked season of the year, known as the "hot" season, generally March to May, when conditions are best described as "sticky." Partly because of increased humidity, but mainly because of the lack of wind, particularly at night, climatic conditions become uncomfortable. Most Europeans choose this season of the year for their annual holiday in the hills. With the arrival of the south-west monsoon, although neither temperature nor humidity fall appreciably in the south-west of Ceylon, conditions become more comfortable.

The daily variation of temperature, the rise to a maximum in the middle of the day and the fall to a minimum at night, is well marked in Ceylon. Its magnitude is very much affected by the direction of the prevailing wind. In the south-west of the Island the range is low during the south-west monsoon, and high during the north-east monsoon and intermonsoon periods, while in the east and north-east the diurnal range is lowest during the north-east monsoon. At Colombo the mean diurnal range varies from 8°F. between June and September to 15°F. in February, with a yearly mean range of 11°F., while at Trincomalee, although the yearly mean is the same, 11°F., the lowest mean diurnal range is 6°F., in December and January, and the highest 15°F., in August and September. Inland the mean diurnal range averages about 15°F.

During the "cool" season, which may be taken as roughly November or December to February, the nights, even in the low-country, are frequently cool, particularly in the south-west of the Island. The temperature occasionally falls below 65°F., or even 60°F., in the low-country, while the minimum temperature at Nuwara Eliya sometimes falls below freezing point. At such times the days are bright and sunny, while the air is dry, so that the day temperatures are as high as, or even higher than at other seasons of the year.

The highest temperatures are experienced in the districts to the north or north-east of the hills, but a temperature of 100°F. is rarely experienced. The highest recorded air temperature in Ceylon was 103·7°F., at Trincomalee.

The relative humidity varies generally from about 70 per cent. during the day to about 90 per cent. at night, rising as the temperature falls. Owing to the high average temperature in the low-country, the absolute humidity there is high.

The annual average rainfall varies from below 40 inches in the driest zones, in the north-west and south-east of the Island, to over 200 inches at certain places on the south-western slopes of the hills. The chief rainy seasons extend from April to June and from October to January, but as there is a sharp contrast between the windward and leeward sides of the Island during both monsoons, particularly the south-west, it is difficult to summarise the rainfall as a whole in a brief note.

History.

The authentic history of the island begins at the sixth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the north of India established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced in the third century B.C., and from that time this faith has been preserved in comparative purity. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

In the sixteenth century the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the

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Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1802, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the Sinhalese Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island came under the rule of the British.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by a State Council consisting of 50 members elected for territorial constituencies, 3 ex-officio members (the Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary, and Financial Secretary) called Officers of State, and 8 members nominated by the Governor. The State Council concerns itself with administration as well as with legislation. The Council is divided into 7 Executive Committees in charge of various groups of public affairs.

The Departments of Government are divided into ten groups. Three of these groups are in charge of the Chief Secretary, the Legal Secretary, and the Financial Secretary. The remaining seven groups are in charge of Members of the State Council who are elected as Chairmen of the various Executive Committees, and who are styled Ministers. The Ministers with the Officers of State form the Board of Ministers.

All Ceylonese, both male and female, of a minimum age of 21, are included in the franchise. British subjects not domiciled in Ceylon are allowed to qualify for the franchise in accordance with the hitherto existing Constitution, or on their furnishing satisfactory evidence of five years' residence and a declaration of permanent settlement in the Island.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

According to the decennial census taken in 1931 the population was 5,312,548, an increase of 17·94 per cent. on the population enumerated in 1921. The details of the population were as follows (including the military, shipping, estates and miscellaneous‡):—

Western Province	1,448,648
Central ditto	953,395
Southern ditto	771,283
Northern ditto	399,094
Eastern ditto	213,980
North-Western Province ..	546,988
North-Central ditto ..	97,365
Province of Uva	303,419
Province of Sabaragamuwa	578,368
Miscellaneous	8
Total ..	5,312,548

The population of the principal towns, exclusive of the Military and the Shipping, was as follows:—Colombo, 284,155; Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia, 34,288 Negombo, 25,291; Moratuwa, 32,409; Kalutara, 14,280; Kandy, 37,147; Jaffna, 45,708; Galle, 38,424; Matara, 18,893; Batticaloa, 11,585; Trincomalee, 10,160; Kurunegala, 10,467; Badulla, 9,849.

The number of Indian labourers on estates was about 677,900. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice.

The entire area of the Island is 25,332 square miles. About one quarter of this area, after deducting backwaters, etc., is under cultivation. Some 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,262 feet above sea level. The approximate acreages under the most important products are:—

	Acres.
Coconuts	1,100,000
Rice	850,000
Tea	559,237
Grain (other than Rice) ..	105,000
Rubber	605,152
Arecanuts	69,000
Cinnamon	26,000
Cacao	34,000
Tobacco	14,000

At the end of 1937 the number of plumbago mines reported to be working was 229. The amount of plumbago exported during the year was 347,613 cwts., valued at rs. 2,300,545.

The minimum upset price of Crown land is rs. 16 to 20 per acre. 4,073 acres were granted and sold by the Revenue Officers in 1937.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs Duties, Land Sales, Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack and Toddy Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Income Tax, Stamps, and Postal Receipts. The revenue from the sale of salt for the financial year 1936-37 was rs. 2,188,895. This is local salt worked by the Government, but the importation of foreign salt is allowed on an import duty of rs. 4 per cwt.

The local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, by the Provincial and District Road Committees, by the Urban District Councils which have been established in the towns of Dehiwala—Mt. Lavinia, Kolonnawa, Kotte, Moratuwa, Negombo; Beruwala, Kalutara, Panadure; Gampola, Hatton-Dikoya, Nawalapitiya; Matale; Nuwara Eliya; Ambalangoda; Matara, Weligama; Jaffna; Batticaloa; Trincomalee; Kurunegala; Puttalam; Chilaw; Anuradhapura; Badulla, Bandarawela; Ratnapura; Kegalla; and the Local Board of Minuwangoda; and by Village Committees amounted in 1937 to rs. 12,668,042. The revenue collected by the Sanitary Boards amounted to rs. 696,792.

The municipal debt outstanding on 31st Dec., 1937, was rs. 11,322,852. Of this amount rs. 8,407,145 is the balance of the loan borrowed from the Government for the Colombo Drainage Works, and rs. 2,277,746 for Water Works. Rs. 409,350 is the balance of loans obtained by the municipality of Galle for the construction of water-works and electric lighting, and rs. 228,611 is the balance of the loans borrowed by the municipality of Kandy for model dwellings, water supply and paving Meda Ela.

The development of the tea industry is shown by the following statistics:—Export, 1884, 2,392,963 lbs.; 1900, 149,264,602 lbs.; 1934, 218,694,956 lbs.; 1935, 212,153,102 lbs.; 1936, 218,149,441 lbs.; 1937, 213,732,751 lbs.

There has been a remarkable development in rubber cultivation in recent years. Rubber was first brought to Ceylon in 1876, and its growth proved successful. In 1898, 750 acres were estimated to be planted with rubber, in 1906, 100,000 acres and in 1937 about 605,152 acres.

The value of the products of the coconut palm exported in 1937 was rs. 48,461,936. During the past few years greater attention has been given to the cultivation of coconuts, and large areas of land formerly occupied with cinnamon are now planted in this crop. The value of cacao exported in 1937 was rs. 2,622,619 and of cinnamon rs. 2,055,627.

The chief imports are rice from British India (including Burma), valued at rs. 45,001,572, and from other countries valued at rs. 5,724,661, coal valued at rs. 7,582,089, chiefly from British India

‡ By "Miscellaneous" are meant persons enumerated in the Great and Little Basses.

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and British South Africa, and textiles valued at rs. 27,930,707, chiefly from Japan, United Kingdom, and British India.

Law and Justice.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, much modified by the introduction of English law and by local ordinances. Kandyan law and Muslim law also prevail among Kandyans and Muslims respectively. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian Penal Code, and the law of Criminal and Civil procedure and of evidence has also been codified.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; by the Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of minor criminal and civil suits; and by the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases. In addition to these there are the Village Committees, and Village Tribunals, instituted under the Ordinance No. 9 of 1924, and Village Committees under Ordinance No. 45 of 1917, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked well and are thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people. Besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, they have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Education.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars in Government schools at the end of 1937 was 256,780, in assisted schools 479,853, and in unaided schools 47,272.

The total expenditure on account of the Education Department in 1936–37 was rs. 20,414,446. In 1868, the number of scholars was only 6,897, and the expenditure rs. 161,660. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of Education and the adoption of a system under which the educational wants of the Island are met partly by Government, partly by schools receiving grants in aid from Government. The Government schools are all unsectarian, and no fee is charged for vernacular education; fees are charged for English teaching.

The only Secondary School entirely supported by Government is the Royal College, but there are numerous and excellent Grant-in-aid Secondary Schools. Four Government scholarships, each of 300*l.* per annum, tenable for two years with outfit allowances of rs. 750 each and free passages, are awarded annually, on the results of the B.A. honours and B.Sc. Special Examinations of the University of London to enable the best students of the year to proceed to universities in the United Kingdom for further study.

Industrial education is provided in 88 Government and Grant-in-aid Schools and in a number of Orphanages. A central Technical College was founded in Colombo in 1893; its title has since been changed to "Ceylon Technical College."

A University College opened in Colombo in 1921, offers instruction in the following subjects:—English Language and Literature, Classics and Philosophy, Sanskrit and Pali, Tamil, Sinhalese, Modern History and Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geography. Students are presented for the External Examinations, Pass and Honours of the University of London.

A Government Training College for Masters and Mistresses in English Schools and Government Vernacular Schools was opened in 1903.

Medical Institutions.

Medical College.—The Ceylon Medical College was founded in 1870 to provide a course of Medical training for the Ceylonese. The curriculum is a full five years' course, and since 1887 the Licence of the College has been recognised by the General Medical Council as a registrable Colonial qualification. The courses of instruction and examinations are also recognised by many of the British Examining Boards. The licence has been conferred upon 631 candidates since the College was opened; of recent years about 25 qualify annually.

There is a Junior or Apothecary Department in which students go through a two years' course, and after passing the prescribed examinations are qualified to serve as Apothecaries and Estate Dispensers.

The College has a staff of 5 Professors and over 30 lecturers and is managed by a Council incorporated by law.

There are at present about 125 students.

Owing to changes introduced by the Medical Council of Great Britain, the preliminary subjects, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, are now pre-medical subjects, and arrangements have been made for these to be studied at the University College. Students must pass an examination in these subjects before they can be admitted to the Medical College for their purely medical studies.

The Medical College fees amounted to rs. 55,582·63 in 1936-37.

There are 92 Government general hospitals providing 7,927 beds, with varying accommodation from 8 beds in smaller outstations to 935 beds in the General Hospital, Colombo.

There are in addition a number of special hospitals, viz., a lying-in home with 130 beds, an eye hospital with 127 beds, a women's hospital with 46 beds, a children's hospital with 96 beds, a women's venereal hospital with 29 beds, a police hospital with 36 beds, a tuberculosis hospital for chronic cases with 352 beds, two tuberculosis sanatoria with 108 beds, an infectious diseases hospital with 168 beds, a hospital for chronic and convalescents with 68 beds, a lunatic asylum and House of Observation with 1,930 beds, a prison hospital, Colombo, with 192 beds, and 8 other prison hospitals providing 149 beds, two leper asylums, one with 508 beds at Hendala (near Colombo), and the other with 180 beds at Mantivu, Eastern Province.

Ninety-two estate hospitals and 723 estate dispensaries are maintained by proprietors of estates.

There were 688 Government dispensaries in different parts of the Island in 1937, and 5,895,649 patients who paid 8,872,871 visits were treated at these dispensaries.

There is a bacteriological, a pasteur, a dental, an anti-tuberculosis Institute, an ear, nose and throat clinic and a vaccine establishment. A division of sanitary engineering and a division of health education are functioning. Campaigns are carried on against malaria, ankylostomiasis, smallpox, filariasis and parangi. Estate sanitation is looked after by five inspecting medical officers. Eleven health units have been established since 1926 and health work on intensive lines is carried on at those centres. By the reorganization in 1933, school hygiene work is now carried out by 8 school medical officers, 24 medical officers of health, 20 district medical officers, 28 field medical officers, and 1 lady medical officer.

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A scheme for malaria control and health work has been organised, by which Medical Officers, each of whom will be placed in charge of an area comprising a population of about 40,000, will carry out work embracing anti-malaria work, maternity and child welfare work, school health work, mass hookworm treatment, supervision of dispensers, holding of special clinics, control of communicable diseases, health propaganda and general sanitary work.

In the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services are 320 medical officers, of whom 248 possess British qualifications, 23 medical officers of health, 420 apothecaries, and 257 sanitary assistants. There are three institutions where nurses are trained. The nursing staff of the Department consists of 37 European qualified matrons and sisters, 129 European Roman Catholic mothers and sisters, 4 Ceylonese sisters, 47 public health nurses, and 414 matrons and nurses trained locally, and pupils in training.

The cost of working the department amounted in 1936–37 to rs. 11,085,271. The receipts, which included the cost of maintenance of paying patients, sale of medicines, etc., amounted to rs. 719,061 for 1936–37. The expenditure on account of estate medical aid was rs. 890,603 for 1936–37. The export duty levied for the purpose of meeting the expense of providing Medical aid to estates under the Medical Wants Ordinance No. 9 of 1912 amounted to rs. 1,413,693 for 1936–37.

Currency and Banking.

The weights and measures in common use are British.

Accounts are kept in rupees, and the money in circulation is Indian and Ceylon rupee currency, sovereigns having ceased to be legal tender in the Colony in 1920. Ceylon cents take the place of the Indian annas and pice. The notes of the Chartered Mercantile Bank remained in circulation to some extent until 1888, when its charter expired, but since the failure of the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1884, the Government has instituted a note-issue of which the amount in circulation on the 31st December, 1937, was rs. 48,412,984. These notes are legal tender except at the Colombo Issue Office.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: Mercantile Bank of India, Limited; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Imperial Bank of India; National Bank of India, Limited; Eastern Bank, Limited; P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.; Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd.; the Bank of Chettinad; the Indian Bank, Ltd.; the Calicut Bank, Ltd.; the Bank of Uva, Ltd. None of these issues notes in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Savings Bank was established in 1832, and Post Office Savings Banks were opened in 1885. On 31st December, 1937, the deposits were: Ceylon Savings Bank, rs. 16,620,267; Post Office Savings Banks, rs. 19,726,415.

The Colombo Harbour.

The Colombo Port Commission was established in 1913 to administer the affairs of the Port of Colombo. The Commission is composed of seven official members and eight unofficial members. The official members are the Principal Collector of Customs (Chairman), the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the General Manager of the Railway, the Mayor of Colombo, the Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo, the Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle, and the Harbour Engineer. Six of the unofficial members are appointed to represent Import, Export, Shipping, Coal, Oil, and Landing Agencies' Interests, and the remaining two are nominated by the Governor to represent Ceylonese Interests.

The Harbour Works consist of three breakwaters, *The South-West*, completed in 1885 at a total cost of 658,457*l*., is 4,212 feet long, and runs from the shore in a direction North by East. It is built of concrete blocks weighing from 18 to 30 tons, set in what is known as the sloping bond system.

The North-East and Island breakwaters were completed in 1906, at a total cost of 531,657*l*. The North-East breakwater is a rubble embankment 1,100 feet long, tipped from a staging.

The Island breakwater is a detached work, 2,670 feet in length, running between the two shore breakwaters, leaving a western entrance of 750 feet, and a northern entrance of 700 feet. This breakwater is of similar construction to the South-West arm.

These three breakwaters enclose an area of 643 acres, or one square mile.

An extension of the S.W. breakwater, starting from a point 3,150 feet from the shore end, was commenced in December, 1907, and completed in April, 1912. The arm is 1,800 feet long, and runs in a direction almost due north, protecting the present main entrance from the S.W. Monsoon seas. The cost of this additional arm was 338,931*l*.

The Graving Dock. A Graving Dock was completed in 1906. It is 717½ feet long, 85 feet wide at the entrance, and has a depth over the sill of 30 feet at low water. Its cost was 520,189*l*. There is also a guide pier, 800 feet long, to assist vessels entering the dock. The dock has its own electric light installation. The docking of ships can be carried out by day or night.

Inner Graving Dock. An Inner Graving Dock, 350 feet long, 54 feet wide, with a depth of 20 feet "at sill" has been constructed. This is an extension of the existing Graving Dock.

The Patent Slip was opened in 1903, the cost being 44,792*l*. It is 800 feet long, the cradle being 220 feet, and is capable of dealing with vessels up to 1,200 tons dead weight.

Oil Facilities. The Oil Installations Depôt, which is about 92 acres in extent, lies some 4 miles inland from the harbour front. The Oil Companies' storage tanks are situated within this area, with pipe line connection from the harbour for fuel oil, kerosine, and benzine imported in bulk. There is also a Measuring Tanks Depôt (about 19 acres in extent) at Bloemendahl, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harbour. Three reinforced concrete jetties, two for bunkering purposes and one for the discharge of oil tankers, have been provided. The Outer Bunkering Jetty can accommodate vessels of 500 feet in length with a draught of 27 feet; the Inner Bunkering Jetty is available for barges only. The Discharge Jetty can accommodate vessels of 500 feet in length with a draught of 27 feet. The capital expenditure on the oil scheme up to 30th September, 1937, was rs. 5,363,762.

The Coaling Depôt consists of 25 acres of land, reclaimed from the sea, with a frontage of 2,200 feet, from which 17 jetties project into the harbour for the landing, stacking, and shipping of coal. The total cost of this depôt was 158,500*l*.

The total cost of the Reclamation, Jetties and Quays amounts to 216,124*l*.

The Fishery Harbour is to the northward of Colombo harbour for the use of the fishermen as a beaching ground. The fishery harbour consists of a rubble breakwater running out from the shore in a curve for 800 feet, the sheltered part forming a natural beaching ground for fishing canoes. The cost was 11,507*l*.

The total expenditure on the Colombo harbour from 1873, when work in connection with the first breakwater was commenced, to 1913, when the Colombo Port Commission assumed control of the harbour, was rs. 44,790,267, or 2,986,018*l*., taking the value of the rupee at 1*s*. 4*d*.

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In the period 1913 to 1937 a sum of rs. 61,800,025 or 4,120,002*l.*, has been spent on various development and maintenance works by the Colombo Port Commission and a sum of rs. 2,603,045 or 173,536*l.* by the Public Works Department, making a total of rs. 64,403,070 or 4,293,538*l.* In addition to the above expenditure a sum of rs. 1,202,406 or 80,160*l.* was charged to Loan Funds during the period 1923-1936, in connection with the dredging of the Colombo Harbour (including rock excavation). Prior to 1st October, 1922, this expenditure was met from Revenue, and is included in the sum of rs. 64,403,070 or 4,293,538*l.* mentioned above.

Since the Colombo Port Commission assumed control of the Port, many improvements have been carried out, and shore facilities much increased. The warehouse accommodation in 1913 was 291,600 sq. ft., and this has been increased to 568,786 sq. ft.; similarly the quayage for lighters has been increased from 4,645 lineal ft. to 19,709 lineal feet, including 15 coaling jetties and 3,105 lineal feet at the Lake to Harbour Canal Quay.

Dredging for deepening the harbour has been steadily carried out, and, of the 643 acres low water area of the harbour, 250 acres are now dredged to 36 feet and over.171 acres to between 36 and 33 feet, 68 acres to between 33 and 30 feet, and the remaining 154 acres have a depth of less than 30 feet; berthing accommodation exclusive of the Graving Dock Guide Pier and Oil Jetties being available for 35 vessels in the north-east monsoon and for 23, or, if packed berths are used, 38, vessels in the south-west monsoon, six of which berths are available for vessels of draughts up to 33 feet during the north-east monsoon and four during the south-west monsoon.

A scheme for the development of the Colombo Lake and its connection to the Harbour was completed in 1925 at a total cost of rs. 9,206,490. The total capital expenditure on the Lake Scheme up to September, 1937, was rs. 10,048,032. The connection to the Harbour was taken over by the Colombo Port Commission in 1922, and the areas on both sides developed for the landing of import cargoes.

The maintenance of the waterways and quay walls of the Colombo Lake up to and including the operation of the San Sebastian Canal Locks and pumping plant has also been taken over, and this will lead to further development of its resources. The portion of land bordering on the Beira Lake and running parallel to Parsons Road, taken over by the Colombo Port Commission, has been earmarked for barge repairing and barge construction purposes. Two firms have lots there. The development of these Barge Yards has relieved the congestion in the Harbour by affording facilities for the reception of a number of boats which had hitherto been moored in the Harbour. Land on the lakeside, by its propinquity to the Harbour and easy access thereto both by land and water, affords a valuable venue for commercial purposes.

The Chalmers' Granaries and Manning Market were transferred from the Board of Immigration Quarantine (at present known as Quarantine Department) and the Public Works Department respectively to the Colombo Port Commission for purposes of administration and maintenance with effect from 1st October, 1930. A sum of rs. 2,421,485 has been included in the Capital Expenditure of the Port in respect of the properties taken over.

Harbour Tugs.—Three large Government tugs, the "Goliath," "Hercules" and "Sinhabahu," are provided for the berthing of vessels in the harbour and rendering assistance to vessels in close proximity to the port. The "Hercules" and "Sinhabahu" are ocean-going tugs and are fitted with salvage appliances and machinery of over 2,000 horse power. They are available for rendering assistance within a large radius.

Ambulance Facilities.—An ambulance launch is available for the conveyance of sick and injured persons between ship and shore. The Colombo Municipal Council provides an adequate and efficient motor ambulance service for the Port.

Colombo Water Supply.

The Colombo Water supply is obtained from Labugama Reservoir which is situated in the Western Province, at a distance of 28¼ miles from the City.

The Reservoir was formed by impounding the water of the Wak-Oya, a tributary of the Kelani Ganga.

The Catchment area, which is 2,500 acres in extent, is free from any habitation or cultivation, all the land as far as the summit of the water shed having been reserved together with a strip two chains in depth along the adjacent water sheds.

The area of the reservoir at the present top water level is 205 acres. This lake, the scenery of which is very charming, is 373 feet above sea level and has a maximum depth of 72 feet.

The storage capacity of the reservoir is 1,900 million gallons.

Filtration works of the "Jewell Gravity" type are situated immediately below the Reservoir Dam.

The water has a very low alkalinity and is remarkably pure. It is conveyed to the two service Reservoirs in Colombo through three separate pipe lines; two of these are of cast iron each 20 inches in diameter, and the other of steel 30 inches in diameter.

The 20-inch supply main was duplicated between Wellampitiya and Elie House Reservoir (a distance of 4 miles) during the latter part of 1930.

The 30-inch supply main was duplicated between Wellampitiya and Maligakanda Reservoir (a distance of 2 miles) during 1932. It was further extended for a distance of 13¼ miles towards Labugama during 1933-37.

There are some 295½ miles of supply and distribution mains, varying in size from 30 to 3 inches in diameter. Water service is available to all premises within the City and also to shipping in Colombo Harbour.

A new 20-inch diameter main was laid during 1935 direct from Maligakanda Reservoir to the South-West Breakwater to meet the increased demand for the supply of water for shipping calling at the Port of Colombo.

During the past five years the water has been treated by chlorination in addition to filtration.

73 Deacon meters for the detection of waste have been fixed throughout the City.

The average daily consumption is now between 14 and 15 million gallons, or 46 gallons per head of resident population.

Railways.

The lines of railway, all of which are owned and worked by the Government, are distributed thus:—*Broad Gauge* (5ft. 6 in.), Colombo to Badulla (181¼ miles), Polgahawela to Kankesanturai (212¼ miles), Peradeniya Junction to Kandy and Matale (21¼ miles), Ragama Junction to Mahara Quarry (1¼ miles), Colombo to Matara (98¼ miles), Ragama to Puttalam (74¼ miles), Maho to Batticaloa (131¼ miles), Galoya Junction to Trincomalee (44¼ miles), Madawachi to Talaimannar Pier (66 miles), Kolonnawa Oil Line and Harbour Branch (3¼ miles). *Narrow Gauge* (2ft. 6 in.), Colombo Fort to Yatiyantota (49¼ miles), Avisawella to Opanaike (48¼ miles), Nanu Oya to Ragalla (19¼ miles). *Total Mileage* 951¼ miles. The total cost of construction up to

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30th September, 1937, charged in account was rs. 228,015,601. The receipts for the 12 months ended 30th September, 1937, were rs. 16,304,611, and expenditure rs. *20,355,043. Deficit rs. 4,050,432.

By the completion of the Talaimannar extension the railway systems of India and Ceylon were brought within 20 miles of one another, the intervening distance being covered by steamers of the South Indian Railway Co., which ply between Dhanuskodi (the Indian Port) and Talaimannar (the Ceylon Port). The other extensions are for the better transport of planting produce (tea, rubber, coconuts, etc.).

Roads.

Ceylon is well provided with roads. The total mileage of roads and cart tracks amounts to approximately 16,600, and that of bridle paths to over 8,200, the administration and control of this road system vesting generally in the following authorities :—

	Mileage.	
Public Works Department ..	4,816	
District Road Committees ..	3,000	
Local Governing Authorities (Municipalities, Urban District Councils, etc.) ..	565	approximate
Village Committees	7,800	
Private Parties, Irrigation Department, etc.	420	

Over 7,000 miles are suitable for motor vehicular traffic, nearly 5,000 being metalled or trackmetalled and the remainder being gravelled.

Most of the metalled roads are maintained in good order and with but few exceptions may be considered passable for all classes of traffic. Gravelled roads can be considered as dry weather roads only ; in dry weather they are generally in fair order, but they cannot be relied upon to the extent of metalled roads.

The Public Works Department is the central road authority of the Island and is in charge of the " main roads " totalling, in 1937, 4,816 miles. Of these, 4,357 miles are metalled, 335 miles are gravelled, and 124 miles are natural tracks. Of the metalled roads, 4,134 miles or approximately 95% are either grouted or surface treated with tar, bitumen or other preparations. The whole cost of maintenance of the main roads is met by the Central Government, while assistance is also rendered to the other road authorities in the form of grants-in-aid. In 1937 the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on road maintenance (including grants-in-aid) amounted to rs. 4,128,868, the average cost of maintenance per mile for the Public Works Department roads working out at rs. 780.

Telephones.

The Government Telephone System comprises two exchanges at Colombo, viz., Central Exchange (2,796† subscribers) and Havelock Town Exchange (517 subscribers) in trunk communication with exchanges at Kandy (187 subscribers), Nuwara Eliya (122 subscribers), Galle (101 subscribers) and 216 smaller exchanges and call offices. There are, in addition, 73 licensed private systems of various sizes, several of which are connected by means of junction lines and subsidiary trunks with one another and the main trunk lines. The mileage of telephone wire in the Government system at the end of 1937 was estimated at 16,685 (aerial) and 37,900 (underground).

Telegraphs.

Nearly all parts of the island are served by the Government telegraph system, which has 315 offices working, inclusive of Railway offices open for postal telegrams. The system comprises 3,808* miles of line and 10,052 miles of wire. Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India by a cable which starts from Talaimannar and crosses the Pambas Channel. It is also connected with Europe by direct cables from Colombo to Aden and with the Far East and Australia by direct cables to Penang.

There is a Government Radio Station in Colombo which is open always. This station keeps watch on 600 metres almost continuously and on 2,100 and 36 metres according to schedules.

The normal day range is 800 miles on the 600 metres wavelength. Ships fitted with shortwave equipment are worked all along the route between the United Kingdom and the Far East and Australia.

A wireless Broadcasting Service is provided on wavelengths of 428·5 metres and 48·7 metres. Music, general news, market prices, etc., are broadcast for about 8 hours daily.

The station caters for over 5,650 listeners in Ceylon.

Postal and Shipping Communications.

1. There is a regular fortnightly mail service between London and Colombo and Australia by the P. & O. steamers. There is also a regular fortnightly mail service by the Orient Line of steamers except from April to August when it is monthly. It has been made possible to fill this gap from April to August by the utilization of the A. & C.L. and S.S. & A. steamers. There are also fortnightly services by the P. & O. steamers line between London and Japan *via* Colombo.

2. The sea mail service between England and Colombo takes approximately 16 days at present.

3. An irregular Parcel Mail Service is maintained between Colombo and Hamburg by the direct German steamers of the Deutsch-Australische-Dampfschiffs-Gesellschaft A-G, Hamburg-Amerika Line, Hansa Line and Norddeutscher Lloyd.

4. A regular fortnightly Parcel Mail Service to Italy is maintained by utilizing the Orient Line steamers to London *via* Naples, except from April to August, when it is monthly.

5. The M.M. steamers maintain a fortnightly mail service between Colombo, Indo-China and Japan and between Colombo and France and countries served through France.

6. The mail service to Western Canada is *via* Hong Kong by all mail steamers to the Far East, except the M.M. Line.

7. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line of steamers maintains a fortnightly service between Colombo, Malaya, China, Indo-China, Japan and Philippine Islands. The Bibby Line between Liverpool and Rangoon *via* Colombo provides a regular fortnightly service to Rangoon.

8. The steamers of the Rotterdam Lloyd and the Stoomvart Maatchappij Nederland provide a regular fortnightly service each to the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and China.

9. The regular weekly mails are despatched by the P. & O., O.L., A. & C.L., and S.S. & A. steamers to Australia.

10. The India Natal Line, the Indian and African Line and Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line provide a regular monthly service each to South Eastern and South African Ports. A monthly service by the steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha exists between Colombo and Argentine and Brazil *via* Durban and Cape Town. There is also a monthly service by steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha between Colombo, Dar-es-Salaam, Mombassa and Zanzibar

* Includes provision for renewals.

† Includes call offices at sub-offices in Colombo.

* Mileage of Trunk and Junction lines is included in this figure.

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and Indian African Line also provides a monthly Service to these ports.

11. The British Indian Steam Navigation Company maintains an irregular monthly service between Colombo and Mauritius and a regular bi-weekly service between Tuticorin and Colombo.

12. There is an irregular mail service between Ceylon and the Maldive Islands by buggalows.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Matter.	Registered Newspapers.	Samples.	Registration Fee.
Within the Island and to India	Per 2 oz. 6 cents	Each 3 cents	Per 2oz. 2 cents	2 cents. for every copy not exceeding 8 ozs., 2 cents. for every additional 8 ozs.	—	15 cents
Empire Countries served by the "All-Up" service (*see* under air-mails also)	20 cents for every ½ oz. or part of that weight.	10 cents each	3 cents for every 2 oz or part thereof.	Same as printed matter.	First 4 oz. or part thereof 8 cents and every additional 2 oz. 4 cents.	20 cents
Empire Countries not served by the "All-Up" Service	9 cents for every oz. or part of that weight.	6 cents each				
To Foreign Countries	First oz. 20 cents, and 10 cents each additional oz. or part thereof.	12 cents	4 cents for every 2 oz. or part thereof.	ditto	First 4 oz. or part thereof 8 cents., and every additional 2 oz. 4 cents.	ditto

The rate of postage on periodicals registered as newspapers in the United Kingdom or a British Colony other than Ceylon, when posted in Ceylon for transmission by inland post, shall be 6 cents for 6 oz., with 3 cents for each additional 6 oz., up to a maximum of 2 lb.

"All-up" Air Services.

13. Letters and post cards from Ceylon to the under-mentioned countries are forwarded by air as the normal means of transmission. No air mail label or other special marking is required. The postage is 20 cents per ½ oz. for letters, up to a maximum weight of 4 lb., and 10 cents per post card.

Australia (Commonwealth of).
Australia, Overseas and Mandated Territories: Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.
Basutoland.
Bechuanaland.
British North Borneo.
Brunei.
Burma.
Canada.
Egypt.
Eire (Ireland).
Fiji.
Great Britain & Northern Ireland.
Kenya.
Malay States (Federated and Unfederated).
Mauritius.
Newfoundland.
New Zealand and its Dependencies and the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa.
Northern Rhodesia.
Nyasaland.
Palestine and Transjordan.
Sarawak.
Seychelles.
South Africa (Union of)
South West Africa (British)
Straits Settlements.
Southern Rhodesia.
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian).
Swaziland.
Tanganyika.
Uganda.
Western Pacific Islands (under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner): British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, Tongo.
Zanzibar.

"Surcharge" Air Services

To countries not served by the "All-up" Service a "Surcharge" Air Service is available at varying rates of postage. Full information as regards rates, etc., is furnished in an Air Mail leaflet obtainable free at any Post Office.

Trade and Customs.

The Customs Tariff of Ceylon is partly on a specific and partly on an *ad valorem* basis and includes provision for Empire Preference. Preference has been granted, since February 1st, 1933, to certain goods produced or manufactured in and consigned from any part of the British Empire.

In the case of Cinematograph Films (sound and silent), the general rate is 1 cent a foot, but a preferential rate of ¾ cent is levied on films which are wholly produced in an Empire Studio and are registered as British or Imperial Films.

In the case of cigarettes, duty is charged according to the proportion of Empire leaf content, and the wholesale market value in Ceylon.

The basic rate of duty is 15% *ad valorem*. In the case of goods to which Preference is accorded the general rate in many cases has been fixed at 25%, the Preferential rate being 15%. There are also lower rates of 5% and 10% and higher rates of 20% and 30% whilst in the case of a certain number of articles a specific duty is charged. A number of articles are admitted free.

The following are the main articles taxed at the various rates :—

2½% *ad valorem* :—Paper, plain, for writing and printing purposes, including plain envelopes and

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writing pads other than compendiums, iron and steel sheets and circles for manufacturing drums for the export of local produce.

2½% *Preferential and* 12½% *General* :—Aluminium foil and lining for packing produce for export, and lead sheets, foil and lining for packing produce for export.

5% *ad valorem* :—Manures of all sorts, tea and other chests and fittings.

Free Preferential and 5% *General* :—Raw cotton.

Free Preferential and 10% *General* :—Pig lead.

5% *Preferential and* 15% *General* :—Cotton yarn and twist; dyes and dye stuffs; solder and soldering fluid; paper-millboard, strawboard, cardboard and box board; printing type and blocks; agricultural implements; book cover paper and marble paper; exercise books in paper covers; paper for lining tea chests; tissue paper; solder and soldering fluid.

10% *Preferential and* 20% *General* :—Electric accumulators and batteries (except splash-proof for motor vehicles and dry cell), alternators, control and switch gear, converters, motors, dynamos, transformers, generators and exciters; apples and grapes (fresh); silk and art silk yarn; iron and steel and certain other metal bars, wire, tubes and pipes, sheets (coated); rods, etc., not fabricated; cheese; iron and steel drums and tanks; fish tinned, potted or preserved; typewriters and parts; iron and steel, black or galvanized, chains, bolts and nuts, rivets and washers, nails other than wire nails; barbed wire; iron and steel wire cables and ropes and shoot runners; sewing machines and parts.

15% *Preferential and* 22½% *General* :—Motor lorries, vans, omnibuses, tractors, trailers and accessories thereof, and spare parts for motor vehicles, tram cars and component parts thereof.

15% *Preferential and* 25% *General* :—Silk and art silk (including any admixture thereof) and manufactures thereof.

20% *Preferential and* 27½% *General* :—Motor cars, motor cycles, motor scooters, and accessories thereof.

20% *Preferential and* 30% *General* :—Clocks and watches and parts thereof; Musical instruments and parts, including gramophones and records, etc.

30% *Preferential and* 40% *General* :—Playing cards.

25% *General* :—Betel leaves.

Rs. 15 *per cwt. or* 15% *Preferential and Rs.* 40 *per cwt. or* 35% *General* (whichever produces the higher duty) :—Soap, toilet, perfumed and medicated.

Rs. 4/50 *per cwt. or* 20% *Preferential and Rs.* 9 *per cwt. or* 40% *General* (whichever produces the higher duty) :—Soap, other (including household and laundry soap).

SPECIFIC DUTY GOODS.

	Unit.	Duty. *Preferential Rs. c.*	*General Rs. c.*
Acid, acetic	per demijohn of 44 lb.	—	50
Acid, formic	do.	—	70
Arms, viz. :—			
Guns—			
Single barrel	—	—	5·00
Double barrel	—	—	10·00
Pistols—			
Single barrel, not magazine	—	—	2·25
Double barrel or magazine	—	—	4·50
Revolvers	—	—	4·50
Rifles and carbines—			
Single barrel, without magazine	—	—	5·00
Double barrel or magazine	—	—	10·00
Air guns, air rifles and air pistols (not being toys)	—	—	5·00
Other firearms	—	—	10·00
Asphalt	cwt.	—	60
Gunpowder, coarse (blasting) not passing No. 10 standard mesh	—	—	Free
Gunpowder, fine (sporting) passing No. 10 standard mesh	lb.	—	·30
Battery cells, dry	per gross	—	1·00
Beedy leaves	cwt.	—	1·50
Beer, ale, porter and all other malt liquors	gal.	1·00	1·25
Cement	cwt.	—	·50
Chillies, dried	cwt.	—	1·25
Chillies, fresh	cwt.	2·00	3·00
Cinema films (sound and silent), processed	ft.	⅛ cent.	·01
Cinematograph films of an educational character whether developed negative or positive films (including gramophone records or other forms of sound reproduction complementary to such films or developed negative or positive sound tracks) which are certified by the Director of Education in Ceylon to be films of an educational character on the ground that they fall within one or more of the following classes :—			
(*a*) films designed to supply information with regard to the work and aims of the League of Nations and other international organizations which are generally recognized by the High Contracting Parties to the International Convention of 1933 for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character;			
(*b*) films intended for use in education of all grades;			
(*c*) films for vocational training and guidance, including technical films relating to industry and films relating to scientific management;			
(*d*) films dealing with scientific or technical research or designed to spread scientific knowledge;			
(*e*) films dealing with health questions, physical training, social welfare or	ft.	—	Free

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SPECIFIC DUTY GOODS—*cont.*

	Unit.	Duty. *Preferential* Rs. c.	*General* Rs. c.
Coffee	lb.	—	·10
Currants	cwt.	—	1·25
Fish, dried cured or salted except jadi	cwt.	1·00	2·00
Fish, jadi	cwt.	—	·75
Eggs	100	—	3·00
Fish oil, edible, except codliver oil and medicinal preparations of codliver oil	cwt.	—	20·00
Ghee, animal	cwt.	—	17·00
Ghee, vegetable	cwt.	—	10·00
Gingelly poonac	cwt.	—	·35
Ginger, raw or dried, except preserved ginger	cwt.	—	5·00
Grain (other than paddy and rice, and malt for brewing):—			
Wheat, gram, peas, barley, beans, and other	cwt.	·50	1·00
Paddy	cwt.	—	·66
Rice	cwt.	—	1·00
Sugar, unrefined, including jaggery, liquid glucose (corn syrups) and molasses	cwt.	—	1·50
Kerosene oil	gal.	—	·25
Lubricating oil	gal.	·40	·60
Maldive fish	cwt.	—	2·00
Matches:—			
(1) In boxes containing not more than 75 matches	gross of boxes	—	2·00
(2) In boxes containing more than 75 matches for every 25 matches or part thereof in each box	For every 25 matches or part thereof in each box per gross of boxes	—	·67
(3) Not in boxes	1,000 or part thereof	—	·30
Splints, such as are ordinarily used for making matches	1,000 or part thereof	—	·08
Veneers, such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made from such veneers	100 sets or boxes or part thereof	—	·38
Onions	cwt.	—	·20
Potatoes	cwt.	—	1·00
Pepper, whole	cwt.	—	1·50
Perfumed spirits including bay rum and eau de Cologne	gal.	—	30·00*
Petrol and benzine	gal.	—	·75
Salt unrefined including rock salt	cwt.	—	4·00
Spirits (not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer) for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, provided that in no case shall the duty be less than Rs. 14/- per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 17/50, less than Rs. 18/50 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 22/- or less than Rs. 21/- per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 25/-			
I. Absolute alcohol	prf. gal.	—	17·50
II. Brandy, where a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the spirit is produced from the juice of the grape and has been matured for not less than five years	prf. gal.	—	17·50
III. All other brandy	prf. gal.	—	22·00
IV. Gin, schnapps and geneva	prf. gal.	22·00	25·00
V. Rectified spirits	prf. gal.	—	17·50
VI. Rum, other than bay rum	prf. gal.	—	17·50
VII. Whisky, where a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the collector of Customs that the spirit has been matured for not less than five years	prf. gal.	—	17·50
VIII. All other whisky	prf. gal.	—	22·00
IX. Unenumerated (excluding spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector)	prf. gal.	—	17·50
Spirits being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer:—			
(i) Liqueurs and cordials	gal.	—	18·00
(ii) Unenumerated	gal.	—	18·00
Sugar:—			
Refined and candy	cwt.	—	5·50
Unrefined and jaggery	cwt.	—	1·50
Tea	lb.	·25	·37½
Tobacco:—			
(1) Unmanufactured, other	lb.	2·00	2·30
(2) Manufactured tobacco, other	lb.	4·00	4·75
(3) Beedies	lb. gross	1·50	2·00
(4) Cigars	lb.	4·00	4·75

*or 30% *ad valorem* whichever is higher.

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SPECIFIC DUTY GOODS—*cont.*

	Unit	Duty. Preferential Rs. c.	General Rs. c.
Tobacco—*cont.*			
(5) Cigarettes—			
(i) Manufactured in the British Empire from Empire grown tobacco—			
(*a*) Sold wholesale at not more than Rs. 11/- per lb. nett...	lb	5·00	—
(*b*) Sold wholesale at more than Rs. 11/- per lb. nett	lb.	6 00	—
(ii) Manufactured in the British Empire from foreign tobacco—			
(*a*) Sold wholesale at not more than Rs. 11/- per lb. nett	lb.	5·50	—
(*b*) Sold wholesale at more than Rs. 11/- per lb. nett	lb.	6·50	—
(iii) Manufactured in the British Empire from Empire grown and foreign tobacco at rates intermediate between (i) and (ii) above according to the certified proportion of Empire and foreign leaf content	lb.	—	—
(iv) Manufactured in foreign countries ..	lb.	—	7·00
(6) Hooka and beedy tobacco	lb.	2·00	2·30
(7) Snuff	lb.	3·00	3·50
Vegetables, fresh or dried, not elsewhere specified	cwt.	2·00	3·00
Wines, sparkling	gal.	—	6·00
Wines, still in wood	gal.	—	3·00
Wines, still in bottle	gal.	—	3·50
Wheat flour, including atta and sooji flour	cwt.	—	2·00

In the case of spirits a preference of Rs. 3/- per proof gallon has been granted in respect of gin—the general rate being Rs. 25/- per proof gallon, and the preferential rate Rs. 22/-.

On July 31, 1934, the Ceylon Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Order-in-Council 1934, was brought into force imposing restrictions on the importation of cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

Imports.—During the year 1937, 22·18% of Ceylon's imports came from the United Kingdom, 44·10% from British Possessions and 33·72% from foreign countries.

The principal countries from which Ceylon's imports were obtained and the percentage supplied by each are shown below :—

1937.

British India	22·01%
Burma	13·88%
United Kingdom	22·18%
Japan	6·78%
Iran	3·43%
Siam	2·31%

Exports.—Ceylon's exports during the same period were 46·35% to the United Kingdom, 21·36% to British Possessions and 32·29% to foreign countries.

The principal exports were tea, rubber, and cocoanut products.

The total trade of the Island with the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries is shown below :—

With the United Kingdom ..	35·45%
" British Possessions	31·44%
" Foreign Countries	33·11%

Finances, Shipping, and Trade.

Year.	FINANCES. Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.* British Tonnage. Tons.	Total. Tonnage Tons.
1928-1929	107,818,275†	125,896,034†	14,050,570	24,466,389
1929-1930	110,926,863‡	110,378,523	14,362,844	24,992,939
1930-1931	101,767,556§	100,576,528	13,994,651	24,029,893
1931-1932	84,843,207	97,056,079	13,576,196	22,721,202
1932-1933	106,090,728‖	92,698,229	13,201,137	22,760,008
1933-1934	104,100,361¶	93,444,581	14,178,854	24,093,840
1934-1935	98,993,552	107,286,125*a*	14,557,013	24,476,011
1935-1936	102,770,507	109,740,475*b*	13,923,739	24,008,948
1936-1937	119,196,900*c*	108,778,780*d*	14,218,802	24,104,665

Public Debt, on 30th Sept., 1937, Sterling debt, £12,243,775; rupee debt, Rs.30,775,000.

* The Shipping Figures are for the Calendar year.

† Decrease due to separation of Railway accounts from the Island's Budget.

‡ Includes Rs. 7,418,932 recovered from loan being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years pending raising of loan.

§ Includes Rs. 13,904,014 recovered from loan being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years, pending raising of loan.

‖ Includes Rs. 2,120,437 and Rs. 1,564,512 appropriated to General Revenue from the Railway Renewals Fund and the Colombo Electricity Supply Depreciation Fund respectively.

¶ Includes Rs. 4,339,061, surplus in the sinking fund of the 4 per cent. inscribed stock, 1934.

a Includes Rs. 2,190,172, being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.

b Includes Rs. 1,035,442 being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.s

c Includes Rs. 13,847,174·87, recovered from loan, being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years pending raising of loan.

d Includes Rs. 242,464·51, being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.

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IMPORTS.

Year	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928	93,033,890	202,723,824	116,361,925	412,119,639
1929	90,470,077	220,246,102	118,579,144	429,295,323
1930	63,619,104	169,550,768	91,186,641	324,356,513
1931	41,088,300	116,029,277	71,078,600	228,196,177
1932	37,365,076	93,647,324	65,355,165	196,367,565
1933	31,074,270	83,049,932	63,223,710	177,347,912
1934	39,943,648	92,681,562	84,463,682	217,088,892
1935	46,899,853	103,018,785	77,616,395	227,535,033
1936	45,333,651	95,538,475	73,562,343	214,434,469
1937	54,086,866	107,234,784	81,814,176	243,135,826

EXPORT

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928	153,479,303	75,514,943	163,575,729	392,569,375
1929	161,760,513	85,375,610	160,236,687	407,372,810
1930	136,800,233	64,853,144	108,517,786	310,171,163
1931	102,735,080	53,494,017	70,478,144	226,002,648
1932	83,944,065	38,410,494	47,955,119	171,689,775
1933	92,590,285	36,420,653	54,193,839	183,204,777
1934	125,090,500	41,283,952	79,083,666	245,379,818
1935	119,836,136	50,863,272	64,903,727	235,603,135
1936	120,958,411	58,333,972	72,853,890	252,146,273
1937	144,339,936	68,696,842	103,460,926	316,497,704

List of Governors.¶

1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Kt.
1863 Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1872 The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
1883 The Hon. Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G (afterwards Lord Stanmore).
1890 Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
1896 Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
1903 Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
1907 Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., R.E.
1913 Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B. (now Lord Chalmers).
1916 Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1918 Brig.-General Sir William H. Manning. G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1925 Sir Hugh C. Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1927 Sir Herbert J. Stanley, K.C.M.G.
1931 Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1933 Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
1937 Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Governor and Staff.

Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., 8,000*l.**
Secretary to the Governor, E. R. Sudbury, 1,300*l.*
Private Secretary, J. W. H. O'Regan, 600*l.*
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. J. R. Cragg, Lincolnshire Regt., 600*l.*
Maha Mudaliyar and Chief Interpreter, and Extra Aide-de-Camp, Sir J. P. Obeyesekere, Kt., Rs.4,000.

STATE COUNCIL.

Speaker.

Hon. Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy (Kayts).

Officers of State.

Chief Secretary, Hon. M. M. Wedderburn, C.M.G.
Legal Secretary, Hon. Mr. C. Howard, K.C.
Financial Secretary, Hon. Mr. H. J. Huxham, C.M.G.

Ministers.

Minister of Home Affairs, and Leader of the State Council, Hon. Sir D. Baron Jayatilaka (Kelaniya).
Minister of Education, Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara (Matugama).
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minuwangoda).
Minister of Local Administration, Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Veyangoda).
Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea (Chilaw).
Minister of Health, Hon. Mr. W. A. de Silva (Moratuwa).
Minister of Communications and Works, Hon. Major J. L. Kotalawala (Kurunegala).

Deputy Speaker.

K. D. S. de Fonseka (Panadure).

Deputy Chairman of Committees.

R. S. Tennekoon (Katugampola).

Members (shown by Executive Committees).

Home Affairs.

E. W. Abeygunasekera (Nuwara Eliya).
C. Batuwantudawe (Kalutara).
F. de Zoysa, K.C. (Balapitiya).
H. A. Gunasekera (Balangoda).
A. Mahadeva (Jaffna).
H. F. Parfitt (Nominated Member).
E. R. Tambimuttu (Trincomatu-Batticaloa)

Agriculture and Lands.

B. H. Aluwihare (Matale).
S. Dharmaretnam (Batticaloa South).
H. R. Freeman (Anuradhapura).
R. C. Kannangara (Morawaka).
D. M. Rajapaksa (Hambantota).
C. E. P. de Silva (Negombo).
H. L. Ratwatte (Kegalla).

Local Administration.

R. S. S. Gunawardana (Gampola).
A. P. Jayasuriya (Horana).
J. Kuruppu (Ratnapura).
K. R. N. Iyer (Hatton).
A. R. A. Razik (Nominated Member).
S. Samarakkody (Narammala).

Health.

G. E. de Silva (Kandy).
F. H. Griffith (Nominated Member).
D. H. Kotalawala (Badulla).
Capt. E. A. Nugawela (Galagedara).
G. C. Rambukpota (Bibile).
Mrs. N. Saravanamuttu (Colombo North).
D. Wanigasekera (Weligama).

Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Major J. W. Oldfield (Nominated Member).
D. P. R. Gunawardana (Avissawella).
N. Hewavitarne (Udugama).
R. Sri Pathmanathan (Mannar-Mullaittivu).
Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira (Nominated Member).
Dr. N. M. Perera (Ruanwella).
D. S. Senanayake (Dedigama).

Education.

H. W. Amarasuriya (Galle).
Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Colombo South).
D. D. Gunasekera (Bandarawela).

¶ For Governors previous to 1850, *see* Edition for 1849
* Including 2,000*l.* entertainment allowance.

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T. B. Jayah (Nominated Member).
S. Natesan (Kankesanturai).
R. M. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara).
G. A. H. Wille (Nominated Member).

Communications and Works.

A. E. Goonesinha (Colombo Central).
R. Hewavitarne (Matara).
J. H. Ilangantileke (Puttalam).
A. D. P. Jayasuriya (Gampaha).
G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro).
R. P. Gaddum (Nominated Member).
S. Vytilingam (Talawakele).
Clerk of the Council, E. W. Kannangara, C.C.S.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Sidney Solomon Abrahams 2,500*l.*
Senior Puisne Justice, The Hon. Mr. K. E. Poyser, K.C., 1,750*l.*
Puisne Justices, F. A. Moseley, 1,750*l.*, F. J. Soertsz, 1,500*l.*, H. H. Hearne, 1,750*l.*, The Hon. A. E. Keuneman, 1,500*l.* and O. L. de Kretser, 1,700*l.*, and the Hon. E. A. L. Wijeyewardene, 1,650*l.* (acting).
Registrar, Guy O. Grenier, 800*l.*
1st Deputy Registrar, P. W. Van Langenberg, 480*l.*
2nd Deputy Registrar, C. E. E. Stork, 370*l.*
3rd Deputy Registrar, D. A. A. Perera, Rs. 4,650.
4th Deputy Registrar, Clarence de Silva, Rs. 4.140.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, M. M. Wedderburn, C.M.G., 3,000*l.*
Deputy Chief Secretary, G. S. Wodeman, 1,800*l.*
Assistant Chief Secretaries, E. H. Davies, 1,300*l.*, F. Leach, 1,200*l.*, C. H. Hartwell, 880*l.*
Office Assistant, W. T. Loos, Rs. 7,800.
Chief Clerk, Arthur de Silva, Rs. 4,900.
Government Printer, A. C. Richards, 850*l.*
Works Manager, U. D. S. de Silva, Rs. 6,600.
Assistant Works Manager, P. J. Fernando, Rs. 4,200.
Printer's Engineer, O. D. Chanmugam, Rs. 5,260.
Superintendent Machine Branch, J. H. Townsin, Rs. 7,500.
Superintendent, Binding, R. J. Mendis, Rs. 3,600.
Superintendent Composing Branch, (vacant).
Superintendent Composing Machinery, R. J. Chalon, Rs. 4,650.
Financial Secretary, H. J. Huxham, C.M.G., 2,400*l.*
Secretary to the Financial Secretary, H. S. M. Hoare, 840*l.*

General Treasury.

Deputy Financial Secretary, C. H. Collins, 1,750*l.*
Controller of Establishments, S. Phillipson, 1,300*l.*
Controller of Finance and Supply, K. Somasuntharam, 1,150*l.*
Additional Controller of Establishment, W. H. Moore, 920*l.*
Financial Assistant and Accountant, J. L. Stanislaus, 880*l.*
First Assistant Controller of Establishments, V. S. de Kretser, Rs. 6,600.
Second Assistant Controller of Establishments, C. T. Perera, Rs. 5,800.
Principal Assistant Accountant, B. W. Fernando, 720*l.*
Assistant Accountant (System), A. Weerasinghe, 680*l.*
Assistant Accountant (Supplies), A. Sabaratnam, 640*l.*
Assistant Accountant (Finance), C. L. B. Perera, Rs. 3,200.
Investigating Officer of Office Systems, M. S. Thiruvilangam, Rs. 7,000.

Valuation Division.

Government Valuer, J. G. Morley, Rs. 12 000.

Audit Department.

Auditor General, O. E. Goonetilleke, 1,750*l.*
Deputy Auditor General, J. J. Jacob, 1,250*l.*
Assistant Auditor for Railways, V. C. Manicam, 720*l.*
Chief Audit Examiners, M. S. Seevaratnam, G. Rajadurai, P. W. Kaule, J. V. Dharmarajah, R. P. Sherrard, P. H. Wickremesinghe.

Government Agencies.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. E. Hobday, 1,550*l.*
Assistant, Colombo, R. M. Gybbon-Monypenny, 840*l.*
Additional Assistant, Colombo, C. E. Tilvey, 660*l.*
Office Assistant, J. M. de Silva, 600*l.*
Additional Office Assistant, A. Visvanadhan, Rs. 6,600.
Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, J. N. Arumugam, 1,200*l.*
Additional Assistant, H. Jinadasa, Rs. 5,800.
Office Assistant, F. Beling, Rs. 5,800.
Cadet, G. P. Tambayah, Rs. 5,100.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, T. A. Hodson, 1,750*l.*
Assistant Government Agent, Kandy, H. C. Cocks, 840*l.*
Office Assistant, Kandy, P. M. Renison, 620*l.*
Extra Office Assistant, Kandy, H. P. W. Melder, Rs. 6,600.
Cadet, M. Chandrasoma, Rs. 4,800.
Assistant Government Agent, Matale, R. H. D. Manders, 880*l.*
Office Assistant, H. E. Tennekoon, Rs. 5,400.
Cadet, I. M. de Silva, Rs. 4,800.
Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, J. A. Mulhall, 1,150*l.*
Office Assistant, D. G. L. Misso, Rs. 5,800.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. B. Naish, 1,300*l.* (acting).
Office Assistant, R. Chintamani, Rs. 7,000 (acting).
Extra Office Assistant, H. S. Amarasinghe, Rs. 5,100.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, C. Sittampalam, 1,000*l.*
Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, P. O. Fernando, 1,000*l.*
Office Assistant, Mannar-Mullaittivu, G. R. W. de Silva, Rs. 5,400.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. J. L. Rogerson, 1,550*l.*
Assistant Government Agent, A. C. M. Hingley, 660*l.*
Office Assistant, A. Kanapathipillai, Rs. 5,800.
Cadet, H. A. C. Dobbs, 400*l.*
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, W. Holmes, 1,000*l.*
Office Assistant, V. L. Wirasinha, Rs. 5,400.
Assistant Government Agent, Matara, G. L. D. Davidson, 1,200*l.*
Additional Assistant Government Agent (Land), S. D. Cumaraswamy, 800*l.*
Office Assistant, T. S. S. Sydeham-Clarke, 450*l.*

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, M. Prasad, 1,500*l.*
Assistant Government Agent, W. J. A. van Langenberg, 760*l.*
Office Assistant, L. Jayasundara, Rs. 5,800.
Extra Office Assistant, G. Subramaniam, Rs. 5,880.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, C. J. D. Lanktree, 1,300*l.*
Office Assistant, B. V. Sethukavaler, Rs. 5,800.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. Y. Daniel, 1,300*l.* (acting).
Assistant Government Agent, L. S. B. Perera, Rs. 5,800.
Office Assistant, C. H. W. Kannangara, 600*l.*
Cadet, R. Coomaraswamy, Rs. 4,800.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam and Chilaw, J. Light, 1,150*l.*
Office Assistant, Puttalam, M. Srikhanta, Rs. 5,100.
Extra Office Assistant, J. P. Kanthyah, Rs. 5,800.
Attached, H. C. Goonewardena, Rs. 4,800.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. O. Stevens, 1,450*l.*
Assistant Government Agent, A. R. Macdonald, 760*l.*
Office Assistant, Anuradhapura, C. E. P. Jayasuriya, (acting), Rs. 5,100.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Government Agent, N. J. Luddington, 1,550*l.*
Assistant Government Agent, K. Kanagasundram, Rs. 5,400.
Office Assistant, D. W. B. Baron, 450*l.*
Cadet, (vacant).

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Government Agent, R. S. V. Poulier (acting), 1,300*l.*
Office Assistant, B. M. Christofelsz, 620*l.*
Extra Office Assistant, A. H. Goonetileke, Rs. 5,800.
Cadet, V. E. H. de Mel, Rs. 4,800.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla, R. Aluwihare, 1,300*l.*
Office Assistant, P. J. C. Sherrard, 450*l.*

LEGAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Legal Secretary, J. C. Howard, K.C., 2,400*l.*
Principal Assistant to the Legal Secretary, J. R. V. Ferdinands, Rs. 12,400.
Assistants to the Legal Secretary :—
R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, 720*l.*
D. S. Jayawickrama, Rs. 6,960.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, Police Magistrates and Municipal Magistrates.

District Judge :—
Chilaw and Puttalam, M. A. Samarakoon, Rs.13,000.
Colombo, R. F. Dias, 1,320*l.*
Galle, N. M. Bharucha, 1,400*l.*
Jaffna, C. Coomaraswamy, 1,550*l.*
Kalutara, W. Sansoni, Rs. 13,000.
Kandy, G. C. Thambyah, 1,320*l.*
Kurunegala, V. Joseph, Rs. 13,000.
Matara, James Joseph, Rs. 13,000.
Negombo, T. Weeraratne, Rs. 13,000.
Additional District Judge :—
Colombo, M. W. H. de Silva, 1,080*l.*
Galle, S. S. Jayawickrama, Rs. 11,000.
Jaffna, S. Rodrigo, Rs. 11,000.
Additional District Judge and Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, V. E. Rajakarier, Rs. 11,000.

District Judge, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate :—
Anuradhapura, J. Wilmot Perera, Rs. 11,000.
Avissawella, S. S. J. Goonesekera, Rs. 11,000.
Badulla, (vacant).
Batticaloa, P. Vythialingam, Rs. 12,000.
Kegalle, H. A. de Silva, Rs. 13,000.
Mannar (in addition to his duties as *Assistant Government Agent, Mannar*), C. Sittampalam, 1,000*l.*
Mullaittivu (in addition to his duties as *Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu*), S. S. Navaratnam, 1,100*l.*
Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, (vacant).
Ratnapura, L. H. de Alwis, Rs. 13,000.
Tangalla, R. R. Selvadurai, Rs. 11,000.
Trincomalee, (vacant).
Supernumerary Judges, T. F. C. Roberts, Rs. 9,000, K. D. de Silva, Rs. 9,000.
Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, V. L. St. Clair Swan, Rs. 12,000.
Police Magistrate, Colombo, (vacant).
Additional Police Magistrate, Colombo, (vacant).
Additional Police Magistrate, Mannar-Mullaittivu, G. R. W. de Silva, Rs. 5,400.
Commissioner of Requests, Police Magistrate and Municipal Magistrate, Galle, (vacant).
Police Magistrate and Municipal Magistrate, Kandy, (vacant).
Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrates :—
Balapitiya, U. P. Weerasinghe, 600*l.*
Chilaw, H. S. Roberts, 600*l.*
Dandagamuwa, R. Ramachandran, Rs. 7,000.
Gampaha, D. E. Wijeyewardene, Rs. 7,000.
Gampola, (vacant).
Hambantota (in addition to his duties as *Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota*), W. Holmes, 1,000*l.*
Jaffna and Kayts, J. H. V. S. Jayawickrema, Rs. 9,000.
Kalutara, S. Rajaratnum, Rs. 9,000.
Kurunegala, N. Sinnetamby, Rs. 9,000.
Matale and Dumbara, Roland de Zoysa, Rs. 7,000.
Matara, V. H. Wijeyaratna, Rs. 7,000.
Negombo, E. V. R. Samarawickrema, Rs. 7,000.
Panadura, D. A. Leanage, Rs. 7,000.
Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, (vacant).
Puttalam, M. L. D. Caspersy, Rs. 5,400.
Municipal Magistrate, Colombo, E. M. C. Joseph, 700*l.*
Attorney-General's Department:—
Attorney-General, J. W. R. Ilangakoon, K.C., 1,700*l.*
Solicitor-General, E. A. L. Wijeyewardene, K.C., 1,500*l.*
Crown Counsel :—
S. J. C. Schokman, 960*l.*
R. R. Crossette-Thambiah, 920*l.*
F. C. Loos, 880*l.*
H. H. Basnayake, 840*l.*
M. F. S. Pulle, 760*l.*
E. H. T. Gunasekara, 760*l.*
H. W. R. Weerasoonya, Rs. 7,380.
N. W. J. Gunesekere, Rs. 6,960.

Legal Draftsman's Department.

Legal Draftsman, J. M. Fonseka, Rs. 19,280.
Assistant Legal Draftsman, P. C. Villavarayan, 760*l.*
Second Assistant Legal Draftsman, H. L. Wendt, 760*l.*
Third Assistant Legal Draftsman, H. N. G. Fernando, Rs. 6,960.
Fourth Assistant Legal Draftsman, B. P. Peiris, Rs. 6,540.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, H. E. Newnham, C.M.G., 1,750*l.*
Acting Deputy Collector, R. N. Bond, 1,000*l.*
Landing Surveyor, Colombo, W. D. Gunaratna, 840*l.*
Assistant Collector of Customs, M. M. Anthonisz, 600*l.*
Assistant Collector of Customs, E. D. Frugtniet, Rs. 7,600.
Assistant Collector of Customs, S. M. Leembrugger Rs. 6,600.
Accountant, A. A. Deane

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WESTERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Collector of Customs, Kalutara, J. N. Arumugam (A.G.A.).
Assistant Collector of Customs, Negombo, T. Weeraratne (D.J.).

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, W. J. L. Rogerson (G.A.).
Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, A. C. M. Hingley (A.G.A.).
Additional Assistant Collector, A. Kanapathipillai (acting).
Assistant Collector of Customs, Hambantota, W. Holmes (A.G.A.).
Master Attendant, Hambantota, W. Holmes, (A.G.A.).

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, R. B. Naish (G.A.).
Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, R. Chintamani (acting).
Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Mannar, C. Sittampalam (A.G.A.).
Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Mullaittivu, S. S. Navasahram (A.G.A.).
Master Attendant, Jaffna, R. B. Naish (G.A.).

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Collector, M. Prasad (G.A.).
Assistant Collector of Customs, Batticaloa, W. J. A. van Langenberg (A.G.A.).
Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, C. J. D. Lanktree.
Master Attendant, Trincomalee, C. J. D. Lanktree.
Master Attendant, Batticaloa, M. Prasad (G.A.).

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Collector of Customs, Puttalam, J. Light (A.G.A.).

Department of the Rubber Controller.

Rubber Controller, P. Saravanamuttu, 1,300*l.*
Deputy Rubber Controller, P. O. Fernando. 1,000*l.*

Tea Control Department.

Controller, P. Saravanamuttu, 1,300*l.* per annum.
Deputy Controller, L. J. de S. Seneviratne, 1,000*l.* per annum.

Colombo Port Commission.

Chairman, H. E. Newnham, C.M.G.
Secretary, Com. D. C. G. Neish, R.N. (Acting).
Assistant Secretary, A. Van Langenberg, Rs. 3,900.
Accountant, D. G. Singanayagam, 680*l.*
Assistant Accountant, E. K. de Vos, A.C.A., Rs. 5,700.
Master Attendant, Capt. E. C. Stubbs, R.N. (Retd.), 1,100*l.*
Deputy Master Attendant, Com. D. C. G. Neish, R.N., 680*l.*
Harbour Engineer, T. A. Owles, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., 1,550*l.*
Chief Assistant Harbour Engineer, C. S. Richards, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., 1,150*l.*
Assistant Harbour Engineers, C. I. Pocock, A.M.I.C.E., 660*l.*; J. A. Donald, A.M.I.C.E., 900*l.*
Junior Assistant Engineer, T. Sivaprakasapillai, B.Sc. (Engr.), A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 4,200.
Mechanical Superintendent, R. S. Shaw, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.Mech.E., 850*l.*

Excise Department.

Excise Commissioner, S. H. Wadia, 1,500*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, T. V. Saravanamuttu, Rs. 12,840.
Assistant Commissioner, Western Division, R. G. de Livera, 700*l.*
Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, J. S. Nicholas, Rs. 7,920.
Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division, D. A. de Kretser, Rs. 7,920.
Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division, C. W. Nicholas, Rs. 6,660.

Superintendents :—
E. J. Christoffelsz, Rs. 6,000.
J. R. S. Perera, Rs. 6,000.
N. S. Sanders, Rs. 6,000.
C. A. H. Keuneman, Rs. 6,000.
E. J. Sinnathamby, Rs. 6,000.
D. C. E. Abeysekera, Rs. 5,600.
R. Casie Chitty, Rs. 5,400.
S. Balasingham, Rs. 4,800.
D. V. Atapattu, Rs. 4,800.
A. L. Loos, Rs. 3,800.
T. B. Wadugodapitiya, Rs. 3,800.
E. V. W. Tennakoon, Rs. 3,800.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters, Colombo :—
Director of Public Works and Civil Aviation, H. K. de Kretser, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., F.R.San.I., 1,600*l.* to 1,750*l.*
Deputy Director of Public Works, W. J. Price, M.Inst.C.E., 1,350*l.*
Assistant Director of Public Works, A. S. Barker, A.M.Inst.C.E., 1,050*l.* to 1,250*l.*
Second Assistant Director of Public Works, T. H. Leader, A.M.Inst.C.E., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Engineering Assistant, S. Mahadeva, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., F.I.S.E. (Medallist), M.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Chief Architect, T. N. Wynne Jones, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Assistant Architect, H. F. Billimoria, B.Arch.(Hons.) Liverpool, A.R.I.B.A., Rs. 6,840 to Rs. 11,520.
Temporary Assistant Architect, H. T. S. D'Alwis, A.R.I.B.A., Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 11,520.
Quantity Surveyor, (vacant), 500*l.* to 960*l.*
Office Assistant, L. B. Emmanuel, I.S.O., 420*l.* to 600*l.*
Financial Assistant, Accountant and Stores Supervisor, P.W.D., S. Manickavasagar, 680*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Accountants, H. C. Christoffelsz, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000; T. S. C. Manathunga, Rs. 3,200 to Rs. 6,000.

Government Factory, Colombo :—
Factory Engineer, P. G. Macfarlane, M.Inst.J.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Mechanical Engineer, G. C. Oram, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., 500*l.* to 960*l.*
Assistant Mechanical Engineers :—
T. Muttucumaroe, 500*l.* to 780*l.*
C. D. Beling, A.M.I.Mech.E., 500*l.* to 780*l.*
C. N. Caldera, Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 10,980.
J. G. Claessen, Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 10,980.
Provincial Engineers (1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*), O. T. Nettelton, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.; A. J. R. Scharenguivel, A.M.Inst.C.E.; C. H. Bradley, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E.; F. G. Stevens, A.M.Inst.C.E.; J. C. Cooper, A.M.Inst.C.E.; E. J. Peries; W. G. Scott; C. G. Schokman; P. M. Norris, A.M.Inst.C.E.

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District Engineers (500*l.* to 960*l.*), J. T. Morrison, A.M.Inst.C.E.; R. A. M. Thuraiappah, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.; J. H. E. de Kretser; R. G. Leembruggen, B.Sc. (Engineering), London; C. E. Bingham, A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. C. Box, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.R.San.I.; E. H. Martin, B.A. (Dublin), A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S.; A. L. Fretsz; J. W. H. Casinader, A.M.Inst.C.E.; T. A. Burns, B.Sc. (Engineering); J. Saverimuttu, B.Sc. (Engineering), Glasgow; H. E. D. Pearce, M.C., B.Sc. (Hons.), Engineering, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.; J. D. Bush, B.Sc. (Engineering), Birmingham, A.M.Inst.C.E.; S. Rouse, A.M.Inst.C.E.; G. H. Todd, A.M.Inst.C.E.; E. E. Benest, M.A. (Cantab.), Engineering, A.F.R.Ae.S., A.Inst. N.Arch., Deputy Director of Civil Aviation; T. P. de S. Munasinghe, A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. Selvadurai, A.M.Inst.C.E.; S. R. Williams, B.A. (Madras); B.E. (Civil) (Madras), A.C.E. (Madras), A.M.Inst.C.E.; D. R. Hunt, A.M.Inst. C.E.; D. A. Peiris,* A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.S.E.; M. R. Dharmasiriwardene, A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. H. de Silva; R. A. Wijeyakoon, B.Sc. (1st Class Hons.), B.Sc. (2nd Class Hons.) (Eng.), Lond., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I. (Rs. 6,840 to Rs. 11,520); F. H. S. Gunasekera, B.Sc. (Eng.) Lond., A.M.Inst.C.E. (Rs. 6,840 to Rs. 11,520),

Temporary District Engineers, C. E. Fonseka, A.M.I.Struct.E., G.I.Mech.E. (Rs. 6,840 to Rs. 11,520); P. A. T. Chrimes, B.A. (Hons.), School of Natural Science—Engineering, A.M.Inst.C.E. (500*l.* to 960*l.*).

Local Division.

22 Assistant Engineers at Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000. (New Entrants: Grade I, Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 6,360; Grade II, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,800.)
2 Drawing Office Assistants at Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000. (New Entrants: Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,800.)
20 Inspectors at Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600. (New Entrants: Rs. 2,520 to Rs. 3,600.)
30 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,300. (New Entrants: Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,276.)
2 Junior Assistant Mechanical Engineers at Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 6,400. (New Entrants: Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 5,800.)
3 Foremen, Grade I, at Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 6,400. (New Entrants: Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 5,800.)
1 Foreman, Grade II, at Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 4,200.
4 Assistant Foremen at Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,300. (New Entrants: Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,276.)
2 Minor Supervisors at Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,300. (New Entrants: Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,276.)

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Management and Administration.

Chief Engineer and Manager, Major C. H. Brazel, 1,300*l.*
Deputy Chief Engineer and Manager (vacant).
Administrative Assistant, V. E. F. Arndt, C.C.S., Rs. 6,600.

Accounting.

Chief Accountant, K. Kanagaratnam, 920*l.*
3 Assistant Accountants, K. Rasanayakam, 720*l.*; C. R. Jansz, Rs. 6,800; T. Kandiah, Rs. 3,700.

Store and Workshop.

Muhandiram J. C. G. de Silva, Rs. 6,450.
1 Electrical Inspector, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,300.

Technical Section.
Generation.

Chief Power Station Superintendent, (vacant).
Assistant Power Station Superintendent, H. Fenton Jones, 700*l.*

* On the scale of Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 12,900.

1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 3,960 to Rs. 6,360.
1 Junior Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,600.
3 Shift Engineers, Grade I, Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600.
3 Shift Engineers, Grade II, Rs. 1,440 to Rs. 2,400.

Transmission.

Electrical Engineer, Grade II (500*l.* to 960*l.*), H. H. Jansen, 960*l.*
1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,688.
2 Junior Assistant Electrical Engineers, Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,600.
1 Electrical Inspector, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,300.

Maintenance of Colombo Distribution.

Electrical Engineer, Supply and Maintenance (Rs. 11,400 to Rs. 12,600), G. E. Misso, Rs. 12,600.
1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 3,960 to Rs. 6,360.
1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000.
1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,688.
1 Electrical Inspector, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,300.
1 Electrical Inspector, Rs. 1,260 to Rs. 3,276.

Nuwara Eliya Electricity Supply.

1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,688.
1 Electrical Inspector, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,300.

Hydro-Electric Scheme.

1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, 300*l.* to 600*l.*, E. Upasena, 570*l.*

Supervision of Local Lighting Schemes.

Electrical Engineer, Grade II (500*l.* to 960*l.*), H. E. S. de Kretser, 630*l.*, A. J. H. Martin (acting).
1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 3,960 to Rs. 6,360.
1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,688.
1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000.
1 Junior Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,600.
1 Electrical Inspector, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,300.

Maintenance of Electrical Installation and New Works.

Electrical Engineer, Grade II (500*l.* to 960*l.*), P. C. Fernando, 960*l.*
2 Assistant Electrical Engineers, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000.
11 Electrical Inspectors, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,300.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Director of Irrigation (1,400*l.* to 1,550*l.*) (vacant), J. H. Wilson, M.C., Deputy Director of Irrigation (acting).
Deputy Director of Irrigation (1,050*l.* to 1,300*l.*). S. G. Taylor, A.M. Inst.C.E., Divisional Irrigation Engineer (acting).
Divisional Irrigation Engineer (900*l.* to 1,100*l.*; 2 posts, 900*l.* to 1,200*l.*):—
A. P. Weir, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E.
W. A. Guthrie, B.Sc. (Engineering), F.R.S.A.
H. W. L. Poole, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E.
W. J. Watson, A.M.Inst.C.E.
One vacancy.
Irrigation Engineers (500*l.* to 940*l.*):—
F. R. G. Webb, M.C., B.Sc. (Engineering), A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S.
J. Kitching, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
W. A. R. Robertson, A.M.Inst., C.E., M.R.S.Inst.
W. T. I. Alagaratnam, A.C.E. (Madras), A.M. Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.
M. C. Abraham, B.Sc. (Engineering), A.M. Inst.C.E.

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A. E. C. de Silva Gunasekera, A.M.Inst.C.E.
S. Arumugam, B.Sc. (Engineering), A.M. Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.
W. A. de Silva, M.Sc. (Engineering), A.M. Inst.C.E.
H. O. T. Scharenguivel, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E.

Irrigation Engineer, Training and Research (500*l.* to 900*l.*).
R. V. Burns, Ph.D. (Hydraulic Engineering), B.Sc. (Engineering), D.I.C., A.M.Inst.C.E.
D. W. R. Kahawita, B.A. (Mechanical Sciences Tripos) (Cantab.), A.M.Inst.C.E.

Construction Engineers (700*l.* to 900*l.*).
J. S. Turcan, B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E.
P. G. Evans, M.Sc., B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.Struct.E.
R. M. Ross, B.Sc. (Engineering).
R. I. Batalin, A.M.Inst.C.E.
M. B. Chablani, M.Sc. (Engineering), D.I.C., B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.Struct.E., A.M. Inst.M. & Cy.E.
One vacancy.

Assistant Irrigation Engineers (Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 6,360; Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,400; and Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,600).
G. M. Dissanayake, A.M.Inst.Struct.E.
V. Maruthappu.
S. Jacob.
M. M. Ismail.
M. T. Ahamed Lebbe.
E. B. Anketell, B.Sc. (Engineering), A.M. Inst.Struct.E.
K. Padmanabha Pillai, B.E. (Madras).
9 Vacancies.

Laboratory Foreman, 1 at Rs. 2,640 to Rs. 4,440.
Senior Field Assistants, 22 at Rs. 2,640 to Rs. 4,440.
Field Assistants, 81 at Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,520.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, L. G. O. Woodhouse, 1,400*l.* to 1,550*l.* by 50*l.*
Deputy Surveyor-General, R. J. Johnston, F.S.I., F.R.G.S., 1,150*l.* to 1,300*l.*
Assistant Surveyor-General, I. F. Wilson, M.C., F.R.G.S., 920*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Office Assistant, M. V. Perera, Rs. 7,000. (Scale Rs. 5,400 to Rs. 7,800.)
Accountant, B. E. de Pinto, Rs. 5,800. (Scale, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000.)
Superintendent, Colombo Observatory, H. Jameson, D.Sc. (Durham), F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S., F.Inst.P., 1,040*l.* (Scale 840*l.* to 1,040*l.*)
Assistant Superintendent Colombo Observatory, D. T. E. Dassanayake, B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., F.R.Met.S., F.R.A.S., 780*l.* (Scale 450*l.* to 810*l.*)
Senior Technical Assistants, Colombo Observatory (2 at 300*l.* to 810*l.*), A. P. Kandasamy, B.Sc. (Lond.); D. J. Jayasinghe, B.Sc. (Lond.).
Junior Technical Assistants, Colombo Observatory (1 at Rs. 2,880 to Rs. 6,000), R. D. Kreltszheim, B.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C. (in Meteorology), F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S. (2 at Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 5,040), L. A. D. I. Ekanayake, B.Sc. (Lond.); M. Kidnapillai, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.).
Superintendents of Surveys (9 at 840*l.* to 1,040*l.*), G. B. King, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.C.G.I., F.R.G.S.; R. L. Brohier, F.R.G.S.; A. C. James; N. S. Perera; F. S. Tippet, M.A. (Oxon.); V. Rasaretnam; W. W. Williams, B.A. (Cantab.); H. A. S. Smith, M.A. (Oxon.); J. L. T. E. Dassenaike, B.Sc. (Lond.).
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Assistant Land Commissioner, C. J. Oorloff, 700*l.*

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Office Assistant, W. T. Jegasothy, Rs. 6,200.

Department of Salt and Minerology.

Salt Adviser, C. E. Foenander, Rs. 9,120.
Temporary Government Minerologist, D. N. Wadia, Rs. 12,000.
Inspector of Mines, A. S. Abeynaike, Rs. 2,700.

Department of Commerce and Industries.

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Technical Adviser on Industries, K. D. Guha, Rs. 8,400.
Assistant Director of Commerce and Industries, E. C. S. Paul, Rs. 5,100.
Ceylon Trade Commissioner in London, G. K. W. Perera, 1,000*l.*
Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India, M. H. Kantawala, 1,300*l.*
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Statistical Assistant, K. Williams, Rs. 2,700.

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2nd Assistant Registrar-General, C. M. Agalawatta, Rs. 5,000 (acting).
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Deputy Public Trustee, D. E. Wijewardane (acting), Rs. 8,000.
Office Assistant (vacant).
Accountant, D. S. de Silva (acting), Rs. 8,000.
Assistant Accountant, M. A. L. Salgado (acting), Rs. 4,260.

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2nd Assistant Accountant, S. Coomaraswamy, Rs. 5,700.
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Deputy Inspectors-General (1,050*l.* to 1,300*l.*), B. Langran, G. H. Ferguson.
Superintendents, Grade I (1,020*l.* to 1,110*l.*), J. E. Bennett, G. H. Bromley, G. K. Pippet, G. S. Baker, Capt. W. T. Brindley, Capt. S. G. Notley, M.C.
Superintendents, Grade II (780*l.* to 970*l.*), J. R. G. Bantock, C. B. A. Roberts, P. P. Wickramasuriya, R. J. Weerasinghe, C. V. Gooneratne, V. T. Dickman.
Assistant Superintendents (480*l.* to 750*l.*) (Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 8,400), M. D. M. Gunasekara, P. R. Krisnaratne, P. C. Selvaratnam, K. F. Jenkins, J. G. C. S. de Saram, A. W. Dambawinne*, E. R. Weerakoon*, V. M. Ludowyk, D. Lloyd, G. H. Robins, L. N. Peries*, M. Ismail*, I. D. Merry, S. G. de Zoysa, S. W. O. de Silva, G. A. K. Rockwood*, R. E. Blaze*, C. C. Dissanayaka*, E. A. Koelmeyer*, W. A. R. Leembruggen*, D. A. Obeyesekere*, M. A. de Silva*, P. I. M. Irwin, N. P. Hadow.
Probationers (380*l.* to 430*l.*) (Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200)*, M. J. Manning, S. A. Dissanayaka*, A. C. Fernando*, G. Muttucumaroe*.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, C. C. Schokman, Rs. 15,600.
Superintendent of Prison, Grade I., G. V. F. Wille, 800*l.*
Superintendent of Prison, Grade II., C. P. Brohier, 650*l.*
Superintendent of Prison, Grade II (vacant).
Superintendent of Prison, Grade II., V. N. Pillai, Rs. 4,680.
Superintendent of Prison, Grade II., S. Chellappah, Rs. 5,700.
Assistant Superintendent, F. D. L. Ratnaike, Rs. 3,000.

Government Stores Department.

Government Storekeeper, John Gibb, 850*l.*
1st Assistant Government Storekeeper, J. W. Warby, 650*l.*
2nd Assistant (vacant).

Railway Department.
(*Offices, Colombo.*)

General Manager, 1,600*l.* to 1,750*l.* (vacant); (W. G. Hills, acting).
Deputy General Managers, 1,150*l.* to 1,300*l.* *Operating*, (vacant) (J. G. Smith, acting), *Commercial*, W. G. Hills, M.Inst.T. (L. T. Stott, acting). *Administrative* (vacant) (M. Kanagasabay, acting).

* Ceylonese New Entrants.

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Mechanical Engineer, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.* (vacant) (H. W. F. Freer, acting).
Deputy Mechanical Engineer, 500*l.* to 960*l.*, H. W. F. Freer, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E. (P. S. Palmer, acting).
Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Locomotive), 500*l.* to 840*l.*, B. D. Rampala.
Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Carriage and Wagon), 500*l.* to 840*l.*, P. S. Palmer, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.Loco.E. (W. G. A. Cook, acting).
Divisional Transportation Superintendents, Colombo, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*, J. G. Smith, M.I.Loco.E., M.Inst.T. (H. Mills, acting). *Navalapitiya*, 900*l.* to 1,020*l.*, H. Mills, A.M.I.C.E., M.Inst.T. (H. C. Schokman. *Anuradhapura*, 900*l.* to 1,020*l.* (vacant); (R. E. Stork, acting).
Assistant Divisional Transportation Superintendents, 500*l.* to 960*l.*, 420*l.* to 570*l.*, R. E. Stork; V. Sathasivam; T. E. Jansz; M. Kanagasabay, A.M.Inst.T.; (C. V. Wickremasingh, acting) (D. D. Ranawake, acting).
Chief Accountant, 1,500*l.*, L. T. Stott.
Deputy Chief Accountant, 680*l.* to 920*l.*, M. P. Edirisinghe.
Assistant Accountant, Class III, 540*l.* to 720*l.*, T. J. Joseph.
Assistant Accountants, Class IV, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000, W. P. Fernando; Rs. 3,200 to Rs. 6,000, A. C. Kalpage; E. M. C. Babapulle.
Engineer, Way and Works, 1,100*l.* to 1,300*l.*, G. E. Samuels, B.A., B.A.I. (Trinity College, Dublin), M.Inst.C.E.
Deputy Engineer, Way and Works, 900*l.* to 1,100*l.*, J. E. S. Bodger, M.I.C.E., M.Inst.T.
Assistant Engineer, Way and Works, 900*l.* to 1,020*l.*, J. L. Sanders, B.Sc. (Eng. Hons.) Lond., M.Inst. C.E., A.C.G.I., D.I.C.
Office Assistant to the Engineer, Way and Works, Rs. 4,400 to Rs. 6,000, D. R. Luther.
Signal Engineer, 840*l.* to 960*l.*, E. H. Targett, A.C.G.I., D.I.C.
District Engineers, 500*l.* to 960*l.*, P. N. Warren; W. A. Shaw, A.M.I.C.E.; A. M. Graham, B.Sc. Eng. St. Andrews; N. Basu, B.Sc. (Eng.) Edin., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.T.
Assistant District Engineers, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000., E. C. Wijesekera, B.Sc. (Eng.) Lond., A.M.Inst. C.E.; Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 6, 360, Kishen Singh, B.Sc. (Eng.) Edin.; E. Black, B.Sc. (Eng.) Lond., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I.
Lands Officer, Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 6,600, E. E. Aldons.
Railway Storekeeper, 660*l.* to 810*l.*, G. E. de Silva.
Assistant Railway Storekeeper, 400*l.* to 550*l.*, E. V. Frank.

Archæological Department.

Archæological Commissioner, A. H. Longhurst.
Epigraphical Assistant, Dr. S. Paranavitana.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England, The Rev. C. D. Horsley, Bishop-elect of Colombo.
Presbyterian Church:—
Rev. J. G. W. Hendrie, *St. Andrews, Colombo.*
Dutch Reformed Church:—Rev. W. C. Fleming, Rev. D. E. Joseph, Rev. N. B. Jansz, and Rev. R. V. Metzeling, *Wolvendaal Church, Colombo, and branch Churches at Bambalapitiya Wellewatte, Dehiwala, Regent Street, and Maligakanda.* Rev. A. Vandergert, *Galle and Matara.*
Roman Catholic Church:—Mons. J. M. Masson, Archbishop of Colombo.

Naval Officers in Ceylon.

Captains-in-Charge, Ceylon, Captain W. H. G. Fallowfield, R.N., *Commander J. T. B. Notley (Rtd.).
Staff Officer (Operations), Lt.-Comdr. L. K. Beauchamp, R.N.
Staff Officer (Intelligence), Captain J. M. Phillips, Royal Marines.
Base Accountant Officer, Pay-Commander C. J. B. Harris, R.N.
Secretary to Captain-in-Charge, Ceylon, Pay-Commander W. S. A. Stapley, R.N.
Admiralty Overseer, Eng. Commander C. W. Snell, R.N. (Rtd.).
**Surgeon Lieut.-Commander*, J. W. Caswell, M.D.
Surgeon Lieut.-Commanders (D.), T. G. A'C. Emberson, L.D.S., R.N., *Surgeon-Lieut. D. Simpson, M.B., Ch.B.
Torpedo Engineer Officers, Lieut. (E.) J. G. Cannoe, R.N., *Lieut. J. A. Price (Rtd.).
Warrant Officer, H. A. A. Coombs.
In Charge of Matara W/T. Station, Wt. Tel: G. E. Bassett, R.N.
Barrackmaster, R.N. Camp, Diyatalawa, Shipwright Lieut. F. S. Lawrence, R.N.

* For duty at Trincomalee.

Military Officers in Ceylon.

Officer Commanding Troops, Brigadier J. O. Thurburn, M.C.

Staff.

General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Captain A. R. Aslett, The King's Own Royal Regiment.

Attached to the Staff.

Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Kaye, M.C., R.A.
Commander, Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. F. Duckworth, M.C., R.E.
Major Instructor in Gunnery, Major N. A. Bramwell, R.A.

Services.

Officer Commanding, Royal Army Service Corps, Major B. L. Pearson, O.B.E., R.A.S.C.
Senior Medical Officer, Lieut.-Colonel O. J. O'B. O'Hanlon, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., R.A.M.C.
Dept. Asst. Director of Ordnance Services, Captain C. S. Robinson, R.A.O.C.
Command Paymaster, Major J. A. Bedford, R.A.P.C.

Ceylon Defence Force.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. R. S. M. White.
Staff Officer, Major E. L. Bols.
Adjutant C.G.A., Captain G. Fitz C. Barrett.
Adjutant C.M.R. and C.P.R.C., Captain J. A. Taylor, M.C.
Adjutant C.L.I. and C.C.B., Captain A. T. B. Whetham.
Staff Captain, Captain J. H. Smith.
Civil Master Armourer, Captain S. R. Spicer.

Foreign Consuls.

America—G. A. Armstrong (Consul de Carrière), J. Ordway (Vice-Consul de Carrière).
Argentine Republic—J. A. Clubb (Vice-Consul) (L.), J. Sands (acting).
Austria—German Consul, Colombo, in charge of interests in Ceylon.
Belgium—S. Stansby (L.), H. J. Moppett (acting).
Bolivia—F. A. W. Mitchell.
Brazil—T. C. Dyball (Vice-Consul).
China—Consul-General at Calcutta in charge.
Czecho-Slovakia—R. F. Edge (L), A. Brown (acting).
Denmark—H. L. Knudsen (acting).
Finland—J. Sebaux (Vice-Consul) (acting).
France—L. Morand (Consul de Carrière).
Germany—Baron L. von Plessen (Consul de Carrière).

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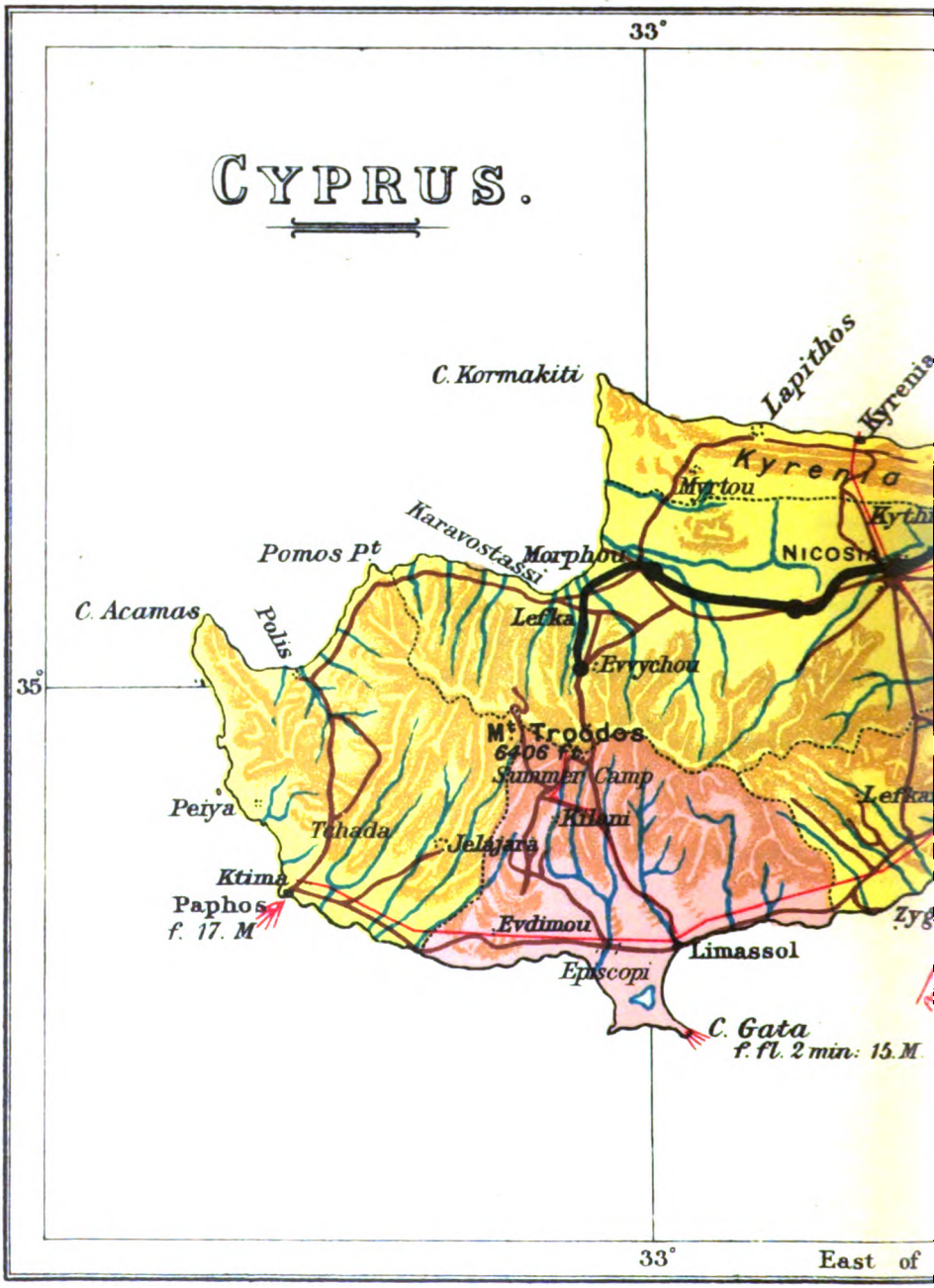

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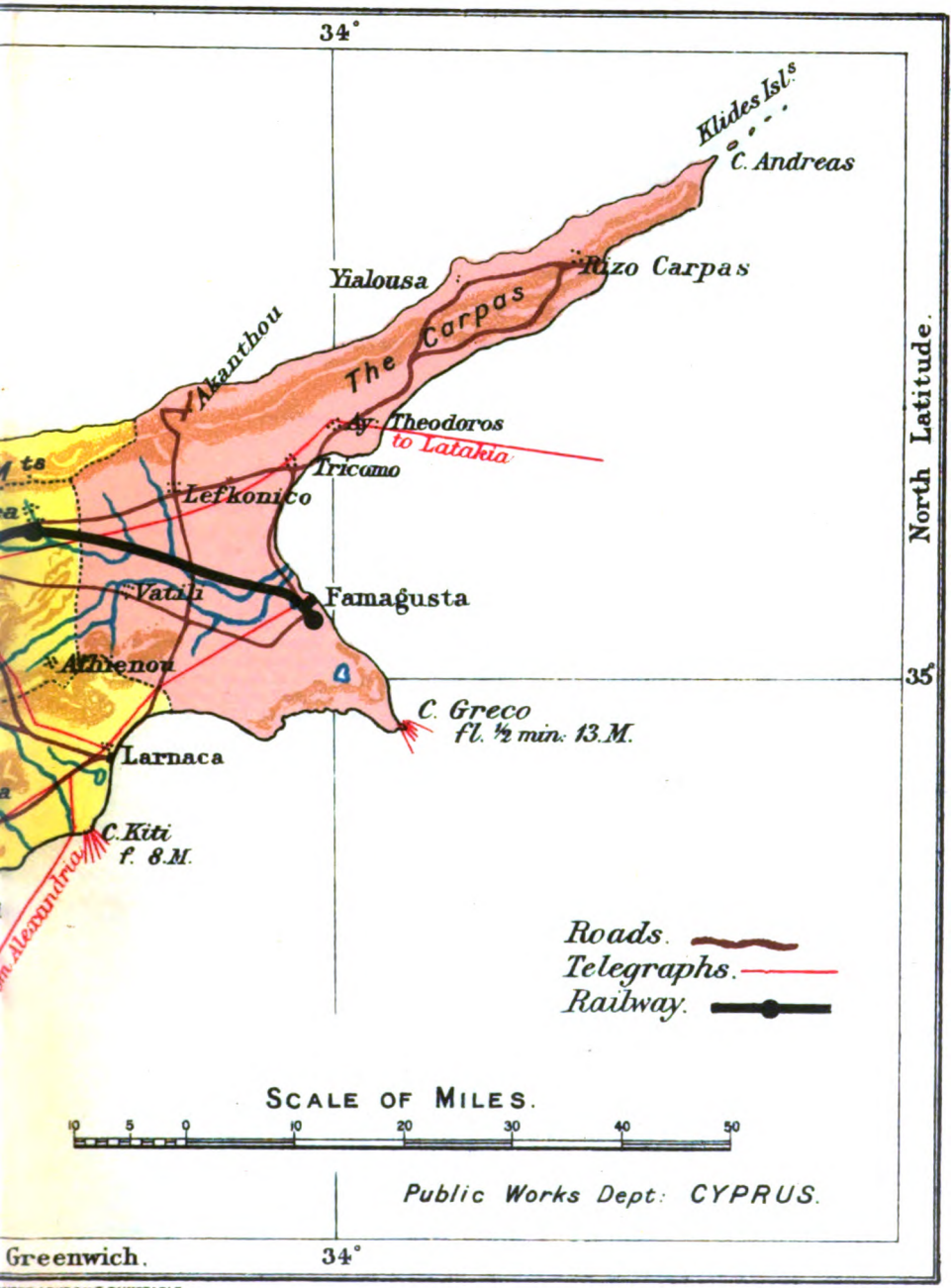

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Greece—Percy W. Abeyratne (Vice-Consul).
Hungary—Consul of Italy in charge.
Italy—Marquis S. Lepri (Consul de Carrière).
Japan—S. Kuga (Consul de Carrière).
Latvia—R. F. S. de Mel (L.), R. H. de Mel (acting).
Mexico—C. D. Carolis.
Netherlands—H. de Wildt.
Norway—E. B. Creasy (Colombo), G. Ross-Bell (Vice-Consul) (Galle).
Panama—American Consul in charge.
Peru—N. O. C. Marsh (acting).
Poland—J. C. J. van Sanden (Vice-Consul).
Portugal—D. Doig.
Siam—W. G. Beauchamp.
Spain—D. Doig (Vice-Consul).
Sweden—S. P. Hayley.
Switzerland—A. Leiber.
Turkey—Netherlands Consul at Colombo in charge.
Venezuela—C. D. Carolis.
Maldive Islands—H. I. Husein Hilmy Didi Effendi. (Maldivian Government Representative).

CYPRUS.

Situation and Topography.

The Island of Cyprus is situated in the eastern-most basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude. Famagusta, with a harbour able to accommodate vessels up to 23 ft. draught, is 295 miles from Egypt, while the port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from Valletta in Malta.

Its area is 3,572 square miles, equal to Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex combined. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles.

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of the Messaoria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain near the northern shore from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence eastwards along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Santa Croce (or Stavrovouni), about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes are the summer quarters of the garrison, of the Governor, and some of the principal officials.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal are the Pedias and the Yalias.

History and Archæology.

The history of Cyprus is too long and eventful to be related here except in the briefest outline. Recent excavations have carried knowledge of prehistoric Cyprus back to the Neolithic Age, when the Island was already widely populated, and have shewn that in the Second Millenium B.C. it must have been an important centre of Aegæan civilization. Greek and Phœnician colonies were established at an early date, and from the fusion of foreign and indigenous elements arose a series of quasi independent kingdoms; these were the basis of the political life of the Island under the successive rulers down to Roman times. In the 6th century B.C. it passed under the rule of Egypt, but in 525 B.C. it joined Cambyses in his war against the Egyptians and so was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The whole island, with the exception of the Phœnician town of Amathos, took part in the Ionian revolt in 502 B.C., but the Persians recovered possession in about a year and at the battle of Salamis the fleet of Xerxes included 150 Cypriote ships. At the end of the 5th century the famous Evagoras of Salamis established his supremacy over the whole island and raised it for a brief period to a position of practical independence, but after his death it again came under the control of Persia. After the battle of the Issus, Cyprus hastened to join Alexander the Great and sent 120 ships to assist him in the siege of Tyre. At the division of Alexander's Empire, the possession of Cyprus was disputed by Syria and Egypt, but it eventually passed to the latter. In 58 B.C. it became a Roman province and was for a time joined to Cilicia, during which period it was administered by Cicero. Presented by Antony to Cleopatra, it reverted to Rome on her death, and remained a Roman province until the division of the Empire, when it was assigned to the Eastern Emperor. Its proximity to Syria exposed it to the assaults of the Saracens, and it changed hands more than once between the 7th and 10th centuries A.D. It was finally recovered for Byzantium by Nicephorus Phocas in 965, and remained attached to the Eastern Empire until 1184. In that year its Governor, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and declared himself Emperor of Cyprus. Isaac maintained his independence until 1191, when Cyprus was conquered by Richard I. of England in revenge for the ill-treatment of the crews of some English ships which had been wrecked on the island. Richard sold the island first to the Order of the Temple and later, when the Templars found the task of government beyond their powers, to Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem. Cyprus was ruled by the Lusignan dynasty from 1192 until 1489, but during that period the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over part of the kingdom, from 1373 until 1464, by holding possession of the principal port of Famagusta. From 1489 until 1571 Cyprus belonged to the Republic of Venice. In the latter year the Turks conquered the island, and retained possession of it until its cession to England in 1878 for administrative purposes. On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914 the island was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of the 5th of November, 1914. By Article 20 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey signed at Lausanne on 24th July, 1923, Turkey recognised the annexation.

On the 1st of May, 1925, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, the island was formally elevated to the status of a Colony and the High Commissioner assumed the title of Governor.

Historical Monuments and Museums.

Neolithic, Bronze Age, Phœnician, Hellenic, and Roman antiquities have been found in immense quantities all over Cyprus from time immemorial, and scientific explorations on a large scale have been conducted in recent years by Swedish and American Expeditions, and, on a smaller scale, by the Antiquities Department. But it is more the ambition

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of the present administration of antiquities to place the numerous ancient sites and monuments in a condition rendering them accessible and of greater interest to the visitor than has hitherto been attempted. Paphos, Salamis, Soli, and many other places demand attention in order to preserve their ancient character, now threatened by the island becoming once more a centre of revived life and activity. Salamis possesses the remains of probably the largest market place ever built by the Romans, foreshadowing perhaps the famous "Emporium of the East" as Famagusta was called in the middle ages. A Roman temple of the largest size at Nea-Paphos lies in ruins which have never been explored (*vide* Hogarth's "Devia Cypria," 1899).

The Museum Nicosia, built as a memorial to Queen Victoria and much added to in recent years, contains a unique collection of Cypriot pottery, sculpture, gold and metal works of art, which was re-arranged during the years 1935–1937 in accordance with the most up-to-date methods of display. Separate smaller collections, of the mediæval architectural fragments, which are always coming to light, have been formed, and District Museums have recently been established in Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos.

The superb Gothic cathedrals and churches of Nicosia and Famagusta, in their curious Eastern surroundings, attract numerous visitors. These buildings, of the finest type of French mediæval art, are singularly well preserved where they have been converted into mosques; in other cases they are interesting ruins. The conservation of this fine series of Monuments is now the care of the recently established Antiquities Department which has already done much to make them secure and more attractive to visitors.

The Venetian and Genoese Republics left few traces of their rule in the island beyond the imposing fortifications of the seaports of Famagusta, Kyrenia, Paphos and Limassol, all of which are scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

The number of Ancient Monuments in Cyprus now protected by the Antiquities Law of 1935 amounts to 178, of which 74 are Government's property. At several of the most important monuments there are resident Custodians and entrance fees are charged to visitors from outside Cyprus.

Climate.

The mean temperature, as recorded in the screen at Nicosia, for the last fifteen years is 66·3° F.; mean maximum, 78° F; mean minimum, 54·5° F.; Highest shade temperature during that time 111° F.; lowest 25° F.; Average rainfall for last ten years 18·14 inches. The year 1936 had a rainfall of 14·05 inches. Figures for rainfall refer to the whole Island. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The climate is varied, hot and dry in the plains in summer, and damp on the sea-shore; the climate on the hills inland is bracing and healthy. In winter the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. Malarial fevers are prevalent during the hot months, and if the winter is mild, they occur throughout the year. Sanitary improvements and plantations of trees have, however, had a beneficial effect.

Population.

The population, excluding the military, in 1901 was 237,022; in 1911, 274,108; in 1921, 310,715; and in 1931, 347,808.

The Moslems, who are all Ottoman Turks, form about 18·46 per cent. of the population, the rest being nearly all Christians of the Independent Cypriote Church.

The Cypriote Church is a branch of and in communion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but is "autocephalous" (*i.e.*, The Archbishop of Cyprus is not subordinate to any Patriarch). This position of independence it has retained undisputed since the 5th century when the Emperor Zeno finally decided against the claims of the Patriarch of Antioch to exercise authority over it.

Christianity was originally introduced into the island by St. Paul and St. Barnabas, the latter of whom, a Cypriote Jew by birth, was martyred at Salamis.

Towns.

The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, 23,507 inhabitants; Larnaca, 11,725; Limassol, 15,066. The two latter are open roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, the harbour and quay space have been considerably enlarged. The inner harbour is dredged over an area of approximately 1,800 feet by 700 feet, to 24 feet at low water (ordinary spring tides), with a channel of approach 250 feet wide and 26 feet deep. The curtain wall, south of Othello's Tower, has been pierced with three arches, giving access from the town to the quay. The quay is faced with a concrete wall 1,770 feet long in 24 feet of water and has road and rail access. Further accommodation for sailing vessels and local craft has been provided by means of a steel jetty 325 feet long by 20 feet wide with a depth of 15 feet at low water. The port may be entered in safety both by night and day. The town of Famagusta is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications and the inhabitants are nearly all Moslems. The Christian suburb of Varosia is built on more modern lines. The combined population of Famagusta and Varosia is 8,771. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative provinces into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Ktema, 4,467, the modern capital of Paphos, on the south-west, and Kyrenia, 2,049, where a small harbour has been constructed, in the district of the same name on the north coast, which has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania. A harbour for small coasting vessels exists at Paphos, the site of the ancient capital of that district. This had become silted up and almost useless, but it has recently been dredged sufficiently to enable small sailing vessels to enter and lie in safety.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its copper mines, and to-day the principal mineral product is cupreous pyrites which is mined on a large scale by the Cyprus Mines Corporation in the Evrykhou valley and near Lefka, with a crushing and concentrating plant at Morphou Bay where steamers call and load the ore. Cupreous pyrites is also produced at other localities, notably at Kalavaso in the south of the Island. Asbestos occurs on Mount Troodos where the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company Ltd. has established quarries and mills for the production of fibre which is transported by aerial ropeway to the port of Limassol for shipment. Chrome iron ore is mined at Troodos by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd.; it is transported by aerial ropeway to a crushing and concentrating plant near Kakopetria, the product being sent by road and rail to the port of Famagusta for shipment. Terra umbra (Turkey umber) is mined chiefly in the Larnaca district, and is carried by road to factories situated at Larnaca where burnt umber is prepared and exported.

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Gypsum, of which there are extensive beds in Cyprus, is quarried for local requirements, and there is a small export trade in both crude gypsum and plaster of paris.

The main industry of the island is agriculture, the products chiefly consisting of cereals, carobs, olives, wines, spirits and vinegar, tobacco and cigarettes, linseed, flax, sumach, silk, silk cocoons, wool, straw, hides and skins, cotton, cotton seed, cheese, potatoes, onions, raisins, grapes, oranges, lemons, mandarines, peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, almonds, and hazel nuts; cattle, mules, donkeys, sheep, poultry and eggs are also exported.

Agriculture is dependent largely on irrigation, the water for which is obtained mainly from wells in the dry season and by flooding from streams during the rainy season. Agriculture has been greatly retarded by the deficient rainfall and the lack of water for irrigation. Drilling has revealed the presence of underground water which is being developed.

Special attention has been given in recent years to tobacco production. The itinerant Tobacco Instructors employed by the Government afford instruction to the peasant growers, and the efforts made have resulted in considerable improvement in the preparation of tobacco for the market.

A scheme for the improvement of cotton growing is being gradually put into force. The main object is to produce a grade of cotton readily marketable in the United Kingdom; an undertaking which necessitates, amongst other things, the control of cotton seed for sowing purposes and licensing of ginneries. The Cotton Law of 1937 was passed with a view to giving the Department of Agriculture wide powers for controlling the industry.

Cyprus wine, which has been famous from early times, has lately received a good deal of attention. It was formerly a domestic industry, and the wines produced consequently lacked uniformity in character and quality. Modern methods of manufacture have now been introduced and good light table wines are now on the market, owing mainly to the efforts of the Cyprus Wines and Spirits Co., Ltd., who have established modern wineries at Perapedhi, Mallia and Limassol. An effort is also being made to market Cyprus wines in the United Kingdom, and a Law has been enacted to prohibit the export to British Possessions of wines not coming up to the standards required. This, it is hoped, will secure recognition of the good wines produced in Cyprus and prevent the export of inferior wines, prejudicial to the marketing of the best Cyprus wines.

There has been steady expansion in the export of Cyprus oranges which, owing to their good quality, have found ready sale in the United Kingdom and continental markets, particularly those of the Scandinavian countries. The value of oranges exported in 1937 was 88,409*l.* compared with 34,498*l.* in 1933.

The improvement of agriculture is fostered by the Government Department of Agriculture and technical assistance and advice is rendered by the Veterinary, Entomological, Plant Pathological, Viticultural branches of the Department and by a field staff of itinerant Agricultural Officers.

A Central Experiment Farm has been established at Morphou and there is an Experimental Vineyard at Saittà, a Citrus Experimental Grove at Famagusta, a Deciduous Fruit Nursery at Trikoukkià and Nursery Gardens in suitable centres for the distribution of seeds and plants.

Considerable attention is given by the Government to animal husbandry. Cyprus is famous for its donkeys and mules. The Government maintains a stock farm at Athalassa and stud stables throughout the Island. Good breeds of cattle, horses and pigs are imported for the improvement of the local breeds. Good breeds of poultry are maintained by the Government for distribution. The export of poultry and eggs is increasing, and there is considerable room for expansion.

The heavy tariff now imposed by the Egyptian Government on fruits has adversely affected the fruit export trade to Egypt and exporters are now unable to look to that market as an assured outlet for fruits and vegetables. In addition the economic difficulties encountered in marketing Cyprus produce in Central Europe have forced merchants to seek markets further afield. Such markets demand a higher standard of grading and packing before trade can be established on a permanent footing and in order to extend and encourage this trade to more distant markets a new Law known as the Agricultural Produce (Export) Law, 1933, has been brought into operation. Under this Law a Produce Inspection Service has been organised and Regulations for the inspection of Citrus Fruits, Potatoes and onions before export are enforced. Regulations for the inspection of other produce before export are contemplated.

In past years much injury was done to the crops by locusts, but the work of locust destruction was vigorously prosecuted for many years with great success, chiefly on what is known as the "screen and pit" system. Screens topped with American cloth, over which the locusts cannot pass, were stretched across the country in front of the armies of young locusts on the march. The locusts were then gradually forced into pits dug at intervals transversely to the screens, from which, as the pits were topped with a zinc lining, they could not emerge. This system, as the locusts became more scattered, was discarded in favour of a system of collecting locust eggs and purchasing live locusts. Both the purchase and the spraying systems have been employed in recent years. The spraying system has latterly been replaced by the use of poisoned bran bait.

The forests of the island, which had been largely destroyed in the past, are recovering under the protection now afforded. Natural re-afforestation is very slow, partly in consequence of the depredations of goats, of which Cyprus, in proportion to its area, contains a large number, and partly in consequence of past denudation and subsequent soil erosion.

Sponge fishing is carried on along the coast by boats from the Greek and Italian Islands. Sponge fishers are issued a licence at a nominal fee and the Government takes a duty in kind of 20% in the case of harpoon boats and 25% in the case of machine boats of the catch.

Sea fishing is comparatively neglected by the local fishermen, who only use trammel nets and long line, but Italian and Greek trawlers work most of the year and fish is becoming more plentiful in the market than heretofore.

The chief imports are beans and peas, cement, coffee, edible oils, fertilizers, fish, flour, iron, leather, machinery, motor cars and chassis, petrol and petroleum, rice, sugar, textiles, timber and tobacco; the exports are chiefly animals, artificial teeth, carobs, cheese, citrus and other fruit, corn and grain, cotton, cuminseed, embroidery and needlework, onions, potatoes, raisins, tobacco, wines and spirits, wool and mining and quarry products, viz., asbestos, cupreous concentrates, cupreous pyrites, metallic residues, terra umbra and yellow ore.

The Customs import duties are mostly on a specific basis. The ad valorem duties vary from 7 to 40 per cent.

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A preference is granted on most classes of imports from British sources.

The following is the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire and the principal foreign countries:—

	1937.
United Kingdom	29·80
Other parts of the British Empire	16·45
Roumania	9·41
Germany	6·92
Empire of Japan	2·35
Greece	3·73
Belgium	3·18
Egypt	4·06
Syria	2·01
United States of America	3·16
France	1·52
Czechoslovakia	1·46
Sweden	1·14
Yugoslavia	1·23
Denmark	1·22
Austria	1·08
Holland	1·38
Italy	2·99
Bulgaria	0·53
Hungary	0·74
Brazil	0·76
Turkey	0·80
Iraq	1·34
Switzerland	0·48
Luxembourg	0·45
Other Countries	1·81
Total	100·00

Currency and Banking.

Under an Order in Council, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1901, the following coins are legal tender currency:—Gold, the sovereign. Silver, 18, 9, 4½, 3 piastre pieces, limit of tender 540 piastres (nine equal to one shilling). Bronze, 1 piastre, half piastre, quarter piastre, limit of tender, 27 piastres (40 paras = 1 piastre). By a proclamation dated the 7th of January, 1935, bronze coins, with the exception of the quarter piastre piece, are in course of withdrawal from circulation and are being replaced by cupro-nickel coins of the same denominations. By proclamation of 28th April, 1928, a new silver 45-piastre piece is current and legal tender in the colony as from that date. Currency Notes were issued from time to time from September, 1914, as a war measure. Notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—5*l*., 1*l*., 10*s*. By an Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1928, the Treasurer as "Commissioner" of Currency was authorised to issue Currency Notes of the Government; such Notes are to be legal tender, and provision was made for the conversion of the Notes into sterling and vice versa, and for the establishment of a Note Security Fund.

The Ottoman Bank has branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos, also at Troödos during summer season.

The Bank of Athens has branches at Limassol and Nicosia, with Correspondents at Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos.

The Ionian Bank has a branch at Nicosia, agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos, and Correspondents at Kyrenia and Morphou.

The Bank of Cyprus, has its Head Office at Nicosia, agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

The Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, Limited, which operates under a Government Guarantee, was established in 1925, with Head Offices at Nicosia. It lends money to farmers through the medium of Co-operative Credit Societies or direct to individuals.

Other banks operating in Cyprus are Bank of Larnaca, Limited and Emniet Bank, Limited with Head Offices at Larnaca; Peoples Bank, Limassol, Limited. with Head Office at Limassol; Famagusta Bank, Limited, with Head Office at Famagusta; Popular Bank of Paphos, Limited, and Melissa Bank, Limited, with Head Offices at Paphos.

The Turkish weights and measures are in use. The oke = 2·8lbs. avoirdupois; and the donum = about ⅝ acre. A law relating to weights and measures was passed in 1890.

Means of Communication.

The Cyprus Government Railway of 2′ 6″ gauge extended originally from Famagusta Harbour to the Capital, Nicosia, and then to Morphou and up to the foot-hills of Troödos at Evrychou.

Owing to uneconomic results the Section from Kalonchorion to Evrychou was taken up and the remaining Section Nicosia to Kalonchorion closed to scheduled traffic.

There is no navigable waterway in the island. The main and secondary roads have recently been reconstructed and good roads exist between all important centres. Most villages are connected with these roads by cart roads. There are motor car services between the chief towns of each district. The Famagusta harbour was completed in 1906, and was enlarged in 1932–33 with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. An extension to the pier at Larnaca with a sheltering arm at the sea end was completed in 1909. The ancient harbour at Paphos and the harbour at Kyrenia are of sufficient depth to admit of their use by the small coasting craft that trade between Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor and Cyprus. There are no Government telegraphs, other than those along the railway, but the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, maintain cables between Egypt and Cyprus and Palestine and Cyprus, and land lines connecting the six principal towns of the Island also at Pedoulas, Platres, Prodromos and Troödos during the summer season, June to September. The principal towns are connected by telephone.

A weekly mail service is maintained between Egypt and Cyprus by subsidised steamers of the Khedivial S.S. Company. Steamers of the "Adriatica" Navigation Company of Venezia call weekly from Italy en route for Palestine and Syria on the outward voyage, and from Syria and Palestine on the homeward voyage en route for Italy (Fast Line). Steamers of the same Company call fortnightly (*a*) from Italy *via* Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Mersina on the outward voyage en route for Rhodes, Greece and Italy; (*b*) from Italy *via* Greece en route for Mersina, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Italy; and (*c*) from Italy *via* Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mersina en route for Izmir and Italy. Steamers of the Hellenic Coast Line Company of Piræus call fortnightly from Greece direct en route for Syria and vice versa. Mails for Arabia, North-West India, Iraq and Iran are forwarded weekly to Jaffa for onward transmission by the Overland Mail Service Palestine-Iraq; and mails destined for countries served by the England-India-Malaya (Australia) or the England-South

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Africa Air Mail services are despatched weekly to Palestine and Egypt, respectively, by the ordinary route for onward transmission by air.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Within the Colony:—	*Letters.*
Not exceeding 1 oz.	¾ piastre.
For every additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	½ piastre.
	Printed Papers.
For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof	½ piastre.
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	½ piastre.
For a single newspaper published locally and its supplement irrespective of weight	½ piastre.
To the British Empire, Mandated Territories and Egypt.	*Letters.*
Not exceeding 1 oz.	1½ piastres.
For each additional 1 oz. ..	1 piastre.
	Printed Papers.
For each 2 oz.	½ piastre.
To other Countries:—	*Letters.*
Not exceeding 1 oz.	2½ piastres.
For each additional 1 oz. ..	1½ piastres.
	Printed Papers.
For each 2 oz.	½ piastre.

The Parcels Post is established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom and the principal Colonies and foreign countries, as well as within the Colony.

Money Orders and British Postal Orders are also issued and paid in the Colony. "Cash on Delivery" parcels for delivery within the Colony are accepted and delivered at the principal post offices. A reciprocal service of "Cash on Delivery" of parcels has been established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom, Egypt and the Sudan.

Education: (*a*) *Elementary.*

A general system of grants-in-aid of elementary schools was established in 1882, and further regulated by various laws up to 1929, when Government assumed the chief responsibility for elementary education. In 1933 the Governor became the central authority for all matters connected with elementary education, including the appointment and discipline of teachers and control of books and curriculum. Teachers' salaries and gratuities on retirement are paid by the Government, but the provision and maintenance of schools is met from local rates, with assistance from Education Funds under Government control.

There are separate schools for each religious community, *i.e.*, Orthodox-Christian, about 81 per cent. of the population, Moslem, about 18 per cent., and smaller communities of Armenians, Maronites, Latin Catholics and Jews. For each community there is a Board of Education with advisory functions and control over the amounts to be raised by local rates.

Government elementary schools provide a six years' course from the age of 6. Education is free and voluntary. The following are the statistics of schools, teachers and pupils for the school year 1936–37:—

Orthodox-Christian.—Schools, 499 (boys' 49, girls' 48, mixed 402); pupils 37,525 (boys 21,641, girls 15,884); teachers 940 (masters 610, mistresses 330).

Moslem.—Schools, 211 (boys 26, girls 25, mixed 160); pupils 7,424 (boys 4,493, girls 2,931); teachers 255 (masters 212, mistresses 43).

Others.—Schools, 16 (boys' 4, girls' 2, mixed 10); pupils 1,308 (boys 554, girls 754); teachers 73 (masters 26, mistresses 47).

The total expenditure on education (primary and secondary) for the year 1936–7 was 193,357*l.*, of which 124,651*l.* was from Colonial Revenue.

(*b*) *Secondary.*

Under the Secondary Education Law, 1935, all Schools above the primary standard are required to be registered and open to inspection, and all teachers in them are licensed. There are about 50 such schools. Strict conditions, relating to management, finance, staff, curriculum and teaching conditions, are imposed on schools in receipt of grants from Government.

Among the most important schools are: for Moslems—a boys' Lycée and girls' High School in Nicosia, administered by a Governing Body constituted under the Law, and supported by Government and Evcaf grants and by fees; for Orthodox-Christians—6 Gymnasiums (classical): (1 for boys, 1 for girls, 4 mixed) and 2 High Schools for girls in the towns, and a Commercial Lyceum at Larnaca, all managed by local committees appointed under the Law; 5 high schools in the larger villages, managed by local elected committees; private commercial schools in Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol, and a commercial school with private endowments at Lemythou; Latin (Catholic)—a boys' school in Nicosia and convents in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol; undenominational—the English School, Nicosia, administered by a Board of Management on behalf of the Governor and now re-organised with a largely English staff; and the 2 American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia) managed by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission. The Armenian elementary schools have secondary classes attached to them. There are also a considerable number of small private schools, mainly for teaching English, in towns and villages. Many of the boys' schools admit girls also.

The total enrolment in secondary schools is about 4,200.

A Government training college for elementary schoolmasters is to be opened at Morphou in 1937. There is no training college for elementary schoolmistresses.

British Occupation.

On the 4th June, 1878, a Convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On the 1st of July an Annex to this Convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation.

On the 14th of August, 1878, a supplementary agreement was signed, giving to Her Britannic Majesty for the term of the occupation full powers for making laws and conventions for the government of the island in Her Majesty's name, and for the regulation of its commercial and consular relations and affairs, free from the Porte's control.

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The island was annexed to and became part of His Majesty's dominions by an Order in Council of the 5th of November, 1914.

Government

Up to the 12th November, 1931, the Government was regulated by Letters Patent, bearing date 10th March, 1925, providing for the administration of the Colony by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Legislature consisted of the Governor, nine official Members and fifteen elected Members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. After the disturbances which occurred in the autumn of 1931 in various parts of the island those clauses of the Letters Patent, dated 10th March, 1925, which dealt with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked by Letters Patent dated the 12th November, 1931, power to legislate being vested in the Governor.

The island, for administrative purposes, is divided into six districts namely — Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

This division (which formed the basis of the original judicial system of the Colony under the Courts Order-in-Council of 1882, but was abandoned under the Order of 1927 in favour of three judicial divisions, each comprising two districts) was readopted by the new Courts Law, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1936. By this Law the Courts were reorganised in the light of the experience afforded by the working of the system in force under the Order of 1927, and the re-organisation may be described as a blend of that system with the system obtaining under the Order of 1882.

The new Law provides for:—

(1) A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges, with appelate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, with powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England; when hearing appeals the Court is constituted by three or two judges, as the Chief Justice may determine; but in criminal appeals leave to appeal is granted or refused absolutely by a single Judge. A single judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court. In civil matters where the amount or value in dispute is 300*l.* or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great general or public importance.

(2) Six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to 300*l.* These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

(3) Six District Courts, one for each district, consisting of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates (previously called Assistant District Judges) as the Chief Justice may from time to time direct. There are at present three Presidents (each in charge of two district Courts, namely Nicosia and Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Limassol and Paphos, respectively), nine District Judges, and six Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which depends upon the bench constituting the Court.

(I) In Civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to 200*l.*, and a Magistrate up to 25*l.* (which the Governor may increase to 50*l.*). The jurisdiction of a member of the Court sitting alone to try an action on the *merits* is determined by the amount or value actually in dispute between the parties as disclosed at the settlement of issues or upon the pleadings. But any member of the Court can in any action, even though beyond his power to try, settle issues, or make an order not disposing of the action on the merits, or give judgment when the defendant fails to appear or admits the claim. A President has also power to hear appeals from decisions of Magistrates in actions where the amount in dispute does not exceed 25*l.* (or 50*l.* in case of a Magistrate whose jurisdiction has been increased to this amount).

(II) In criminal matters the jurisdiction *of* a District Court is exercised by its members *sitting* singly, and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to 100*l.* or with both, and may order compensation up to 100*l.*; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to 100*l.* or with both, and may order compensation up to 50*l.*; and a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to 25*l.* or both, and may order compensation up to 25*l.* Subject to these limits of punishment which the members of the Court cannot exceed, a President or a District Judge may also try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to five years if the Attorney-General and the person accused consent; A District Judge may (with, in prosecutions conducted by a Law Officer or a Police Officer, his consent) also try certain offences punishable with imprisonment up to three years; and a Magistrate may (with the like consent in such prosecutions) try a few offences punishable up to three years. In addition, every member of a District Court has power to hold a preliminary enquiry into an offence not summarily triable and commit the accused person for trial by an Assize Court.

The jurisdiction above described may be exercised over Cypriots and non-Cypriots, but the Law expressly states that it does not confer any jurisdiction upon the Courts it establishes to hear any matrimonial cause where either party is a member of the Greek-Orthodox Church and the marriage was celebrated in accordance with its rites, or where either party is a member of the Mussulman faith and the marriage was contracted in accordance with the Sheri Law, or to hear any other matter which, under the principles of the Ottoman Law previously in force in the Colony was cognizable by an ecclesiastical tribunal, or which is within the jurisdiction of a Mussulman religious tribunal pursuant to any enactment in force for the time being.

The reconstituted Courts are to apply the local Laws and certain Ottoman Legislation specified in the new Courts Law, the common Law, and the rules of equity in force in England on 5th November, 1914 (the date of the Colony's annexation) in the absence of provision in the local Laws, and any Statutes of the Imperial Parliament applicable to the colonies in general or to Cyprus in particular save in so far as they may be validly modified or other provision made by local Law. The family Law of the various religious communities which had received legal recognition under Turkish rule is expressly saved.

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They are also to apply the English Law and rules of evidence in force on the date of the annexation if there is no local provision in that respect. And their practice and procedure shall, in the absence of local provision, be that observed by the Courts in England.

As above stated, the jurisdiction conferred by the 1927 Order in Council on the Mussulman religious tribunals it created has been saved. There continue to be three such tribunals—one for Nicosia and Kyrenia, another for Famagusta and Larnaca, and the third for Limassol and Paphos—and their jurisdiction is, as before, over persons of the Mussulman faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs. But the Sheri tribunal of Appeal created by that Order has been abolished by an amending Law, which empowers the Supreme Court to hear appeals from those tribunals with, if it so wishes, the Fetva Emini (a Moslem religious dignitary) as assessor.

The strength of the police force is 24 officers and 702 men, while the Prison Service consists of 3 officers and 80 men. Both services consist of mixed Christians and Moslems.

Finances.

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus are :—

1. Immovable Property Tax.
2. Animal Taxes.
3. An excise on tobacco.
4. Stamps, court fees, royalties, licences, &c., &c.
5. Salt monopoly.
6. Import duties.
7. Shipping and Wharfage dues.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished.

Grants in aid have been received from the British Government annually since 1897. From 1911-12 the grant was fixed at 50,000*l.* a year, and since 1928, it has been increased to the fixed rate of 92,800*l.* a year. A contribution of 10,000*l.* a year has from the latter date, been made by the Colony towards the cost of Imperial Defence.

Year.	Finances. § Revenue.	‖ Expenditure.	Year.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.‡ British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£			
1928.	713,753	679,980	1928	634,855	1,824,805
1929.	757,117	715,342	1929	751,328	2,048,764
1930.	725,077	800,207	1930	941,157	2,213,778
1931.	728,396	743,076	1931	760,936	2,269,249
1932.	755,699	742,605	1932	860,612	2,460,423
1933.	747,559	696,923	1933	757,079	2,886,584
1934.	765,359	710,911	1934	778,959	2,962,765
1935. (*a*)	868,723	824,078	1935	748,298	2,933,179
1936.	820,847	756,737	1936	657,885	2,737,380
1937.	959,986	837,064	1937	651,582	2,855,749

Public Debt on 31st December, 1937, 615,000*l.*

Customs revenue in 1933—311,291*l.*
1934—327,114*l.*
1935—359,657*l.*

§ Excluding Grants-in-Aid.

‖ Excluding Tribute Payments and share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge.

‡ The shipping figures are for calendar years.

(*a*) Includes extraordinary non-recurrent revenue and expenditure of £50,000.

Principal Exports.

During the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		£
Animals (various) ..	4,830 No.	56,899
Carobs	46,705 tons	238,831
Cheese	4,630 cwt.	19,299
Barley	159,565 kiles	21,611
Almonds	19,512 cwt.	35,981
Lemons	11,772,081 No.	11,283
Oranges	55,980,203 ,,	88,504
Grapes	18,426 cwt.	6,564
Pomegranates	55,222 ,,	8,540
Raisins	43,948 ,,	25,148
Juices, grape or must ..	133,761 gals.	10,404
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,739 cwt.	9,601
Onions and garlic ..	50,117 ,,	7,780
Potatoes	351,587 ,,	82,276
Wines	1,596,790 gals.	65,552
Cotton, raw	4,951 cwt.	14,625
Hides and skins, raw ..	2,321 ,,	14,662
Asbestos	11,709 tons	126,321
Terra umbra	7,498 ,,	19,263
Cupreous concentrates ..	111,547 ,,	435,488
Cupreous pyrites ..	388,835 ,,	363,073
Yellow ore	3,894 ,,	34,771
Metallic precipitates ..	13 ,,	142,957
Gypsum (calcined) ..	4,637 ,,	2,736
Gypsum (raw)	8,725 ,,	1,957
Pyrene oil	8,325 cwt.	15,899
Cuminseed	10,533 ,,	12,262
Wool	20,878 ,,	115,266

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928.	462,597	348,209	1,029,636	1,840,442
1929.	513,061	352,821	1,117,951	1,983,833
1930.	393,414	189,122	837,453	1,419,989
1931.	412,993	197,956	803,152	1,414,101
1932.	386,675	167,005	793,608	1,347,288
1933.	400,631	98,372	758,253	1,257,256
1934.	495,923	151,533	771,706	1,419,162
1935.	528,541	143,595	809,805	1,481,941
1936.	491,579	182,655	811,482	1,485,716
1937.	661,379	365,057	1,192,933	2,219,429

These values are exclusive of specie.

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928.	283,315	34,850	1,117,602	1,435,767
1929.	306,885	43,996	1,284,885	1,635,736
1930.	234,500	56,003	927,225	1,217,728
1931.	224,692	95,685	781,329	1,101,706
1932.	276,959	95,349	550,118	922,426
1933.	227,577	88,082	573,856	889,515
1934.	298,161	93,957	687,309	1,079,427
1935.	287,987	119,836	781,183	1,189,006
1936.	434,943	121,117	1,038,755	1,594,815
1937.	522,541	145,895	1,511,612	2,180,048

These values are exclusive of specie.

For fuller information on all the above subjects see the "Handbook of Cyprus," issued under the auspices of the Government (pubd. by Christopher's, London).

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High Commissioners since 1892.

Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., 5th April, 1892.
Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G., 23rd April, 1898.
Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G., 17th October, 1904.
Major Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., 12th October, 1911.
Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E., 8th Jan., 1915.
Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., 31st July, 1920.

Governors.

Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., 1st May, 1925.
Colonel Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., 30th November, 1926.
Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., 21st November, 1932.
Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., 21st December, 1933.

Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary, A. B. Wright, C.B.E., M.C.
Attorney-General, L. L. N. Lloyd-Blood, M.C.
Treasurer, (vacant).
Commissioner, Nicosia, J. D. Montagu, C.B.E.
Additional Members, Sir P. L. Cacoyannis, M. Munir, O.B.E., L. S. Greening, M.C.
Clerk, T. S. Bell.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, 3,600*l.*,† Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Private Secretary, (vacant).
Aide-de-Camp, 2nd Lieut. H. Holmes.
Additional Private Secretary, W. H. Covington.

The Clerical Staff is graded as follows:—

1*st Grade*	..	.. 300*l.*
2*nd* ,,	..	230*l.*–270*l.*
3*rd* ,,	..	160*l.*–220*l.*
4*th* ,,	..	60*l.*–150*l.* Not shown in following list.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, A. B. Wright, C.B.E., M.C., 1,400*l.*
Administrative Officers, R. C. S. Stanley, 360*l.*–840*l.*; T. S. Bell, C. K. C. Donald, N. D. Watson, 360*l.*–840*l.*
Chief Clerk, C. J. Stephani, 350*l.*–450*l.* and 75*l.* as Legislation Clerk.
Office Assistant, F. J. Purll, 500*l.*–12*l.*–620*l.*
3 *Clerks, First Grade.*
5 *Clerks, Third Grade.*

Government Printing Office.

Superintendent, F. S. Passingham, M.B.E., 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Overseer, 230*l.* to 270*l.* and 30*l.* personal allowance.

District Administration.

R. P. L. Browne, 360*l.*–840*l.* and 100*l.* duty allowance; L. S. Greening, M.C., 360*l.*–840*l.* and 100*l.* duty allowance; G. M. Greenwood, 360*l.*–840*l.*; B. J. O'Brien, 360*l.*–840*l.* and 100*l.* duty allowance; R. St. J. O. Wayne, 360*l.*–840*l.* and 50*l.* duty allowance; J. D. Montagu, C.B.E., 850*l.*–1,000*l.* and 100*l.* duty allowance; O. R. Arthur.
Turkish Translator, M. Midhat, 300*l.*–350*l.* and 75*l.* personal allowance.
7 *District Inspectors.*
1 *Clerk, First Grade.*
8 *Clerks, Second Grade.*
11 *Clerks, Third Grade.*

† Of which 600*l.* is Duty Allowance.

Co-operation Department.

Registrar of Co-operative and Co-operative Credit Societies, B. J. Surridge, 360*l.*–840*l.* and 50*l.* duty allowance.
Assistant Registrar, S. Ioannides, 230*l.*–270*l.*
3 *Inspectors*, 150*l.*–270*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, (vacant), 1,000*l.* and 100*l.* as Commissioner of Currency.
Deputy Treasurer, H. C. Ley, 600*l.*–750*l.*
Chief Accountant, P. Parker, 400*l.*–600*l.*
Chief Clerk, A. M. H. Kevorkian, M.B.E., 350*l.*–450*l.*
Assistant Accountant, 1st Grade, C. J. Thomas, 350*l.*–450*l.*
1 *Assistant Accountant, 2nd Grade*, 230*l.*–350*l.*
2 *Clerks, 2nd Grade.*
5 *Clerks, 3rd Grade.*

Customs Department.

Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, G. F. Wilson, O.B.E., 750*l.*–850*l.*, 950*l.* personal to present holder.
Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, W. H. Mackay, 560*l.*–700*l.*
3 *Collectors of Customs and Inland Revenue*, Th. P. Michaelides, 350*l.*–450*l.* and 12*l.* duty allowance; D. G. Carmichael, 350*l.*–450*l.* and an allowance of 24*l.* per mensem in lieu of pilotage fees, and G. K. Mitsinkas, 350*l.*–450*l.*
Harbour Master, A. B. Cavaghan, 300*l.*–350*l.* and an allowance of 18*l.* per mensem in lieu of pilotage fees.
2 *Assistant Collectors, 1st Grade*, P. N. Rossides, 300*l.*–350*l.*, and an allowance of 18*l.* per mensem in respect of pilotage duties for such period as he is called upon to perform them, M. Vassif Djemal, 300*l.*–350*l.*
Accountant, E. I. Madella, 300*l.*
7 *Customs and Revenue Officers, 1st Grade*, 230*l.*–270*l.*
7 *Customs and Revenue Officers, 2nd Grade*, 180*l.*–220*l.*
9 *Customs and Revenue Officers, 3rd Grade*, 150*l.*–174*l.*
Chief Revenue Officer, Mustafa Tewfik, 300*l.*

Land Registration and Survey Department.

Director of Land Registration and Surveys, R. A. Godwin-Austen, F.R.G.S., 850*l.*–1,000*l.*
Assistant Director of Land Registration and Surveys, V. R. Bairamian, 400*l.*–600*l.*
Accounts Clerk, 230*l.*–270*l.*

Survey Staff.

Superintendent of Surveys, C. Mace, 400*l.*–600*l.*
Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, 230*l.*–270*l.*
2 *Surveyors*, 180*l.*–220*l.*, 250*l.* personal to present holders.

Registration Staff.

Land Registry Clerks:—
3 *First Grade*, 300*l.*–350*l.*
5 *Second Grade*, 230*l.*–270*l.*
28 *Third Grade.*

Mines Branch.

Inspector of Mines and Labour, 560*l.*
1 *Clerk, Second Grade.*

Audit Department.

Auditor, E. M. Tibbitt, 850*l.* and 50*l.* from Evkaf Department.
Local Assistant Auditor, A. N. Branco, 350*l.*–450*l.* and 100*l.* personal allowance.
3 *Examiners of Accounts*, P. E. Prince, M. Shefik, Ch. Koupepides, 300*l.*
2 *Clerks, Second Grade.*
1 *Clerk, Third Grade.*

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Judicial Department.

Supreme Court :—
Chief Justice, Sir Bernard A. Crean, 1,500*l.*
2 *Puisne Judges*, M. Fuad; George C. Griffith Williams, 1,000*l.*
Chief Registrar and Interpreter, (vacant).
1 *Assistant Registrar, First Grade*, 230*l.*-270*l.*
1 *Clerk, Third Grade.*

District Courts.—
3 *Presidents of District Courts*, C. E. L. Cox, W. H. E. Duprè, 750*l.* (one post vacant); Mr. Cox has also a personal duty allowance of 100*l.*
9 *District Judges*, M. Halid, M. Houloussi, M. Izzet, S. Stavrinides, M. R. Hussein, M.B.E., S. P. Mavromatis, E. Themistos, M. Dervish, M. C. Melissas, 500*l.*, Mr. M. Halid has also a personal allowance of 100*l.*
6 *Magistrates*, E. A. Jacovides, P. A. Anastassiades, G. Soteriades, M. Hifzi, J. G. Himonides, M. Fehmi, 300*l.*-350*l.*
3 *Registrars and Interpreters*, V. P. Mavromatis, N. Stylianakis, M. T. Hussein, 300*l.*-350*l.*, The first two have also an allowance of 50*l.* each as Deputy Sheriffs.
3 *Assistant Registrars, First Grade*, 230*l.*-270*l.*
3 *Assistant Registrars, Second Grade*, 180*l.*-220*l.*
8 *Clerks, Third Grade.*

Legal Department.

Attorney-General, L. L. N. Lloyd-Blood, M.C., 1,200*l.*
Solicitor-General, N. Paschalis, K.C., O.B.E., 850*l.* and 100*l.* personal allowance.
Crown Counsel, S. Pavlides, 400*l.*-600*l.* and 100*l.* personal allowance.
1 *Clerk, First Grade.*

Police Department.

Chief Commandant of Police and Inspector of Prisons, W. S. Gulloch, 900*l.*
Deputy Chief Commandant of Police, J. H. Ashmore, 560*l.*-700*l.*
Superintendents of Police :—
Major L. A. S. Northcote, E. B. Humfrey, A. M. Bell, R. C. Ross-Clunis, 400*l.*-600*l.*; M. Ch. Kareklas, M.B.E., C. Shellish, M.B.E., A. Faiz, 360*l.*-540*l.*; 50*l.* allowance to Major L. A. S. Northcote as Officer in charge of the Fire Brigade, Nicosia.
Bandmaster, E. W. T. Cox (300*l.*-350*l.*), and 50*l.*. duty allowance.
Inspectors of Police :—
2 *First Grade*, Mustafa Shevki Ahmet, Yannis Daniel (300*l.* by 10*l.*-350*l.*).
5 *Second Grade*, S. Pavlou, A. Izzet Hassan (230*l.*-270*l.*), 300*l.* personal; A. Jemal, H. Said Mulla Hussein, Salih Kara Mehmet, 230*l.*-270*l.*
5 *Sub-Inspectors* (150*l.*-174*l.*).
1 *Clerk, Second Grade.*
2 *Clerks, Fourth Grade.*

Prison Department.

Inspector of Prisons, W. S. Gulloch (paid as Chief Commandant of Police).
Resident Superintendent, Central Prison, H. L. D. Gee, 350*l.*-450*l.*, and free quarters.
Chief Warder, W. C. Hynam, 300*l.*, and free quarters.
Assistant Chief Warder, 120*l.*-180*l.* and 18*l.* allowance in lieu of quarters.
2 *Clerks, Third Grade.*

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services, E. A. Neff, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
1 *Clerk, First Grade.*
1 *Clerk, Second Grade.*
2 *Clerks, Third Grade.*
3 *Health Officers*, C. S. Markides, M. Theodoulou, P. E. Demetriades, 300*l.*-350*l.*
1 *Chief Sanitary Inspector*, M. Aziz, M.B.E., 300*l.*-350*l.*
6 *District Sanitary Inspectors*, 150*l.*-174*l.*
1 *Specialist (Surgeon)*, C. H. Cuff, O.B.E. (600*l.*-750*l.*) 1,000*l.* (personal).
7 *District Medical Officers*, G. M. Gibbon, C. E. Bevan (100*l.* Duty Allowance as Tuberculosis Officer), H. B. A. Macfie, R. A. Porter, G. E. J. Porter, W. P. Griffin, P. W. Dill-Russell, 500*l.*-700*l.*
Medical Officers :—
3 *Medical Officers, First Grade*, 350*l.*-450*l.*
18 *Medical Officers, Second Grade*, 250*l.*-350*l.*
3 *Compounders, First Grade.*
4 *Matrons*, Miss A. Barclay, Miss C. A. Wyeth, Mrs. H. Hunter, Miss F. M. E. Pepper, 150*l.*-174*l.*
7 *Nursing Sisters*, Miss J. Rudge, Miss M. Nicholls, Miss M. H. Sizer, Miss M. M. Milnes, Miss T. M. Price, Miss A. Hodgson, Miss Ph. Binns, 120*l.*-150*l.*
3 *Cypriot Nursing Sisters*, Miss T. Aziz, Miss N. Ch. Callipeti, Miss I. C. Schiza, 72*l.*-96*l.*
Chemist, H. Atkinson, 500*l.*-700*l.*
Pathologist, J. C. Tull, 400*l.*-600*l.*
Assistant to Chemist, 180*l.*-220*l.*
Dental Officer, 250*l.*-300*l.*
Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital, S. Lysandrides, 300*l.*
School Medical Officer, Eyioub Mussa, 180*l.*
Anæsthetist, Miss C. M. Georghiadou, 120*l.*
Medical Officer, P. Haji Eftychion, 250*l.*
4 *Honorary Dentists*, V. Diamantides, 50*l.*, Y. Michaelides, 50*l.*, N. Savvides, 50*l.*, Miss S. M. Georghiadou, 50*l.*
3 *Honorary Oculists*, Ch. Kalavros, Ch. Tairos, Ch. Makrides, 50*l.*
6 *District Surgeons*, N. Argyrides, G. K. Avraamides, G. J. Himonides, C. M. Kontarinis, V. Skoufarides, E. M. Frangofinos, 50*l.*
Honorary Consulting Physicians, Nicosia General Hospital, M. Coureas, 200*l.*, M. P. Raouf, 50*l.*
Honorary Consulting Surgeon, Limassol Hospital, A. Gavrielides, 200*l.*
Honorary Laryngologist, Nicosia General Hospital, K. Pantazis, 50*l.*
Honorary Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Nicosia General Hospital, Thassos Ch. Gircotis (at present unpaid).
Honorary Physician, Sanatorium, T. K. Evangelides, 50*l.*
Radiologist, E. Dikeos, 50*l.*

Education Department.

Director of Education, J. R. Cullen, M.A., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Director of Education, R. N. Henry, M.A., 560*l.*-700*l.*
Chief Inspector of Schools, M. H. V. Fleming, 400*l.*-600*l.*
Inspector of Moslem Schools, 300*l.*-350*l.*
Inspector of Orthodox-Christian Schools, 300*l.*-350*l.*
1 *Assistant Inspector of Moslem Schools*, 180*l.*-220*l.*
2 *Assistant Inspectors of Orthodox-Christian Schools*, 180*l.*-220*l.*
3 *Clerks, Third Grade.*

English School, Nicosia.

Principal, G. Sims, 400*l.*-600*l.*
Senior Master, R. R. Campbell, 350*l.*-500*l.*
3 *Masters*, A. Morton, H. S. Richards, J. Winders, 250*l.*-400*l.*
Master (Physical Training), R. E. Brown, 200*l.*-300*l.*

Normal School, Morphou.

Principal, Dr. G. F. Sleight, 400*l.*-600*l.*
2 *Masters*, 180*l.*-220*l.*

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Postal Department.

Postmaster-General, A. J. Shellish, 600*l*.-750*l*.
Assistant Postmaster-General, T. Cababé 400*l*.-600*l*.
5 *Clerks, Second Grade.*
8 *Clerks, Third Grade.*

Agricultural Department.

Director of Agriculture, J. McDonald, D.F.C., B.Sc. (Hons.), F.L.S., 1,000*l*.
Assistant Director of Agriculture, A. Pitcairn, C.D.A., 600*l*.-750*l*.
Chief Grader and Inspector of Produce, F. B. L. Butler, F.L.S., 400*l*.-600*l*.
Accountant, A. M. Pietroni, 300*l*.
1 *Clerk, 2nd Grade*, 230*l*.-270*l*.
2 *Clerks, 3rd Grade*, 180*l*.-220*l*.
Superintendent of Agriculture, B. J. Weston, M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Agric.) S. Africa, F.R.H.S., 400*l*.-600*l*.
3 *Assistant Agricultural Superintendents*, Ch. Pelaghias, A. Klokkaris, Osman Nouri, 300*l*.-350*l*., 360*l*. personal to Ch. Pelaghias and A. Klokkaris.
5 *Agricultural Officers*, 150*l*.-270*l*.
Viticulturist and Wine Expert, P. Antoniades, 300*l*.-350*l*., 360*l*. personal.
Entomologist, H. M. Morris, M.Sc., F.E.S., 600*l*.-750*l*.
Botanist and Plant Pathologist, L. J. S. Littlejohn, B.Sc. (Hons.), 400*l*.-750*l*.
Laboratory Assistant, 1st Grade, 150*l*.-174*l*.
Chief Veterinary Officer, R. J. Roe, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., 600*l*.-750*l*. and free quarters.
Veterinary Officer, (vacant), 400*l*.-600*l*.
Veterinary Inspector, A. Petri, 300*l*.-350*l*.
2 *Senior Stock Inspectors*, 150*l*.-270*l*.
Manager Stock Farm, J. P. Maule, M.A. (Cantab.), Diploma in Agriculture (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A. (Trinidad), 400*l*.-750*l*.
Trade Development Officer, G. M. Pietroni, 350*l*.-450*l*.
Instructor Normal School, 250*l*.
Mechanic, 150*l*.-174*l*.
Superintendent River Control, A. W. Douglas, 300*l*.-350*l*.

Forest Department.

Conservator of Forests, R. R. Waterer, M.A. (Cantab.), Forestry Dip., 750*l*.-850*l*.
4 *Assistant Conservators of Forests, 1st Grade*, F. S. Danks, B.Sc., Dip. Agr. (Edin.), G. W. Chapman, B.A. (Cantab.), Forestry Dip., 400*l*.-600*l*. and 24*l*. forage allowance. Two vacancies.
2 *Assistant Conservators of Forests, 2nd Grade*, I. Sidki, B.Sc. Forestry (Edin.), Th. A. Couppis, B.A. (Oxon.), 300*l*.-350*l*.
Surveyor, P. A. C. Douglas, 300*l*.-350*l*.
4 *Forest Rangers*, 180*l*.-270*l*.
9 *Foresters*, 120*l*.-174*l*.
1 *Clerk, 2nd Grade*, 230*l*.-270*l*.

Railway Department.
General.

Superintendent, J. W. Bulman, A.M.I.L.E., 600*l*.-750*l*.
Accountant, R. N. Limonidas, 300*l*.-360*l*. and 50*l*. duty allowance.
Assistant Accountant, 230*l*.-270*l*.
Cashier, 230*l*.-270*l*.
Storekeeper, 150*l*.-174*l*.

Ways and Works.

Inspector of Ways and Works, 180*l*.-220*l*.

Locomotive.

Locomotive Clerk, 180*l*.-270*l*.
Head Boilermaker (180*l*.-220*l*.) 240*l*. personal and 25*l*. personal allowance.
Head Fitter (180*l*.-220*l*.) 240*l*. personal.

Traffic.

Traffic Assistant, 230*l*.-270*l*.
Station Superintendent and Inspector, 230*l*.-270*l*.
Railway Wharf Superintendent, 150*l*.-174*l*. and 18*l*. house allowance.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, (vacant), 750*l*.-850*l*.
Superintending Engineer, A. L. Simpkins, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., 600*l*. by 25*l*. to 750*l*. by 25*l*. to 850*l*.
3 *Divisional Engineers*, J. J. Holland, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M. & Cy.E.; P. M. Cran, O.B.E. (Mil.), B.Sc., M.I.C.E.; C. A. A. Watkins, 400*l*. by 20*l*. to 600*l*. by 25*l*. to 750*l*.
2 *Assistant Engineers*, A. H. P. McLaughlan, A.M.I.C.E., P.A.S.I.; L. F. Weldon, A.M.I.C.E., 350*l*. by 20*l*. to 450*l*. by 20*l*. to 600*l*.
Superintendent Royal Engineer Works, P. Ch. Phylactou, 300*l*.-350*l*.
4 *Chief Foremen* (1 vacant) (230*l*.-270*l*.), 1 at 300*l*. personal.
2 *Assistant Chief Foremen* (180*l*.-220*l*.).
Draughtsman and Recordkeeper, 150*l*.-174*l*.
Water Engineer, C. Raeburn, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., 1,100*l*. (Seconded from Nigeria).
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer (vacant), 600*l*. by 25*l*. to 750*l*.
Mechanical Foreman (vacant), 300*l*. by 10*l*. to 350*l*.
Assistant Mechanical Foreman, 180*l*.-220*l*.
2 *Inspectors of Water Supplies*, 230*l*.-270*l*., 1 at 300*l*. personal.
Accountant, J. A. Ellis, 400*l*.-600*l*.
3 *Pay Officers*, 180*l*.-270*l*.
Storekeeper, 150*l*.-174*l*., 220*l*. personal.
1 *Clerk, Second Grade.*
3 *Clerks, Third Grade.*

Antiquities Department.
General.

Director of Antiquities, A. H. S. Megaw, 600*l*.-750*l*.
1 *Antiquities Officer*, Th. Mogabgab, 250*l*.
1 *Clerk, Second Grade.*
1 *Clerk, Third Grade.*

Museum Branch.

Curator of Museum, P. Dikaios, 300*l*.-350*l*.-450*l*.
Assistant Curator of Museum, Miss J. du Plat Taylor, 200*l*.
Greek Translator and Interpreter, A. C. Indianos, 300*l*.-350*l*. and 75*l*. personal allowance.
2 *Honorary Curators of District Museums*, Loizos Philippou, Dr. N. G. Kyriazis.

Monuments Branch.

Superintendent of Works, J. E. Bowler, 300*l*. and 50*l*. personal allowance.

Ecclesiastical.

Greek Orthodox Church (vacant), Archbishop of Cyprus.
Church of England, The Rev. M. L. Maxwell.
Armenian Church, The Most Reverend Bedros Saradjian, Archbishop of the Armenians in Cyprus.
Latin Church (vacant) (Vicar-General, *Larnaca*).
Maronite Church, The Rev. J. Triantafyllides (Suffragan Bishop and Vicar-General) (acting).

Evcaf Department.

Turkish Delegate of Evcaf and Director, M. Munir, O.B.E., 860*l*.
British Delegate of Evcaf, R. A. Godwin-Austen, 60*l*.
Fetva Emini, H. Hakki, 200*l*.
3 *Sheri Judges*, 270*l*.

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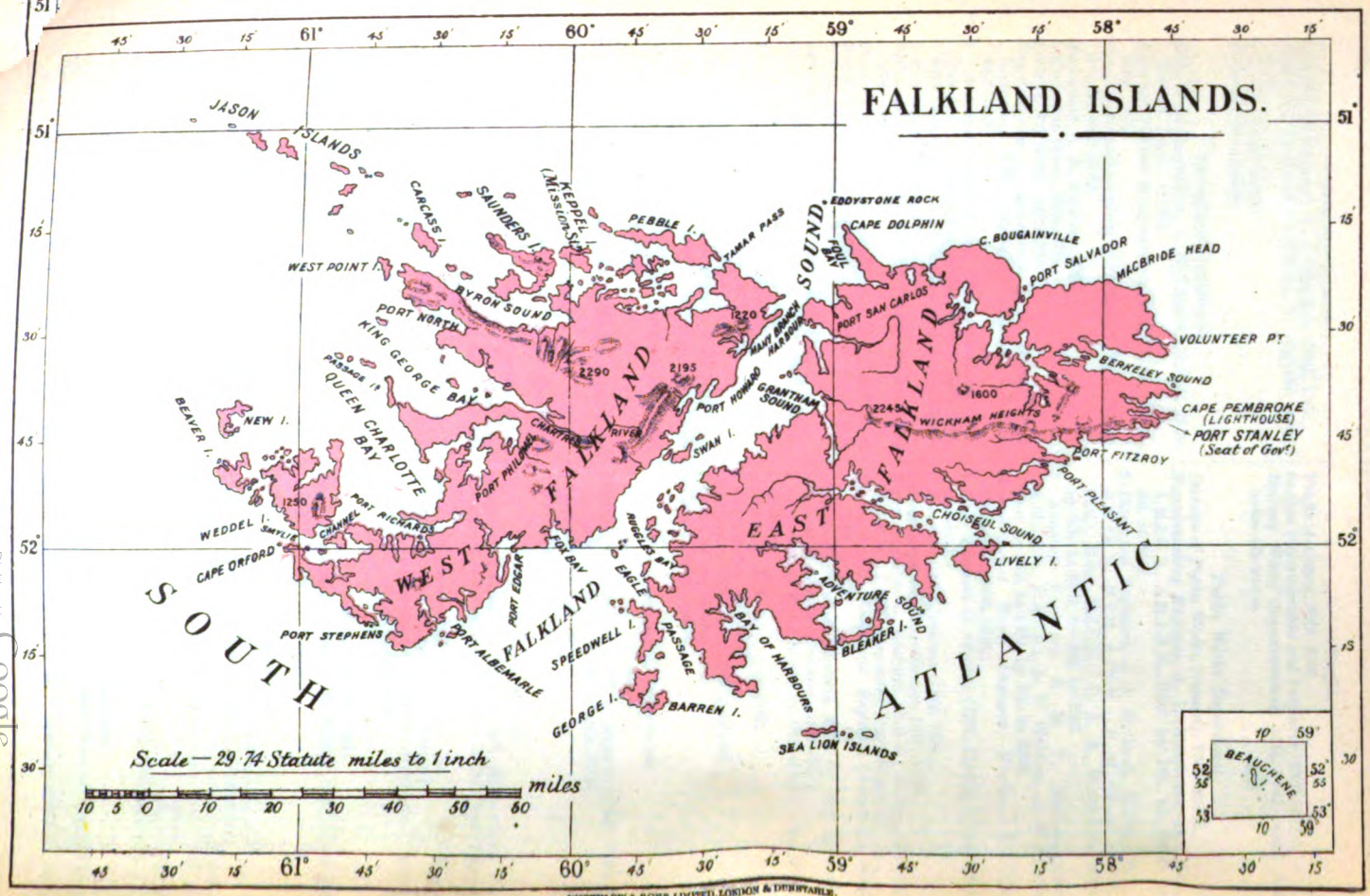

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Foreign Consuls.

Austria, D. Z. Pierides, Larnaca.
Belgium, P. Lanitis, Limassol.
Bulgaria, H. S. Nicolaides (Honorary), Nicosia.
Czechoslovakia, R. Troester, Larnaca.
Denmark, D. N. Demetrion, O.B.E. (Honorary), Larnaca.
Finland, Cl. C. Lyssiotis (Honorary Vice-Consul), Larnaca.
France, J. Lapierre (Consular Agent), Larnaca. F. Murat (Consular Agent), Famagusta. M. T. Peristiany (Consular Agent), Limassol.
Germany, Z. D. Pierides (Honorary), Larnaca, Z. G. Rossides (Consular Agent), Limassol.
Greece, L. Scarpa (Acting), Nicosia.
Italy, Giuseppe Brigidi, Nicosia, P. Mantovani (Vice-Consul), Larnaca, V. A. Mantovani (Consular Agent), Limassol.
Netherlands, N. P. Lanitis (Honorary), Limassol. S. Kanaan (Honorary Vice-Consul), Larnaca.
Norway, G. G. Pierides (Honorary), Larnaca.
Poland, G. Kirzis (Honorary), Limassol.
Portugal, D. K. Vondiziano, Larnaca.
Roumania (vacant).
Spain (vacant), Limassol.
Sweden, Z. D. Pierides, Larnaca.
Turkey, Ekrem I. Arar, Larnaca.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Situation and Area.

The Falkland Islands ("Les Iles Malouines" of the French, "Islas Malvinas" of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N. E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles due south of Monte Video. They consist of East Falkland Island and West Falkland Island, which, with the adjacent islands, have an estimated area of 2,580 square miles and 2,038 square miles respectively.

There are two groups of dependencies (i) South Georgia with South Orkney and South Sandwich, the boundaries being the 50th parallel of south latitude and the 20th and 50th meridians of west longitude (ii) South Shetland and Graham Land bounded by the parallel of latitude 58° S., and the meridians of longitude 50° and 80° W.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, South Orkney and South Sandwich being about 450 miles to the south-west and south-east respectively of South Georgia. The northern point of South Shetland is about 500 miles to the south of the Falklands.

History.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1764 Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis in East Falkland. The French settlement was taken over by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1766.

In the following year Captain Byron took possession of West Falkland, and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, whence it was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770; this action on the part of Spain brought that country and Britain to the verge of war. The Spaniards restored the British garrison in 1771, but it was abandoned in 1774 and no further formal occupation was made until 1820, when the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in the East Falkland which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 occupation of the islands was resumed by the British Government. Until 1842, they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys. In 1842, a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis until the following year when they were removed to Stanley, then known as Port William.

The colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 until 1880 and for a mail service until 1884-5, since which year the colony has been self supporting.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich group were discovered in 1775 by Captain James Cook, who took possession of them for Britain. South Shetland was discovered and taken possession of by Captain William Smith in 1819, and South Orkney by Captain G. Powell in 1821.

The dependencies were visited only by exploring expeditions, sealers, and whalers until the rise of the modern whaling industry in those regions.

General Description.

(*a*) Falkland Islands.

The Falkland Islands have a very deeply indented coast line and many good natural harbours. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam, West Falkland.

The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collections of angular boulders named "stone runs."

There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in a few places hay is grown. The soil is chiefly peat but considerable areas of sand also occur.

Communication is maintained by sea and horses, but there are no roads beyond the immediate vicinity of Stanley, the traveller being guided by natural landmarks. A commencement has been recently made to indicate recognized tracks with direction posts. Trees are completely absent.

The only town is Stanley in East Falkland, with a population of about 1,200. The houses are mostly iron and wood, built as they are required for occupation. It is difficult to rent a house but there are several boarding houses affording fair accommodation. Stanley is a port of register and had, on the 31st December, 1937, 26 vessels aggregating 32,589 tons.

The cost of mutton is 3*d.* per lb., of beef 4*d.*, fowls' eggs when procurable cost 2½*d.* to 3*d.* each, while penguin eggs in spring are sold at a price varying from 4*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per hundred. Milk is priced at 1*s.* per quart. Most foodstuffs have to be imported.

Climate and Health.

In the Falklands the temperature is uniformly low, ranging from 40° to 65° in summer and from 30° to 50° in winter, with an annual mean of 42°.

The annual rainfall seldom exceeds 25 inches, and although snow falls frequently it does not as a rule lie long. In summer the atmosphere is very dry and evaporation rapid.

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The Climate is very healthy though somewhat trying to people from the United Kingdom owing to the constant high winds in summer. Weather conditions are definitely more pleasant in winter than they are in the greater part of England. The conditions of living generally are of a reasonably good standard though limited resources and horizons render the country unsuitable for persons of a neurasthenic tendency. An adequate variety of diet is obtainable and the quality of the food is very fair. Good vegetables can be grown and fruit is procured from Monte Video. The birth rate in 1937 was 15·48 and the death rate 8·36 per 1,000 respectively.

(*b*) Dependencies.

The island of South Georgia is a mass of high mountains which are covered with deep snow where they are not too precipitous, while the valleys between are filled with glaciers which in many cases descend to the sea. There is a coastal fringe free from snow in summer and more or less clothed with vegetation, including tussac "grass." Land whaling stations have been established in five of the numerous bays.

The remaining dependencies are even more inhospitable, being nearly completely covered with snow and ice and almost entirely destitute of plant life. All the dependencies have a rigorous climate of Antarctic character.

A Land Station is equipped at Deception Island, in the South Shetland group, and another in the South Orkneys, but neither has operated within recent years.

Industries, Trade and Customs.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are almost entirely occupied in sheep farming, the whole acreage of the colony being divided into large sheep runs. Wool is the principal product but tallow and hides are also exported. There were in 1937, 604,346 sheep, 10,076 cattle and 3,387 horses in the islands.

Seal oil is also produced for export by a company formed in 1928.

The whaling field of the dependencies, in which whaling by modern methods was first carried on in 1904, has become more productive than all those in the rest of the world combined; a small quantity of seal oil is also produced.

Dependencies exports during 1937 amounted to 406,646*l.*, 39 per cent. of which was consigned to U.K., 58 per cent. to Europe via Cape Verde Is. and Canary Is. Remainder to Argentine.

An expedition for research, mainly into whaling, for which the ships "Discovery II" and "William Scoresby" have been acquired, has been operating in the southern seas.

In the case of the Colony proper, exports amounted to 204,020*l.*, 92 per cent. to U.K., remainder to British Honduras, Chile, and Uruguay; in the case of the Dependencies 39 per cent. of total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom and 61 per cent. to other countries.

In the case of the Colony proper, 73 per cent. of the imports came from the United Kingdom, 3·6 per cent. from Argentine, 1·58 per cent. from Brazil, 8·4 per cent. from Chile, 8·3 per cent. from Uruguay, and 5·1 per cent. elsewhere; in the case of the Dependencies 10·1 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 5·2 per cent. from Norway, 28 per cent. from Dutch West Indies, 1·6 per cent. from Holland, 2·8 per cent. from Cape Verde Is. and 3 per cent. from elsewhere. Remaining 49·3 per cent. represents oil brought to South Georgia for storage.

The Customs duties are all specific and are levied on spirits, wines, beer, tobacco and matches (import) and on wool, whale oil, seal oil and guano (export). They are non-preferential except that matches of British manufacture are admitted free, and that the import duty on tobacco and cigarettes produced and manufactured in any part of the British Empire is at nine-tenths of the ordinary rate.

Education.

There are two schools in Stanley. A Government school is maintained from public funds, which, whilst being elementary in character, makes provision for attendance at a Continuation Class for a two years' course of further education. There is also a Convent School managed by Roman Catholic Sisters; this school, however, is not subject to Government control, and receives no subsidy.

The Government contributes two-thirds of the cost of the board and lodging of children from the country districts attending school in Stanley.

Four travelling teachers are provided by the Government and two by the Falkland Islands Company. These teachers travel from Settlement to Settlement devoting a certain amount of time to each. The number of children receiving education in the Colony in 1937 was 387.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and local 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* notes. There are no private banks in the Colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government Savings Bank was established, in which, on 30th September, 1937, the deposits were 185,418*l.*, belonging to 1,069 depositors.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland, now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This, however, was not found profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, in shipping, and in the importation of goods.

The company maintains a doctor and a school at Darwin, and contributes to the provision of a salary for a clergyman of the Church of England.

Means of Communication.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Montevideo, to which port a service is maintained in accordance with actual requirements by the s.s. "Lafonia," a vessel of some 1,800 tons dead weight belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and running on a mail contract for a period of five years from January, 1937. The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, also maintains the s.s. "Fitzroy," of some 600 tons dead weight. This vessel normally makes 12 to 15 voyages a year to Patagonia.

The distance from Stanley to Montevideo is rather more than 1,000 miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. "Lafonia" averages four days. The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, *via* Montevideo, is 26 days. Opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four weeks.

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Communication with South Georgia is maintained by the Falkland Islands Company's s.s. "Lafonia," which makes two voyages between Stanley and the Dependency during the year. The time occupied on the voyage in either direction averages three days.

The inter-insular service for mails and passengers is maintained by coasting steamers belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

Letters.

To the United Kingdom, British Possessions, Egypt, and to places within the Colony 1*d.* per oz. or fraction of an oz.

To other countries: 2½*d.* per oz. and 1½*d.* for every additional oz. or fraction of an oz.

Parcels.

To the United Kingdom: not exceeding			3 lbs.	1*s.* 9*d.*
Over 3 lbs.	but not exceeding	7	,,	3*s.* 3*d.*
,, 7 ,,	,,	11	,,	4*s.* 6*d.*
,, 11 ,,	,,	22	,,	8*s.* 0*d.*
To places within the Colony: not exceeding			2 lbs.	9*d.*
Over 2 lbs.	but not exceeding	5	,,	1*s.* 3*d.*
,, 5 ,,	,,	8	,,	1*s.* 0*d.*
,, 8 ,,	,,	11	,,	1*s.* 6*d.*
,, 11 ,,	,,	22	,,	3*s.* 0*d.*

Two wireless stations for external traffic are maintained by the Government, one at Stanley and one at Cumberland Bay, Grytviken, in the Dependency of South Georgia. A smaller station at Fox Bay on the West Falkland is maintained also by the Government for inter-insular communication. Telegraphic charges are 1*s.* 3*d.* per word, ordinary messages to U.K. direct; 7½*d.* per word Government and deferred messages. The principal farm stations on East Falkland Island are connected by telephone with the Stanley exchange and those on West Falkland Island with the Government headquarters at Fox Bay.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council composed of five official members and 2 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council composed of four official and four unofficial members. The unofficial members of the Legislative Council are appointed by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet for a term not exceeding five years.

Population.

		Falkland Islands. Males.	Females.	Total.
1921	census	1,189	905	2,094
1931	census	1,358	1,034	2,392
		Dependencies. Males.	Females.	Total.
1921	census	1,333	4	1,337
1931	census	708	1	709

The population of the Colony is almost exclusively British, and that of the Dependencies Scandinavian.

Year.	Finances. Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1928	268,110	191,005	214,269	459,170
1929	196,413	98,426	347,615	599,023
1930	167,359	91,576	370,735	687,808
1931	126,531	103,806	306.022	505,435
1932	115,909	74,942	233,332	282,278
1933	78,499	70,719	244,911	288,176
1934	117,592	69,356	300,464	351,807
1935	62,431	72,423	273,603	326,824
1936	88,849	76,046	351,342	412,338
1937	98,541	94,231	358,922	488,541

There is no Public Debt.

The assets on the 31st December, 1937, amounted to 308,595*l.* on account of the Colony and 239,462*l.* on account of the Dependencies.

Year.	Imports. From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From elsewhere. £	Total. £
1928	429,567	—	153,520	583,087
1929	471,573	48,868	267,453	787,894
1930	344,695	36,905	234,673	616,273
1931	201,332	6,638	214,193	422,163
1932	95,329	—	215,673	311,002
1933	94,711	—	175,107	269,818
1934	106,202	84	190,515	296,801
1935	121,590	12,672	143,818	278,080
1936	109,894	116	252,644	362,654
1937	122,690	3,756	176,527	302,973

Year.	Exports. To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To elsewhere. £	Total. £
1928	634,852	145,464	3,444,790	4,225,106
1929	1,430,311	—	4,003,268	5,433,579
1930	1,733,666	—	1,206,448	2,940,114
1931	756,253	53,991	1,085,176	1,895,420
1932	238,750	—	252,739	491,489
1933	441,256	—	13,069	454,325
1934	580,674	—	17,526	598,200
1935	417,405	—	32,379	449,784
1936	307,578	—	365,260	672,838
1937	347,819	1,108	261,739	610,666

Governors.

From 1833 to 1842 the Settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G., 1897.
Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., 1904.
Sir W. Douglas Young, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1915.
Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1920.
Sir Arnold Hodson, K.C.M.G., 1927.
Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., 1931.
Sir Herbert Henniker-Heaton, K.C.M.G., 1935.

Executive Council.

Governor.
Colonial Secretary.
Treasurer.
Senior Medical Officer.
D. S. A. Weir, G. J. Felton, L. W. H. Young.

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Clerk, A. I. Fleuret.

Legislative Council.

Governor.
Colonial Secretary.
Treasurer.
Senior Medical Officer.
A. R. Hoare, M.B.E.
Unofficial { L. W. H. Young. N. K. Cameron. V. A. H. Biggs.
Clerk, A. I. Fleuret.

Civil Establishment.
Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Herbert Henniker-Heaton, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*, and duty allowance 350*l.*

Gardener (vacant), 200*l.* and quarters.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, M. C. Craigie-Halkett, O.B.E., 800*l.* + 100*l.* personal, and quarters.

Asst. Col. Secretary and Clerk of Councils, A. I. Fleuret, 400*l.* by 10*l.* to 500*l.*

Clerk, L. W. Aldridge, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

Head Printer, C. G. Allan, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*

Treasury and Customs.

Stanley—
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, (vacant).
Chief Clerk, W. D. A. Jones, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*
Customs Officer, A. R. Carr, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.* and quarters.

South Georgia—
Deputy Collector, W. Barlas.
Customs Officer, W. C. Rumbolds, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*, duty allowance, 50*l.* and quarters.

Audit.

Local Auditor, A. R. Hoare, M.B.E., allowance 100*l.*

Post Office.

Stanley—
Postmaster, Miss E. M. Carey, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*, plus 30*l.* p.a. *personal.*

South Georgia—
Deputy Postmaster, W. Barlas.

Electrical and Telegraphs.

Telegraphs.

Supervisor, A. Mercer, 400*l.* by 10*l.* to 500*l.*

Stanley W/T Station—
Operators, T. V. Hooley, G. T. Lanning, 150*l.* by 10*l.* to 200*l.*, R. McLaren, 50*l.* by 5*l.* to 90*l.*

Fox Bay Station—
Operator, W. B. Myles, 150*l.* by 10*l.* to 200*l.* and quarters, and allowance of 30*l.* as Clerk in Charge of the Fox Bay Post Office.

South Georgia W/T Station—
Operator in Charge, J. Mercer, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*, charge allowance 50*l.*, duty allowance 50*l.* and quarters.
Operator, S. Atkins, 150*l.* by 10*l.* to 200*l.*, and duty allowance 50*l.*, and quarters.

Telephones and Electrical Services.

Engineman, T. H. Hennah, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*
Electrician, H. E. Slade, 150*l.* by 10*l.* to 200*l.*

Legal.

Stanley—
Magistrate, Registrar-General, &c., duties performed by Treasurer and Collector of Customs.
Registrar, Supreme Court, and Clerk to Registrar-General, W. D. A. Jones, allowance 100*l.*

South Georgia—
Magistrate, W. Barlas, 550*l.*, duty allowance, 100*l.*, and quarters.
Customs Officer, W. C. Rumbolds, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*, and duty allowance 50*l.* and free quarters.

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, G. Kinneard, M.D., M.C.P. & S., 800*l.* and quarters, and 200*l.* in lieu of private practice.
Medical Officer, D. K. Cowan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S., 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 700*l.* and quarters.
Medical Officer, J. B. Henderson, M.B., B.Ch., 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 700*l.*, and quarters.
Dental Surgeon, W. H. R. Still, L.D.S., R.C.S., 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 700*l.* and quarters.
Clerk to Medical Dept. and Clerk to Board of Health, B. N. Biggs, 100*l.* by 10*l.* to 150*l.*
King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital—
Nurse Matron, Miss G. Reive, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 220*l.*, quarters in Hospital with board.
Nursing Sister, (vacant), 160*l.* by 10*l.* to 180*l.* quarters in Hospital with board.

Educational.

Government School, Stanley—
Superintendent of Education and Headmaster, A. R. Hoare, M.B.E., 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* and quarters.
Assistant Master, P. Robinson, 350*l.*
Assistant Mistresses, Miss W. E. Davison, Miss O. R. Smith, 240*l.*
Travelling Teachers, J. C. Hooley, F. Lellman, W. Hirtle, 100*l.* by 10*l.* to 150*l.* and free board and lodging in houses visited.

Police and Prisons.

Stanley—
Chief Constable and Keeper of Prison, S. H. Hooley, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.* and quarters.

Public Works.

Director of Public Works, (vacant).
Chief Clerk, V. J. Lellman, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*
General Foreman of Works, G. L. Challen, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*
Foreman Carpenter, D. Lees, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Adviser, D. S. A. Weir, 700*l.*, free quarters and fuel.
Stock Inspector, S. Marshall, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.* and horse allowance, 12*l.*

Port and Marine.

Harbour Master, Duties performed by Director of Public Works.

Cape Pembroke Lighthouse.

Principal Keeper, W. J. Lewis, 225*l.*

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a not distant period when the native population was much larger. On these flats the soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially

Native Stipendiary Magistrates.

The island is divided into seven di
each of which is a chief appoint

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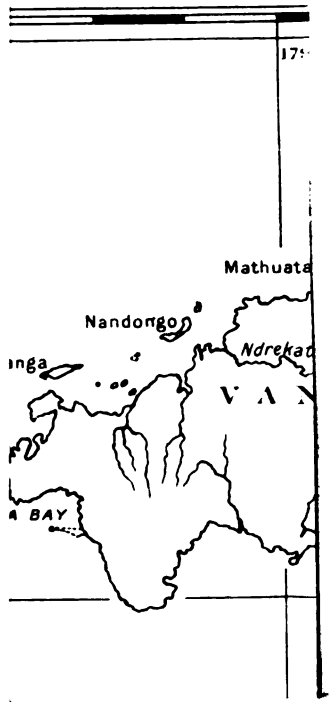

and quarters.
Operator, S. Atkins, 150*l.* by 10*l.* to 200*l.*, and duty allowance 50*l.*, and quarters.

Cape Pembroke Lighthouse.
Principal Keeper, W. J. Lewis, 225*l.*

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Scientific Department.

Government Naturalist, J. E. Hamilton, M.Sc., F.Z.S., 450*l*. (seconded to the "Discovery" expedition).

Military Department.

Commanding Officer, Falkland Islands Defence Force, Major S. Marshall, D.C.M.
Adjutant, Capt. A. L. Fleuret.
Senior Medical Officer, G. Kinneard, M.D., M.C.P. & S.
Captains, D. R. Watson, A. L. Fleuret, O. K. Lowe.
Lieutenant, R. Greenshields.
2nd Lieutenant, L. W. Aldridge.
Chaplain, Capt. G. K. Lowe.

Ecclesiastical.

Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Right Rev. John Reginald Weller.
Dean of Stanley (vacant).
Chaplain, Rev. G. K. Lowe.
Assistant Chaplain, Christ Church Cathedral (vacant).
Priest in Charge, St. Mary's R.C. Mission, Rev. H. Drumm.

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for Italy, Norway and Uruguay, L. W. H. Young.
Consul for Chile, E. G. Rowe.
Vice-Consul for Belgium, Mons. Mallin.
French Consular Agent, A. Newing.

FIJI.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,700 miles, and from Auckland 1,100 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 180 miles to the south-east, and Samoa 500 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. The number of islands has been variously stated at from 200 to 250; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotuma consists of all islands, rocks, and reefs between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,053 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,130 square miles, Taveuni, 217 square miles, Kandavu, 124 square miles, Koro, 58 square miles, Ngau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 43 square miles. The total area of the Colony (including Rotumah, 14 square miles) is 7,056 square miles (nearly equal to Wales).

Physical Features.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a maximum height of 4,300 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and were probably mostly under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. On these flats the soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger island, or leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands; and here hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of Casuarina and Pandanus.

Gold is being mined at Yanawai, near the south coast of Vanualevu Island, and at Tavua in the northern portion of Vitilevu Island, and prospecting operations are in progress in both localities. At Yanawai the gold is associated with barytes, while at Tavua it occurs in altered andesites. 16,955 ounces of gold bullion and 1,184 ounces of silver were exported from the Colony during 1935. A small percentage of silver is found to be associated with the gold in all bullion exported. Copper ore carrying low gold values occurs in the Sambeto valley in the western portion of Vitilevu, but such deposits have not so far been proved to be payable.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Rewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed steamers, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Singatoka, the Nandi, and Mba rivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanua Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. The Ndreketi river being first in size is navigable for craft of considerable size for a distance of 15 miles from its mouth. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of "ndalo" or taro (*Calocasia esculenta*).

Fiji is as rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

Rotuma.

The Island of Rotuma, situated in 12° 30′ S. lat., 177° 10′ E. long., was discovered by the *Pandora*, in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the *Bounty*. Lying to the north-west from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hoflua and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village. In 1879 the three principal Rotuma chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain, and they were annexed 13th May, 1881. The population was found at the census of 1936 to number 2,740, of whom two-thirds are Methodists, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad, and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra.

The natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity. A European Resident Commissioner is the chief executive authority. He also presides over the Rotuma Court of Justice, styled "The Commissioner's Court." The Commissioner's judicial powers are similar to those of a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Fiji and a District Commissioner of the Colony, but special provision is made for the hearing of indictable cases in Rotuma. There are also two Native Stipendiary Magistrates.

The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which is a chief appointed by the

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Governor, and is administered by the Resident Commissioner with the assistance of a Council of Chiefs, held monthly. The Council, an advisory body, consists of the Resident Commissioner (Chairman), the seven District Chiefs, two Native Stipendiary Magistrates, the Native Medical Practitioner, and one representative from each district.

A Rotuma Regulation Board consisting of the Resident Commissioner, and between five and ten native Rotumans, makes regulations relating to the good government and well-being of the natives. All such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council of Fiji.

Population.

The aboriginal population of Fiji belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received considerable admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; and in 1871 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 it was reduced by more than one-fourth. A census was taken on the 26th April, 1936, and the population of the Colony was:—

Europeans	4,028
Half Castes	4,574
Fijians	97,651
Rotumans	2,816
Indians	85,002
Polynesians	737
Melanesians	1,616
Micronesians	126
Chinese	1,751
Others	78
Total	198,379

The estimated population on the 31st December, 1937, was 205,397.

The births among the native population in 1937 totalled 3,432, and the deaths 2,128. The birth rate was 34·46, and the death rate 21·37 per mil.

The Methodist and Roman Catholic missions gave the following as the number of their adherents at the end of the year 1937:—

Methodist	95,551
Roman Catholic	16,309
Total	111,860

History.

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. Captain Bligh, on his memorable voyage in the launch of the *Bounty*, sighted part of the group in 1789, and was chased by a canoe from the island of Waya, in the Yasawa group. Missionaries settled in Fiji in 1835, and, after a time, met with great success.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament.

The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, and in 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These Commissioners, in 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in 1874 to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, the Chief of Mbau, Maafu, who was Chief of the so-called Lau Confederacy, which included not only the Lau Islands, but Taveuni and the greater part of Vanua Levu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October, 1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate Colony, and providing for their government.

Levuka, in the island of Ovalau, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva and its suburbs is estimated at 1,900.

Climate.

The climate of Fiji is oceanic. The south-east trade-wind blows from May to November and during the remaining months the direction of the wind is variable. Between December and April when hot northerly winds blow from the Equator the temperature may occasionally rise as high as 96° and the humidity may reach saturation point. The total average annual rainfall varies in the well defined "wet" and "dry" zones from 60 to 140 inches and the temperature varies from a minimum of 60° to a maximum of 96°.

The highest temperature at Suva in 1937 was 94 degrees on January 15th, and the lowest 63 degrees on August 16th. The total rainfall was 106·63. The average annual rainfall is 110·70 inches. There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur, December to March being the months of greatest frequency.

Constitution.

The constitution is now regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd April, 1937. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Secretary for Indian Affairs, and two unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

Under the new Letters Patent, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, 3 *ex-officio* members (Official), not more than 13 Nominated Official Members, 5 European Members (3 Elected and 2 Nominated), 5 Native Nominated Members and 5 Indian Members (3 Elected and 2 Nominated).

Administration.

A report upon the reorganization of the public services, their administration and the terms and conditions of service was brought into force in 1938.

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Native Affairs.

The natives retain a large share of self-government. Their system of village and district councils has been recognised and improved, and supplemented by a triennial meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. There is a Native Regulation Board, constituted under "The Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876," which has power to make regulations with regard to the marriage and divorce of natives, succession to property, the jurisdiction and powers of native courts and magistrates in matters of civil and criminal procedure, and also in regard to other matters having reference to the good government and well-being of the native population. All such regulations have to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Shipping.

Suva and Levuka are ports of Registry under the Merchant Shipping Act. On the 31st December, 1937, there were on the Register 2 steam vessels of a tonnage of 2,817 tons, and 11 motor vessels of a tonnage of 8,174 tons.

The number of local vessels trading within the Colony and holding Sea-going Certificates from the Marine Board during 1937 was :—

Owned by :	No.	Tons.
Europeans	43	1,693
Natives	14	214
Others	18	314
	75	2,221

The number of merchant vessels entered from overseas at the three ports of entry in the Colony during the year 1937 was 153, the total registered tonnage being 944,452; of these vessels 107 were British, tonnage 538,164; 27 American, 340,565 tons; 6 Swedish, 20,841 tons; 5 Panamanian, 9,681 tons; 5 French, 27,944 tons; 3 Norwegian, 7,257 tons.

Local Government.

On the 1st January, 1936, the Municipal Council of Suva was replaced by the Suva Town Board consisting of seven official members (one presiding), two European unofficial members, two Fijian unofficial members and two Indian unofficial members; all nominated by the Governor.

Levuka, the old capital of Fiji, is controlled by a Township Board of which the District Commissioner is Chairman and the District Medical Officer, the Inspector of Police, the District Engineer, Suva, and three others are members.

Education.

The Education Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 constituted the Department of Education and established the Board of Education. The Board consists of the Director of Education and eight other members nominated by the Governor. The Ordinance gives very wide powers to the Board to control all phases of education. The most important are the registering of schools and teachers, the allocating of grants-in-aid, the determining of the instruction to be given and to advise the Governor on establishing of education districts. Only two such districts, Suva and Levuka, have been established.

The Education Rating Ordinance No. 18 of 1934 authorises the levying of a special rate in these two districts to meet one-half the net cost incurred by the Government in maintaining Government schools within the limits of the districts.

There are two Grammar Schools for Europeans in Suva, one for boys and one for girls, with hostels attached, and a public school in Levuka, all under Government control. The roll number during 1937 at the Boys' Grammar School, Suva, was 161; at the Girls' Grammar School, Suva (where boys under 8 are taken) 236. The roll in 1937 for the Levuka Public School was 127 (boys and girls).

The Queen Victoria Memorial School at Nasinu, near Suva, is intended to provide for the higher education of natives, and is maintained from public revenue. The number of boys on the roll during 1937 was 80.

Schools for the primary education of Fijians may be conducted by the Methodist, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Seventh Day Adventist Missions, by the Provincial Councils, by any other properly constituted authority or by the Government. Six Provincial Schools have been established by the Government at Lau, Taveuni, Londoni, Kandavu, Nandi and Sawani, in charge of European Headmasters.

At the end of 1937 there were 230 Government and assisted schools, 140 for Fijians, Rotumans, etc., and 66 for Indians, 9 receiving both Fijians and Indians, 15 for Europeans and half castes and 1 for Melanesians.

Returns were also received from 116 recognised schools. The total number of pupils in all schools was 24,974—1,480 Europeans, 16,443 Fijians, Rotumans and Melanesians, 6,936 Indians and 115 Chinese.

The estimated expenditure on education for 1938 is 59,044*l.*

Currency and Banking.

Legislation in 1933 and 1934 provided for the issue of Government currency notes and coin which follow the United Kingdom currency denominations.

The Fiji pound is linked to sterling by law at the fixed rate of £F111=£100 sterling.

The circulation at 31st December, 1937, was :—

Notes	£625,148
Coin	£81,760
	£706,908

The Bank of New South Wales has branches at Suva, Levuka and Lautoka, and four agencies; the Bank of New Zealand has a branch at Suva.

Under Ordinance I., of 1907, a Government Savings Bank was opened in 1908. At the end of 1937 there were 11,358 depositors and 350,601*l.* in deposits.

Industries, Trade and Customs.

The trade and commerce of the Colony up to 1935 depended for its existence on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture, and export of sugar; and (2) of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut); and (3) the growth and export of fruit, principally bananas. Considerable progress has been made in gold mining and in 1936, gold displaced bananas as the third principal export.

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the Colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only 3½ tons were exported. The cotton industry is again receiving attention. As a result of the Ottawa Conference, Australia now admits 40,000 centals of bananas per year, with a preferential duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per cental. High costs in Australia still provide a

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barrier to trade and the shipments are negligible. Previously, owing to the imposition by the Commonwealth Government, in 1921, of a prohibitive duty on imported bananas, the export of this fruit was entirely confined to the New Zealand Market. A number of trial shipments of bananas to Canada were made in 1934, and this market, in 1937, took 21,996 bunches valued at 5,432*l.*

The export of fruit consists almost entirely of bananas, pineapples, and citrus fruits. Exports of the produce of the Colony increased in value from 2,023,496*l.* in 1936 to 2,121,920*l.* in 1937. The principal exports were sugar, copra, gold, and bananas. The quantities and value exported in 1937 were as follows:—Sugar, 129,692 tons, value 1,388,681*l.*; Copra, 30,001 tons, value 407,354*l.*; Gold, 21,407 ozs., value 166,115*l.*; Bananas, 326,777 bunches, value 80,071*l.*

The other principal exports in 1937 consisted of:—Molasses 19,673 tons, value 19,673*l.*; Trochas Shell 144 tons, value 12,723*l.*; Biscuits, plain, 180,332 lbs., value 3,884*l.*; Cotton 24,589 lbs., value 1,161*l.*; Fruit, fresh (other than bananas), value 5,191*l.*; Gum 7,594 cwt., value 9,568*l.*; Hides 5,429 hides, value 4,220*l.*; Oil, cocoanut, 147 tons, 4,337*l.*; Vegetables, fresh, 15,807 cwt., 7,309*l.*; Soap, plain, 4,370 cwt., value 6,002*l.*

The rice crop is insufficient for local demands and the importation of this commodity was 3,258 tons in 1936 and 2,980 tons in 1937.

Dairying is an established industry and only 10 lbs. of fresh butter were imported in 1937.

There are established in Suva a Soap Factory and a Biscuit Factory which supply a considerable proportion of the local requirements and as will be seen from the export figures above, enjoy an increasing trade with other groups in the Pacific.

Many parts of the Colony seem admirably adapted for cattle and sheep raising.

The Customs Tariff is, in general, on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on the value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment, provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. of the value of the goods, and that the final processes of manufacture are performed within the British Empire. A few special items require 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. Empire content.

The total trade of the Colony in 1937 was 3,974,401*l.*

The total trade was divided as follows:—

	Imports %	Exports %
United Kingdom ..	34·24	38·90
Other British Possessions	48·17	45·99
Foreign Countries ..	15·57	14·78
Parcels Post	2·02	—
Ships Stores	—	·33
	100·00	100·00

The following figures show the trade of the Colony during the last five years:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1933	1,069,266*l.*	1,725,529*l.*	2,794,795*l.*
1934	995,204*l.*	1,456,455*l.*	2,451,659*l.*
1935	1,257,287*l.*	1,820,396*l.*	3,077,683*l.*
1936	1,501,854*l.*	2,135,427*l.*	3,637,281*l.*
1937	1,760,744*l.*	2,213,657*l.*	3,974,401*l.*

The value of imports from the principal countries during the last five years was as follows:—

Country	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	366,151	362,763	495,992	536,690	602,904
Australia ...	379,886	261,108	307,387	420,989	514,504
Canada ...	38,175	45,809	56,823	81,777	105,174
India	39,242	63,588	86,755	91,997	91,800
New Zealand	88,174	34,843	45,505	59,633	56,870
Japan... ...	39,269	29,764	39,625	50,109	63,046
Dutch East Indies	18,794	24,643	25,755	34,420	33,391
United States of America	42,431	86,285	95,150	91,065	120,745

Means of Communication.

There is a direct six-weekly cargo service from the United Kingdom.

There is regular steam communication with Australia and New Zealand, a monthly service with Canada, and a monthly service with U.S.A. Inter-island communication is maintained by regular steamer or cutter services.

Postage rates on letters addressed to countries beyond Fiji:—

(*a*) To Great Britain and Ireland, India and other countries within the British Empire which are served by air under the Empire Air Mail Scheme or partly by air and partly by surface transport: 2*d.* per half ounce.

(*b*) To Australia, New Zealand and other British Colonies: First ounce, 2*d.*; each succeeding ounce 1*d.*

(*c*) To other countries in the Postal Union: First ounce, 3*d.*; each succeeding ounce 1½*d.*

Internal postal rates: Letters, first ounce 2*d.*; each succeeding ounce 1*d.* Printed papers, for every 4 ozs. ½*d.*

All letters for Great Britain, India and other Empire countries served by the Australia-England and the England-South Africa air routes are despatched by sea to Australia to be sent forward by air as far as the service permits. Similarly, Great Britain and these Empire countries forward all letters for Fiji by air to Australia. The normal transit time of letter mails from Fiji to Great Britain is approximately eighteen days.

A Parcels Post with the United Kingdom was established in June, 1890. There is also a Parcels Post with the Australian States, New Zealand, Tonga, India, Canada and the United States of America. The rates of postage are as follows:—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

(*a*) Via Canada: 3 lbs. 3*s.* 3*d.*; 7 lbs. 5*s.* 10*d.*; 11 lbs. 8*s.* 6*d.*

(*b*) Via New Zealand: 3 lbs. 2*s.* 9*d.*; 7 lbs. 4*s.* 5*d.*; 11 lbs. 6*s.* 2*d.*

Australia and Tonga: 1 lb. 8*d.*; every additional lb. up to 11 lb. 6*d.*

New Zealand: 3 lbs. 2*s.*; 7 lbs. 3*s.* 4*d.*; 11 lbs. 4*s.* 9*d.*

India: 3 lbs. 2*s.* 5*d.*; 7 lbs. 4*s.* 7*d.*; 11 lbs. 7*s.* 1*d.*

Canada and the United States of America: 1 lb. 6*d.*; every additional lb. up to 11 lbs. 6*d.*

The Colony entered the Postal Union in 1891.

The Imperial Postal Order system has been adopted by this Colony.

A wireless telegraphy service is operated in the Colony. There are stations at Suva and Lautoka in the island of Viti Levu, at Lambasa and Savusavu in the island of Vanua Levu and at Waiyevo (Taveuni), Levuka (Ovalau) and Rotuma. Telephone Exchanges have been established at Suva, Nausori, Lautoka, Ba, Nandi, Tavua, Vatukoula, Navua,

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Levuka, Savu Savu and Taveuni. Suva is connected by telephone line to Nausori, Vunidawa, Tailevu, Navua and Nandroga. Suva is directly connected by submarine cable with New Zealand, Australia and Canada. An external wireless service linking the Colony directly with Australia is operated by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited.

There is no railway in the Colony. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. owns various tramlines connecting with estates, and these tramlines are in certain cases open to public use. An all-weather motor road, connecting Suva with Tailevu, Tavua, Mba, Lautoka, Nandi and Singatoka, has been in use for some years, and the final link between Singatoka and Suva, a distance of approximately 85 miles, was completed in June, 1938. The total distance by road round the island of Viti Levu is 322 miles, the distance to Lautoko *via* Ra, Tavua and Mba being 168 miles, and the distance *via* Navua and Singatoka being 154 miles.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	709,535	567,845	—	—
1929	677,945	642,124	986,647	1,401,909
1930	638,764	645,293	1,072,671	1,481,955
1931	565,393	605,973	894,954	1,263,772
1932	547,461	528,604	883,801	1,405,541
1933	605,200	569,933	859,161	1,512,148
1934	782,914	722,963	951,345	1,624,862
1935	733,432	641,181	955,405	1,727,748
1936	796,630	677,152	1,034,549	1,861,727
1937	947,497	878,104	1,061,113	1,870,980

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total including Parcels Post.
	£	£	£	£
1928	404,718	891,397	187,054	1,483,169
1929	418,570	869,568	180,471	1,468,609
1930	373,694	668,809	176,681	1,219,184
1931	258,171	538,464	132,879	929,514
1932	250,748	488,954	117,644	857,346
1933	366,151	562,192	140,923	1,069,266
1934	362,763	427,935	204,506	995,204
1935	495,992	532,160	204,458	1,257,287
1936	526,690	725,509	220,479	1,501,854
1937	602,904	848,191	274,115	1,760,744

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To British Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	Total including Ships Stores.
	£	£	£	£
1928	385,220	1,924,110	391,921	2,701,251
1929	470,159	840,987	464,852	1,775,998
1930	457,846	709,550	317,130	1,484,526
1931	121,103	736,881	142,203	1,000,187
1932	847,053	777,128	74,783	1,698,964
1933	849,213	717,360	158,956	1,725,529
1934	674,395	678,495	103,565	1,456,455
1935	896,944	710,932	212,520	1,820,396
1936	842,874	929,850	362,703	2,135,427
1937	861,107	1,018,238	327,037	2,213,657

The total revenue from Import Customs dues was 463,923*l.*, and from Export Customs dues, nil.

Governors.

1888 . .	Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
1897 . .	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1902 . .	Sir Henry M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1904 . .	Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1911 . .	Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
1912 . .	Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G.
1918 . .	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.
1925 . .	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1929 . .	Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936 . .	Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.
1938 . .	Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer.
The Adviser on Native Affairs.
The Secretary for Indian Affairs.
Mr. T. W. A. Barker.
Clerk, P. H. Nightingale.

Legislative Council.

The Governor.
Ex-Officio Members :—
C. J. J. T. Barton, C.M.G., O.B.E., *Colonial Secretary.*
E. E. Jenkins, *Attorney-General.*
J. Craig, *Financial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer.*
Official Members :—
Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, O.B.E., *Director of Medical Services.* (Secretary for Indian Affairs conjoint).
H. C. Monckton, *Adviser on Native Affairs.*
W. Wise, O.B.E., *Director of Public Works.*
J. M. Wilson, O.B.E., *Comptroller of Customs.*
J. Russell, M.C., *Director of Education.*
H. W. Jack, M.B.E., *Director of Agriculture.*
F. R. Charlton, O.B.E., *Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys.*
Lt.-Col. J. E. Workman, *Commissioner of Police.*
W. F. Hayward, *Postmaster-General.*
E. L. Baker, *Senior District Commissioner.*
A. W. L. Savage, *Accountant-General and Deputy Treasurer.*
Dr. D. W. Hoodless, *Principal, Central Medical School.*
T. T. Russell, *Chief Police Magistrate.*
European Elected Members :—
Mr. T. W. A. Barker.
Mr. H. B. Gibson.
Mr. H. H. Ragg.
European Nominated Members :—
Mr. H. King Irving.
Mr. R. F. Pickering.
Native Nominated Members :—
Ratu J. L. V. Sukuna.
Ratu I. Tawake.
Ratu G. Tuisawau.
Ratu G. W. Lalabalavu.
One Vacant.
Indian Elected Members :—
Mr. C. Chattur Singh.
Mr. Vishnu Deo.
Mr. Tularam.
Indian Nominated Members :—
Mr. Said Hasan.
Mr. K. B. Singh.
Clerk, P. H. Nightingale.

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CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.* and duty allowance of 750*l.* (receives also 1,100*l.* and duty allowance of 300*l.* as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and 150*l.* as Consul-General).
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Lieutenant F. R. J. Nicholls, Royal Artillery, 450*l.*
Confidential Clerk, Miss I. M. Milne, 300*l.*-360*l.*

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, C. J. J. T. Barton, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,500*l.*
Financial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, J. Craig, 1,300*l.*
Adviser on Native Affairs, H. C. Monckton, 1,100*l.*
Secretary for Indian Affairs, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary, C. W. T. Johnson, 720*l.*-840*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, C. R. H. Nott, J. W. Gittins, P. H. Nightingale (seconded from District Administration).
Office Superintendent, J. M. Jardine, 500*l.*-600*l.*
Clerk, Native Secretariat, A. W. Small, 500*l.*

District Administration.

Administrative Officers, Grade I, 880*l.*-1,000*l.*
Administrative Officers, Grade II, E. L. Baker, C. E. Pennefather, A. J. Armstrong, Commander W. Burrows (R.N. retd.), R. N. Caldwell, A. E. S. Howard, Ratu J. L. V. Sukuna (also Chief Assistant, Native Lands Commission), J. Judd, J. E. Windrum, C. V. Caldwell, C. S. Reay, C. R. H. Nott, J. W. Gittins, P. H. Nightingale, A. F. J. White, C. C. Legge, K. V. Macquire (350*l.* for 2 years, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* to (600*l.*) by 30*l.* to [720*l.*] by 30*l.* to 840*l.*).
Cadets, N. J. Bradley, M. L. Bernacchi, R. A. F. Wallis, H. G. R. McAlpine, D. Collins, S. G. Marshall, J. W. Sykes, A. C. Reid, P. A. Snow. (Salary scale of Grade II Administrative Officers.)
Eight Roko Tui, or Native Administrators of Provinces, one at 300*l.*, one at 270*l.*, four at 250*l.*, one at 200*l.* and one at 150*l.*
Four Native Assistant Commissioners, with salaries varying from 100*l.* to 270*l.*

Agricultural Department.

Director of Agriculture, H. W. Jack, M.B.E., D.Sc., B.A., 1,100*l.*
Entomologist, R. J. A. W. Lever, B.Sc., D.I.C., A.I.C.T.A., 400*l.*-840*l.*
Chemist, W. J. Blackie, M.Sc. (N.Z.), F.N.Z.I.C., A.I.C., 400*l.*-840*l.*
Assistant Chemist, (vacant), 400*l.*-720*l.*
Laboratory Assistants, P. R. Charlton, B.Sc., G. F. Flemons, 120*l.*-300*l.*
Senior Veterinary Officer, C. R. Turbet, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.T.M. & H., 750*l.*-840*l.*

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*CLERICAL STAFF.

The grading of the clerical staff throughout the Colony was revised in 1938, the new grades being as follows:—

EUROPEANS.

Male—Special Grade, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*
Grade A, 425*l.* by 25*l.* to 500*l.*
Grade B, 120*l.* by 12*l.* to (180*l.*) by 20*l.* to [300*l.*] by 15*l.* to 390*l.* by 10*l.* to 400*l.*
Female—Grade A, 300*l.* by 10*l.* to 360*l.*
Grade B, 120*l.* by 12*l.* to (180*l.*) by 10*l.* to [240*l.*] by 10*l.* to 300*l.*

NON-EUROPEANS.

Special Grade, 270*l.* by 15*l.* to 360*l.*
Grade A, 190*l.* by 12*l.* to 250*l.*
Grade B, 84*l.* by 6*l.* to (120*l.*) by 10*l.* to 180*l.*

Veterinary Officers, H. T. B. Hall, B.V.Sc. (one vacant), 400*l.*-720*l.*
Senior Agricultural Officer (vacant), 750*l.*-840*l.*
Agricultural Officers, H. R. Surridge, A.R.C.Sc. (Irel.), B.Sc.; B. E. V. Parham, M.A.; D. A. Donald, H.D.A.; L. W. Harwood, H.D.A., (one vacant), 400*l.*-720*l.*
Agricultural Assistants, S. E. H. Coster, W. L. Parham, J. J. C. Suckling, 240*l.*-400*l.*
Produce Inspector, A. B. Ackland, E.D.; 400*l.*-650*l.*
Grade A Clerk, J. S. Rennie.

Forestry.

Conservator of Forests, J. S. Smith, 840*l.*-1,120*l.* sterling (seconded from Malaya for 3 years).

Audit Department.

Auditor, L. H. Pope, 900*l.* (also a Pensionable allowance of 150*l.* from Western Pacific High Commission Funds).
Assistant Auditors, Grade I, D. W. Lattimer, 600*l.*-720*l.*; *Grade II*, G. C. Cowan, 350*l.*-600*l.*
Grade A Clerk, G. S. Barrack.

Customs Department.

Comptroller of Customs, W. T. Martin, 1,050*l.*
Assistant Comptroller of Customs, H. J. S. Allen, 700*l.*
Senior Customs Officer, Grade I, H. D. Walcot, 500*l.*-600*l.*
Comparing Officer, C. S. St. Julian, 400*l.*-500*l.*
Senior Customs Officer, Grade II, A. W. James. M. M. and Bar, C. E. Leembruggen, M. Gray. 425*l.*-500*l.*

Defence Department.

Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Workman (see Commissioner of Police).
Adjutant, Major A. H. Stafford, E.D., 450*l.*-600*l.*
Drill and Musketry Instructor, R.S.M. S. H. Elliot (Sergeant, The Cameronians), 300*l.*-400*l.*
Bandmaster, (vacant), 300*l.*-360*l.*

Education Department.

Director of Education, J. Russell, M.C., 1,100*l.*
Assistant Director of Education, A. H. Phillips, 700*l.* (is also Chief Inspector of Schools).
Inspector of Schools, A. W. McMillan, 650*l.*
Headmaster, Boys' Grammar School, Suva, C. L. Brock, B.A., Dip. of Ed., 325*l.*-355*l.* plus 60*l.* grading allowance.
Headmistress, Girls' Grammar School, Suva, Mrs. A. C. Dickson, B.A., Dip. of Ed. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S., 325*l.*-355*l.* plus 60*l.* grading allowance.
Headmaster, Queen Victoria School, (vacant), 450*l.*-550*l.*
Headmasters, Government Provincial Schools, B. W. Taylor, G. Arthur, H. H. Hickling, L. G. Usher, L. Russell, W. E. Henderson, 420*l.*-500*l.*
Principal, Teachers' Training School, Natabua, D. E. Swinton, M.A., Dip. of Ed., 500*l.*-600*l.*

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, O. C. K. Corrie, M.C., 1,200*l.* (also 400*l.* as Chief Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific).
Registrar of Supreme Court, B. St. J. Fisher, 750*l.* (also Registrar-General).
Resident Magistrates, T. T. Russell (also Assistant to Attorney-General), R. Townsend, 600*l.*-840*l.*
Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court, B. L. Gregg, LL.B., 500*l.*-600*l.* (also Deputy Registrar-General).

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Lands and Survey Department.

Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, F. R. Charlton, O.B.E. (also Registrar of Titles, Chairman, Native Lands Commission and Chairman, Mining Board), 1,100*l.*

Assistant Director of Surveys, C. A. Leembruggen, 690*l.*–750*l.*

Inspector of Mines, F. T. M. White, 600*l.*–840*l.*

Land Officer and Deputy Registrar of Titles, J. J. Real, M.M., Barrister-at-Law (Queensland), 600*l.*–720*l.*

Surveyors, T. W. Wignall, R. V. Cole, C. Harlen, W. H. B. Buckhurst, W. L. Bygrave (one vacant), 400*l.*–650*l.*

Chief Draughtsman, E. W. Simm, 400*l.*–500*l.*

First Class Clerk, H. J. Hulek, 500*l.*

Legal Department.

Attorney-General, E. E. Jenkins, 1,300*l.*

Legal Draughtsman, R. E. P. Diederich, LL.B., 500*l.*–600*l.*

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services, Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*–1,100*l.* (also 100*l.* pensionable allowance as Central Medical Authority for the Western Pacific).

Assistant Director of Medical Services, (vacant), 1,050*l.*

Government Pharmacist, D. K. Palmer, 400*l.*–500*l.*

District Medical Officers, P. T. Harper, W. Worger, 500*l.*–725*l.*

Medical Officers, Grade I, T. Clunie, 880*l.*–1,000*l.*; *Grade II*, A. J. Borg, H. S. Evans, M. L. McCauley, R. J. Snodgrass, C. J. Austin, W. G. MacNaughton, G. T. Barnes, R. W. D. Maxwell, J. S. Cramer, E. V. Maxwell, J. Taylor, A. G. Hemsley, 600*l.*–840*l.*

Pathologist, D. C. M. Macpherson, 880*l.*–1,000*l.* (is also Police Surgeon).

Medical Officer of Health, G. R. Baxter, 880*l.*–1,000*l.*

Chief Sanitary Inspector, C. Kendrick, 450*l.*–550*l.*

Sanitary Inspectors, W. C. Cockell, R. B. Fyfe, W. A. Milne, 300*l.*–450*l.*

Principal, Central Medical School, D. W. Hoodless, 880*l.*–1,000*l.* (is also Visiting Medical Officer to Suva Gaol, and Medical Superintendent, Public Lunatic Asylum).

Grade A Clerk, K. W. A. Black, 425*l.*–500*l.*

Colonial War Memorial Hospital.

Matron and Nursing Superintendent, Miss L. M. Lea, 300*l.*–375*l.* (and uniform, quarters and board).

Steward and Clerk, C. A. Brabant, 180*l.*–400*l.*

Police.

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. E. Workman, 1,000*l.* (is also Commandant, Fiji Defence Force, and Sheriff).

Assistant Commissioner of Police (Special Duty), V. E. R. de Carteret, 550*l.*

Deputy Commissioners of Police, E. A. Barnett, Magrane, Major J.P., 700*l.*

Superintendents, G. Kermode, I. Lucchinelli, 600*l.*–650*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, M. MacLeod, G. A. Peck, B. F. Hooper, 350*l.*–550*l.*

Inspectors, C. W. Tucker, J. Probert, S. F. Sanders, M.C., W. J. G. Holland, J. C. Munday, E. A. Meredith, P. M. Morris, G. D. Hill, H. Halstead, C. H. Hunt, 240*l.*–400*l.*

Port and Marine Department.

Harbourmaster, Suva, G. B. Nasmyth, Lieut. R.N.R. (retd.), 600*l.*

Post and Telegraph Department.

Postmaster-General, W. F. Hayward, 850*l.*

Assistant Postmaster-General and Accountant, C. O. Taylor, 500*l.*–700*l.*

Postmaster, Grade I (Suva), A. E. Beddows, 425*l.*–500*l.*

Assistant Accountant and Officer in Charge of Telegraph Stores, A. E. Fuller, 300*l.*–460*l.*

Postmaster, Grade II (Lautoka), M. H. Benjamin, 300*l.*–460*l.*

Telephone Inspector, A. Alcock, 400*l.*–500*l.*

Printing and Stationery Department.

Government Printer, H. R. Craigie, 600*l.*

Foreman Printer, G. W. Cockburn, 300*l.*–460*l.*

Prisons Department.

Superintendent of Prisons, N. B. Casey, M.B.E., 700*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, W. Wise, O.B.E., B.Sc., Hons. (London), M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., 1,200*l.* (also Commissioner of Roads).

Assistant Director of Public Works, A. A. Ragg, A.M.Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E., 840*l.*

Executive Engineers, H. E. Smythe, B.E. Hons. (Syd.), A.M.I.E. (Aust.), C. M. Teulon, A.M.Inst., C.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., 750*l.*

Mechanical Engineer, H. Sabben, A.M.I.Mech.E., First Class Marine Engineer, 400*l.*–720*l.*

Assistant Engineer, J. H. Tiffen, 400*l.*–600*l.*

Assistant Mechanical Engineers, J. E. Bish, First Class Marine Engineer, B. L. Cronin, 400*l.*–600*l.*

Architect, O. C. Ludolph, 750*l.*

Office Superintendent, J. B. K. Taylor, 500*l.*–600*l.*

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, B. St. J. Fisher (see Registrar of Supreme Court).

Deputy Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg, LL.B. (see Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court).

Stores Department.

Government Storekeeper, A. W. L. Savage (see Accountant-General and Deputy Treasurer).

Assistant Government Storekeeper, F. W. J. Plucknett, 600*l.*

Transport.

Master, R.C.S. "Pioneer," J. P. Mullins, 425*l.*–500*l.*

First Officer, J. R. Neville, 240*l.*–360*l.*

Treasury.

Financial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer (see Secretariat).

Accountant-General and Deputy-Treasurer, A. W. L. Savage (also Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Government Storekeeper), 850*l.*

Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, W. M. Caldwell, 500*l.*–720*l.*

Chief Clerk, R. B. Ackland, 500*l.*–600*l.*

Grade A Clerks, W. E. Donovan, B. D. Whitwell.

First Class Clerk, Mrs. A. Bannatyne, 500*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

China, Chia Tung Tsiang (*Vice-Consul*).

Consuls and Consular Agents.

Belgium, S. H. Ellis, M.B.E. (*Consul*).

Denmark, B. H. Marks (*Acting Consul*).

France, Major C. A. B. Joske, M.C., O.B.E. (*Consular-Agent*).

Germany, W. G. Johnson (*Consul*).

Italy, Sir H. M. Scott, K.C. (*Consular-Agent*).

Norway, Major C. A. B. Joske, M.C., O.B.E. (*Consul*).

Sweden, Sir J. M. Hedstrom (*Consul*).

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Ecclesiastical.

Church of England, Right Reverend L. S. Kempthorne, Bishop in Polynesia; Venerable Archdeacon H. Mayo-Harris (Suva); Reverend C. S. Bull (Lautoka); Reverend E. R. Elder (Levuka); Reverend R. L. Crampton (Labasa).

Roman Catholic, Right Reverend C. J. Nicolas, S.M., Bishop of Panopolis, Vicar-Apostolic of Fiji.

Presbyterian, Reverend Alex Hardie.

Wesleyan Methodist, Reverend W. Green, Chairman.

THE GAMBIA.

Situation and Area.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but narrowing to 10 miles between Bird Island bank and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water at the entrance of the river at low tide, and ocean-going steamers drawing not more than 13 feet can at present proceed without trouble to MacCarthy Island. There is no bar to the Gambia River.

The seat of Government is Bathurst, 13° 27′ N. lat., 16° 34′ W. long., situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The Colony consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, the territories of Brefet and Bajana, and MacCarthy Island, situated between the Falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and 158 miles distant from the latter. MacCarthy Island forms the line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the Upper and Lower River. The total area of the Colony is about 69 square miles (equal to Jersey and Guernsey).

The Protectorate extends on both banks of the river for 250 miles from its mouth. By Ordinance No. 7 of 1902 all parts of the Colony, except the Island of St. Mary, were placed under the Protectorate system of administration. This was confirmed by the subsequent Ordinances No. 30 of 1913, and No. 2 of 1935. The Island of St. Mary has an area of about 2,500 acres, the greater part of which is swampy, and a population of 14,370 (1931 Census). The area of the Protectorate, including that of the parts of the Colony administered as Protectorate, is 3,999 sq. miles, and the population is 180,972 (1936). A survey of the boundaries dividing the Gambia from Senegal was completed by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission in 1905.

History.

The Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants in London and Exeter to trade with the Gambia. This Company did not prosper. Its voyages were not slave trading ventures but were made for legitimate commerce. In 1618 King James I. of England granted a charter to Sir Robert Rich and other London merchants. Their enterprise was entitled "The Company of Adventurers of London trading in Africa," and Fort James was built by them on a small island 17 miles above the island of Banjola (now St. Mary's).

About the year 1631 another British chartered company was formed, King Charles I. having granted a charter to Sir B. Young, Sir R. Digby and others. This venture was responsible for supplying British settlements in the West Indies with slaves for working on the estates.

In 1662 King Charles II. granted a charter to a third company, known as the "Royal Adventurers of England trading in Africa." A few years later this company exhausted its capital and surrendered its charter. In 1672 a fourth company was incorporated under the name of the "Royal African Company," and it was not until 1752, after having in its early days reached the highest point of commercial prosperity which had been touched by England in Africa, that it was superseded by the "Company of Merchants." The right of trade was abandoned to England by France under the treaty of Versailles, 1783, which guaranteed to the English their possession of Fort James and of the River Gambia, with the exception of a French factory established at Albreda on the north bank of the river. The same treaty gave the Senegal river to the French, with the exception of an exclusive right to trade with the Arabs at Portendic for gum, which was retained by England. The year 1807 saw the abolition of the slave trade, and though the "Company of Merchants" lingered on with an annual subsidy, the general commerce between Great Britain and Gambia fell off till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed on the island of Banjola by the English merchants, who resided at Gorée and in Senegal until those places were given up to the French by the Treaty of Paris (1814). The island was re-named "St. Mary's," and the town which was laid out took its name from Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State at that time. The streets to be inhabited first were named after Lord Wellington and his generals at Waterloo.

The settlement was subject to the Government of Sierra Leone, and was annexed to it by Act of Parliament in 1821. From 1816 to 1822 a Military Commandant, aided by a Board of Merchants, called the "Settlement court," administered the government. From 1822 to 1829 the Commandant governed alone.

In December, 1829, the Secretary of State appointed Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Findlay, R.A.C. Corps, as Lieutenant-Governor (the first) "of the settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the Gambia." The laws of Sierra Leone remained in force, but the Lieutenant-Governor was not accountable to the officer administering the government there.

The Gambia, in the year 1843, was created an independent Colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. Captain H. P. Seagram, R.N., was the first Governor of the Colony.

By the charter of 19th February, 1866, it became a portion of the Government of the West African Settlements, and continued to be so under the charter of the 19th December, 1874, until it was made a separate Government in 1888.

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MacCarthy Island was purchased in 1823, and named after Maj.-General Sir Charles MacCarthy, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the British West African possessions; the ceded mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826; and British Kombo was granted by the King of Kombo in various cessions in 1840, 1850, and 1855.

In 1897 the countries of Foni and Jarra, on the south bank of the river, came under British protection.

Foreign Kombo was annexed by the British Government and is now divided into North, South and Central Kombo.

The Protectorate system of administration has been established since 1894, and extended from time to time by agreement with the different chiefs concerned, until Ordinance No. 7 of 1902 was passed, providing fully for the Government of the whole Protectorate, which is divided into four Provinces and again into Districts. There is a Commissioner in charge of each Province, and each District is under a Head Chief, with a native tribunal specially appointed by the Governor.

The Provinces are as follows:—North Bank Province, with the districts of Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. MacCarthy Island Province, with the districts of Sami, Niani, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, MacCarthy Island, Fuladu West, Eastern Niamina, Western Niamina and Niamina Dankunku. Upper River Province, with the districts of Fuladu East, Kantora, Wuli and Sandu. South Bank Province, with the districts of Central Jara, Eastern Jara, Western Jara, Eastern Kiang and Central Kiang, Kombo St. Mary, Kombo North, Kombo South, Kombo Central, Kombo East, Foni Brofet, Foni Bintang-Karenai, Foni Kansala, Foni Bondali, Foni Jarrol and Kiang West.

Inhabitants of the Gambia.

The inhabitants are mostly of the negro race, the chief tribes being the Jollofs, Mandingos, Sarahulis, Fulas and Jolas. The country of the Jollofs is on the North Bank or Senegal side of the river, and they form a large portion of the community in the town of Bathurst.

The Mandingos are the most numerous people on this portion of the African coast, and derive their name from Manding, a town some 700 miles inland and towards the boundary of the Colony of Sierra Leone. They are mostly Mohammedans.

The Jolas come from Foni, between the southern limit of Kombo and the north bank of the Cassamance River. Their country runs in a north easterly direction towards the south bank of the Gambia River as far as the mouth of the Bintang Creek. They are mostly pagans.

The Sarahulis are the most recent arrivals in the Gambia having migrated from the interior of Senegal. They are found chiefly in the eastern portion of the Upper River where they have established fairly large villages. They are all Mohammedans.

The Fulas (not the pure race, the nomads of West Africa) are good farmers and herdsmen. Their features are somewhat of the Asiatic type and their skins of a lighter colour than negroes. The capital of the Fula country is Timbo in Futa Jalon, and is situated in north latitude 10° 38′ and west longitude 11° 10′.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

There are no mines in the Colony, but in several places in the Protectorate iron ore is to be found in large quantities, although not worth exportation.

A small quantity of cotton is grown, but only for local consumption, and it is made into narrow strips of rough coloured cloth, common to all West Africa. The strips average 27 yards in length and 9 inches in width.

Pottery is made in the Upper River Province. A considerable amount of excellent leather is produced from goat skins. It is not exported but utilised by the people in making bags, slippers, sandals, scabbards, saddles and horse trappings, and the skilful manner in which coloured grasses, silk, cotton, etc., are laced through the decorative portion of the leather work is common to most of Mohammedan West Africa. Most towns and villages have a "Koranki" man, or leather worker.

There is an abundance of fish in the lower reaches of the Gambia River, and large quantities are dried and taken each season into the Protectorate for sale. Quantities of oysters are obtained in the creeks, and are cooked by the people for food, the shells being made into native lime.

The ground nut is the staple article of cultivation, and forms the chief export crop of the Gambia. Large quantities of foodstuffs, such as rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, etc., are raised for local consumption.

A considerable trade is done with the French settlements and the adjoining coast districts in cotton goods, tobacco, rice, and hardware.

The principal imports are cotton goods, rice, kola nuts, metals, sugar, tobacco, and oils.

The principal exports in 1937 were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Ground nuts.. ..	67,084 tons	£653,589
Palm kernels ..	861 tons	7,558
Beeswax	35,424 lbs.	1,140
Hides and Skins ..	109,108 lbs.	1,855

The following table shows the percentages of imports and exports by countries:—

Percentage of Imports and Exports, 1937 (exclusive of specie).

	Imports.	Exports
United Kingdom	45·76	30·86
Other parts of British Empire ..	28·57	0·42
Foreign Countries..	25·67	68·72
	100·00	100·00

A new Customs Tariff Ordinance was passed in 1932, giving preferential treatment to British manufacturers and products. The *ad valorem* rates of duties are in the majority of cases 9% on British goods and 11% on Foreign goods. For carriages and parts thereof (inclusive of motor cars and tyres) the duties are 4½% *ad valorem* British and 22½% *ad valorem* foreign. Aircraft and accessories are admitted free of duty if British, if foreign they are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 2%. In the case of goods subject to specific duties, a similar preference is given to British goods.

The largest proportion of the Customs revenue is derived from duties assessed on a specific basis.

A special customs tariff has been introduced in the case of certain goods imported from Japan, and an Ordinance has been passed empowering the Government to limit the importations of certain textiles. This quota is at present applicable to piece goods and handkerchiefs of Japanese origin only.

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Export duties on groundnuts are as follows:—Undecorticated, 10*s.* per ton; Decorticated, 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Bathurst is a port of registry, and had, on its Register on 31st December, 1937, 137 vessels of 3,033 tons gross aggregate tonnage.

Relations with the Interior.

Since the delimitation of the boundary of the Protectorate by the Anglo-French Commissioner in 1891, steps have been taken to bring the inhabitants of the Protectorate gradually into closer relationship with the Government of the Colony. An Order in Council, issued on the 23rd of November, 1893, provided for the establishment of Her Majesty's jurisdiction within the Protectorate, and since then Ordinances have been passed providing for the establishment of magistrates and also native courts.

Commissioners regularly travel through the Protectorate on both banks of the river for 250 miles. A "yard" or "hut" tax, which averages about 5*s.* per annum for a family, is imposed in the Protectorate.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is British West African silver alloy and nickel-bronze coins and British West African currency notes for 20*s.* and 10*s.* Coins that are legal tender in the United Kingdom under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are also legal tender in the Gambia. There is one Bank in Bathurst: the Bank of British West Africa.

A Government savings bank was established in 1886, and had on 31st December, 1937, 5,429*l.* deposited by 1,281 persons.

Land.

Land in the Protectorate can be obtained from the Chief of a district for purposes of farming with the sanction of the Governor. Small lots suitable for trading stations may be rented for 3*l.* per annum and upwards. Freehold interests in Crown lands in the Colony are not disposed of except in special circumstances. No leases are issued in the first instance of lands either in the Colony or Protectorate for a longer period than twenty-one years.

Education.

There is an Education Department under the Director of Education. The Christian schools, which are wholly in the hands of the several denominations, receive grants-in-aid. Of ordinary primary schools in Bathurst, there are one Anglican, two Methodist and two Roman Catholic, with 1,938 scholars in all. Education is not compulsory, and fees are charged. There are two Methodist High schools and two Roman Catholic Secondary Schools, two for boys and two for girls, all under European control. There is also an Anglican secondary class. The total number of pupils in secondary schools is 105. There is also a Mohammedan school with 169 pupils, at which the ordinary rudiments of an English and Arabic education are taught, the payment of the teachers being borne by the Government. At MacCarthy Island there is a primary Methodist school with 44 pupils, and a Government Mohammedan school, started in January, 1927, with 46 pupils on the roll.

A total Government grant-in-aid of 2,976*l.* was made to assisted schools, including 360*l.* to the secondary schools, during 1937.

Means of Communication.

Communication between the Colony and Europe is effected by the steamers of Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd., which normally run monthly between Liverpool and Bathurst. Steamers of various French and Italian lines sail regularly between France and Dakar, and by doing an overland journey of about 120 miles from Bathurst to Dakar passengers may get to Europe in eight days.

An air mail service connecting the Gambia with Sierra Leone was started by Elders Colonial Airways in 1938.

Internal communication is conducted chiefly by water-borne craft, the Gambia River forming an unrivalled highway for 300 miles. The Government maintains a service of river steamers which run weekly during the trading season and fortnightly or monthly at other times of the year.

Telegraph cables place Bathurst in communication with West Africa and cable stations throughout the world.

Bathurst Wireless Station, which has a range of approximately 1,000 miles, communicates with ships at sea and the important town of Dakar in the French Senegal. Wireless stations are also established at Kuntaur, Georgetown and Basse, and a regular service is maintained between these inland towns and Bathurst.

A central battery telephone system is employed in the town of Bathurst, and in direct connection with Cape St. Mary.

There are no railways. A laterite metalled road connects Bathurst with Cape St. Mary in British Kombo, 11 miles, crossing Oyster Creek at Denton Bridge. At Mile 6 a similar road leads by Kanifin to Brikama, 16½ miles. Another road goes from Kanifin to Sukuta, 3½ miles.

Motor cars are used in Bathurst and its vicinity.

The rules of the Postal Union have been adopted by the Colony and the Protectorate.

The following are the rates of postage:—

Letters.

Internal—1½*d.* per oz.

Empire and U.S.A.—1½*d.* for each oz. or fraction thereof.

Other Countries—3*d.* for the first oz., and 1½*d.* for each succeeding oz. or fraction thereof.

Parcels Post.

If posted locally for delivery within the Colony, 6*d.* for first 2 lbs., 4*d.* for each additional lb.

Parcels from abroad redirected to an Inland Office, 6*d.* for first 2 lbs., 4*d.* for each additional lb.

If addressed to the United Kingdom or British West African Colonies:—

Not over 3 lbs. to U.K. 2*s.* 3*d.*; W.A.C. 2/-.

Over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs. to U.K. 3*s.* 6*d.*; W.A. Colonies 3/-.

Over 7 lbs., but not over 11 lbs., to U.K. 4*s.* 9*d.*; W.A. Colonies 4/-.

Over 11 lbs., but not over 22 lbs., to U.K. 6*s.* 9*d.*; W.A. Colonies 7*s.*

There is no direct parcel post scheme at present with foreign countries. All parcels are forwarded through the medium of the General Post Office, London, a small additional charge being made for onward transmission.

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A weekly air-mail service operates between Bathurst and Europe *via* Las Palmas and Stuttgart and *vice versa* and between Freetown, Bolama and Bathurst. The rates of postage are :—

Letters, etc.

Europe and U.S.A. ..	1/1	for each half oz. or fraction thereof.
Sierra Leone	-/3½	
Bolama	-/4½	
Other Countries ..	1/2½	

Papers, etc.

To all countries .. .. .. 8*d.* per oz.

Another air service operates via Toulouse and Dakar and thence by sea to Bathurst and *vice versa* as opportunity occurs.

Climate.

The climate of the Gambia during the dry season from the end of November to the middle of May is pleasant and generally healthy. During the wet season—June to October—the conditions are much the same as elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa: the change from excessive dryness to a damp atmosphere is found to be trying. In the interior the temperature is high from March to June. The lowest reading of the thermometer in the shade during 1936 in Bathurst was 56° F. in January, the highest recorded temperature being 102° F. in March.

The rainfall during the year 1936 in Bathurst was 66·90 inches. The rainfall varies considerably; the average is 47 inches.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1928	£225,385	£250,596
1929	235,266	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,488
1932	206,133	196,015
1933	231,787	180,161
1934	221,564	174,663
1935	245,485	194,669
1936	257,180	209,000
1937	285,204	243,323

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1928	828,926	1,292,397
1929	869,626	1,280,888
1930	768,394	1,239,151
1931	590,710	1,065,700
1932	529,320	926,023
1933	576,148	1,016,384
1934	661,377	1,240 731
1935	760,766	1,364.921
1936	893,716	1,240,456
1937	879,314	1,306,884

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1928	£383,969	£103,353	£523,364	£1,010,686
1929	205,543	63,842	327,776	597,161
1930	182,262	58,877	288,846	529,985
1931	94,449	36,171	119,691	250,311
1932	149,323	44,111	99,266	292,700
1933	219,431	72,631	143,840	435,902
1934	139,403	72,796	114,986	327,185
1935	223,868	131,978	127,441	483,287
1936	312,128	134,777	135,362	582,267
1937	322,671	201,439	181,055	705,165

(Excluding specie.)

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1928	£390,687	£6,641	£758,681	£1,156,009
1929	127,646	30,616	682,667	840,929
1930	173,971	17,634	707,202	898,807
1931	20,185	4,350	502,576	527,111
1932	84,043	3,612	319,239	406,894
1933	175,467	6,333	333,408	515,208
1934	45,244	4,590	352,015	401,849
1935	92,974	2,096	297,654	392,724
1936	86,866	1,577	356,961	445,404
1937	215,782	2,911	480,455	699,148

(Excluding specie.)

Customs revenue in 1934—141,620*l.*
,, ,, 1935—174,014*l.*
,, ,, 1936—185,236*l.*
,, ,, 1937—201,542*l.*

The public debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1936, was £38,760, and Sinking Fund at that date was £3,874.

Governors.

1901 Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
1911 Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1914 Sir Edward J. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
1920 Captain Sir C. H. Armitage, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1927 Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1928 Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1930 Sir Herbert R. Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1933 Sir Arthur F. Richards, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Executive Council.

The Governor, *President.*
The Colonial Secretary.
A. G. B. Manson.
M. M. Auchinleck.
Dr. C. Wilson.
Clerk of Council, G. Amos, M.B.E.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, *President* — *Ex-officio Members.*
The Colonial Secretary — *Ex-officio Members.*
A. G. B. Manson — *Official Members.*
M. M. Auchinleck — *Official Members.*
Dr. C. Wilson — *Official Members.*
Major J. R. Gwyther, M.C. — *Official Members.*
R. G. Biddulph — *Official Members.*
Sir Samuel Forster, O.B.E. — *Unofficial Members.*
Sheikh Omar Fye — *Unofficial Members.*
W. Davidson Carrol — *Unofficial Members.*
L. de V. Bottomley. — *Unofficial Members.*
Clerk of Council, G. Amos, M.B.E.

§ CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir (Wilfrid) Thomas Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., 2,500*l.*, and 750*l.* duty allowance.

Aide-de Camp and Private Secretary, Captain T. N. Hawtin.

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, H. R. Oke, C.M.G., M.C. (1,150*l.*), 1,000*l.*, and 200*l.* duty allowance personal.

Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary, and *Assistant Colonial Secretary*, 400*l.* to 1,000*l.* (appointments filled by officers seconded from the Provincial administration).

Office Assistant, G. Amos, M.B.E. (400*l.* to 720*l.*), 400*l.* to 600*l.*, personal.

African Assistant Colonial Secretary, W. Topp, 300*l.* to 455*l.*

Chief Clerk, 1*st Grade*, F. D. D. Roach, 260*l.* to 360*l.*

Printing Branch.

Government Printer, A. J. Samuel, 260*l.* to 360*l.*

Receiver-General's Department.

Receiver-General, M. M. Auchinleck (1,050*l.*), 720*l.* to 960*l.*, and 72*l.* duty allowance personal.

§ The revised scale of salaries is shown in brackets immediately before the scale of salary of which officers are at present in receipt except in cases where the officer has been appointed on the revised scale.

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Treasury and Customs Branches.

Assistant Receiver-General, K. C. Jacobs, 400*l.* to 810*l.*
Treasury Accountant, A. W. Beardmore, 400*l.* to 720*l.*
Collector of Customs, C. C. du Boulay, 400*l.* to 720*l.*
Chief Clerk, 1st Grade, M. L. Davis, 260*l.* to 360*l.*
Chief Landing Waiter, 1st Grade, M. O. Palmer, 260*l.* to 360*l.*
Accounting Assistant, 1st Grade, E. H. Joiner, 260*l.* to 360*l.*

Posts and Telegraph Branch.

Postal Surveyor and Wireless Engineer, H. F. Alton, 500*l.* to 560*l.*
Postmaster, F. E. Danner, 260*l.* to 360*l.*

Legal Department.

Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Gray (1,150*l.*), 1,000*l.*, and 200*l.* duty allowance personal.
Legal Adviser, A. G. B. Manson (630*l.* to 1,000*l.*), 600*l.* to 800*l.* and 72*l.* seniority allowance, personal.
Police Magistrate, E. F. Qualtrough (630*l.* to 840*l.*), 750*l.* to 840*l.*, personal.
Clerk of Courts, 2nd Grade, G. C. Coker, 160*l.* to 230*l.*
Sheriff, H. L. Webley (salary included in that of Superintendent of Police).

Education.

Director of Education, R. C. Allen (400*l.* to 840*l.*), 480*l.* to 920*l.* and 72*l.* seniority allowance, after 720*l.* p.a., personal.

Provincial Administration.

Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, R. G. Biddulph, A. J. Knott, R. H. Gretton, R. G. Syme, T. F. G. Hopkins, D. Bayley, N. M. Assheton, Wilson Plant, J. M. Stow (400*l.* to 1,000*l.*), 450*l.* to 960*l.* and 72*l.* seniority allowance, after 720*l.* p.a., personal.

Police Force.

Superintendent, H. L. Webley (750*l.* to 920*l.*), 720*l.* to 920*l.*, 72*l.* duty allowance personal.
Assistant, Capt. R. L. Hill (400*l.* to 750*l.*), 400*l.* to 720*l.* personal.
Chief Inspector, W. Collins, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Bandmaster, T. A. Medhurst, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Prison.

Inspector of Prisons, H. L. Webley (salary included in that of Superintendent of Police).

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, C. Wilson (1,200*l.*), 1,000*l.* to 1,150*l.* and 250*l.* staff pay and seniority allowance personal.
Medical Officers, M. Clayton-Mitchell, J. L. Lochhead, C. W. Bowesman, B. J. Green (660*l.* to 1,000*l.*), 660*l.* to 960*l.*, 1,000*l.* to 1,150*l.*, and 72*l.* seniority allowance from 720*l.* personal.
African Medical Officers, J. Bright-Richards, S. H. O. Jones, 500*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Nursing Sister, F. Roche (500*l.* to 630*l.*), 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and 40*l.* duty allowance, personal.
Nursing Sisters, A. M. Fraser, R. B. Tryhorn, 350*l.* to 480*l.*

Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Ll. H. Thomas.
Senior Sanitary Superintendent, E. J. Snell, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Sanitary Superintendent, P. McDevitt, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, Major J. R. Gwyther, M.C. (1,050*l.*), 960*l.*, and 96*l.* duty allowance personal.
Assistant Director of Public Works, P. G. Burrage, (475*l.* to 840*l.*), 600*l.* to 720*l.* personal.
Technical Office Assistant, R. W. Willcocks, 475*l.* to 660*l.*
Clerks of Works, S. Geering, E. C. Parker, 500*l.* to 560*l.*
Mechanical Foreman, H. W. Duffield, 500*l.* to 560*l.*
Electrical Superintendent, H. Brough, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Electrical Foreman, W. P. Howell, 360*l.* to 460*l.*
Accountant and Storekeeper, C. H. Philp, 525*l.* to 720*l.*
Chief Clerk, 1*st Grade*, M. L. Valentine, 260*l.* to 360*l.*
Accounting Assistant, 1*st Grade*, E. G. C. Gabbidon, 260*l.* to 360*l.*

Land and Survey Department.

Land Officer and Surveyor, F. J. C. Palmour, 690*l.* to 840*l.*
African Surveyor, W. A. Small, 160*l.* to 230*l.*
Chief Clerk, 1st Grade, E. L. Auber, 260*l.* to 360*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor, A. G. Still (810*l.*), 600*l.* to 920*l.*, and 72*l.* seniority allowance from 720*l.* and 100*l.* local allowance, personal.

Marine.

Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, A. Skinner, 630*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Engineer, J. M. Simpson, (525*l.* to 750*l.*), 510*l.* to 720*l.* personal.
Artificer Engineer, J. Reid, 500*l.* to 560*l.*
Transport Officer, Captain R. E. G. Deall, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Agricultural Department.

Senior Agricultural Superintendent, F. W. Hall, (690*l.* to 840*l.*), 480*l.* to 720*l.*, and 72*l.* duty allowance personal.
Agricultural Superintendents, L. H. Saunders (450*l.* to 630*l.*), 480*l.* to 600*l.* personal, J. D. Tallantire (450*l.* to 630*l.*), 480*l.* to 840*l.* personal.

Royal West African Frontier Force.

Officer Commanding, Captain T. A. Davis, 700*l.* and 55*l.* duty allowance.
Lieutenant, G. W. York, 510*l.*

All European officers are provided with furnished quarters.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, A. Rives, *Hon. Vice-Consul.*
France, F. Orcel, *Consular Agent.*
Portugal, F. Orcel, *Hon. Consul.*
Spain, E. T. Seymour, *Hon. Acting Vice-Consul.*
Switzerland, E. Ardin, *Consular Agent.*
Denmark, E. Ardin, *Hon. Consul.*
Finland, E. Ardin, *Hon. Acting Vice-Consul.*
Norway, I. Baumé, *Hon. Acting Consul.*
Germany, Captain E. Klaube, *Hon. Vice-Consul.*

GIBRALTAR.

Situation and Area.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, in N. lat. 36° 6′ 30″, and W. long. 5° 21′ 12″. It consists of a long high mountain called "The Rock," and a very flat sandy plain to the north of it, raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, and called the North Front. Its greatest elevation is 1,396 feet, its length 2¾ miles, and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile. Its area is 1¼ square miles.

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History.

The rock of Gibraltar, the Mons Calpe of the ancients, remained under the dominion of the Moors until the 15th century, when it was incorporated with the Spanish kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British forces under Sir George Rooke, 24th July, 1704, and was ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Treaty of Utrecht was renewed by Article 2 of Treaty of Versailles, 1783. It was successfully defended by Gen. Eliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) in the great siege of 1779-83.

General Description.

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the Straits. The eastern and northern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the sea and the sandy plain known as the North Front, which lies between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of La Linea; from the northern end the Rock runs along southward like a knife edge to the ancient site of O'Hara's Tower, from which it slopes gradually till it terminates in a perpendicular cliff about 100 feet high at the water's edge at Europa; these cliffs are continued along the western face to the New Mole, beyond which the fortress is protected by artificial ramparts. Behind these latter lies the larger portion of the town, covering an area of only ¾ by ¼ mile. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, but it is not unhealthy. Between this part of the town and the southern portion is a picturesque public garden, called the Alameda. The civil population in the southern part of the town is confined to the east and south-east of the South Mole, the remainder of the southern portion of the Rock being entirely taken up with barracks, hospitals, &c., for the Military and the Navy.

Gibraltar is a very popular tourist centre for those wishing to tour Southern Spain, and Morocco. It is extensively used as a port of call and coaling station by shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port, or practically so.

The naval harbour is on the West side of the Rock. It is formed by three separate Moles known as the "North," "Detached" and "South" Moles. The North Mole runs westward from Devil's Tongue for about 2,900 feet, and then southward, giving a total length of over a mile. The South Mole projects into the sea for a distance of 3,660 feet in a north-westerly direction. The Detached Mole, 2,717 feet long, is so situated between these two Moles as to form a breakwater and leave two means of entrance and exit. The harbour contains a water area of 440 acres. There are three large graving docks for naval purposes, and a small dock which is available for merchant vessels of light draught.

The old wharf at Waterport has been extended and improved by the addition of a new mole, which has been provided with sheds for transit cargo, electrical cranes and other equipment to facilitate the handling of cargo.

About 300 persons are employed in tobacco manufactories, and about 100 in the coal depôts, coaling now being carried out by machinery. It is a port of registry, having, on 31st December, 1937, 53 vessels, of together 23,183 tons (gross). No statistics of imports or exports are taken.

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, licence duties and fees and import duties.

The present Customs Tariff includes import duties on wines, liquors, spirits, including perfumed spirits, and tobacco with Empire preferential rates, and on motor spirit.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council composed of 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison. The management of the drainage, water supply, &c., is in the hands of the City Council. Their receipts for 1937 were 136,767*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, their expenditure 131,902*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, and their debt, on the 31st of December, 1937, 92,520*l.*

There are branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie, and several private bankers.

A Government savings bank was founded in 1882, and had on 31st Dec., 1937, 294,128*l.* deposited by 4,922 depositors. Since the 1st Oct., 1898, the legal tender currency has been that of the United Kingdom, and the public accounts are now kept in it, but Spanish money is still freely current. The change from Spanish currency, which had previously been the legal tender, was effected under the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 9th of August, 1898. Under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, the currency includes notes issued by the Government of Gibraltar. These notes are of the value of 5*l.*, 1*l.* and 10*s.*

Since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, the arrival of mail has been confined to those days on which mail-carrying steamers reach Gibraltar homeward or outward bound. Mails also arrive at irregular intervals via Tangier.

Rates of postage: Letters, 2*d.* per oz.; newspapers, ½*d.* The internal postage rate is ½*d.* per oz. There is direct telegraphic communication with Spain, and by cables to England, Tangier, Malta, Lisbon, and Cadiz.

Education is compulsory since 1917. There are thirteen elementary schools, subsidised by Government, and several private schools, the number of scholars in average attendance being 2,501 for the school year ending 31st December, 1937. The Government-aided schools are for the most part managed by boards of the different denominations.

	Finance.		Shipping entered and cleared.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1928	164,180*l.*	165,993*l.*	7,417,606	12,212,355
1929	146,245*l.*	165,705*l.*	7,829,910	14,655,275
1930	146,847*l.*	169,182*l.*	6,821,151	14,528,079
1931	151,415*l.*	178,955*l.*	6,579,220	13,793,092
1932	239,209*l.*	151,038*l.*	8,803,120	17,269,062
1933	195,401*l.*	166,059*l.*	10,015,020	20,402,564
1934	245,858*l.*	275,644*l.*	10,956,468	23,129,135
1935	216,232*l.*	182,296*l.*	10,984,106	23,927,696
1936	211,478*l.*	179,864*l.*	9,940,648	21,778,487
1937	207,984*l.*	196,179*l.*	12,509,452	27,464,751

The Customs revenue in 1937 was 72,656*l.*

Population (Civil).

Census, 1921, 18,540; Census, 1931, 17,613.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor.
Colonial Secretary.
Attorney-General.
Treasurer.

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G. Gaggero, O.B.E., J.P., H. J. King, O.B.E., J.P., A. C. Carrara, C.M.G., K.C., J.P.
Clerk of the Council, G. H. Shelswell-White.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor, General Sir Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 5,500*l.*, and 500*l.* Entertainment Allowance from Colonial Funds (with table allowance of 500*l.* from Army Funds).
Assistant Military Secretary, Captain W. V. Makins, Welsh Guards.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. G. D. Hare, Royal Norfolk Regt.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. M. Sheppard Capurro, late 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry, and Capt. F. J. W. Porral, late 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., 1,400*l.*, (1,465*l.*, personal) and 120*l.* entertainment allowance.
Chief Assistant Secretary, A. M. Dryburgh, 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Secretary, H. J. S. Norton, O.B.E., 360*l.* by 18*l.* to 540*l.* by 27*l.* to 648*l.*
Special Grade Clerk, G. A. Lavarello, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Clerk, L. J. Gomez, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*

Revenue Department.

Treasurer, K.S.J. Chamberlain 1,000*l.*
Assistant Treasurer and Accountant, H. E. Bacarisas, M.B.E., 540*l.* by 27*l.* to 648*l.*
Book-Keeper, J. L. Andrew, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Cashier, F. J. Cabutto, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*
Clerks, A. V. Santos, F. Galliano, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*

Port Department.

Captain of the Port and Shipping Master, Lieut. Com. A. D. Steele, R.N.R., 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Executive Officer, R. G. Wood, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Clerks, L. J. Morello, F. W. M. Tamplin, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*

Public Works.

Crown Surveyor and Engineer, Capt. H. St. C. Garrood, M.C., 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Crown Surveyor and Assistant Engineer, J. Coelho, M.B.E., 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Special Grade Clerk, J. Hayward, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Clerks, L. Sanguinetti, J. E. Griffin, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*
Draughtsman, C. McGrail 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*
Overseers, J. Viotto, W. Pons, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, H. E. C. Merrick, 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Clerk, C. J. Gomez, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir K. J. Beatty, Kt., 1,400*l.*
Attorney-General, C. M. Reece, 1,100*l.*
Special Grade Clerk, A. V. Andlaw, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Registrar of Supreme Court, B. D. Austin Cathie, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Registrar, E. Pizzarello, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Clerk, J. R. Norton-Amor, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*
Clerk to the Justices, E. F. Teuma, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Commissioner of Police, Captain W. S. Gowing, 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Commissioner of Police, O. G. Dennis, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Registrar of Births, &c., E. F. Teuma, 48*l.*

Education Department.

Inspector of Schools, G. H. Shelswell-White.

Post Office and Telegraph Department.

Colonial Postmaster, A. McCormick, 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Mail Superintendent, E. Coll, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*
Cashier, E. A. Canovas, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*
Senior Clerks, C. Andrew and P. Caetano, 200*l.* by 15*l.* to 380*l.*

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, J. E. Deale, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.I., 1,000*l.*
Medical Officers, K. J. Gilchrist, A. McKinstry Fleming, N. H. Skelton-Browne, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* and free quarters.
Extra Medical Officer, L. H. Gill, 120*l.*
District Medical Officers, 2 at 150*l.* each.
Secretary, Colonial Hospital, A. W. Dotto, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*, and free quarters.
Matron, Miss A. Fraser, 180*l.* by 6*l.* to 204*l.*; 12 Nursing Sisters.

Civil Prison.

Gaoler, S. W. Taylor, 240*l.* by 12*l.* to 300*l.*; 6 Warders.

Mental Hospital.

Matron, Miss J. S. Smith, 156*l.* by 6*l.* to 192*l.*, 1 Nursing Sister, 1 Steward, 6 Male, and 5 Female Attendants.

Markets.

Superintendent, Major R. A. Mansell, M.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Assistant Superintendent, A. Tipping, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*; 5 Inspectors.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Bishop, The Right Rev. J. H. Buxton, D.D. (non-resident).
Roman Catholic Bishop, The Right Rev. R. Fitzgerald, D.D.
Dean of Gibraltar, The Venble. Archdeacon, W. K. Knight-Adkin, C.B., O.B.E., B.A.

Chief Military and Naval Officers.

General Officer Commanding in Chief, General Sir Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assistant Military Secretary, Captain W. V. Makins, Welsh Guards.
A.A. and Q.M.G. i.-c. Administration, Brigadier H. P. Currey.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel G. F. C. White, D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Baines, R.E.
Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Lt.-Col. G. W. Palmer, R.A.O.C.
Deputy Director of Medical Service and O.C. R.A.M.C., Colonel M. J. Williamson, M.C.
Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. N. G. Railton, M.A. (C. of E.)
Admiral Superintendent, Rear-Admiral A. E. Evans, C.B., O.B.E.
Chief Staff Officer, Capt. G. R. S. Watkins, D.S.O., R.N.
Medical Officer, Surgeon-Comdr. W. A. Jolliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N.
Commander H.M.S. "Cormorant," Commander G. A. Garnons-Williams, D.S.C., R.N.

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the mother's side.

The principal sea coast states are the following :— Nzima, Ahanta, Sekondi, Komenda, Edina, Oguaa, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangme, Awuna and Agbosome.

slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the 19th century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment

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Clerk to the Justices, E. F. Teuma, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*

Commissioner of Police, Captain W. S. Gowing, 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

R.N.

Medical Officer, Surgeon-Comdr. W. A. Jolliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N.

Commander H.M.S. "*Cormorant*," Commander G. A. Garnons-Williams, D.S.C., R.N.

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Consuls.

Argentine Republic, A. J. Rugeroni (Vice-Consul).
Belgium, F. J. W. Porral.
Bolivia, L. A. Carrara (Vice-Consul).
Colombia, J. F. Carrara.
Costa Rica, F. J. Piccone.
Denmark, J. Mackintosh (Consul); C. W. Savignon (Vice-Consul).
Esthonia, L. A. Carrara (Vice-Consul).
Finland, A. H. S. Capurro (Vice-Consul).
France, Morocco, R. Neuville.
Germany, G. F. Imossi.
Greece, L. J. Imossi.
Holland, W. J. J. Thomson (Consul); W. S. Roscoe (Vice-Consul).
Honduras, A. Bossano, Jr. (Consul) (Provisional).
Italy, Commendatore Manfredo Chiostri (Consul-General); L. A. Carrara (Vice-Consul).
Japan, W. H. Smith, O.B.E., J.P.
Latvia, A. E. Imossi (Vice-Consul).
Liberia, H. F. Cardona, J.P.
Mexico, Major J. G. Douglas.
Norway, C. W. Savignon (Vice-Consul).
Peru, G. Imossi.
Portugal, M. F. dos Santos; A. Nascimento (Vice-Consul).
Roumania, H. J. King, O.B.E., J.P.
Siam, H. J. King; F. J. W. Porral (Vice-Consul).
Spain, Sr. Don Fernando Gonzalez Arnao y Norzagaray (Consul-General).
Sweden, J. Andrews-Speed, C.B.E., J.P.
Switzerland, Ernest Buser (Consular Agent).
U.S. of America, W. E. Chapman (Consul); Wm. B. Douglass (Vice-Consul).
Uruguay, E. Guetta-Sheriff (Consul).
Venezuela, A. S. Marrache.

THE GOLD COAST.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Situation and Native Tribes.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15′ W. long. and 1° 12′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,379, of the Northern Territories, 30,486, and of Togoland under British Mandate, 13,041.

The Colony is inhabited by a large number of tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. Each tribe has its own head chief and every town or village of the tribe a chief or headman.

The head chiefs and chiefs form the council of the tribe, and assist in dealing with matters affecting its general welfare. The succession to the chiefs' stools is for the most part in the female line, the heir to the stool being selected from among the sons of the occupant's sisters, his brothers and the male off-spring of his aunts on he mother's side.

The principal sea coast states are the following:—Nzima, Ahanta, Sekondi, Komenda, Elina, Oguaa, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Langme, Awuna and Agbosome.

In the interior of the Colony the principal states are:—Aowin, upper and lower Wasaw, Sefwi, upper and lower Denkera, Tufel, Assen, Esikuma, Ajumako, Birim Akim Abuakwa and Birim Kwahu, Akim Kotoku, Akwapim, eastern and western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being, Twi, Fanti, Ewe and Ga; but the use of English is widespread.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into three provinces, each presided over by a Provincial Commissioner. These Provinces are further divided into districts, presided over by District Commissioners. Most of these Officers perform judicial duties as magistrates in addition to being in administrative charge of their districts. The districts are as follows:—

1. Western province:—Districts—Axim, Ankobra, Tarkwa, Sekondi-Dixcove, Sefwi and Aowin.
2. Central province:—Districts—Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Western Akim.
3. Eastern province:—Districts — Accra, New Juaben, Akwapim, Volta River, Keta-Ada, Birim Akim-Abuakwa and Birim Kwabu, Ho (Togoland).

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the 15th century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the Castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established, but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the 16th century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the Coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the 19th century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment

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and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the Coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the Coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the British Government to the extent of 13,000*l.* per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the British Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the British Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the Coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833. The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one Colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct Colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Constitution.

The constitutional instruments providing for the Government of the Colony are the Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd of May, 1925, the former of which create the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and constitute an Executive Council consisting of such persons as shall be directed by Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and a Legislative Council constituted in such manner and consisting of the Governor and such persons as are directed by the Order in Council of the 8th of April, 1925, and known as the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925. Royal Instructions were also passed on the 23rd May, 1925, with later amendments, directing that the Executive Council should consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Medical Services, and the Secretary of Native Affairs (these to be styled ex-officio Members) and such other persons as were at the date of the coming into operation of the aforesaid Letters Patent Members of the Council or as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or as the Governor may appoint in pursuance of Instructions through a Secretary of State. The Legislative Council contains an elective element and consists of the Governor as President together with fifteen Official Members and fourteen Unofficial Members. The Official Members are the five senior Members of the Executive Council, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of the Railway, the Commissioners of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, as ex-officio Members, and such other officials not exceeding two at any one time as the Governor may appoint. The Unofficial Members are six Provincial Members, namely three for the Eastern Province, two for the Central Province, and one for the Western Province; three Municipal Members, namely, one each for the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively; one European Mercantile Member, one European Mining Member and three Europeans nominated by the Governor. The Provincial Members are Head Chiefs elected by the Provincial Councils of the said Provinces; the Municipal Members are elected by the electorate of the said towns; the Mercantile Member is elected by the Chambers of Commerce; and the Mining Member is elected by the Chamber of Mines.

Municipal Government.

The Town Councils Ordinance has been extended to the towns of Accra, Sekondi and Cape Coast. The town of Kumasi in Ashanti is under the control of a statutory corporation styled the Kumasi Public Health Board.

Law and Justice.

The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England, on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892, and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Courts Ordinance and the Criminal Procedure Code, both enacted in 1935.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court which is presided over by the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court are held in different parts of the colony. There are also a large number of inferior Courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, some of which are presided over by District Magistrates and District and Provincial Commissioners. The Supreme Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also decides appeals from the inferior courts. Appeals from the Divisional Courts and from the Courts of the Provincial Commissioners in land cases lie to the West African Court of Appeal.

Native customary law is administered in all the Courts, in so far as it is not incompatible either directly or by necessary implication with any Ordinance for the time being in force, and not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience.

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Native Tribunals, presided over by Paramount or Divisional Chiefs, are established throughout the Colony, with criminal and civil jurisdiction in cases where the parties are subject thereto. Such jurisdiction has been much increased by recent legislation, and certain judicial powers have also been conferred upon State Councils and Provincial Councils.

There is an appeal from the Tribunal of a Divisional Chief to that of a Paramount Chief, and from a Paramount Chief's Tribunal to the District Commissioner's Court; but, where a title to land is in dispute, the appeal lies from the Paramount Chief's Tribunal to the Provincial Commissioner's Court.

Prisons.

There are four central and 20 local prisons.

The central prisons are at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale.

The following industries are carried on successfully: Carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, mat and basket making, boot and shoe making, weaving, farming, string and rope making, brick-making, brush and broom making.

The Mark System, whereby the remission of one quarter of a sentence can be earned by hard work and good conduct, is applied to all persons sentenced to two years or more.

A modified mark system was introduced during 1935, whereby prisoners with sentences of over 6 months and under two years can earn a remission of one-sixth of their sentence.

A Boys' Industrial Home under the control of the Salvation Army has been established at Kintampo.

Climate.

The climate although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in similar latitudes. The most adverse feature relative to the residence of Europeans is the very high relative humidity which only falls below 80% in the dry districts of the north and east and during the Harmattan. The average mean temperature is from 77°—84°, being greatest in the north and east and lowest in the forest area. Extremes of shade temperature have been 107° in Tamale and 45° at Kumasi.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the south-western corner around Axim and least in the far north and coastal belt. There is the double wet season common to Tropical Africa corresponding to the double passage of the sun, the major rains in the south being in May and June and the lesser rains in September and October. In the Northern Territories intensity of the rains is reversed and in the extreme north the passages of the sun are so near to one another in date that there is only one wet season.

The most pronounced season is the Harmattan characterised by a dry north-east wind which blows from the Sahara carrying clouds of red dust during the period of cessation of the south-west monsoon. This occurs at the period when the sun is passing southwards to the spring solstice during January and February, and the feature is the terrific desiccation of the atmosphere. A drop of 63 per cent. of relative humidity has been experienced in 24 hours with a result that papers and books curl up and the skin appears parched and dry. The daily range of temperature is more than doubled and the period is very trying to Europeans. For the year 1937, the rainfall and the average figures for maximum shade temperature, mean daily temperature and mean R.H. at 9.0 a.m. are given in the table below:—

1937.

Station	Rainfall inches.	Shade Max. °F.	Mean Temp. °F.	Mean R.H. at 9 a.m.
Accra ..	19·82	84·3	79·1	79·5
Takoradi ..	29·05	90·5	82·0	76·1
Kumasi ..	58·59	89·0	79·3	84·8
Tamale ..	44·80	94·9	83·4	60·8

Mail and Steamship Services.

Elder Dempster Lines Limited are under contract with the Postmaster-General for conveyance of His Majesty's mails between Liverpool and the West and South-West coasts of Africa.

Regular sailings are maintained between Liverpool and West African ports for mails, passengers and cargo. There are also regular sailings from London.

A mail vessel of this Company leaves Liverpool for Calabar and Port Harcourt alternately once a fortnight. The Port Harcourt service calls at Madeira, Las Palmas, Bathurst, Freetown, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The Calabar service calls at Madeira, Freetown, Monrovia, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos, Suellaba, Calabar and Victoria; the usual length of voyage being thirteen days to Gold Coast ports. The mail vessels are connected at Lagos with a Branch Service calling at Warri.

Cargo vessels are despatched from Liverpool once every two weeks, calling at the principal Gold Coast ports; length of voyage about 21 days.

At present, cargo vessels are despatched from New York every three weeks and call at the principal Gold Coast ports both outwards and homewards, the average length of voyage being 28 days.

Cargo vessels are despatched from Hamburg every three weeks, calling at Rotterdam, Antwerp and London for the principal Gold Coast ports. Average length of voyage from Hamburg to the first port of call on the Gold Coast is 21 days.

Cargo vessels are despatched about the 25th of each month from Montreal for Freetown, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Laurenco Marques and Beira, and they are scheduled to arrive at Cape Town on the 22nd of the succeeding month. This service occasionally calls at Takoradi on the homeward voyage.

Elder Dempster Lines Limited are directly represented in the main Gold Coast ports.

Mail steamers of Chargeurs Reunis Line, sailing from Bordeaux, call once a month at Accra on the homeward voyage if inducement offers. Cargo steamers call at regular intervals outwards and homewards. Local Agents:—The United Africa Company Limited, Lighterage Department, and Resident Agent.

Passenger and cargo steamers of associated companies Compagnie Generale de Navigation a Vapeur (Cie. Fraissinet), sailing from Marseilles call regularly outwards and homewards at Gold Coast ports. Local Agents:—The United Africa Company Limited, Lighterage Department, and Resident Agent.

Cargo steamers of the American West African Line are despatched twice monthly from New York, and from the Gulf of Mexico at 2 months intervals, and call at the principal Gold Coast ports. These sailings are augmented during the Colony's cocoa season. The voyage from New York is 28 days. Calls are also made at all ports to Loanda as inducement offers, including the Belgian Congo. Local Agents:—The United Africa Company Limited. Lighterage Department.

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Cargo steamers of The United Africa Company Limited, with limited accommodation for passengers, are despatched from Liverpool and the Continent. There are about two sailings per month, and steamers call outwards at all Gold Coast ports, and call homewards as inducement offers. Local Agents:—The United Africa Company Limited, Lighterage Department.

Cargo steamers of the Societe Navale de l'Ouest sail monthly from Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre and Bordeaux and call at the principal Gold Coast ports as inducement offers. They call homewards at Gold Coast ports as inducement offers. Local Agents:—The United Africa Company Limited, Lighterage Department.

Cargo steamers of the Lloyd Triestino, formerly Navigazione Libera Triestina Line, sailing from Trieste, Venice, Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles call at the principal Gold Coast ports on the outward voyage once every month. These steamers now go as far as Durban in South Africa and call at Accra and/or Takoradi homeward. Local Agents:—The United Africa Company Limited, Lighterage Department.

The Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V., Amsterdam, maintain mail, passenger and freight services from Hamburg, Amsterdam and Bordeaux to the West African ports by three sailings monthly.

The mail and passenger steamers are despatched monthly from Hamburg *via* Amsterdam, Bordeaux (through tickets from United Kingdom), reaching Takoradi in 13 days from Bordeaux. After calling at Accra they proceed down the coast as far as Togoland, Dahomey, Nigeria, Fernando Po and the Cameroons.

They call homewards at Accra and Takoradi and reach Europe *via* Monrovia, Freetown, Dakar and the Canary Islands within 14 days. All these steamers call at Le Havre homewards, and passengers for the United Kingdom are transhipped to Southampton without additional charge.

Cargo steamers of this line are despatched twice every month from Hamburg, Amsterdam and Bordeaux. These boats have limited passenger accommodation. The length of voyage to Le Havre is 16, to Holland 17 and to Germany 19 days.

Local Agents:—Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V., P.O. Box 269, Accra, and Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V., P.O. Box 18, Takoradi.

Mail and passenger steamers of the German African Lines (Woermann Linie A.G. and Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie) managed by the Woermann Linie A.G., of Hamburg, sail from Hamburg to West African ports *via* Rotterdam, Antwerp, Boulogne and Southampton, at about monthly intervals, calling at Freetown, Monrovia, Port Bouet, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Victoria, Tiko, Duala and Fernando Po. Voyage Southampton-Gold Coast, 14 days.

Two to three mail and passenger steamers to South and East Africa are despatched every month from Hamburg, running either *via* the Canary Islands and Cape Town or *via* the Mediterranean and Suez, but these steamers do not call at Gold Coast ports.

About four or five cargo steamers of the above lines are despatched from Hamburg *via* Rotterdam and Antwerp at regular intervals to African ports. These ships have limited accommodation for passengers. Represented on the Gold Coast by Woermann Linie, Resident Agency for the Gold Coast Colony, Accra.

Cargo steamers of John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, with limited accommodation for passengers, are despatched from Liverpool. They sail every other Friday and call at Takoradi on each voyage. On every other voyage they call at Accra and Keta. On homeward journeys all steamers call at Takoradi and at other ports as inducement offers.

Local Agents:—John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Accra.

Aviation.

An air service is maintained between Lagos and Accra by Elders Colonial Airways in connection with the Imperial Airways service between Lagos and Khartoum; and the French air service from Dakar calls at Accra.

An aerodrome has been constructed at Accra and another is being constructed at Takoradi.

Harbours.

The Gold Coast was for many years at a great disadvantage in that it possessed no deep-water harbour. Jetties protected by breakwaters were built at Sekondi and Accra, for the use of surf boats and lighters.

Sekondi has been replaced by a deep-water harbour a few miles to the westward at Takoradi which was opened to shipping in 1928. The harbour is 220 acres in extent and provides moorings for six ocean-going ships, whilst three can be berthed alongside the main wharf, which contains a large manganese-loading transporter. There is a fourth berth for local coal traffic.

Internal Communications.

Railway communication consists of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi, thence to Accra, a distance of 366 miles, with branches, Sekondi to Takoradi Junction (3 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), Aboso to Cinnamon Bippo (4 miles), and Huni Valley to Kade (99 miles). The Main Line and Branches are 3′ 6″ gauge. There is a branch line, Accra to Weija (Accra Water Works), 10 miles in length which is 2′ 6″ gauge.

The railway gross earnings for the year 1937–38 were 923,634*l.* and the working expenditure, including provision of 21,606*l.* for renewals, and also pensions, was 519,914*l.* (Transport Section excluded). The total number of miles open for traffic on the 31st March, 1938, was 500, and the capital cost 9,374,991*l.*

The mileage of all weather motor roads, exclusive of town roads, maintained by the Public Works Department is 2,120¾ miles as follows:—

	Tarred or Bitumen Surface. Miles.	Gravel Miles.	Total Miles.
Accra District	64¼	161¾	226
Nsawam District ..	57½	61	118½
Koforidua District ..	70½	94¼	164¾
Keta District	6	1	7
Winneba District ..	75¾	215¾	291½
Cape Coast District ..	101½	97	198½
Takoradi District ..	28¾	126½	155¼
Dunkwa District ..	2	256¾	258¾
Ashanti	156½	366¾	523
Northern Territories ..	—	250	250
	562½	1,630¾	2,193

In addition to the mileage maintained by the public Works Department, there are some 2,700 miles of dry season road maintained by the Political Administration with funds provided by Government. The Chiefs also maintain a considerable mileage of earth roads.

These roads are all motorable in the dry season and have opened up the country in all directions to motor traffic. Ferries have been installed and bridges built wherever necessary.

The Black Volta rises in the hills near Soukouraba, and the White Volta rises near Quahigouga, both in the French province of Haute Volta. These two

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rivers converge some 280 miles from the sea on the Ashanti–Northern Territories border and become the River Volta which flows into the sea at Ada. This river is navigable for light draught launches as far as Akuse, and, with the exception of the Krachi rapids, can be used for canoe traffic during certain seasons of the year as far as Yeji. The Ankobra River is navigable for many months of the year by surf-boats and light draught launches for a distance of 50 miles. The Tano, connected with Half Assini, by the main lagoon, and by a tramway, three miles in length, is navigable for light draught launches and canoes as far as Tanoso, a distance of about 60 miles.

Rapids at Sutri prevent this river being further utilised.

The ferry over the River Volta at Senchi is capable of taking the largest cars and lorries, and is now worked by an endless chain driven by a petrol motor placed on the ferry boat. A similar ferry is in operation over the same river at Yeji.

The Government maintains a Motor Transport Service, which operates in centres where vehicles provided by private enterprise are unobtainable or more costly than a Government-owned fleet. The headquarters is at Accra, with branches at Kumasi and Tamale. The department also handles Government cargo and officials' baggage and stores arriving by sea and arranges the coastwise shipping of Government personnel and stores between ports within the Colony.

In addition to their departmental duties, the officers of the Transport Department assist in carrying out the provisions of the Motor Traffic Ordinance by acting as Testing and Certifying Officers.

Medical Facilities.

Medical Officers are stationed at all the principal centres of the Colony and its dependencies. Many of these officers travel in their districts and give treatment in village dispensaries.

There are six European Hospitals in the Gold Coast, four in the Colony, one in Ashanti and one in the Northern Territories.

There are also thirty-two African Hospitals; twenty in the Colony, six in the Northern Territories, four in Ashanti and two in the British Sphere of Togoland.

The Gold Coast Hospital was opened at Accra in October, 1923, and does excellent work. It continues to grow in popularity with the African community. It contains 228 beds and eighteen cots, which are nearly always occupied.

In the year 1937 the hospital dealt with 16,614 out- and 3,073 in-patients and 557 major operations were performed. At the African Hospital, Kumasi, 11,852 out- and 3,371 in-patients were treated during the same period.

An up-to-date maternity hospital in charge of a woman medical officer, now containing forty-four beds and twenty-nine cots, was opened in 1928 at Korle Bu in the immediate vicinity of the Gold Coast Hospital and is highly appreciated. The training of midwives is carried out here. A new Red Cross ante-natal ward of 12 beds was opened in April, 1935.

In addition to the above there is a Laboratory Services Branch consisting of a central Medical Research Institute situated at Accra close to the Gold Coast Hospital. Valuable work in research, clinical pathology, etc., is carried on by this Branch.

Health.

The Health Branch of the Medical Department is controlled by a Deputy Director of Health Service, who is responsible to the Director of Medical Services. Medical Officers of Health are stationed in five of the most important towns in the Colony and in Kumasi, in Ashanti and Tamale in the Northern Territories.

All Medical Officers are charged with public health duties in their respective districts and in the more populous areas are assisted by European Sanitary Superintendents.

Public health activities are extended into rural areas as far as the available staff will allow. As close a watch as possible is kept on the smaller towns and villages along the main trade routes. Every encouragement is given to the people to lay-out their villages on open lines and improve the type of houses erected.

Particular stress is laid on the protection and improvement of village water supplies. Progress as regards rural sanitation is shown in the Northern Territories and to some extent in Ashanti. It is hoped that a return to prosperity and new legislation will shortly give rise to improvement in the Colony.

For the year 1937 a birth rate of 33·7 and a death rate of 25·3 were returned. The infantile mortality rate for 1937 was 117. The maternal mortality rate for 1937 per 1,000 live births was 16·6. All the above rates are crude rates.

Infant welfare and ante-natal welfare centres, in charge of women medical officers, have been established at Kumasi and Accra. At the Accra and Kumasi centres wards are attached.

At Koforidua the centre is under the charge of an European woman medical officer of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society. The centres at Cape Coast and Sekondi are controlled by European Nursing Sisters of the same society working under the Medical Officer of Health.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Mails between the Gold Coast and other British Colonies on the West Coast, and the United Kingdom, are exchanged fortnightly by vessels of Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd., and at frequent irregular intervals by vessels of other lines. Mails are exchanged overland with Togoland under French Mandate and with the French Ivory Coast; and direct mails from Hamburg are received fortnightly.

Air mails to and from all parts of the world are exchanged once weekly by Imperial Airways, *via* Lagos and Khartoum, and once weekly by French Aeromaritime, *via* Dakar.

There are 75 Post Offices and 205 Postal Agencies, the distribution being effected principally by rail and motor. When this is impossible a runner service is employed. The rate for letters (1 oz.) within the Empire is 1*d*., elsewhere 3*d*.

There are 4,517 miles of Telegraph Line Wire serving all the principal centres. The rate is 6*d*. for 9 words, and 1*d*. per word in excess of 9.

There are 5,631 miles of telephone double wire including overhead and underground cable circuits in use which link up 254 Exchanges and Call Offices throughout the country.

Any passenger or cargo boat entering Takoradi Harbour may be connected to the mainland telephone service and telegraph and phonogram system.

There are about 2,230 telephones, including those in Government Offices, in operation, and extensions to the system are in progress.

Parcel Post despatches are exchanged direct with the United Kingdom and with other British Colonies in West Africa, and the United States of America. Parcels for other countries are forwarded through the United Kingdom. The C.O.D. service from the United Kingdom is extensive.

British Imperial Postal Orders are issued and paid, and an inland and foreign Money Order system is in operation. A Telegraph Money Order Service with the United Kingdom is also available.

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A coastal radio-telegraph station at Takoradi transmits radio-telegrams at 9*d.* per word.

The Cable and Wireless Ltd. transmit messages by cable to any part of the world from Accra.

Education.

Education in the Gold Coast has hitherto largely been, and is now to a still greater extent, aided and controlled by Government, and all schools are open to inspection by officers of the Education Department. All teachers are registered, and are paid according to an incrementally graded salary scale.

Apart from a large number of non-aided primary schools, there are twenty-five Government schools and 427 Assisted schools in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. The latest figures show that these Government and Assisted Primary Schools have an enrolment of 58,038 pupils, of whom 14,318 are girls. The largest of the Missions working in these territories is the Presbyterian Church with 107 Assisted Schools, followed next in order of size by the Ewe Presbyterian Church with 86 Assisted Schools.

Native Administration schools, the expenditure of which is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the Native Administrations, have been established in the Northern Territories at Bawku, Lawra, Wa, Gambaga, Sandema, Kpembe and Yendi. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1937 was 508, of whom 25 were girls.

In addition to the Government Primary Schools there are the Accra Government Technical School and three Middle Boarding Schools in different parts of the country. These are all boarding institutions established by Government. The Technical School gives a secondary-vocational course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork, and the Middle Boarding Schools provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias.

There are also training schools controlled by the departments concerned, *e.g.*, Agriculture and Forestry, and Animal Health, where pupils are boarded and trained, being paid a salary while undergoing instruction.

Teachers intended for Government service and certain others receive tuition in the Training Department of the Prince of Wales' College, Achimota.

Teachers are also trained at Wesley College, Kumasi, the Presbyterian Training College at Akropong, Akwapim, and the Roman Catholic Training College at Cape Coast.

The training of female teachers, under conditions of grant similar to those applying to male students at the Mission Colleges, has been started in recent years by the Scottish, English Church, Methodist, Roman Catholic and Basel Missions.

There are three residential Secondary Schools at Cape Coast, one being under Methodist Mission, one under English Church Mission and the third under the Roman Catholic Mission.

The Roman Catholic, English Church, Methodist, Presbyterian and Basel Missions each have residential Girls' Schools in which literary and domestic training is given.

The Prince of Wales' College, Achimota, near Accra, which was opened in January, 1927, is a boarding school open to pupils of all nationalities and religions. A complete course of instruction for boys and girls from the kindergarten stage up to the standard of the London University Intermediate Examination, and, in engineering, to the Degree Examination, is provided.

The College is administered by a Council consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members. It is subsidized by Government.

Currency and Banking.

Prior to 1912 and 1913 the currency consisted chiefly of British gold (comparatively rare), silver and copper. In 1912, subsidiary nickel-bronze coins (1*d.*, ½*d.* and ⅒*d.* pieces) were introduced, and in 1913 a special silver currency common to all the British West African Colonies of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding British coins. The coins issued are 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* and 3*d.* pieces. Owing to the great increase in the demand for currency and the difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies, it was found necessary in 1915 to make British Treasury Notes legal tender, and in 1916 special West African Currency Notes were introduced. 20*s.* and 10*s.* Notes are the only values now in circulation, 5*l.*, 2*s.* and 1*s.* Notes having been withdrawn. In 1920 owing to the rapid disappearance of silver coins, an alloy coinage was introduced of the same denominations as the silver coins and silver has now practically been withdrawn from circulation. The special West Africa silver and alloy currency and the West African Currency Notes are under the management of the West African Currency Board and are secured by sterling securities held by the Board. Current British gold and silver coins, West Africa Currency silver and alloy coins, West African Currency Notes, and West Africa nickel-bronze coins are all legal tender.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, opened at Accra on the 1st January, 1897, and now has branches at all the principal business centres in the Colony.

The Colonial Bank, now Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), began business at Accra in 1917, and branches have now been opened at other centres. Both Banks have a savings department. In 1888, a Government Savings Bank was established which is now under Post Office management. On 31st March, 1937, the amount to the credit of depositors was 277,682*l.*

Accounts are kept in sterling.

Population.

The first attempt to take a census was made in 1891, which, however, covered the Colony only. Since then a census has been made at ten-year intervals, viz. :—1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931. Except in 1901, the whole of Ashanti and the Northern Territories have been included. In a country such as the Gold Coast, imperfect communications and lack of education make the holding of a complete census a matter of great difficulty and even now the figures cannot be considered absolutely accurate.

At the mid-year 1936, the population of the Gold Coast was estimated at 3,617,126, as follows :—

	Resident Africans.	Resident Non-Africans.	Maritime.
Colony	1,780,969	2,304	172
Ashanti	668,320	624	—
Northern Territories	815,408	107	—
Togoland (under British Mandate)	349,179	43	—
	3,613,876	3,078	172

The estimated African population of some of the chief towns was as follows :—

Accra	71,016
Koforidua	13,243
Cape Coast	19,134
Sekondi	20,864
Kumasi	42,203
Tamale	17,687
Ho	3,549

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Industries, Trade and Customs.

Quantities and values of the following exports for 1936 were :—

	Quantity.	Value. £
Cocoa	236,206 tons	£9,989,548
Gold	557,764 fine ozs.	3,910,757
Manganese Ore	527,036 tons	1,025,091
Diamonds	1,577,661 carats	648,057
Timber	1,154,589 cubic feet	129,748
Palm Kernels	8,539 tons	103,964
Rubber, raw	1,069,452 lbs.	33,035
Copra	1,465 tons	23,281
Lime Juice and other Lime products	1,229 tons	17,842
Palm Oil	5,167 tons	11,049
Hides (Cattle), untanned	3,819 cwt.	9,678
Coffee, raw	477,153 lbs.	6,875
Bananas	58,527 bunches 15,664 cwt.	5,689
*Kola Nuts	11,123 cental of 100 lbs.	4,225

The first in value of imports in 1937 was cotton manufactured piece goods, provision (all kinds), machinery, iron and steel manufactures, commercial vehicles (including omnibuses, ambulances, tractors and chassis) and private cars (including cabs), apparel (all kinds), artificial silk piece goods, tobacco (all kinds), motor spirit, potable spirits, cement, medicines and drugs, electrical and telegraphic apparatus, fuel oil, rubber tyres for vehicles, produce bags and sacks, beer and ale, stout and porter, beads and illuminating oil.

The following tables give particulars of the total values and the percentages of (1) Import and (2) Export (including re-export) trade of the Gold Coast according to countries for the year 1937 :—

(1) Imports.

Countries of Origin.	Value.	Per cent. of total.
British Empire.	£	
United Kingdom	12,593,772	65·49
British West Africa	218,531	1·14
Other British Possessions	564,669	2·94
Total British Empire	13,376,972	69·57
Foreign Countries.		
United States of America	1,362,452	7·09
Germany	1,088,015	5·66
Netherlands	559,650	2·91
Japan	502,652	2·61
French Togoland	415,762	2·16
Czechoslovakia	376,083	1·96
Belgium	334,782	1·74
Dutch West India Islands	209,590	1·09
Italy	194,830	1·01
France	105,473	0·55
Switzerland	102,205	0·53
Other Foreign Countries	599,897	3·12
Total Foreign Countries	5,851,391	30·43
Grand Total	19,228,363	100

* Exclusive of 83,128 cental of 100 lbs. Kola Nuts, valued at 86,939*l.* exported from the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate).

(2) Exports (including Re-exports).

Countries of Destination.	Value.	Per cent. of total.
British Empire.	£	
United Kingdom	7,669,341	47·29
British West Africa	54,512	0·34
Other British Possessions	459,358	2·83
Total British Empire	8,183,211	50·46
Foreign Countries.		
United States of America	3,638,001	22·43
Germany	2,292,165	14·13
Netherlands	862,132	5·32
Norway	304,221	1·88
French Togoland	219,625	1·35
Italy	201,596	1·24
Belgium	135,638	0·84
Sweden	82,357	0·51
Denmark	81,573	0·50
Poland (including Danzig)	66,899	0·41
Czechoslovakia	44,917	0·28
France	37,012	0·23
Other Foreign Countries	68,846	0·42
Total Foreign Countries	8,034,982	49·54
Grand Total	16,218,193	100

The Customs Tariff is non-preferential. The principal cotton manufactures, artificial silk piece goods, alcoholic liquors, tobacco, timber, certain articles of apparel, soap, petrol and kerosene, and a number of other articles are liable to specific duties.

All other articles, unless specifically exempted, are liable to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. except newsprint which is dutiable at 10 per cent.

The following articles of Japanese origin pay additional duties, viz., cement, corrugated iron sheets, paints and colours, paint oils, polishes and varnishes, cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers, shirts, and singlets.

Note.—The duty on milk, cordage and twine, and sugar was removed from the 16th March, 1937.

ASHANTI.

Ashanti is inhabited by a large number of confederated tribes, the principal of which are the Mampongs, Juabens, Bekwais, Adansis, Kokofus, Nsutas, Offinsus, Kumawus, Ejisus and Agonas. Each tribe has its own Head Chief, but from time immemorial the King of Kumasi was recognised as the King paramount of the Confederation.

In 1873 the King of Ashanti invaded the British Protectorate with a large army, and reached Elmina, where he was entirely defeated by the British forces under Colonel (afterwards Sir) Francis Festing. Later in the year Captain (afterwards Sir) John Glover was sent to the eastern districts of the Protectorate to organise the tribes in that quarter, for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory. At the same time Sir Garnet (afterwards Viscount) Wolseley was despatched to the Gold Coast, with British and West Indian troops, native levies, and some seamen and marines, to operate against the Ashantis, starting from Cape Coast. On the 31st of January, 1874, he came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoaful, where he drove them from their position after desperate resistance. The next four days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Kumasi. The King had fled to the bush. A few days later Sir John Glover also reached Kumasi. On the 13th, messengers sent

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by the King concluded a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fomena, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Kofi. By the Treaty of Fomena, the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, and to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold.

In 1894 Prempeh, who was then King of Kumasi, and had successfully fought against the Nkoranzas, who had revolted against his rule, threatened to attack the Atebubus. This attack was averted by the despatch of a force under Sir Francis Scott, and an ultimatum was then sent to Prempeh warning him not to enter British territory, and suggesting that he should acquiesce in the establishment of a Residency at Kumasi. No definite reply to this suggestion could be obtained, and a military expedition accordingly proceeded to Kumasi, to compel compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government. The expedition, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, entered Kumasi without resistance, January, 1896. Prempeh made submission, but, failing to comply with the terms dictated, was brought to the coast as a political prisoner and lodged in Elmina Castle, whence he was eventually deported to the Seychelles. A Resident was at the same time installed at Kumasi, and thus commenced an entirely new departure in the relations of the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti.

In 1900 the Governor visited Kumasi, and was there besieged by the Ashantis, the town being closely invested. Provisions ran short, and a part of the garrison, with the Governor, cut their way out; the rest were relieved by Colonel (afterwards Sir J.) Willcocks, commanding the Ashanti Field Force, on 15th July, after severe fighting. The Ashantis were subsequently thoroughly routed at Abuosu.

An Order of the King in Council, dated September 26th, 1901, defined the boundaries of Ashanti, annexed it to His Majesty's Dominions, and provided for its administration under the Governor of the Gold Coast. By a subsequent Order in Council of the 22nd of October, 1906, the boundaries between the Colony and Ashanti, and between Ashanti and the Northern Territories were re-adjusted and defined, with due regard to tribal lands and natural features.

Ashanti is administered by a Chief Commissioner with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving Officer.

The dependency is divided into the following Districts, each under a District Commissioner with limited powers of jurisdiction :—

Ashanti Akim District.
Bekwai District.
Kumasi District.
Mampong District.
Obuasi District.
Sunyani District.
Wenchi District.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was extended to Ashanti in 1935. The former Circuit Judge is now a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of which a Divisional Court has been established at Kumasi. A District Magistrate exercises limited jurisdiction in the town of Kumasi.

The peaceful relations which, under the auspices of the Gold Coast Government, have existed for many years now between the Ashantis and the neighbouring tribes have been signified by not infrequent petitions emanating from the Gold Coast Colony as well as from Ashanti for the return from exile of Prempeh, the former Chief of Kumasi. The confidence felt by the Government of the Gold Coast in the loyalty of the Ashanti people led to the granting of this request in 1924, and to approval being given in 1926 of his election by his people as Omanhene or Head Chief of the Kumasi tribe.

Prempeh died on the 12th May, 1931 and was succeeded by his nephew (now Sir) Osei Agyiman Prempeh II as Omanhene of Kumasi on the 7th July, 1931, who, on the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy in 1935, assumed the title of Asantehene.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1897 the territories to the north of Ashanti were constituted a separate district with the title of "The Northern Territories," and placed in charge of a Commissioner, and a grant-in-aid of the expenditure in the Northern Territories was voted by Parliament.

Major H. P. Northcott was appointed Commissioner and Commandant of these territories, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The negotiations between the British and French Governments for the settlement of territorial questions in West Africa, which had been suspended in 1896, were resumed in October, 1897; and on 14th June, 1898, after a period of considerable tension in consequence of the proximity of the British and French forces in the disputed territories, a Convention was signed at Paris with a proviso that it should be ratified within six (subsequently extended to twelve) months. By this Convention the boundary between the Gold Coast and the French Colony of the Ivory Coast, which had only been settled in 1889, as far as the 9th parallel of north latitude, was continued northwards along the course of the Black Volta River to the 11th parallel, and it was then drawn along the 11th parallel with a deflection to the north in the neighbourhood of Mamprusi, until it met the Franco-German boundary of 1897. The effect of the Anglo-French Convention of 14th June, 1898, was to leave Bona, Lobi, and Moshi to France, while Dagati, Wa, Mamprusi, and the southern portion of Grunshi were included in the British sphere.

On 14th November, 1899, an agreement was concluded with Germany for the partition of the "neutral zone." This partition assigned Salaga to Great Britain, and Yendi to Germany, and to the north of the zone gave Mamprusi to the former and Chakosi to the latter.

Survey operations were undertaken by Anglo-French and Anglo-German Commissions during 1901-2, for the delimitation of those portions of the boundaries which had not yet been settled.

By the demarcation on the ground of the Anglo-German boundary between the Trans-Volta District and the adjoining Colony of Togo; of the Anglo-German boundary north of the 9th parallel of north latitude; and of the Anglo-French boundary along the 11th parallel of north latitude, all the frontiers of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories have now been exactly defined.

Provision was made for the administration of the Northern Territories under the Gold Coast Government by an Order of the King in Council of 26th September, 1901.

The Northern Territories are administered by a Chief Commissioner with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as Relieving Officer. They are divided into the Mamprusi, Wa, Lawra-Tumi, Krachi, Dagomba and Gonja Districts, with headquarters at Gambaga, Wa, Lawra, Krachi, Yendi and Salaga.

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The Headquarters of the Protectorate is at Tamale in the Dagomba District, 237 miles north of Kumasi. The Krachi District and portions of the Gonja and Dagomba districts, including Yendi, the Dagomba District headquarters are within the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate.

By Order in Council, of the 22nd of October, 1906, the boundaries between the Northern Territories and Ashanti were re-adjusted and defined.

An important step was taken with regard to the Government of this Protectorate by replacing, with effect from the 1st of January, 1907, the former semi-military administration by a staff of Civil District and Assistant District Commissioners, and by establishing new stations. Simultaneously, the 2nd Battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment was disbanded and a force of armed constabulary substituted therefor. In 1929, the Northern Territories Constabulary was disbanded and their duties taken over by the Gold Coast Police.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was extended to the Northern Territories in 1935. The former Circuit Judge, Ashanti, who exercised in the N.T. powers similar to those which he exercised in Ashanti, is now a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

The former German protectorate of Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, bounded on the east by Dahomey and on the west by the Gold Coast and its Protectorates. The actual coast-line lies between 1° 45′ and 1° 14′ W. longitude, the frontiers, however, especially on the west, opening out considerably. The total area is about 36,500 square miles.

Until 1884-85 the majority of the tribes along the littoral and its immediate hinterland, also those adjoining the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast regarded themselves as being under the suzerainty of Great Britain, but by agreements made with the French on the 24th December, 1885, and with the British on the 14th and 28th July, 1886, when provisional frontiers were fixed, German influence was formally recognized by those Powers. Subsequent agreements dated the 23rd July, 1897, and the 14th November, 1899, between Germany and the Governments of France and Great Britain respectively defined the northern frontiers of Togoland.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany Togoland was invaded by the Gold Coast forces. On the 6th August, 1914, Captain E. B. Barker entered the capital, Lome, under a flag of truce and on the following day that town and the hinterland for a distance of 120 kilometres from the sea were surrendered. On the 8th August Anecho (Petit Popo) was occupied by the French. Operations on a larger scale commenced on the 11th August when Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bryant landed at Lome. After engagements at Agbelufoe and Chra River on the 16th and 24th August respectively the enemy retired on the great wireless station at Kamina, which they destroyed. On the 26th August the Acting-Governor surrendered the Colony unconditionally

Pour parlers then took place between Sir Hugh Clifford, governor of the Gold Coast, and M. Nouffard, governor of Dahomey, as the result of which an agreement, subsequently ratified by the governments concerned, was drawn up. Under this agreement Togoland was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. To the British were allotted the western administrative areas of Lome and Lomeland, Misahohe, Kete-Krachi and Yendi, and to the French Anecho, Atakpame, Sokode and Sansanne Mangu.

By proclamation dated the 30th September, 1914, civil courts were established under the presidency of political officers seconded from the Gold Coast, appeal lying from the district courts to that of a senior political officer. In the absence of a local criminal code, that of the Gold Coast was introduced as a basis of procedure.

In June, 1915, the office of senior political officer was merged in that of the senior military commander, without prejudice, however, to the civil nature of the court concerned.

Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on 10th July, 1919. Lome and the whole of the coast were given over to the French, and the British received additional territory in the interior. The area of the British sphere is 13,041 square miles.

In October, 1921, the Council of the League of Nations approved in principle the arrangements made between the British and French Governments for the division of Togoland in accordance with the agreement of 10th July, 1919, and the application to the territories of the Mandate system; and on 20th July, 1922, after a delay due to negotiations between the United States Government and the Mandatory Powers, the Council confirmed the mandates and defined their terms. †

Togoland under British Mandate is now administered under the provisions of the British Sphere of Togoland Order in Council, 1923, which was issued on the 11th of October, 1923.

Under this instrument, the British Sphere is divided into the Northern Section and the Southern Section. The Northern Section is administered as if it formed part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and the Southern Section is administered as if it formed part of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony. The Chief Commissioner's Court of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast exercises jurisdiction in the Northern Section; and the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony exercises the jurisdiction in the Southern Section.

Subject to the terms of the Mandate, the law for the time being in force in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is the law in force in the Northern Section, and the law for the time being in force in the Gold Coast Colony is the law in force in the Southern Section. The Governor of the Gold Coast Colony is empowered to enact Ordinances with respect to the British Sphere as a whole, or with respect to either Section thereof separately. Togoland under British Mandate is not distinguished from the Gold Coast in the statistical returns, but it is beyond question that the revenue which it brings to the Gold Coast is inconsiderable compared with the money expended upon it. It contains no part of the old German railway system, which retains most of the export and import trade of the Southern and richest Section. The towns of Ho and Kpandu are joined to the Gold Coast road system by a road which meets the Volta River at Senchi where there is a power ferry. There is also a direct road from Yendi to Tamale.

† For text of the British mandate, see Cmd. 1794.

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Gold Coast Statistics.

Year.	Finances. (excluding Railway) Revenue.	Expenditure.	*Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928-29	4,703,967	4,629,294	2,891,152	5,462,930
1929-30	3,397,324	3,832,023	2,977,635	5,540,387
1930-31	3,499,418	3,744,010	2,872,358	5,267,048
1931-32	2,284,299	2,823,752	2,153,450	4,475,430
1932-33	2,670,786	2,673,482	1,847,073	3,547,305
1933-34	2,684,925	2,313,096	1,918,114	3,846,525
1934-35	2,778,055	2,554,039	2,258,647	4,279,268
1935-36	3,268,378	3,128,606	2,504,253	4,710,835
1936-37	3,774,746	3,916,992	2,664,497	4,858,728
1937-38	3,791,673	3,636,569	2,923,375	5,223,665

Year.	*Imports. From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	6,513,246	506,995	5,179,804	12,200,045
1929	4,757,712	398,770	4,925,899	10,082,381
1930	4,395,108	296,834	4,261,828	8,953,770
1931	2,512,260	196,980	2,094,634	4,803,874
1932	3,273,593	226,684	2,104,942	5,605,219
1933	3,063,438	278,535	2,201,381	5,543,354
1934	2,698,494	327,301	1,823,005	4,848,800
1935	4,533,683	527,905	2,895,192	7,956,780
1936	7,499,788	527,301	3,629,630	11,656,719
1937	12,593,772	783,200	5,851,391	19,228,363

Year.	*Exports (including Re-exports). To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	4,104,309	399,734	9,320,832	13,824,875
1929	3,615,835	416,506	8,645,375	12,677,716
1930	4,386,843	428,324	6,472,221	11,287,388
1931	4,477,289	198,724	4,624,607	9,300,620
1932	3,887,173	136,870	4,324,836	8,348,879
1933	3,640,146	221,192	4,187,146	8,048,484
1934	4,547,173	186,859	3,383,424	8,117,456
1935	5,670,398	268,339	4,032,798	9,971,535
1936	6,058,958	365,136	6,212,805	12,636,899
1937	7,669,341	513,870	8,034,982	16,218,193

Customs receipts, 1933—1,891,552*l.*
" " 1934—1,784,948*l.*
" " 1935—2,390,180*l.*
" " 1936—2,811,344*l.*
" " 1937—3,338,540*l.*

Governors of the Gold Coast (since 1900).

1900. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
1904. Sir John P. Rodger, K.C.M.G.
1910. J. J. Thorburn, Esq., C.M.G.
1912. Sir Hugh C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.
1919. Brigadier-General Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
1927. Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1932. Sir Thomas Shenton W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1934. Sir A. W. Hodson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.
The Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.

The *Legislative Council* is composed of the same members as the Executive Council, with the addition of the following Members:—

Ex-Officio Members:
The Comptroller of Customs.
The Director of Public Works.
The General Manager of the Railway.
The Commissioner of the Western Province.
The Commissioner of the Central Province.
The Commissioner of the Eastern Province.
The Director of Education.
The Director of Agriculture.
Two Nominated Official Members.
Unofficial Members. 6 *Provincial Members, Elected,* Togbi Sri II, O.B.E. (Awame Fia of Awuna); Nana Sir Ofori Atta, K.B.E. (Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa); Nana Tsibu Darku IX (Omanhene of Asin Atandasu); Nana Hima Dekyi XII (Omanhene of Upper Dixcove); Nene Nuer Ologo V (Konor of Yilo Krobo); Nana Amanfi III (Omanhene of Asebu).
Elected Mercantile Member, T. Sutherland.
Nominated Mining Member, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, C.B.E., M.C.
Nominated Unofficial Members, T. Whitfield, O.B.E., G. B. Kirk, F. A. B. Johnston.
Elected Municipal Members, K. A. Korsah, O.B.E., G. J. Christian, A. W. Kojo Thompson.
Clerk of Executive Council, H. Cooper.
Clerk of Legislative Council, H. H. Malm, M.B.E.

† Civil Establishment.

Governor's Office.

Governor, Sir A. W. Hodson, K.C.M.G., 4,500*l.*, plus 1,500*l.* duty allowance.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp (400*l.*), H. B. V. Bruton (seconded from Administrative Service).
Chief Clerk, H. E. Richter, M.B.E., 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 396*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, G. E. London, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*
Financial Secretary, G. M. Rennie, M.C., 1,550*l.*
Under-Secretary (vacant), 1,500*l.*
Senior Assistant Colonial Secretaries, L. W. Wood, Capt. V. J. Lynch, M.C., 1,200*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretaries, Capt. G. M. Puckridge, W. W. Barnhill, C. B. A. Darling, G. N. N. Nunn, A. D. W. Skinner, H. Cooper, 400*l.*, 400*l.* by 50*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*; J. Welsing and H. H. Malm, M.B.E., 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

* These figures refer to calendar years.

† In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment, the revised scales of salary attached to the various offices are shown in every case, although in many instances existing holders continue to draw salary on the old scales, viz:—

Scale A. For those appointed before 1st October, 1923; 450*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*
For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923; 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*, 450*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

Scale B. For those appointed before 1st October, 1923; 500*l.* for three years, then 570*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.* with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*
For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923; 450*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

Scale C. For those appointed before 1st October, 1923; 480*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*
For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923; 480*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

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Secretarial Assistant, A. W. Clerk, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

Superintendents of Branches, E. W. Adjaye and S. A. Laryea, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 396*l.*

Secretary for Native Affairs' Office.

Secretary for Native Affairs, H. W. Thomas, 1,500*l.*

Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs, J. C. de Graft Johnson, O.B.E., 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Administrative Service.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, Major H. C. Stevenson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., 1,800*l.*

Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories, W. J. A. Jones, C.M.G., 1,700*l.*

Provincial Commissioners, A. C. Duncan-Johnstone, E. O. Rake, A. F. E. Fieldgate, Captain J. C. Warrington, Paymaster-Comdr. S. W. Saxton, R.N. (retired), 1,400*l.*

Deputy Provincial Commissioners, T. R. O. Mangin. (one vacancy), 1,200*l.*

District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners, L. W. Judd, Capt. C. C. Lilley, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. G. H. Gibbs, M.C., Major W. R. Gosling, O.B.E., Paymaster-Lieut. G. P. H. Bewes, C. S. Masser, C. O. Butler, E. A. Burner, Major J. S. R. Robertson, Capt. St. J. R. Eyre Smith, M.C., G. Hall, Capt. H. P. Dixon, Capt. P. W. Rutherford, M.C., R. W. Sanderson, J. E. Miller, G. E. C. Wisdom, E. N. Jones, O. J. Collison, M.C., Capt. J. A. Armstrong, Capt. H. G. Ardron, Capt. V. W. Bratton, W. H. Beeton, G. F. Mackay, H. V. Wimshurst, D. A. Sutherland, R. W. Woolley, H. A. Blair, J. K. G. Syme, W. B. Smith, C. B. A. Darling, Capt. L. J. Mothersill, D. N. Walker, R. G. Cooper, Hon. H. W. Amherst, H. S. Stovold, H. E. Devaux, R. G. Syme, W. A. S. Cole, A. C. Spooner, A. C. Russell, R. E. Walker, W. V. Fuller, A. J. Loveridge, E. W. Ellison, W. A. R. Walker, A. McAuley, M. M. Miln, K. C. Tours, G. Hadow, E. R. Edmett, C. D. A. Pullan, A. F. Kerr, C. G. R. Amory, V. H. K. Littlewood, G. B. Cartland, R. K. Talbot, L. A. Britton, G. E. Sinclair, D. J. Parkinson, P. J. H. Hornsby, A. T. Kerr, T. A. Mead, A. Campbell, H. J. P. Crawford, M. G. Hewson, H. J. N. Chapman, N. Ross, H. B. V. Bruton, 400*l.*; 400*l.* by 50*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Cadets, R. E. Crabb, D. H. Canham, J. Duncan, H. M. Roemmele, T. Hindle, D. M. Allen, 400*l.*, 400*l.* by 50*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir P. B. Petrides, Kt., 2,300*l.*

Puisne Judges, J. M. St. John Yates, R. Strother-Stewart, C. M. Barton, C. E. W. Bannerman, O.B.E., A. N. Doorly, T. D. H. Bruce, J. L. H. W. Savary (four at 1,400*l.* and 280*l.* duty allowance; three at 1,600*l.*).

Chief Registrar and Sheriff, M. T. Hincks, 1,050*l.*

District Magistrates, Comdr. G. E. Cooper, R.N. (ret.), S. O. Quashie-Idun, W. H. Irwin, A. Casely Hayford, T. F. Goodman, P. N. Dalton, L. G. Lingley, A. D. Scholes, R. M. H. Rodwell (one at 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, plus seniority allowance 72*l.* per annum; six at 630*l.*, 630*l.*, 660*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* to 1,000*l.*; two at 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 840*l.*).

Law Officers' Department.

Attorney-General, H. W. B. Blackall, K.C., 1,700*l.*

Solicitor-General, L. E. V. M'Carthy, 1,250*l.*

Crown Counsel, T. A. Brown, A. J. Ainley, S. E. Ellis, 630*l.*, 630*l.*, 660*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Printing Department.

Government Printer, C. H. Townley, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Superintendents, Government Press, G. Worthington, L. Perry, 540*l.* by 15*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Superintendent, Government Press, G. B. Pound, 420*l.* by 15*l.* to 600*l.*

Printers' Engineer, G. L. Hutton, 420*l.* by 15*l.* to 600*l.*

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Hodgens, M.C., 1,300*l.*

Chief Assistant Accountant-General, B. M. Tatham, 1,050*l.*

Senior Accountant, R. A. Brown, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 480*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Accountants, J. H. Anderson, W. C. Watson, R. C. Gibbons, F. H. R. Paddick and F. W. Sadler, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Office Superintendent, A. I. Anteson, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 384*l.*; 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*

Sub-Assistant Accountant, Grade I, W. F. Hutchison, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 384*l.*, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*

Audit Department.

Auditor, H. V. Cusack, 1,250*l.*

Deputy Auditor, P. H. Jennings, 1,000*l.*

Senior Assistant Auditors, F. H. Sibley, F. R. Collins, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Auditors, N. W. Sabine, M. A. Collins, D. G. Britton, I. V. G. Mackay, A.C.A., P. B. Tucker, A.C.A., 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

Chief Audit Clerk, R. M. Johnson, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Customs Department.

Comptroller, Capt. A. Durham MacKenzie, 1,350*l.*

Deputy Comptroller, Lt.-Col. H. W. R. Chandler, M.C., 1,100*l.*

Assistant Comptroller, W. Ewan Conway, 1,050*l.*

Senior Collectors, G. J. Freeman, J. McLagan, J. Milne, Capt. C. L. d'Albani, A. G. Simon, F. C. Lander, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*; A. S. Dadzie, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Collectors, C. G. Packwood, H. G. Gowen, A. G. Davidson, A. G. Johnson, Capt. R. P. M. T. Barrett, M. S. Murphy, A. D. W. Allen, Major H. J. Le Mare, C. M. Bayfield, A. G. N. Jones, 400*l.*; 400*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*; Daku Mante, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Railway and Harbour Department.

General Manager and Harbour Authority, F. V. Macdonald, A.M.I.C.E., 1,700*l.*

Assistant General Manager, F. J. Bush, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Office Assistant, R. S. Cunningham, A.M.Inst.T., 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Engineer (vacant), 1,200*l.*

Senior Engineers, W. J. O. Reeves, J. W. Moran, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.I., 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Assistant Engineers, W. R. Clark, A.M.I.C.E., M.I. Struc.E., A. C. E. Anthony, A.M.I.C.E., P. A. Oppenheim, M.M., A.M.I.C.E., H. W. G. Drummond, D. J. Stott, 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

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Draughtsman, L. G. Collins, 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Mechanical Engineer, C. R. Turner, A.M.I. Mech.E., Chartered Mechanical Engineer, 1,200*l.*

Senior Locomotive Superintendent, E. R. Masters, A.M.I.Mech.E., Chartered Mechanical Engineer, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Locomotive Superintendents, J. E. Cutforth, A.M.I. Loco.E., W. Venner, A.M.I.Mech.E., Chartered Mechanical Engineer, A.M.I.Loco.E., 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Works Manager, A. T. G. Power, A.M.I.Mech.E., Chartered Mechanical Engineer, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Assistant Works Managers, F. C. Stoward, F. J. Hayward, 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Boiler Inspector, G. A. Nork, 600*l.*

Mechanical Foreman of Wharves, W. K. Fairclough, 600*l.*

Chief Electrical Engineer, A. H. Fossey, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Assistant Electrical Engineers, A. R. Townsend, D. H. Skinner, E. T. H. Wilkinson, 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 660*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

African Assistant Electrical Engineer, E. A. Sackey, A.M.I.E.E., Chartered Electrical Engineer, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

Traffic Manager, A. F. Kirby, A.M.Inst.T., 1,100*l.*

Senior Traffic Superintendents, R. Creighton, W. Dickinson, W. Hill, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Traffic Superintendents, A. C. Sykes, N. Blackall, G. W. Staig, J. A. Smith, 400*l.*; 400*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Accountant, C. B. Hughes, 1,100*l.*

Staff Accountants, G. Henderson, C. O. Parker, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Accountants, W. A. Hutchinson, E. Oldham, D. V. Summers, H. G. McElroy, R. A. Braysher, J. O. Frappell, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* (one vacancy); W. Mensah, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Chief Storekeeper, J. H. Pryer, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Chief Storekeeper, T. H. Taylor, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

Assistant Storekeepers, D. C. Bailey, W. Galloway, W. Ritchie, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Takoradi Harbour.

Marine Superintendent, Commander G. A. C. Sharp, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.), 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Senior Pilot, A. E. Adams; *Pilots*, H. G. Veale, W. E. Hewkin, 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Postmaster-General, S. Pope, O.B.E., 1,300*l.*

Deputy Postmaster-General, (vacant), 1,100*l.*

Chief Accountant, E. A. Martin, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Accountants, L. C. Saville, C. S. Godson, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Senior Assistant Controllers of Posts, J. Rothwell, R. H. Hume, L. P. Wallis, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Controllers of Posts, J. S. Page, A. B. Cawthra, W. Emmett, H. R. Senior, 400*l.* for 2 years; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

Superintendent of Stores, Capt. R. A. M. Hastings, M.C., 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Assistant Superintendent of Stores, H. D. Coe, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Assistant Superintendent of Stores (Gold Coast), J. E. Koppoe, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

Accountant (Gold Coast), M. Lamptey, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Controller of Posts (Gold Coast), J. R. Blankson, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Telephone Exchange Superintendents, N. P. H. James, C. Entwistle, E. C. Grimmett and B. M. Cockwill, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

Engineering Branch.

Engineer-in-Chief, Capt. W. B. South, 1,100*l.*

Senior Engineers, A. J. Paul, F. Paltridge, W. J. H. Piper, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Engineers, J. Macklin, F. J. Greer, E. T. K. Cann, J. R. F. Robertson, T. D. Leech, T. F. Hall, S. S. Kellaway, 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Chief Mechanician Instructor, C. R. Barsted, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Mechanician Instructor (vacant), 400*l.* by 12*l.* to 500*l.*

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services, D. Duff, C.M.G., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law, 1,800*l.*

Deputy Director of Medical Service, A. M. Wilson Rae, 1,600*l.*

Assistant Directors of Medical Service, W. J. MacClintock, C. B. Jennings, 1,400*l.*

Senior Specialists, A. M. MacRae, A. M. Gillespie, 1,500*l.*

Specialist, 1,300*l.* (vacant).

Senior Medical Officers, N. A. D. Sharp, J. R. Forde, E. G. A. Don, V. E. Critien, G. F. T. Saunders, W. Nelson, 1,200*l.*

Medical Officers (Colonial Medical Service), F. McKernan, E. M. Fraser, F. M. Purcell, P. L. Gray, A. J. Hawe, F. S. Paterson, S. G. Harrison, G. M. Minifie, G. L. Alexander, A. McPherson, A. Walker, S. Batchelor, M.C., W. S. Thomas, G. C. Edwards, A. D. Cust, H. J. Bermingham, T. W. Stephens, R. Ramsay, J. A. K. Fitzgerald, E. R. Gauld, K. C. MacKenzie, F. J. Sladen, G. Watt, P. C. Cosgrove, S. W. Cooper, H. G. H. Waters, D. R. Griffith, A. J. Murray, M.C., D. S. Johnston, H. C. Foster, A. F. Fowler, J. D. Reid, J. S. McGregor, W. R. Phillips, V. J. G. McGregor, B. B. Waddy, A. H. Chenard de la Giraudais, J. S. Minett, J. R. S. Innes, 660*l.* for 3 years; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Alienist Officer, F. McLaggan, 660*l.* for 3 years; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000 and staff pay of 150*l.*

Woman Medical Officer, M. K. Lawlor, 660*l.* for 3 years; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.* and staff pay of 150*l.*

Dental Surgeon, W. H. Donald, 660*l.* for 3 years; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Medical Officers (Gold Coast), F. X. Ribeiro, C. J. S. O. Taylor, Miss A. Y. Savage, J. E. O. Amegatcher, J. E. Armah, N. Q. Hesse, C. H. Bannerman, 500*l.* to 720*l.*

Junior Medical Officers (Gold Coast), E. W. Q. Bannerman, M. A. Hayford, I. J. Amorin, 400*l.*

Radiographers, E. A. H. Barham, E. Dalton, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Analytical Chemists, F. R. Johnson, G. R. Howat, 550*l.* for two years; 575*l.*, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Medical Storekeeper, R. C. Broderick, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

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Medical Stock Verifier, G. J. D. Beckingham, 400*l.* by 12*l.* to 500*l.*
Secretary, Gold Coast Hospital, L. C. Whitoombe, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Dispensers' Instructor, W. Dunlin, 500*l.* by 12*l.* to 560*l.*
Matron, European Nursing Staff, A. M. MacMaster M.B.E., 700*l.*
Senior Nursing Sisters, M. Rigney, O.B.E., J. M. Garvey, E. Cordiner, 500*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*

Health Branch.

Deputy Director of Health Service, J. M. MacKay, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (London), 1,600*l.*
Senior Health Officers, W. M. Howells, D. Lennox and H. P. Fowler, 1,200*l.*
Medical Officers of Health, J. Hamilton, W. D. Whamond, V. E. Whitman, J. H. Dobbin, S. A. Maclean, H. S. Townsend and H. C. Armstrong, 660*l.* for 3 years; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.* and staff pay of 150*l.* (3 vacancies).
Women Medical Officers, M. C. Chappel, B. A. S. Russell, E. Cardwell, 660*l.* for 3 years; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*, and staff pay of 150*l.*
Chief Sanitary Superintendent, P. P. Horn, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Medical Research Institute.

Deputy Director of Laboratory Service (in abeyance).
Senior Pathologist, G. Robinson, 1,200*l.*
Pathologist, R. D. Reid and W. Thompson, 660*l.* for 3 years; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Entomologist, K. R. S. Morris, 550*l.*, 550*l.*, 575*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.* by 60*l.* to 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Animal Health Department.

Director of Veterinary Services, Captain J. L. Stewart, M.C., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., 1,100*l.*
Senior Veterinary Officers, W. C. L. Orr, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; *A. Fulton, M.R.C.V.S.; *840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Veterinary Officers, J. McDonald, M.R.C.V.S.; *S. Simpson, M.R.C.V.S.; *J. McW. Ware, B.Sc. (Agric.), M.R.C.V.S.; D. E. Faulkner, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; one vacancy; 630*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Laboratory Assistant, W. H. Heynes, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

Education Department.

Director of Education, G. Power, 1,500*l.*
Deputy Director of Education, T. D. Cranston, 1,200*l.*
Senior Inspectors of Schools, Capt. H. D. Harrison, W. J. D. Wadley, M. G. Smith, H. H. Spafford, at 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*; V. A. Tettey, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*
Inspectors of Schools, Miss E. M. Allen, T. Barton, J. B. Flynn, W. R. Allen, K. J. Dickens, J. Wilson, M. F. G. Wentworth, W. M. A. Jones, Miss Esther Appleyard, and one vacancy at 400*l.*, 400*l.* by 50*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; J. A. Addo, N. C. Lawrence, and one vacancy at 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Accra Technical School.

Principal, T. T. Gilbert, 1,000*l.*
European Masters, G. Sutton, G. F. L. Howarth, and one vacancy at 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

* On old scale 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.* and 72*l.* seniority allowance from 720*l.*

Middle Boarding Schools.

Principals Capt. H. G. Hendrie, T. M. Ritchie, and one vacancy at 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Government Schools.

Headmistresses, Miss M. K. Quartey-Papafio, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; and Miss Ruby Quartey-Papafio, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 396*l.*
Headmasters, John Ayansu and H. M. Grant, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 396*l.*
Chief Clerk, R. A. Clerk, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 396*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Headquarters Staff.

Director, G. G. Auchinleck, M.Sc. (McGill), F.I.C., 1,400*l.*
Deputy Director, A. C. Miles, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Director (in abeyance).
Accountant and Office Superintendent, J. M. Dunbar, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Agricultural Staff.

Senior Agricultural Superintendents, James Steele, M.C., N.D.A., N.D.D., A.I.C.T.A., W. H. Beckett, M.A. Dip. Agric., B.Sc. Econ. (Hons.), A.I.C.T.A., B. T. Steemson, B.A., E. M. Cook, Dip. Agric., J. E. Symond, A.I.C.T.A., J. M. Wingate, A.I.C.T.A., C. W. J. Line, B.A., A.R.C.S.I., H. Nicholas, B.A., Dip Agric., F. A. Robb, B.Sc., N.D.A., 1 vacancy, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Agricultural Superintendents, J. L. Scott, B.Sc., L. J. Packham, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.I., N.D.A., J. D. Broatch, B.Sc., C. L. Skidmore, B.Sc. Dip Agric., A.I.C.T.A., J. T. H. Stein, B.Sc., J. M. Ward, N.D.A., N.D.D., Dip. Agric., C.D.A.D., C. W. Lynn, Dip. Agric., A.I.C.T.A., J. Wright, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.I.C.T.A., A. Jones, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.I.C.T.A., A. E. Moss, B.Sc., Dip Agric., A.I.C.T.A., E. L. Hay, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., R. J. W. Grimm, C.D.A., A. D. T. Montagu, D.P.S.A. (Hons.), T. G. Strangeways, M.A., F. R. B. Mullan, M.A., E. A. Walters, B. de L. Inniss, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.I.C.T.A., M. Akenhead, B.Sc., Dip. Agric., and 6 vacancies, 450*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
African Agricultural Superintendent, E. W. A. B. Sam, B.Sc., 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*
Senior Inspectors of Plants and Produce, W. R. Hudson, E. D. Hill, S. T. Phillips, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*
Inspectors of Plants and Produce, H. E. Green, R. J. T. Hooke, J. H. Bowen, Dip. Agric., G. R. Spurrell, B.A., J. K. Cox, R.D.A., R.D.D., J. Gordon, B.Sc., B.A. (Agric.), A.I.C.T.A., R. W. Donkin, L. L. de Verteuil, D.I.C.T.A., R. J. Benstead, N.D.A., K. E. Cowan, Dip. Hort., W. B. Mason, Dip. Agric., J. R. O. Humphries, B.A. (Hons.) Dip. Agric., and 1 vacancy, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
African Inspectors of Plants and Produce, J. O. Torto, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., J. Cofie, B.Sc., A. N. de Heer, B.Sc., A. E. Chinbuah, B.Sc., 336*l.*, 336*l.*, 375*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

Laboratory Staff.

Senior Specialists and Specialists, G. S. Cotterell, A.R.C.S., D.I.C., T. L. Williams, B.A., Dip. Agric., A.I.C.T.A., 800*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*; M. Greenwood, M.Sc., E. F. S. Shepherd, B.Sc., A. F. Posnette, B.A. (Hons.), 450*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

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Forestry Department.

Conservator of Forests, Capt. R. C. Marshall, 1,400*l.*
Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests, H. W. Moor, J. A. Wills, L. C. Rowney, C. Vigne, D. Stevenson, A. J. Cox, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant Conservators of Forests, G. M. Tolmie, W. T. S. Brown, F. E. Hughes, A. Foggie, I. A. Beveridge, F. G. Harper, D. Kinloch, G. S. Cansdale, W. A. Gordon, W. E. M. Logan, A. C. Russell, C. J. Taylor, R. M. Harley, 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
H. A. Douglas, D. C. Duff, W. B. Collins, M. T. Horwood, D. M. H. Kellas, D. A. Lane, W. A. Miller, J. M. Ramsay, 425*l.*, 425*l.*, 375*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630., 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Mines Department.

Chief Inspector of Mines, H. G. Mountain, M.Inst.M.M., 1,400*l.*
Senior Inspector of Mines, F. R. Higgins, A.C.S.M., 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Inspectors of Mines, C. W. F. Bond, Assoc.Inst.M.M., D. M. McNair, M.B.E., F. J. Ryeland, A.R.S.M., 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Inspectors of Machinery, T. G. Blofeld, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Mar.E., H. Smith, A.M.I.Mech.E., Grad.I.E.E., 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Geological Survey.

Director of Geological Survey, N. R. Junner, O.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., 1,400*l.*
Deputy Director of Geological Survey, W. G. G. Cooper, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Engineering), A.R.C.S., F.G.S., A.I.M.M., 1,050*l.*
Senior Geologist, T. Hirst, D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.M.M., 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Geologists, H. Service, M.Sc., B.E. (Mining), A.O.S.M., (Mining), D.I.C., D. A. Bates, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.I.M.M., and one vacancy, 550*l.* for 2 years; 575*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Superintendent of Records (*London Office*), W. T. James, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*
Engineer, G. L. H. Leston (*Water Supply Section*), 475*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Gold Coast Regiment, R.W.A.F.F.

1 *Light Battery.*
1 *Regimental Signal Section.*
2 *Infantry Battalions.*
1 *Regimental Depot.*
Regimental Commander and Inspector of the Local Forces, Colonel M. A. Green, M.C., 1,200*l.* and 10*s.* a day duty pay.
Brigade Major, Captain J. G. Fisher, p.s.c. 850*l.*
Staff Captain "*A*," Captain C. H. Allen, 750*l.*
Staff Captain "*Q*" (appointment vacant), 750*l.* by 25*l.* to 800*l.*
Staff Officer, Local Forces, Major K. L. S. Lawton, 750*l.* and 5*s.* a day duty pay.
O.C. Light Battery, Captain R. E. Elliot, R.A., 700*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a day duty pay.
1 *Battery Officer*, 510*l.*
O.C. Regimental Signal Section, Lieut. W. H. L. Gordon, Royal Corps of Signals, 510*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a day duty pay.
O.C. 1st Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel I. R. C. G. M. Bruce, M.B.E., 1,000*l.* and 10*s.* a day duty pay.
O.C. 2nd Battalion, Major A. W. Valentine, M.B.E., 850*l.* and 5*s.* a day duty pay.
2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion (appointment vacant), 850*l.* or 900*l.*
Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, Major G. J. Bullard, M.B.E., 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 700*l.*
Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Lieut. P. M. Hughes, 600*l.* and 5*s.* a day duty pay.
Adjutant and Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, Lieut. P. D. Daly, 510*l.* and 5*s.* a day duty pay.
6 *Company Commanders*, 750*l.* and 700*l.*
17 *Company Officers*, 600*l.* and 510*l.*

Gold Coast Local Forces.

Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. H. W. R. Chandler, M.C.
Officer Commanding Gold Coast Territorial Battalion, Major L. C. Whitcombe.
Adjutant, Gold Coast Local Forces, Capt. G. H. M. Harper, The Suffolk Regiment and the Gold Coast Regiment, R.W.A.F.F., 700*l.* and 5*s.* per day duty allowance.

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, Capt. E. C. Nottingham, M.C., 1,350*l.*, Scale A.
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Capt. L. S. D. H. Venour, 960*l.*
Staff Officer, Mr. L. A. Hagen.
Superintendents of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, N. S. Mansergh, M.B.E., A. W. G. Moorman, Scale A.
Superintendents, Snr. Asst. Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents of Police, Major F. L. Hamilton, M.C., J. C. Piegrome, M.C., Capt. H. M. Mitchell, M.C., C. E. Duruty, M.C., Capt. P. Eckel, M. L. Fraser, Major V. A. S. Bennett, J. P. P. Gildea, Capt. C. E. Wingrove, R. Tottenham, Capt. A. D. MacM. The O'Morohoe, G. C. Grand, H. P. Morris, W. A. Govan, S. C. Sinclair, R. A. Jones, M.C., Capt. N. G. Maclean, F. F. W. S. Williams, E. M. Berkley-Barton, J. N. Franklin, C. H. Imray, D. G. Carruthers, S. S. Horden, T. D. Widdup, I. G. Weir, J. C. Hooton, Capt. A. G. Ames, A. R. Millar, R. M. E. Markham, L. Chapman.
African Assistant Superintendent of Police, J. S. Manyo-Plange, 335*l.* by 15*l.* to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*, Scale A.
Bandmaster, G. T. Marsh, 400*l.* by 12*l.* to 500*l.*
Office Assistant and Accountant, J. Myers Hansen, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 384*l.*, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*

Prisons Department.

Director of Prisons, H. J. L. Cavenaugh, 1,050*l.*
Senior Prison Superintendent, J. T. Mills, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Prison Superintendent, B. E. Parkinson, E. A. L. Page, T. P. Robinson, J. Redman, 400*l.* by 12*l.* to 520*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*
Instructor of Industries, A. A. Wood, 540*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Clerk, S. Q. Botchwey, 300*l.* by 12*l.* to 396*l.*

Survey Department.

Director of Surveys, Capt. S. C. Saward, M.C., M.M., 1,250*l.*
Deputy Surveyor-General (vacant), 1,050*l.*
Office Assistant and Accountant (vacant), 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Cartographer, F. C. Blake, 400*l.* for 2 years; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*
Chief Draughtsman, G. D. Meredith, 400*l.* for 2 years; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*
Senior Surveyors, C. R. Petty, K. M. Vaughan, W. Cutland, W. Gemmell, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Surveyors, E. W. Kenward, Capt. C. L. M. Douet, B.Sc., Capt. A. E. W. Nesbitt, M.C., E. W. W. Brown, A. V. Lawes, M.A., H. M. Mowat, B.Sc., M.A. (one vacancy), 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 328.

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A.M.I.N.E., J. H. Hutchinson, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Struct.E., A. C. Fairbrother, M.C., H. L. Evans, J. W. McIntyre, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

the Northern district has his headquarters at Tai Pó on an arm of Mirs Bay; the headquarters of the Southern district are in Victoria.

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...Command, 1st Battalion (appointment vacant), 850l. or 900l.

Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, Major G. J. Bullard, M.B.E., 600l. by 20l. to 700l.

... W. Brown, A. V. Lawes, M.A., H. M. Mowat, B.Sc., M.A. (one vacancy), 450l., 450l., 475l. by 25l. to 600l. by 30l. to 630l., 690l. by 30l. to 840l.

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 328.

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African Surveyor, K. Asante, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 36*l.* to 780*l.*

Lands Department.

Commissioner of Lands, G. W. Stacpoole, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Commissioners of Lands, J. A. Rice, W. T. Roe, R. A. H. Tougher, M. Howell, C. F. Williams, 600*l.*, 600*l.*, 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Executive Officer and Officer in Charge Records, I. S. Thomas, 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Record Draughtsman, L. G. Devereux, 400*l.* for 2 years; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

Transport Department.

Chief Transport Officer, A. H. Cruickshank, M.I.Mar.E., 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Engineer Transport Officers, Capt. E. Doole, R.E. (R. of O.), A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.A.E., F.R.G.S., R. M. S. Dowling, A.M.Mech.E., 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Accountant, J. A. Kelly, 400*l.* 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, P. Hall, A.M.I.C.E., 1,500*l.*
Deputy Director of Public Works, J. R. Roberts, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., 1,200*l.*
Senior Executive Engineer, R. M. Fisher, 1,050*l.*
Senior Public Health Engineer, W. R. Sheffield, A.M.I.C.E., 1,050*l.*
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, R. H. Jones, M.Sc., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., 1,050*l.*
Chief Accountant, T. M. Logan, I.S.O., 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Architects, C. S. Morley, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., A. T. Flutter, 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Executive Engineers, Grade I, J. Cumming, A.M.I. Struct.E., F.R.G.S., Major C. Alderson, D.S.O., B.Sc., M.I.M. & C.E., N. J. Silcock, A.M.I.M. & C.E., M.S.E., W. A. Coveney, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., G. F. Stewart, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A. Drury, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Executive Engineers, Grade II, J. W. Watts, A. G. McPherson, A.M.I.M. & C.E., A.R.S.I., W. L. North, A.M.I.C.E., D. W. McCulloch, A.I.W.E., F. S. Drake, B.Sc., M.I.M. & C.E., A. V. S. Henderson, B.A., B.A.I., S. S. Tindall, A.M.I.M. & C.E., D. R. McKinlay, A.M.I.Struct.E., G. Paltridge, B.A., B.A.I., T. D. Lewis, J. Osenton, A.M.I.C.E., A. O. Barrie, 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, J. C. L. Taylor, B. F. Smith-Cleburne, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, T. F. Quinlan, A.M.I.Mech.E., Major J. S. Thain, M.C., R.E. (R. of O.), E. Hodgetts, C. E. Prockter, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.M.E., 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Engineering Chemist, J. S. Dunn, B.Sc., F.I.C., 475*l.* for 2 years; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant Accountants, W. T. Taylor, A. E. Edwards, J. H. Julyan, R. L. Grennan, A.C.R.A., A.C.C.S., R. A. Bignell, A. H. Merrett, D. Howie (2 vacancies), 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Mechanical Storekeeper, J. L. G. Jones, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
European Building Inspectors, H. O. Ventress, A.M.I.S.E., J. H. Hutchinson, A.M.I.S.E., A.M.I. Struct.E., A. C. Fairbrother, M.C., H. L. Evans, J. W. McIntyre, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Inspectors of Works, A. T. Wood, 600*l.* (one vacancy).
Filter Superintendent, H. Pank, D.S.M., 600*l.*
Station Engineers, R. Macaulay, E. Fitton, H. Forsfall, W. J. Veal, A. H. Clarke, W. J. Philips, 500*l.* by 12*l.* to 600*l.*

Broadcasting Department.

Superintendent of Broadcasting, F. A. W. Byron, O.B.E., 450*l.* for 2 years; 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Broadcast Officers, J. W. Foster, G. W. Butcher, T. A. Huxtable, E. E. Frewin, N. T. Harrison, 450*l.* for 2 years; 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Labour Department.

Chief Inspector of Labour, Captain J. R. Dickinson, M.C., 1,400*l.*

HONG KONG.

Situation and Area.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and lies about 40 miles east of Macao, 91 miles south of Canton, between 22° 11′ and 22° 18′ N. lat., and 114° 7′ and 114° 16′ E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to the height of nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area about 32 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Lyeemun Pass, which is about ½ mile wide. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon (3 square miles) was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1860 with the Government of China, and now forms part of the Colony; which also includes Stonecutter's, Green, Aplichau, Middle, Round, and other islets.

In 1898 an agreement was concluded with the Chinese Government for the extension of Hong Kong territory by an area adjacent to British Kowloon, in the province of Kwang-tung, including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, this area to be leased for 99 years; a stipulation was included that within the walled city of Kowloon (which lies outside of British Kowloon) the Chinese officials then stationed there should continue to exercise jurisdiction except so far as might be inconsistent with the military requirements for the defence of Hong Kong, but that within the remainder of the newly-leased territory Great Britain should have sole jurisdiction. In 1899 the Chinese officials ceased to exercise jurisdiction within Kowloon City, which thereafter, by Her late Majesty's Order in Council, was incorporated in the leased territory and became subject to British rule. The area of the mainland and islands leased is about 359 square miles. A careful survey of the territory was completed in 1904. These New Territories are divided into two main districts—the Northern and the Southern—and are in charge of two District Officers, who perform the duties of land officers and magistrates, and are authorised to hold small debts courts. The District Officer of the Northern district has his headquarters at Tai Pó on an arm of Mirs Bay; the headquarters of the Southern district are in Victoria.

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General Description.

The waterways of the Colony form one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of 17 square miles. The granite hills which surround it rise between 2,000 and 3,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The city of Victoria extends for five miles at the base of the hills which protect the south side of the harbour. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are shaded with well-grown and handsome trees. Some large and handsome buildings stand on the Praya West Reclamation, which was completed in 1903.

Other important reclamation schemes completed in recent years are the Praya East (2,249,000 sq. ft.), Tai Kok Tsui (1,368,500 sq. ft.), Shamshuipo (2,842,000 sq. ft.), and Kowloon Bay (9,589,000 sq. ft.). On the reclaimed area at the northern end of Kowloon Bay an aerodrome has been constructed at Kaitak.

Climate.

Though situated within the tropics Hong Kong enjoys a cool winter, the mean temperature falling from 82° in August to 59° in February. Temperatures of less than 40° and of greater than 90° occur occasionally.

The mean annual rainfall is 85 inches, of which 67 inches occurs from May to September.

The relative humidity is very high in the spring, frequently reaching 98%. In the winter it occasionally falls as low as 20%.

The prevalent wind is from E.N.E. in the winter with a mean velocity of 15 m.p.h. in March, when the north-east monsoon is at its height. During the summer months the wind is very variable, both in direction and velocity. In some years a south-west monsoon is fairly persistent, in others intermittent and short-lived.

Typhoons occur occasionally from June to October. Very occasionally they occur before or after this period.

The climate of Victoria is similar in its broad features to that of Kowloon and the New Territories, but at the higher levels, from 1,400 to 1,800 feet above sea level, the temperature is on the average about 5 to 8° lower than at the Observatory, Kowloon. The humidity is usually greater than in Kowloon and approaches saturation for several days at a time during March and April when mist is very prevalent. In summer the city of Victoria, and the rising terraces behind it, derive little or no benefit from the south-west monsoon, being sheltered by steep hills from south-east to south-west. In winter it is exposed to the north-east monsoon, which occasionally blows along the harbour through Lyeemun Pass with considerable violence. On the other hand the south-west side of the Island is protected from the north-east monsoon in winter and enjoys the benefit of the south-west monsoon in summer.

History.

The Colony, then a desolate island sparsely inhabited by fishermen, was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843. The additions subsequently obtained on the mainland have been noted above.

Hong Kong did not become of much commercial importance until the discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 and the consequent Chinese emigration. Its trade has gradually increased with the opening up of China to foreign trade.

Large local banking, dock, steamboat, and insurance companies were established between 1865 and 1872, and the trade was greatly increased by the opening of the Suez Canal.

The city is the depot for an incessant flow of Chinese emigration and immigration, the number in 1935 being: emigrants, 149,515; immigrants, 112,420, excluding to and from China ports.

Estimated Population, Mid-year, 1938.

Non-Chinese	23,096
Chinese	1,005,523
Total (Civil) ..	1,028,619

Industry, Trade, and Customs.

Hong Kong is a free port except for an Import Tariff on all intoxicating liquors, on spirituous liquors containing more than two per cent. of pure alcohol by weight, on tobacco, and on light oils (including motor spirit) and on motor vehicles. There is no Export Tariff.

The position of the island has made it a distributing centre for trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal commodities handled are coal, cotton, and cotton goods, hides, iron and steel, matches, nuts, oils, rice, sugar, silk, sandalwood, tea, tin, wolframite, etc.

Ship repairing and general engineering is a large industry, and there are also factories of very considerable importance engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes, rope, cement, rubber shoes, knitted goods, and the refining of sugar.

Native industries such as the manufacture of vermilion, sauces, bamboo-ware, building of native craft, etc., are of large and increasing dimensions.

The natural products of Hong Kong are few and unimportant. There is little land suitable for tillage, and nothing is grown but a little rice and some vegetables near the outlying villages. There are large granite quarries both on the island and in Kowloon. A dairy farm supplies fresh meat, poultry, eggs, and milk. The fishing in the waters of the Colony is good and is a source of livelihood to a vast number of Chinese.

The New Territories are intensively cultivated, rice being the most important crop. Vegetables, groundnuts, fruit, sugarcane, etc., are also grown; and pigs, cattle, chickens, and ducks are commonly bred. Farming is mostly in the hands of Chinese villagers, though the number of large farms leased by urban landlords is on the increase.

Shipping.

The total tonnage entering and clearing during the year 1937 amounted to 37,830,760 tons, a decrease of 3,900,256 tons compared with 1936. There were 16,854 arrivals of 18,131,943 tons, and 16,928 departures of 18,059,781 tons.

Of British Ocean-going tonnage, 5,874,910 tons entered, and 5,834,679 tons cleared.

Of British River Steamers, 3,060,534 tons entered, and 3,048,226 tons cleared.

Of Foreign Ocean-going 8,774,858 tons entered, and 8,758,874 tons cleared.

Of Foreign River Steamers, 368,755 tons entered and 364,605 tons cleared.

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Of Steamships under 60 tons trading to ports outside the colony 52,886 tons entered and 53,397 tons cleared.

Of Junks in Foreign Trade 801,455 tons entered and 811,459 tons cleared.

Of Junks in Local Trade, 331,259 tons entered and 653,058 tons cleared.

Docks.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company has three dry docks, the larger one being re-constructed, and two slips at their Kowloon establishment, one dry dock at Mong Kok Tsui on the western side of the Kowloon Peninsula, and two at Aberdeen on the south side of the island. The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company has one large dock and three slipways situated at Quarry Bay, just inside the Lyeemun Pass.

The Admiralty has built a large dock in the Naval Dockyard in the middle of the City of Victoria. Besides these, there are several building slips and repairing shops owned by Europeans and Chinese in various parts of the Colony.

Wharves.

The Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., situated on the mainland, has five wharves and can accommodate vessels of 550 ft. in length. No. 1 and No. 5 Wharves are capable of accommodating vessels up to 750 feet.

Alf. Holt & Co. have two wharves at the East Point of the Kowloon Peninsula and have accommodation for large vessels.

At North Point on the Hong Kong side of the Harbour, the Ching Siong Land Investment Co. has built about 1,700 feet of quay walling providing a depth of 30 feet of water alongside at L.W.E.S.T.

In addition, there are many wharves privately owned by shipping firms, situated in the Central district.

Government Harbour Moorings.

There are at present laid down in the Harbour for the use of vessels frequenting the Port forty-nine (49) complete sets of Government Harbour Moorings, classed as follows :—

A Class. Moorings for vessels of 450 feet to 600 feet in length O.A. ...	17
B Class. Moorings for vessels of 300 feet to 450 feet in length O.A. ...	27
C Class. Moorings for vessels of less than 300 feet in length O.A. ...	5
Total	49

Currency and Banking.

Until recently the currency of Hong Kong has, under the Order-in-Council of the 2nd of February, 1895, been based on the silver Mexican dollar and the British silver dollar. Subsidiary silver half dollars, silver pieces of 20 cent., 10 cent. and 5 cent. and copper coins were also in circulation. Cupro nickel 10 cent. and 5 cent. pieces were placed in circulation in November, 1935.

As from the 5th of December, 1935, under the Currency Ordinance, 1935, the notes issued by three banks having the power of issue in the Colony, *i.e.*, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, the total circulation of whose notes amounted at the end of 1937 to $230,037,967, have been made full legal tender, and their exchange value* is controlled for the time being by the operations of a Government Exchange Fund set up by the same legislation. An issue of Government $1 notes, which are also unlimited legal tender, has also been made. For the present the Mexican, British, and Hong Kong dollars, and the subsidiary coin as previously issued, remain legal tender, but the silver dollars have been called in by the Government and are no longer in active circulation.

The principal Banks are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd., the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Mercantile Bank of India, the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., the National City Bank of New York, The Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Netherlands-India Commercial Bank, the Netherlands Trading Society, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, the Crédit-Foncier d'Extrême Orient. The first named bank conducts a Savings Bank. There are also a large number of Chinese banks.

Local weights and measures are the following: tael = 1⅓ oz.; 1 picul = 133⅓ lbs. (avoirdupois); catties = 1 imperial gallon.

Revenue.

The principal sources of revenue are rates (varying from 15 to 17 per cent. on the annual value of property) expected, in 1938, to yield $5,976,704, tobacco duty $4,275,000, stamp duties $2,213,000, liquor duties (including duty on locally manufactured liquor) $2,725,000, estate duty $1,217,000 and land sales $883,000.

The total revenue for 1938 is estimated at $34,170,174.

	Finance.		Shipping Cleared and Entered.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
	$	$		
1928	24,968,399	21,230,242	17,562,444	44,883,765
1929	23,554,475	21,983,257	18,961,028	47,186,181
1930	27,818,473	28,119,646	18,827,095	42,190,612
1931	33,146,724	31,160,774	19,715,898	44,150,021
1932	33,549,716	32,050,283	20,418,218	43,824,906
1933	32,099,278	31,122,715	19,553,462	43,043,381
1934	29,574,286	31,149,156	19,473,260	41,914,022
1935	28,430,550	28,291,636	20,015,178	43,473,979
1936	30,042,984	29,513,520	18,675,471	40,063,663
1937	33,196,368	32,111,222	—	—

There is a Public Debt of $4,838,000 and $12,320,000. The amount at credit of the Sinking Fund of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan is 54,325*l.*

Means of Communication.

Hong Kong is extremely well situated as regards telegraphic communication in all directions with all parts of the world. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (British) by means of three cables to Singapore, one direct and one each *vid* Labuan and Cape St. James respectively, provide good connections with Europe *vid* India, with Australasia, and with the other British Colonies and possessions. By their cable to Manila connection is made with the direct American cable, thence to San Francisco. Two cables to Shanghai, belonging respectively to the Eastern Extension and to the Great Northern (Danish) Companies, *vid* Foochow and Amoy respectively, give a good connection with Shanghai, North China, Japan, and Russia; and the system of the Great Northern Telegraph Company gives a good service to Europe, *vid* Asiatic Russia.

* On 1st January, 1937, the exchange rate with Sterling was $1 = 1/2⅞.

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Commercial wireless telegraph services are maintained with ships at sea, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, and North China *via* Shanghai, points in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, Yunnanfu, Macau, French Indo-China (direct to Saigon and Hanoi), Kwongchowan, North Borneo, Siam, Dutch East Indies, and *via* Dutch East Indies to Europe, Australia and American continents, Manila and *via* Manila to Europe and American continents. The Commercial services are operated and controlled by Cable & Wireless Ltd. The Marine, Aviation and Broadcasting services are operated and controlled by Government. The Marine, Commercial and Short Wave Broadcasting Transmitters are grouped at Cape D'Aguilar Station, position lat. 22° 12'38·61" N.: long. 114° 15'18·94" E. Call signals :—V P S for ship services, Z B W and Z E K for broadcasting, and the series Z C E to Z C J with Z E M, Z E N and Z E O for commercial services, and Z C K for aeronautical services. The main receiving station is situated at Victoria Peak, from which station received signals are passed by tone lines to the Radio Office. The marine receiving station is situated at Kowloon (Royal Observatory).

In addition, aeronautical, meteorological and time signal services are carried on, the Police Department has its own communication system, and the Waglan and Gap Rock Lighthouses have installations for emergency communication.

A local broadcasting service for the transmission of news items, speeches, music, etc., is maintained by transmitters installed at Hung Hom, Kowloon, which are controlled from up to date studios and control rooms situated in Victoria. Both European and Chinese programmes are transmitted together from stations Z B W on 355 metres and Z E K on 468 metres. Z B W programmes are also radiated on a modern short-wave transmitter and are received throughout the world. The aviation transmitters are also installed at the Hung Hom Station, Kowloon, and the associate receiving apparatus for this service at Kai Tak Aerodrome, Kowloon.

Hong Kong possesses unrivalled steam communication. The P. & O. S. N. Co., M. M. Cie, Holt's Line, City Line, and N.Y.K. maintain a regular service with the United Kingdom and Europe. The Holt's line, O. S. K., N. Y. K., and Dollar Line maintain a regular service between Hong Kong and the United States of America. The Canadian Pacific S.S. Limited maintain a regular service with Vancouver, B.C.

The E. & A., Australian Oriental Line, and N. Y. K. and O. S. K. keep up a frequent service to Australian ports. In addition to these main lines of steamers, there are other lines which call at Hong Kong from various ports, such as the Shire, Glen, and Bank lines, and Lloyd Trestino.

Regular steam communication between Java and Hong Kong has been established by the Java-China-Japan Line. Between the ports on the east coast of China, Formosa, and Hong Kong the steamers of the Douglas S. S. Co. ply regularly twice a week, and those of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha weekly, and there is constant steam communication with Hoihow, Manila, Saigon, Haiphong, Tourane, Bangkok, Borneo, etc. With Shanghai, Tientsin, and the ports of Japan there is frequent communication by steamers of the Indo-China S. N. Co., China Navigation, and other lines, in addition to the English, French and American mail steamers. With Calcutta there are services by the Indo-China S. N. Co., O.S.K., N.Y.K., and the British India Line, about once a fortnight by each line. Between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton there is a daily steam service, and numerous steamers as far as Wuchow on the West River.

A weekly Air mail service was inaugurated by Imperial Airways Ltd. in March, 1936, between Hong Kong and Penang, connecting with the Main Empire Line. Since December, 1937, this service has branched off to Hong Kong from Bangkok. In addition (*a*) the China National Aviation Corporation operate three services per week in each direction between Hong Kong and Shanghai; (*b*) the Pan American Airways Corporation operate a weekly service between Hong Kong and Manila, connecting with the Trans Pacific line; and (*c*) the Eurasia Aviation Corporation operate a twice-weekly service in each direction between Hong Kong and Peking.

A cable tramway connects the city with the higher levels. An electric tramway from Shaukiwan to Kennedy Town, along the whole extent of the city, was completed and opened in July, 1904. The island possesses roads available for vehicular traffic both in the town and outside from which unrivalled views can be obtained, especially from the wind-swept roads in the hill districts. There is also a fine motor road round the island.

There are excellent motor roads in Kowloon and the New Territories—the road to Fanling via Castle Peak and back via Taipo being a panorama of views over a route of several miles.

The usual means of transport is by motor, rickshaw, chair, or boat. A railway was completed in 1910 from Kowloon to the Chinese frontier, where it joins the line from Canton. Telephonic communication is available to all parts of the Colony and to Canton.

	Letters.	
Participating countries Empire Air Mail Scheme	15 cents per ½ oz.	
	First oz.	Each additional oz.
British Empire and Protectorates, Non-participating .	15 cents	10 cents
China and Macao	5 ,,	5 ,,
Foreign Countries	25 ,,	15 ,,
Hong Kong, and New Territories	4 ,,	4 ,,

Direct Money Orders are exchanged with Great Britain, China, Canada, United States of America, Union of South Africa, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Australian Commonwealth, the Dominion of New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, State of North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, Macao, Japan, French Indo-China, Netherland Indies, and the Philippine Islands. British Postal Orders are issued and paid in Hong Kong. Telegraphic Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom only.

Education.

Since 1913 the schools in the Colony, with few exceptions, have been placed by Ordinance under the supervision and control of the Education Department. The total number of pupils is about 86,993, of whom, roughly speaking, one-third are in schools in which English is the medium of instruction, and two-thirds are in Vernacular Schools. There are four schools exclusively for children of British parentage, with an average attendance of 498. Queen's and King's Colleges are the principal schools for Chinese, with an average attendance of 573 and 750 respectively. Including the above, the average attendance at Government

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schools is 4,386. Most of the non-Government English schools are assisted by grants, which amounted in 1937 to $236,795. Many of the vernacular schools are assisted by subsidies and grants, amounting in 1937 to $124,151.

An evening institute supplies instruction in commercial and technical subjects. The enrolment in 1937 was 871.

The University of Hong Kong, incorporated under the local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912, is a residential University, the object of which is declared by that Ordinance to be "the promotion of Arts, Science and Learning, the provision of higher education, the conferring of degrees, the development and formation of the character of students of all races, nationalities and creeds, and the maintenance of good understanding with the neighbouring country of China."

Instruction is provided in the three Faculties of Medicine, Engineering, and Arts and the following Degrees are awarded: Medicine, M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S.; Engineering, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.Sc. (Eng.); Arts: B.A., M.A. The standard aimed at is that of University degrees in Great Britain, and the Medical degrees of the University are recognized by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

The buildings, including instructional and residential accommodation, together with playing fields, occupy an area of about 36½ acres. The instructional buildings have accommodation for about 500 students; the residential buildings have accommodation for 360 students. Residence of women students is not obligatory.

The endowment funds, which include a number of scholarship and prize funds, are partly in sterling and partly in dollars. The sterling funds amount to £298,400, which includes the grant of £265,000 from the British Boxer Indemnity Funds, and the latter includes a grant of HK$750,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the establishment of full-time chairs in Surgery, Medicine and Obstetrics, and Gynaecology. The Colonial Government has contributed land to the approximate value of $175,000, together with capital sums amounting to $1,700,000, and provides an annual grant of $350,000.

The course is one of 4 years in Engineering and Arts, and of 6 years in Medicine. In 1937 there were 424 full-time students. Students are of various nationalities, but the great majority are Chinese drawn from China and other countries of the Far East, notably Malaya.

The University is open to students of both sexes. In May, 1937, there were 85 women students.

Constitution.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of six official and three unofficial members, besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of nine official and eight unofficial members, six of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (three being Chinese), one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, appointed after receipt of the Additional Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated 10th January, 1922, vacate their seats after five and four years respectively from date of appointment. The "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Colonial Ordinances, of which a revised edition to 1923 has been issued. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 3 of 1901.

Governors.[*]

1887 Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.
1891 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1898 Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
1904 Major Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E.
1907 Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
1912 Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
1919 Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir C. Clementi, K.C.M.G.
1930 Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1937 Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

General Officer Commanding the Troops.
Colonial Secretary.
Attorney-General.
Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
Director of Public Works, R. M. Henderson.
Unofficial Members. Sir H. E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., J. J. Paterson, Sir R. H. Kotewall, Kt., C.M.G.
Financial Secretary.

Legislative Council.

Governor, President.
General Officer Commanding the Troops, Maj.-Gen. A. W. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, N. L. Smith, C.M.G.
Attorney-General, C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C.
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, R. A. C. North.
Financial Secretary. S. Caine.
Harbour Master, Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (Retd.).
Director of Public Works, R. M. Henderson.
Commissioner of Police, T. H. King.
Director of Medical Services, Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, M.C.
Unofficial Members, Sir H. E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., J. J. Paterson, Chau Tsun-nin, C.B.E., Lo Man-kam, S. H. Dodwell, Leo D'Almada e Castro, Jr., Dr. Li Shu-fan, A. L. Shields.
Clerk of Councils, Cadet Officer.
Deputy Clerk of Councils, Cadet Officer.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote, K.C.M.G., 7,000*l.*, including 2,200*l.* entertainment allowance.
Private Secretary, G. Treverton, 500*l.*
Aide-de-Camp, Captain S. H. Batty-Smith, 500*l.*

Colonial Secretary.

N. L. Smith, C.M.G., 2,300*l.*

Cadet Officers.

R. A. C. North, 1,800*l.*, *Secretary for Chinese Affairs.*
E. W. Hamilton, 1,500*l.* to 1,800*l.*, *Superintendent of Imports and Exports.*
W. J. Carrie, 1,500*l.* to 1,800*l.*, *Acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs.*
R. A. D. Forrest, 1,500*l.* to 1,800*l.*, *First Police Magistrate.*
J. A. Fraser, M.C., 1,500*l.* to 1,800*l.*, *Attached to Attorney-General's Department.*

[*] For previous Governors see edition of 1908.

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E. I. Wynne-Jones, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Postmaster-General.*
H. R. Butters, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Labour Officer.*
G. S. Kennedy-Skipton, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*
T. Megarry, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils.*
R. R. Todd, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Chairman, Urban Council.*
B. C. K. Hawkins, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Second Assistant Colonial Secretary and Deputy Clerk of Councils.*
J. Barrow, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *District Officer, Northern District.*
Q. A. A. Macfadyen, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Police Magistrate, Kowloon.*
D. Kelvin-Stark, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*
D. M. MacDougall, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Seconded to Colonial Office.*
J. H. B. Lee, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*
E. Himsworth, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Second Police Magistrate, Kowloon.*
W. M. Thomson, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports.*
A. G. Clarke, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *District Officer, Southern District.*
S. F. Balfour, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*
K. Keen, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.*
H. J. Cruttwell, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*
R. Edwards, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Second Police Magistrate, Hong Kong.*
C. B. Burgess, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Estate Duty Commissioner and Collector of Stamp Revenue.*
K. M. A. Barnett, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*
J. C. McDouall, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Assistant to Secretary for Chinese Affairs.*
P. C. M. Sedgwick, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Administrative Assistant, Sanitary Department.*
R. J. Minnitt, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Third Assistant Colonial Secretary.*
T. J. Houston, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*, *Third Police Magistrate, Hong Kong.*

Cadets on Probation.

D. R. Holmes, 400*l.*
E. B. Teesdale, 400*l.*

Cadets on Probation in Training.

T. V. N. Fortescue, 335*l.*
C. G. M. Morrison, 335*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature.

Colonial Secretary, N. L. Smith, C.M.G., 2,300*l.*
Financial Secretary, S. Caine, 1,700*l.*
Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, Cadet Officer.
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, Cadet Officer.
Third Assistant Colonial Secretary, Cadet Officer.
Chief Clerk, D. Davies, 820*l.* to 1,050*l.*
First Clerk, J. Wattie, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Cadet Officer.
Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Cadet Officer.
Second Assistant to Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Cadet Officer.
Lady Assistant to Secretary for Chinese Affairs, P. Harrop.

Treasury.

Accountant-General, T. Black, 1,250*l.*
Accountant, A. J. C. Taylor, 700*l.* to 825*l.*
Cashier, L. A. Barton, 700*l.* to 825*l.*

Inland Revenue Department.

Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Collector of Stamp Duties and Commissioner of Estate Duty, C. B. Burgess (Cadet Officer).
Superintendent of Stamp Office, B. J. Murray (acting), 445*l.*

Assessor's Office.

Assessor, J. Ring, F.S.I., A.M.I.Struct.E., A.I.Mech.E., 850*l.* to 1,150*l.*
Assistant Assessors, G. Polglase, P.A.S.I., 500*l.* to 950*l.*, A. T. Godfrey, P.A.S.I., 545*l.* to 950*l.*

Audit Department.

Auditor, A. Pollard, 1,350*l.*
Senior Assistant Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton, 800*l.* to 1,050*l.*
Assistant Auditor, W. R. E. Stephenson, 450*l.* to 700*l.*
Senior Clerk, B. E. Maughan, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

Botanical and Forestry Department.

Superintendent, F. Flippance, 700*l.* to 950*l.*
Assistant Superintendent, I. P. Tamworth, 400*l.* to 750*l.*

Education.

Department of Director of Education.

Director of Education, Wm. Kay (acting).
Senior Inspector of English Schools, C. G. Sollis.
Inspectors of English Schools, J. Ralston, E. J. Edwards (acting), 1,100*l.* to 1,300*l.*
Inspectors of Vernacular Schools, Y. P. Law, B.A. (Cantab.), W. Yu, B.A. (Oxon.), I. S. Wan, B.Sc. (Lond.), 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Evening Institute Director.
Head Master, Queen's College, F. J. de Rome, M.B.E., 1,100*l.* to 1,300*l.*
Head Master, King's College, G. E. S. Upsdell (acting), 500*l.* to 950*l.*
Head Master, English School for Indians, A. White, 500*l.* to 950*l.*
Head Master, Central British School, D. M. Richards, 500*l.* to 950*l.*
Principal Trade and Technical Schools, G. White, 1,000*l.*
Head Mistress, Kowloon British Junior School, M. Cooper, 750*l.*
Head Mistress, Peak School, M. W. Newsholme, 750*l.*
Head Mistress, Quarry Bay School, K. M. Anderson, 360*l.* to 700*l.*
Head Master, Ellis Kadoorie School, C. Mycock, 1,050*l.*
Head Master, Yaumati School, H. G. Wallington, 500*l.* to 950*l.*
Head Master, Wanchai School, G. W. Reeve, 500*l.* to 950*l.*
Head Mistress, Belilios Public School, P. Y. Stark, 800*l.* to 950*l.*
Physical Training Supervisor, B. J. Morahan, 460*l.* to 950*l.*
Pattern Maker, J. S. Ferguson, 440*l.* to 575*l.*
Chief Instructor of Engineering, F. Buckle, 450*l.* to 750*l.*
Instructor of Building, N. J. Bebbington, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Harbour Department, and Air Services.

Harbour Dept.
Harbour Master, &c., Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., 1,350*l.* to 1,600*l.*
Deputy Harbour Master, Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Assistant Harbour Master, T. W. H. Hosegood, 650*l.* to 950*l.*

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Office Assistant, F. P. Lenfestey, 460*l.* to 560*l.*
Accountant, W. F. Stone, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Chief Boarding Officer, J. R. G. Wyatt, 525*l.* to 625*l.*
Boarding Officers, D. G. Cairns, T. B. Low, W. L. Morrison, A. G. Parker and J. Dickson, 400*l.* to 520*l.*
Chief Inspector of Junks, F. Brett (acting), 525*l.* to 625*l.*
Mercantile Marine Office.
Deputy Shipping Master, W. R. Hillyer (acting), 525*l.* to 675*l.*
Marine Surveyor's Office.
Government Surveyor, W. O. Lambert, 860*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Assistant Surveyors, Robert Hall, T. E. Jackson, G. Swan, B. H. Church, N. Garland, E. L. Jones, K. C. Hamilton, T. C. Stiff, J. Hunter, W. Sprague, W. R. K. Collings, W. S. Smith, D. Kossick, P. Clarke, 550*l.* to 825*l.*
Clerk, D. T. Smith, 250*l.* to 445*l.*
Sub-Inspector of Lighthouses, J. P. Whitefield, 475*l.* to 575*l.*
Officer in Charge, Gunpowder Depot, W. H. Bailey, 370*l.* to 460*l.*
Government Slipway.
Boatswain, V. H. W. Chittenden, 370*l.* to 430*l.*
Air Services.
Director of Air Services, Comm. G. F. Hole, R.N.
Superintendent of Aerodrome, Flight-Lt. A. J. R. Moss, 700*l.* to 1,050*l.*
Assistant Superintendent, E. B. Nelson, 600*l.* to 800*l.*
Assistant Superintendent, M. N. Oxford, 500*l.* to 900*l.*
Marine Supervisor, O. F. Hamilton, 370*l.* to 430*l.*

Imports and Exports Department.

Superintendent, Cadet Officer.
Assistant Superintendent, Cadet Officer.
Monopoly Analyst, H. A. Taylor, 700*l.* to 1,050*l.*
Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Monopoly Analyst, D. E. Davis, 600*l.* to 940*l.*

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Supreme Court.
Chief Justice, Sir A. D. A. MacGregor, Kt., 2,600*l.*
Puisne Judge, R. E. Lindsell, 1,850*l.*
Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Trustee and Official Administrator, E. P. H. Lang, 1,150*l.* to 1,400*l.*
Deputy Registrar, J. P. Murphy, 700*l.* to 970*l.*
Accountant, A. J. G. Taylor, 250*l.* to 445*l.*
Clerk to Chief Justice, W. H. G. Hirst, 250*l.* to 445*l.*
Official Receiver's Office.
Official Receiver in Bankruptcy and Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents, L. R. Andrewes, 1,000*l.* to 1,150*l.*
Magistracy, Hong Kong.
First Police Magistrate, Cadet Officer.
Second Police Magistrate, Cadet Officer.
Third Police Magistrate, Cadet Officer.
Magistracy, Kowloon.
Magistrate, Cadet Officer.
Second Magistrate, Cadet Officer.
First Clerk, A. L. Cole, 250*l.* to 445*l.*
District Officers.
District Officer, North, Cadet Officer.
District Officer, South, Cadet Officer.
Law Officers.
Attorney-General, C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C., 2,100*l.*
Crown Counsel, E. H. Williams, 525*l.* to 1,400*l.*
Office of Crown Solicitor.
Crown Solicitor E. W. Davies, 1,350*l.*
Assistant Crown Solicitor, an Assistant Crown Solicitor.
Land Office.
Land Officer and Registrar of Marriages, T. S. Whyte-Smith, 1,150*l.* to 1,400*l.*
Assistant Land Officer and Deputy-Registrar of Marriages, an Assistant Crown Solicitor.
Assistant Crown Solicitors, J. B. Prentis, M. J. Abbott, J. P. Murphy, 700*l.* to 970*l.*, J. Whyatt, 850*l.* to 1,150*l.*, W. A. Jones, 700*l.* to 1,150*l.*, T. J. Gould, 700*l.* to 1,150*l.*

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services, P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.B., B.S. (Lon.), M.D. (Lon.), D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. & H. (Lon.), Barrister-at-Law, 1,600*l.*
Deputy Director of Medical Services, D. J. Valentine, M.C., M.B., B.S. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 1,300*l.* to 1,400*l.*
Secretary, C. J. Roe, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Asst. Secretary (vacant).
Accountant, F. D. Angus, 250*l.* to 445*l.*
Senior Medical Officer, J. T. Smalley, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), 1,200*l.* to 1,280*l.*
Port Health Officer and Inspector of Emigrants, J. P. Fehily, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I., F.A.C.S., D.P.H. 860*l.* to 1,280*l.*
Second Port Health Officer and Inspector of Emigrants, R. C. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (England), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).
Health Officers, G. W. Pope, L.L.M.R.C.P. and S.I., D.P.H., R.C.P. and S.I., J. M. Gray, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. (Dublin), 860*l.* to 1,280*l.*
Chinese Health Officer, K. C. Yeo, M.D., B.S. (H.K.), D.T.M. & H. (London), D.P.H. (Camb.)., $5,700 to $8,400.
Medical Officers, I. Newton, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J. E. Dovey, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.), K. H. Uttley, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (London), G. V. A. Griffith, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., P. F. S. Court, F. R. C. S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L. D. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., G. I. Shaw, M.B., Ch.B., G. H. Henry, L.M., L.Ch., L.A.O., D. A. Smith, B.A. (Camb.), L.M.S.S.A. (London), B.Ch. (Camb.), P. B. Wilkinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.B., B.S. (Lon.), M.R.C.P. (Lon.), L. J. Honeywill, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., S. Tomlinson, M.B.B.Ch., B.A.O., 700*l.* to 1,180*l.*
Venereal Diseases Officer, J. A. R. Selby, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 860*l.* to 1,280*l.*
Health Officer for Schools, G. M. Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (London), D.O.M.S. (Eng.), 860*l.* to 1,280*l.*
Visiting Medical Officer to Chinese Hospitals and Dispensaries (part-time), G. H. Thomas, M.D., B.S. (H.K.).
Lady Visiting Medical Officer, Mrs. A. L. J. Dovey, M.B., Ch.B., $7,500, *Lady Medical Officers*, L. O. Hunter, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Mrs. A. F. Stout, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), $7,500.
Malariologist, J. B. Mackie, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. (Liv.), 880*l.* to 1,250*l.*
Bacteriologist, A. V. Greaves, M.B. (Tor.), M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), 920*l.* to 1,280*l.*
Assistant Bacteriologist, R. S. Begbie, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Edin.), 860*l.* to 1,220*l.*

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Radiologist, F. J. Farr, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S., D.M.R. & E., 860*l.* to 1,220*l.*
Radiographers, J. Skinner, M.S.R., B.P.A., J. G. Robertson, 370*l.* to 575*l.*
Prin. Matron, Miss S. F. Sutton 475*l.* to 600*l.*
Matrons, Miss D. P. Green, 380*l.* to 460*l.*, Miss A. M. Davies, 300*l.* to 360*l.*
Apothecary, R. E. Cable, F.C.S., 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Steward, F. P. Anslow, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Asst. Steward, J. F. McGowan, 310*l.* to 350*l.*
Head Attendant, Mental Hospital, L. A. Collyer, 475*l.* to 575*l.*
Asst. Attendant, Mental Hospital, C. W. Haynes, 370*l.* to 430*l.*
Government Analyst, V. C. Branson, M.C., A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc., D.I.C., F.I.C., 850*l.* to 1,050*l.*
Assistant Analysts, J. Redman, B.Sc., A.I.C., P. H. Symons, M.Sc., A.I.C., 500*l.* to 800*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner, T. H. King, 1,450*l.* to 1,600*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, C. G. Perdue, 1,400*l.*
Divisional Superintendent, W. R. Scott, 450*l.* to 1,300*l.*
Superintendent, W. La B. Sparrow, L. H. C. Calthrop, 450*l.* to 1,300*l.*
Assistant Superintendents, A. R. S. Major, W. P. Thompson, K. A. Bidmead, P. Grant, G. S. Wilson, H. W. E. Heath, F. W. Shaftain, R. H. E. Marks, 450*l.* to 1,300*l.*
Police Probationers, L. A. Searle, E. C. Luscombe.
Accountant, G. S. Stokes, 250*l.* to 445*l.*
Assistant Accountant, L. W. Hume, 250*l.* to 445*l.*
Assistant Accountant (Stores), T. R. Ingram, 460*l.* to 640*l.*
Secretary, W. H. Nolloth (acting), 370*l.* to 430*l.*

Fire Brigade.

Chief Officer, Commissioner of Police.
Superintendent, G. C. Moss (acting), 700*l.* to 900*l.*
Deputy Superintendent, W. M. Smith, 550*l.* to 700*l.*
Station Officer, J. W. Wollard, 450*l.* to 550*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Cadet Officer.
Assistant Postmaster-General and Chief Accountant, H. A. Mills, 1,250*l.*
Controller of Posts, S. Randle, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Superintendents, W. H. Whittaker, 460*l.* to 560*l.*, D. A. Hynes, D. C. W. Fitches (one vacancy), 250*l.* to 445*l.*, Feroz Ali, E. A. Ribeiro, Lo Pak Wai (one vacancy), $4,000 to $5,000.
Assistant Accountant, E. V. Reed, A.C.A., $4,600 to $5,600.

Wireless.

Wireless Engineer, R. P. Morris, A.M.I.E.E., M.Inst.R.E., 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Wireless Engineers, F. K. Garton, A. Brailsford, A.M.I.W.T., Assoc.I.E.E., T. B. Rolland (one vacancy), 480*l.* to 880*l.*
Inspectors of Wireless Telegraph, D. W. Waterton, J. Key, 475*l.* to 575*l.*
Wireless Sub-Engineers, J. S. Logan, R. J. Boast, 475*l.* to 575*l.*
Wireless Technicians, A. E. Jeffries, A. V. Harbottle, J. L. Anderson, R. J. Egan (3 vacancies), 310*l.* to 470*l.*

Prison Department.

Commissioner, Major J. L. Willcocks, D.S.O., M.C., 1,200*l.*
Superintendent, F. A. Hopkins, 600*l.* to 950*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, A. B. Purves, M.Inst.C.E., 1,500*l.* to 1,800*l.*
Assistant Directors of Public Works, A. G. W. Tickle, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., P. D. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E., 1,300*l.* to 1,400*l.*
General Secretary to Director of Public Works, W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, B.A., 820*l.* to 1,050*l.*
Technical Secretary to Director of Public Works, R. S. W. Paterson, M.C., M.I.M. & Cy. E., 550*l.* to 1,150*l.*
Accountant, P.W.D., J. A. Bendall, A.L.A.A., 460*l.* to 560*l.*
Deputy Superintendent of Accounts and Stores, C. E. Davis, 460*l.* to 700*l.*
Executive Engineers, 1,180*l.* to 1,300*l.*, H. S. Rouse, A.M.I.C.E., H. J. Pearce, M.C., M.Inst.Struct.E., L.R.I.B.A., H. H. Pegg, R. P. Shaw, A.R.I.B.A., C. B. Robertson, A. Nicol, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Struct. E.
Architects, 550*l.* to 1,150*l.*, S. C. Feltham, A.R.I.B.A., R. J. B. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., J. Bottomley, A.M.I. Struct.E., A. W. Hodges, A.R.I.B.A., W. H. Owen, B.Sc., Tech., A.R.I.B.A., R. J. Vernall, A.R.I.B.A., K. S. Robertson, B.Eng., C. E. Moore, A.R.I.B.A., B.Arch., M.R.S.I., M.I.Struct.E., W. W. C. Shewan, A.R.I.B.A., G. H. Bond, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A., C. C. A. Hobbs, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I. Struct.E.
Engineers, 550*l.* to 1,150*l.*, E. S. Carter, W. Woodward, B.Sc.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., C. W. E. Bishop, B.Sc.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., A. E. Lissaman, F.S.I., M.Inst. M. & Cy. E., W. J. S. Key, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., G. S. Graver, A.M.I.C.E., D. S. Edward, F.R.S.A., M.I.R.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., A.I.A.A., S. O. Hill, Lic. R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., A.R.S.I., C. J. Waddell, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A. H. McBride, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., N. K. Littlejohn, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.Struct.E., R. M. Wood, B.Sc.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., J. Forbes, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., F. J. T. Locke, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., E. F. Buttress, B.Sc.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., R. H. Woodman, B.Sc.Eng., J. G. Campbell, A.M.I.C.E.
Engineers, 545*l.* to 950*l.*, W. A. Johnson, A.M.I.M. & Cy.E., L. Jackson, B.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., E. F. A. Morgan, A.M.I.C.E.
Chief Electrical Engineer, R. Cryan (acting).
Electrical Engineer, J. C. Brown, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., 545*l.* to 950*l.*
Valuation and Resumption Officer, J. E. Richardson, F.S.I., 550*l.* to 1,150*l.*
Superintendent of Crown Lands and Surveys, H. West, 1,040*l.* to 1,300*l.*
Assistant Superintendent of Crown Lands, E. B. Lambert, F.R.G.S., 900*l.* to 1,020*l.*
Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, B. H. C. Hallowes, B.A., B.A.I. (T.C.D.), 900*l.* to 1,020*l.*
Land Surveyors, 480*l.* to 880*l.*, F. W. Wood, J. Angwin, C. H. Douglas, M.M., O. C. Womack, P.A.S.I., C. H. Lamb, M.I. de Ville, P.A.S.I., Lt.-Com. G. H. Gandy, R.N. (retd.).
Land Surveyor, C. R. Stoddart, 500*l.* to 900*l.*
Mechanical Engineer, E. P. Fletcher, 600*l.* to 750*l.*

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Manager and Chief Engineer, Major R. D. Walker, M.C., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T., Wh.Ex., Chartered Civil Engineer, 1,400*l.* to 1,600*l.*
Chief Mechanical Engineer, J. Smith, A.M.I.M.E., 800*l.* to 950*l.*
Chief Accountant, W. R. N. Andrews (acting), 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Traffic Manager and Storekeeper, L. B. Trevor, 730*l.* to 880*l.*
Traffic Assistant, A. E. Perry, 480*l.* to 700*l.*

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† See account below.

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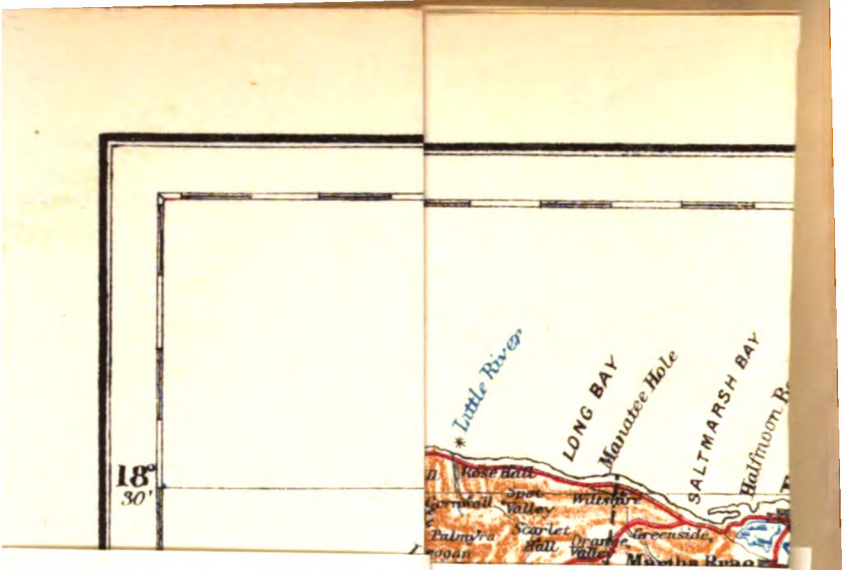

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Royal Observatory.

Director of the Observatory, C. W. Jeffries, F.R.A.S., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Assistant Director, B. D. Evans, F.R.A.S., 600*l.* to 900*l.*
Professional Assistants, G. S. P. Heywood, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), L. Starbuck, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.Inst.P., 500*l.* to 800*l.*

Sanitary Department.

Chairman, Urban Council, Cadet Officer.
Administrative Assistant, Cadet Officer.
Secretary, Urban Council, J. Watson, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Assistant Secretary, Urban Council, Im Ping Tseung, $3,500 to $4,500.
Chief Inspectors, A. K. Taylor, M.B.E., L. Brewer, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Senior Inspectors, W. Old, R. R. Wood, H. L. Lockhart, J. Reid, J. G. Hooper, W. Elliott, 475*l.* to 575*l.*

Veterinary.

Veterinary Surgeon, Major W. J. E. Mackenzie, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Captain M. J. Reidy, M.R.C.V.S., 650*l.* to 950*l.*

Volunteers.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. H. B. Rose, M.C., late the Wiltshire Regiment, 1,250*l.* p.a.
Adjutant, Major S. F. Hedgecoe, 1/Middlesex Regiment.
Lt. & Qmr. T. Parkinson, 540*l.* to 600*l.* p.a.

Naval Volunteer Force.

Officer Instructor, Commander W. N. Kingdon, R.N., (ret'd).

Stores Department.

Controller of Stores, W. J. Anderson, 900*l.* to 1,050*l.*, P. D. Crawley, 680*l.* (acting).

Air Raid Precautions Office.

Air Raid Precautions Officer, Wing-Commander A. H. S. Steele-Perkins, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*

Consuls de Carrière.

Belgium, Henry Vander Straeten (Doyen), Consul-General.
Germany, Hermann Gipperich, Consul-General.
Italy, Commendatore Gennaro Pagano di Melito, Consul-General.
United States of America, Addison Elwood Southard, Consul-General.
Japan, Toyoichi Nakamura, Consul-General.
**Netherlands*, Dr. Frans Albert van Woerden, Consul-General.
Portugal, Alvaro Brilhante Laborinho, Consul.
France, Franck L. N. Dupuy, Consul.
Poland, Dr. Karol Poznanski, Consul-General.
Turkey, Inayetullah Cemal Ozkaya, Consul-General.
Panama, Juan Rivera Reyes, Consul-General.
* In charge of Hungarian interests.

Honorary Consuls.

Argentine, Rene Joseph Francois Laurent Ohl, Vice-Consul.
Bolivia, Carlos Henrique Basto, Consul.
Brazil, Faustino Antonio Xavier, Vice-Consul.
Costa Rica, Joao Maria da Rocha, Consul.
Cuba, Dr. George Duncan Ralph Black, O.B.E., Consular Agent.
Denmark, Karsten Larssen, Consul.
Ecuador, A. A. R. Botelho, Consul.
Finland, Wallace J. Hansen, Consul.
Greece, Emanuel F. Yannoulatos, Vice-Consul.
Guatemala, Raymond E. Devaux, Consul.
Honduras, Arturo Cuan Terry, Consul.
Nicaragua, Frederico A. Xavier, Consul.
Norway, Karsten Larssen, Consul.
San Salvador, Frederico A. Xavier, Consul.
Siam, John Theophilus Bagram, Consul-General.
Sweden, Geoffrey Miskin, Consul.
Switzerland, H. A. Keller, Vice-Consul i/c Consular Agency.

Other Ranking Consular Officers.

France, C. Renner, Vice-Consul.
Germany, Arthur Gelewsky, Chancellor.
Japan, Shinichi Hayasaki, Chonosuke Tonegi, Vice-Consuls; Junichi Asai, Chancellor.
United States of America, Howard Donovan, Frederic Charles Fornes, Jr., Consuls; John Cochran Pool, Robert Carter Coudray, Vice-Consuls.

*JAMAICA.

Situation and Area.

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat. 17° 42′ 20″ and 18° 32′ 30″, and W. long. 76° 11′ 55″ and 78° 23′ 35″. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,450¼ square miles, about half the size of Wales. The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,388 ft. high. There are numerous rivers and streams, with a rapid fall for the most part, and not navigable. The largest are the Black River in the south-west, and the Rio Grande in the north-east. Kingston, the capital, with a population of 62,707 in 1921, is situated on the south coast of the Island, and has a fine harbour. In St. Ann's Parish, in the middle part of the island, on the north of the main ridge, is the Roaring River, so called on account of its many picturesque waterfalls.

The Cayman Islands, lying between 19° 16′ and 19° 45′ N. lat., and 79° 83′ and 81° 30′ W. long, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, are dependencies of Jamaica,† as are also Pedro and Morant Cays (two guano islands in 17° N. lat.).

It is estimated that Jamaica contains 2,848,160 acres, from which may be deducted 80,000 acres as useless for agriculture, consisting chiefly of swamps, rocks, and inaccessible lands, leaving 2,768,160 acres available for cultivation. Of this 837,244 acres are returned as under cultivation in 1932-33.

	1933-34.
	Acres.
Tilled lands	204,795
Para and Guinea grass ...	132,731
Commons	463,943
Logwood	—
	796,679

* For general map of the West Indies, see under Windward Islands.
† See account below.

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	1933 34.
Canes	40,091
Coffee	6,265
Cocoanuts	40,074
Bananas	72,909
Ground provisions... ...	17,774
Cocoa	964
Sisal	2,008
Minor items...	24,710
Un-enumerated Small Holdings with 5 Acres and under, in cultivation	141,216
	346,011

The dependencies have an area of 89 sq. miles.

History.

The island was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, the Governor of Hispaniola. It was raided by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596-7, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, but it remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force, sent by Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 11th May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1660 a regular civil government was established by Charles II., who appointed General Edward Doyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. Part of this town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston which then consisted of a few sheds, soon rose into a place of importance. During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves. These consisted primarily of the slaves the Spaniards left, who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains, but before long runaway slaves from English masters took refuge in the mountains of the centre of the island and were only subjugated in 1738, when both classes of maroons were settled in five reserves under their own leaders, and henceforth gave little trouble except for a partial rising in 1795, which was soon suppressed, the prisoners taken being sent to Sierra Leone. When the Slave Trade was abolished, in 1807, there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927*l.* of the 20,000,000*l.* granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. A rebellion among the coloured population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake, which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened, and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of 150,000*l.* was voted by Parliament, and a loan of 800,000*l.*, chiefly in aid of re-building, was authorised from the Home Exchequer.

Climate and Inhabitants.

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is 78·7°, rising to 87·6° in the day time, and falling to 71·0° in the early morning. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach, in the central range of mountains, a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° lower in temperature can be attained by a ride of one hour by motor car.

The rainy seasons occur, usually, over the whole Island, in May and June, and again in September, October and November. Besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by occasional showers in other months. In the North-Eastern portion of the Island, however, there is generally a rainy season at the end of the year and light precipitation, as a rule, during the month of March.

The mean Annual rainfall varies in the several sections of the Island from 24 inches at the Quarantine Station, in the Southern Division, to 208 inches at Moore Town, followed by 173 inches at Fellowship, both situated on the northern slope of the Blue Mountain Range in the North-Eastern Division. The sixty-year Island average is 74 inches.

Regions of the Island are visited by storms of hurricane force about 14 times in a century and disastrous earthquakes occurred in 1692 and 1907.

Under two per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, somewhat over three-fourths being pure negroes. There are about 17,725 East Indians and about 3,700 Chinese (in 1921). English is universally spoken.

Constitution.

The original Constitution, granted by Charles II. in 1662, which, after existing for nearly 200 years, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a nominated Council, and an elected Assembly which on its first meeting in 1664, consisted of 30 members but which fluctuated in numbers from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the Assembly refusing to vote supplies, and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, in 1839, actually introduced a Bill into Parliament for the suspension of the constitution, but was defeated, and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored. A separate Privy Council was set up and an Executive Committee was established. The latter was to act as a sort of Cabinet, especially as regards financial matters.

After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created. The Legislature responded by abrogating all the existing machinery of legislation.

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and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

Accordingly a Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

By Order in Council dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the constitution was fixed in the following manner:—

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote) and five *ex-officio* members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works and Collector-General, and such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided. The Council shall be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General and such other persons as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of His Majesty, but the number of members is not to exceed eight. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

A special feature of this constitution is that nine elected members can veto any financial measure, while the unanimous vote of the whole fourteen elected members on other matters cannot be overridden by the other votes unless the Governor declares that such a decision is of paramount importance in the public interest.

Administration.

The Colonial revenue is derived mainly from import duties, an excise duty on rum, and stamp and licence duties. A tax of 1s. (in Kingston 8d.) on every £10 of the gross value of property is levied.

There is a Supreme Court of Judicature together with Resident Magistrate Courts and Petty Sessions of Justices of the Peace throughout the island. The Resident Magistrates, besides holding courts of their own, preside in the courts of Petty Sessions.

An "Island medical service," under the control of a Director of Medical Services, was established in 1870. The several medical practioners, who receive a retaining fee or salary from the Government, are designated "district medical officers." They are located throughout the island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and alms-houses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisons.

The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., poorhouses, &c., &c., managed by the Parochial Board of the parish, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the Parochial Boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision.

There is a Corporation of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew with a Mayor, Council and Corporate officers.

In the 13 other parishes there are elective Parochial Boards under Laws 13 of 1900 and 17 of 1901, with jurisdiction over roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water-works, and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (population, in 1937, 78,357), Port Royal (population, in 1937, 1,107), Spanish Town (population, in 1921, 8,694), Port Antonio, (population 6,272), Montego Bay (population, 6,580), Falmouth (population, 2,136), Port Maria (population, 2,481), and Savanna la Mar (population, 3,442).

The total revenue of all the local bodies in 1937–38 was 550,928*l.*; their expenditure 516,319*l.* Their debt at the end of the year was 1,598,908*l.*

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in sterling. British silver coins of and above the denomination of 6d. are legal tender to any extent; coins below the denomination of 6d. are legal tender to the extent of 40s. in any one payment.

The coin in circulation is mostly British silver and bronze and Jamaica nickel and bronze-alloy pence, half-pence and farthings.

Total estimated coin 200,000*l.* Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Over-seas) Ltd., the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are the only private banking establishments in the Colony. Barclays Bank has one branch, 6 sub-branches and 3 agencies; it had an average note circulation in 1937 of 108,644*l.* The Bank of Nova Scotia has 12 branches and 1 sub-branch, and had an average note circulation in 1937 of 124,873*l.* The Royal Bank of Canada has two branches and had an average note circulation in 1937 of 42,493*l.* The Canadian Bank of Commerce has a branch in Kingston, and had an average note circulation in 1937 of 12,272*l.* Approximately 200,000*l.* of British currency notes formerly in circulation have been withdrawn and replaced by Bank of England Notes, in denominations of 10s. and £1.

Under Law 27 of 1904, local Currency Notes, which are made legal tender under section 5, have been issued to the extent of 212,500*l.* in denominations of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* and 10*s.*; 2*s.* 6*d.* notes, 31,250*l.*; 5*s.* notes, 106,250*l.*; 10*s.* notes, 75,000*l.* Estimated amount of local currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1937, was 114,897*l.* The 2*s.* 6*d.* notes have been recalled and nearly all have been withdrawn from circulation.

Government savings banks were instituted in all the principal towns in 1871. There are 131 branches now operating. The total deposits on 31st March, 1938, was 823,682*l.*

Co-Operative Loan Banks.

There are now 50 Loan Banks on the Register of Industrial and Provident Societies. Some have become defunct. Fifty Banks have obtained loans from the Agricultural Loan Societies Board appointed under Law 6 of 1912, "A Law for the encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies." In 1930, Law 15 of 1930 was passed, giving the Board more extensive powers of control. In 1933, Law 11 of 1933 was passed, to provide a simple means of winding up the affairs of a Bank. In 1936 Law 16 of 1936 was passed, enabling Banks to which advances are made from Public Funds to make Loans of a special class. These advances may be made whenever the Agricultural Industry of the Island is materially damaged.

The following is a summary of these transactions to 31st December, 1937:—

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Loans made under Law 6 of 1912.	67,299*l.*	5*s.* 8*d.*
,, ,, ,, Hurricane or Special Loan Laws	103,589*l.*	12*s.* 4*d.*
	170,888*l.*	18*s.* 0*d.*

Of this amount, 151,657*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* has been repaid, and 2,657*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* written off by authority of the Legislative Council, leaving 16,573*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* outstanding.

The 47 Banks from which returns were obtained also collected to 31st December, 1937, the sum of over 43,898*l.* share capital. These figures may be taken as an indication that the work of the Loan Banks has been successfully carried on and that they are likely to prove a permanent benefit to Small Holders and Peasant Proprietors.

In 1919 there was started a Land Settlement Scheme, whereby these Banks were expected to extend their sphere of usefulness by purchasing, with the aid of Government moneys, properties for re-sale in lots to small settlers. 59,641*l.* was lent to nine Banks for this purpose. The Land Settlement Branch of the Surveyor General's Department now has charge of Government Land Settlement Schemes. Only one property (Friendship in Trelawny) purchased with the assistance of Government and on which 205*l.* was owing at 31st December, 1937, is still being looked after by a Loan Bank.

Education.

Elementary education is provided for from public funds. The number of recognised elementary schools is 661, of which 160 are Government Schools and the remainder Denominational. There are 89,221 scholars in average attendance, and the grant-in-aid for 1936-37 was 185,955*l.* no fees are charged. The Government maintains a system of inspection, and provides a training college for women teachers which is mainly supported from public funds, besides largely assisting the Mico undenominational training college for men, and two denominational colleges for women teachers. By a law passed in 1892 a Board of Education was constituted. Local School Boards manage the Government schools, some of which are held in Government buildings, others in rented buildings.

The Government maintains a Technical Continuation and Commercial School in Kingston and awards scholarships for trade instruction and apprenticeship. One Continuation School for Girls is aided from public funds. Two Practical Training Centres for Boys and one for Girls are maintained by Government.

Provision was made in 1892 for the opening of Government secondary schools where required; there are twenty-three secondary schools receiving aid from public funds under regulations for grants in aid. Secondary education is provided for in general by endowed schools, under local governing bodies controlled by the Jamaica Schools Commission, and a number of private schools. There are three scholarships (one for girls) tenable at English universities or elsewhere within the British Empire and one scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship is annually awarded in Jamaica. The following examinations are held:—London University, Cambridge Locals, Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, Royal Drawing Society.

In the Institute of Jamaica (in Kingston) is a Public Library with 40,000 books, of which 9,000 form a West India Reference Library; a Natural History Museum, with a small collection of live animals; and a Jamaica History Gallery with 600 portraits and 350 engravings of scenery.

Industry.

Fruit is the largest export, 26,955,489 stems of bananas of a value of 2,656,883*l.* being exported in 1937, in which year citrus fruits (grape fruits and oranges) valued at 189,998*l.* were also exported. Other exports were as under:—

1936.		£
Sugar	77,809 tons	632,451
Rum	671,335 galls.	194,645
Coffee	10,396,688 lbs.	160,980
Cocoa	3,640,405 ,,	49,684
Coconuts ..	31,406,479 No.	76,276
Honey	1,630,671 lbs.	15,155
Pimento	5,888,425 ,,	140,858
Ginger	3,420,772 ,,	72,636
Logwood ..	12,224 tons	29,964
Fustic	942 ,,	2,482
Logwood Extract	23,687 cwts.	77,239
Cigars	36,221 lbs.	18,663

The acreage under banana cultivation in 1933-34 was 72,909, under sugar cane 40,091, under coffee 6,265, under cocoa 964, under cocoanuts 40,074, under ginger 1, under tobacco 115. The cultivation of cotton has practically been abandoned.

The Island's import trade is divided as follows:—

United Kingdom ..	.. 38.1 per cent.
United States of America	.. 16.9 ,, ,,
Canada	.. 16.3 ,, ,,
Other Countries ..	.. 28.7 ,, ,,

Means of Communication.

There is a daily postal service throughout the island, maintained by Government Railway (197¼ miles); motor mail and passenger vans (607¾ miles); by foot carriers and animal-drawn vehicles (920¼ miles); and by tramways (11 miles).

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Inland.

Letters, per oz., 1*d.*
Postcards, single, ½*d.*; reply paid, 1*d.*
Newspapers (Local and British) and Local Magazines, per copy, ½*d.*
Printed and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz., ½*d.*
"Small Packets" (up to 8 ozs.), per 2 ozs., 1*d.*
Parcels (Parcel Post over 8 ozs.), per lb., 4*d.*

Oversea.

Letters, Imperial—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1½*d.*; for every additional oz., 1*d.*
International—Not exceeding 1 oz., 2½*d.*; for every additional oz., 1½*d.*
Postcards, Single, 1*d.*; reply paid, 2*d.*
Printed Papers, Commercial Papers and Samples, per 2 ozs., ½*d.* (Minimum for Commercial Papers, 2½*d.*, and for Samples, 1*d.*).
"Small Packets," Per 2 ozs., 1*d.* (Minimum, 5*d.*).
†Parcel Post—To United Kingdom, 3 lbs., 1*s.* 7*d.*; 7 lbs., 2*s.* 10*d.*; 11 lbs., 4*s.*; 22 lbs., 6*s.* 6*d.* To U.S.A. and Canada, 6*d.* per lb. (Limit for U.S.A. 22 lbs.; for Canada, 20 lbs.). To West India Islands, 3 lbs., 1*s.*; 7 lbs., 2*s.*; 11 lbs., 3*s.*; 22 lbs. 5*s.*
There is a C.O.D. Parcel Post system in operation with the United Kingdom only.

A regular air passenger and letter mail service, inaugurated 10th December, 1930, operates three times weekly between Miami (Florida, U.S.A.) and Cristobal, Canal Zone, *via* Barranquilla, Colombia (connecting with the Central and South American continents). The Miami-Cristobal service was made a one-day service as from July 15th, 1937, *via* Kingston, Jamaica. A similar air service inaugurated

† Every incoming parcel post packet and every packet containing dutiable matter bears a Custom's clearance fee of 6*d.* which is collected from the addressee.

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15th June, 1933, operates between Kingston, Jamaica, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, once weekly.

The estimated number of letters and post cards handled is as follows :—

Year 1937.

	Internal.	External.		Total.
		Outwards.	Inwards.	
Letters	14,200,000	1,785,030	3,824,400	19,809,430
Post Cards	375,500	243,400	75,500	694,400
	14,575,500	2,028,430	3,899,900	20,503,830

There is regular and frequent communication between Europe and Jamaica. Messrs. Elders' and Fyffe, the Jamaica Banana Producers S.S.C., and Standard Fruit and Shipping Co. furnish frequent and regular Services for mails, passengers and freight. The voyage takes 12 to 12¼ days. There is also steamship communication between the United States, Jamaica, and Central America, maintained by United Fruit Co. and Grace Line, and Standard Fruit and S.S. Co. The Canadian National Steamships also furnish regular Services to Canada, British Honduras, Nassau and Bermuda.

Overseas telegraphic communications are operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., working in close association with Cable and Wireless, Limited, London, providing world-wide facilities by submarine cable and wireless telegraph circuits with particular emphasis on British Empire communications.

Automatic Duplex signalling is available from Kingston to London, Montreal, New York, Halifax, N.S., Bermuda, Barbados, Cuba, and Porto Rico and direct wireless circuits with Nassau, Bahamas, Belize, British Honduras, and Cayman Islands.

Communications with Ships at Sea off Jamaica is maintained through the Company's Kingston W/T Station (V Q I).

Radiotelephone facilities are also provided by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited interconnecting with the public telephone Services in Jamaica.

All the West India cables mentioned above were taken over and operated by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company in conjunction with Cable & Wireless Limited as from 1st January, 1937.

Telegraph lines connect all the principal towns, and there are 208 telegraph and telephone stations. The total mileage open is 2,646. 2,158 miles along roads, 215 miles P.O. lines on railway, and 273 along railway lines. The receipts in 1937 were 17,575*l.*

The railway extends from Kingston to Montego Bay, in the parish of St. James, a distance of 112 miles 60 chains, and to Port Antonio, in the parish of Portland, in the other direction, by a branch line from Spanish Town of 63 miles; and to Ewarton, by a branch line from Bog Walk, on the Port Antonio branch, of 8 miles 40 chains, and by a branch line from May Pen to Frankfield, 23 miles; also from Linstead to New Works, 2 miles 40 chains. The total length of line open is 210 miles. The railway was purchased by an American syndicate, who, under agreement, extended it to Port Antonio on the north-east and to Montego Bay on the north-west, but the Company having failed the Government resumed possession of the line on 16th August, 1900. The total railway debt charge for 1937-38, providing for interest and repayment, is 89,341*l.* The receipts in 1937-38 were more than the expenditure by 63,080*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 26,261*l.* There is also a line of telegraph and telephone along the railway from Kingston to Montego Bay, 112¾ miles; Spanish Town to Ewarton, 17½ miles; from Bog Walk to Port Antonio, 54½ miles; from May Pen to Frankfield, 23 miles; and from Linstead to New Works, 2¾ miles.

The island is intersected by an extensive system of tar-treated and metalled roads, suitable for motoring, the highest one passes over a gap at an elevation of a little over 4,000 feet. Owing to the configuration of the island there are many bridges and culverts and sharp turns; the maximum grades are generally 1 in 15. There are 2,455 miles of main roads, and about 4,438 miles of parochial roads.

A coastal service is run by the United Fruit Co., the Royal Mail Lines Ltd., and the Webster Co. with motor vessels and sailing vessels whenever cargo is available.

The United Fruit Co., the Royal Mail Lines Ltd., the Jamaica Banana Producers Association Ltd., the Standard Fruit & Steamship Corp., and Harrison Line maintain a weekly steamship service and also call at outports when necessary.

Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth and St. Ann's Bay are ports of registry. During the year ended 31st December, 1937, no ships were built.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1928–29	2,212,852	2,317,434
1929–30	2,292,869	2,310,502
1930–31	2,197,572	2,322,613
1931–32	2,085,793	2,135,736
1932–33	2,169,307	2,081,635
1933–34	2,037,319	2,186,057
1934–35	2,260,352	2,255,502
1935–36	2,121,965	2,178,228
1936–37	2,212,365	2,206,079
1937–38	2,476,136	2,271,174

SHIPPING, 1937.*

	Entered.	Cleared.
British ..	2,225,429 tons	2,274,590 tons
Foreign ..	2,415,861 tons	2,377,822 tons

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The import duties are collected at both specific and *ad valorem* rates. The articles paying specific duties fall chiefly under the heads of Food, Drink and Tobacco. Provision is made for preferential rates on Empire Products. The general *ad valorem* duty is 20% and the preferential rate is 15%. There are slight variations in these rates on certain classes of goods.

The following table shows the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the Empire and the principal foreign countries during 1937.

	Percentage of Imports therefrom.	Percentage of Domestic Exports thereto.
BRITISH EMPIRE.	%	%
United Kingdom	33·7	55·74
Canada	14·9	24·74
Other parts of Empire ..	18·8	1·22
Total British Empire :—	67·4	81·70
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. ..	%	%
United States America ..	18·1	4·81
Japan	2·1	—
Germany	3·5	2·80
Dutch West Indies ..	2·7	.03
Other Foreign Countries	6·2	10·66
Total Foreign Countries :—	32·6	18·30
Grand Total (not including Parcels Post and Ships' Stores)	100·0	100·0

* For the calendar year.

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Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	1,854,747	1,796,371	2,438,038	6,089,156
1929	1,775,623	1,910,637	3,059,838	6,746,095
1930	1,734,178	1,664,161	2,444,698	5,823,037
1931	1,406,562	1,457,565	1,870,274	4,734,401
1932	1,890,526	1,284,515	1,397,479	4,572,520
1933	1,697,475	1,257,503	1,263,777	4,218,755
1934	1,809,917	1,382,607	1,429,110	4,621,634
1935	1,954,897	1,521,204	1,378,713	4,854,814
1936	1,876,971	1,719,928	1,327,032	4,923,931
1937	2,009,402	2,005,915	1,938,789	5,954,106

Per Parcels Post .. 184,273*l.*
Grand Total .. 6,138,379*l.*

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	835,065	982,854	2,356,559	4,174,478
1929	855,906	1,152,691	2,640,533	4,649,130
1930	1,114,405	1,092,418	1,868,650	4,075,473
1931	1,140,245	901,383	1,358,214	3,399,892
1932	1,597,494	891,429	765,743	3,254,666
1933	1,603,971	716,162	410,374	2,730,507
1934	1,699,162	983,119	522,990	3,205,271
1935	2,107,853	1,124,324	595,835	3,828,012
1936	2,031,157	1,195,629	580,453	3,807,239
1937	2,751,765	1,289,851	938,085	4,979,701

Per Parcel Post .. 14,580*l.*
Grand Total .. .. 4,994,281*l.*

Public Debt, 31*st March*, 1938, 4,604,477*l.*

Customs Revenue (Import Duties): 1935-36, 1,046,144*l.*; 1936-37, 1,090,351*l.*; 1937-38, 1,283,307*l.*

Population.

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	East Indian,&c.	Total.
1881	14,432	109,946	444,186	12,240	580,804
1891	14,692	121,955	488,624	14,220	639,491
1911	15,605	163,201	630,181	22,396	831,383
1921	14,476	157,223	660,420	25,999	858,118

Governors since 1883.

1883, Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
1888, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
1898, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.
1904, Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.
1907, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.
1913, Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1918, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
1924, Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1926, Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
1932, Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1934, Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1938, Sir Arthur F. Richards, K.C.M.G.

Civil Establishment.

Note.—All salaries over 100*l.* a year are by Law 21 of 1904 subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to a Widows' and Orphans' Pension scheme

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Arthur F. Richards, K.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, and 500*l.* duty allowance.

Private Secretary, Commander Jermyn Rushbrooke, R.N.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Commander Ian D. Elliot, R.N.

Privy Council.

The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
Sir Thomas L. Roxburgh, Kt., C.M.G.
Sir William Morrison, Kt.
Sir H. I. C. Brown, K.C.
Sir A. H. D. Costa.
Sir Chas. W. Doorly, Kt., C.B.E.
Clerk Privy Council, F. C. H. Wilson, 50*l.*

Legislative Council.

Ex-officio Members.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, *President.*
The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Director of Public Works.
The Collector-General.

Nominated Members.

Sir William Morrison, Kt.
Dr. L. Gifford.
W. M. Fraser, I.S.O.
G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E.
D. H. Hall, I.S.O.
Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E.
A. H. Hodges, C.M.G.
Ellis Levy.
B. H. M. Easter, C.B.E.

Elected Members.

J. A. G. Smith, K.C., Clarendon.
G. S. Seymour, O.B.E., St. Andrew.
F. G. Veitch, Hanover.
R. Ehrenstein, St. Thomas.
C. A. Reid, Manchester.
H. E. Vernon, St. Mary.
H. E. Allan, Portland.
C. A. Little, St. Ann.
H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Kingston.
E. V. V. Allen, St. Elizabeth.
E. A. McNeill, St. Catherine.
A. B. Lowe, St. James.
Rev. J. W. Maxwell, Trelawny.
M. H. Segré, Westmoreland.
Clerk of the Legislative Council, Clinton Hart, 450*l.*
Deputy Clerk, H. S. Hickling, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, A. W. G. H. Grantham, 1,500*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary, F. L. Brown, O.B.E., M.C., 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*
2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, J. D. Lucie Smith, M.B.E., 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Principal Clerks, S. F. Binns, W. P. O'B. Thomson, L. C. Roberts, (vacant), 525*l.* to 600*l.*
First Class Clerks, C. L. Swaby, A. C. Thomas, W. A. Cover (acting), L. M. Johns (acting), E. P. Buckley (acting), 325*l.* to 450*l.* and personal allowances of 50*l.* p.a.
Second Class Clerks, B. A. Hepburn, C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, V. H. McFarlane (acting), J. H. Clerk (acting), 200*l.* to 300*l.*, and personal allowances of 50*l.* p.a.
Government Printer, A. G. B. Mathews, 550*l.* to 650*l.*
Superintendent of Press, E. D. Matthews, 450*l.* to 500*l.*
Passport and Permit Officer, L. T. Fox (acting), 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Department of Public Works.

Director, H. Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O., M.I.C.E., F.Royal San.Inst., 1,200*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,400*l.*
Deputy Director, P. Martin Cooper, M.I.C.E., M.I.M. and Cy.E., M.I.Struc.E., 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* by 50*l.*
Assistant Director, (vacant), 700*l.* to 800*l.* by 50*l.*
Executive Engineer, C. G. Woolway, A.M.I.C.E., 750*l.*
Inspectors, J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A., A. M. Gold, A.M.I.C.E., 500*l.* to 650*l.* by 50*l.*

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Assistant Engineers, W. T. P. Perkins, A.M.I.C.E., G. A. R. Farquharson, A.M.I.C.E., 450*l.* to 550*l.* by 25*l.*

Engineer for Irrigation, A. M. Hall, 550*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*, and 130*l.* travelling allowance.

1st Class Superintendents, D. H. Lynch, G. H. E. Lyons, S. A. G. Taylor, L. B. Spence, H. F. S. Hoyes, A. R. Magnus, A. R. Suarez, H. P. Rubio, G. F. Alberga, A.M.I.C.E., H. S. Brownlow, A.M.I.Struc.E., 550*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*

2nd Class Superintendents, E. V. Williams, G. Cox, M. B. J. Mordecai, L. C. Stedman, K. O. Streadwick, C. D. Bell, (one vacant), 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.*

3rd Class Superintendents, L. H. Feurtado, A. M. Alberga, A.M.I.C.E., Assoc.M.Eng.Inst. of Canada, H. A. Plant, B. S. Duncombe, H. R. Phillpotts, A.M.I.C.E., R. J. Feurtado, G. M. Bicknell, B. C. Sylvester, H. C. Murray, A.M.I.C.E., E. de C. Penso, A.M.I.C.E., 300*l.* to 375*l.* by 25*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, C. L. Blair, O. C. Plant, H. C. Quin, D. L. Paisley, R. M. Royes, R. I. Walker, B. M. Alexander, B.Sc. (Ny.), J. W. Smith, A. B. Walcott, 200*l.* to 275*l.* by 25*l.*

Senior Superintendents' Clerks and Cashiers, A. F. Reid, H. B. Goodin, C. H. Martells, P. E. Sutherland, L. A. Curtis, S. P. Mossop, R. E. Mair, S. O. Milbourn, E. D. McDonald, L. A. Phillips, C. L. Stanley, A. L. Macfarlane, 300*l.* to 375*l.* by 25*l.*

Junior Superintendents' Clerks and Cashiers, A. A. Mills, E. T. Wright, H. E. Walcott, C. A. Wilson, C. Williams, A. I. McFarlane, L. O. Gardner, 200*l.* to 275*l.* by 25*l.*

Superintendent Public Works Stores, (vacant), 500*l.* to 650*l.* by 50*l.*

Superintendent, Machinery, A. Scarff, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*

Assistant Superintendent, Machinery, K. J. Broderick, 350*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.*

Chief Draughtsman, W. Y. Feurtado, 400*l.* to 550*l.* by 25*l.*, and *Assistant Draughtsmen*, R. C. Sullivan and A. R. Simpson, 350*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.*

Accountant, B. P. Burrowes, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*

Chief Clerk, G. S. Cox, 475*l.* to 550*l.* by 25*l.*

Financial Clerk, (vacant), 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.*

1st Class Clerks, H. E. Mendes, R. A. White and V. A. Isaacs, 325*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.*

2nd Class ditto, F. C. Isaacs and E. W. Brodhurst, and C. S. Irving, 180*l.* to 300*l.* by 20*l.*

Lighthouses.

Superintendent, Morant Point, C. Durant, 200*l.* to 250*l.* by 25*l.*

Superintendent, Negril Point, J. S Brownhill, 200*l.* to 250*l.* by 25*l.*

Lands Department.

Surveyor General (vacant), 800*l.* to 900*l.* by 50*l.*, J. A. Speak, P.A.S.I. (acting).

Assistant Surveyor General (Crown Lands), 500*l.* to 650*l.* by 50*l.*, E. D. Stansfeld.

Assistant Surveyor General (Land Settlement), 500*l.* to 650*l.* by 50*l.*, (vacant).

Surveyors, 450*l.* to 550*l.* by 25*l.*, J. A. Speak, P.A.S.I., G. G. Brinsley, Major F. J. Quinton, O. B. Rogers, and H. F. Edwards.

Land Settlement Officer, 325*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.*, A. H. Edwards.

Financial Clerk, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.*, D. C. Mais, M.M., F.R.S.A., F.I.A.C. (acting).

First Class Clerk, 325*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.*, A. J. Greenidge, A.C.R.A., B. C. Marsh.

Second Class Clerks, 180*l.* to 300*l.* by 20*l.*, W. G. Parkinson, S. M. Bramwell, A. D. Langley (2 vacant).

Chief Draughtsman, 200*l.* to 300*l.* by 20*l.*, L. E. Saunders.

Railways.

Director, H. C. Powell, A.M.Inst.T., 1,200*l.* to 1,350*l.*

Chief Engineer, H. R. Fox, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., 700*l.* to 800*l.*

Assistant Chief Engineer, V. J. Streadwick, A.R.I.B.A. A.M.I.S.E., 550*l.* to 650*l.*

Telegraph and Telephone Inspector, E. H. Cartwright, 400*l.* to 450*l.*

Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, P. M. McKay, A.M.I.M.E., M.I.Loco.E., 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Works Manager, A. Lowe, M.I.Loco.E., 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Running Inspector, E. E. Fuller, A.M.I.L.E., 338*l.* to 364*l.*

Traffic Superintendent, W. G. Gigg, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Assistant Traffic Superintendent, J. C. Atkinson, 450*l.* to 500*l.*

Chief Trains Controller. H. E. de Casseres, 350*l.* to 450*l.*

Chief Goods Clerk, A. A. Thompson, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Chief Accountant G. C. Gunter, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Assistant Accountant (vacant), 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Pay Clerk, S. A. McLaverty, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Stores Superintendent, H. R. Latrielle, 500*l.* to 650*l.*

Agricultural Society.

His Excellency The Governor, President.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary (ex-officio).

Three Vice-Presidents (elected).

An Elected Board of Management (14 members).

The Director of Agriculture (ex-officio).

Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Thelwell (seconded), 500*l.* to 600*l.* with 150*l.* personal allowance and travelling allowance.

Accountant, D. G. Macdonald, 400*l.*

Nineteen Agricultural Instructors, 200*l.* to 340*l.* (with reimbursement of travelling expenses).

One Special Instructor for Beekeeping.

Supervisors of Instructors, P. St. L. Racquie, A. P. Hanson, 400*l.* (with reimbursement of travelling expenses).

Department of Science and Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist, G. A. Jones, C.M.G., Dip.Agri. (Bangor), 1,200*l.*, with quarters.

Chief Clerk, G. D. Goode, Dip.Agr., 400*l.* to 500*l.*, with quarters.

Financial Clerk, N. B. Donaldson, Hons. Dip. Accountancy, 325*l.* to 450*l.*

2nd Class Clerks, Miss E. Marson, R. S. Nelson, L. A. Boothe, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Superintendent of Public Gardens and Plant Breeder, M. S. Goodman, 450*l.* to 500*l.*, with quarters.

Horticulturist, E. Downes, 350*l.* to 450*l.* and quarters.

Plant Pathologist, F. E. V. Smith, B.Sc., 600*l.* to 750*l.* (Seconded as *Development and Marketing Officer*). F. S. Ward, B.S.A. (temporary appointment).

Entomologist, W. H. Edwards, D.I.C., F.E.S., 600*l.* to 750*l.*

Deputy Island Chemist, W. L. Barnett, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C., 600*l.* to 750*l.*

Agricultural Chemist, H. H. Croucher, B.Sc., 600*l.* to 750*l.*

Botanist, L. N. H. Larter, 550*l.* to 750*l.*

Assistant to Deputy Island Chemist, E. N. Richards, 475*l.* to 550*l.*

Agricultural Superintendent, R. S. Martinez, Dip. Agr., 400*l.* to 500*l.* Personal allowance, 50*l.*

Agricultural Officer, L. L. Carrington, Dip. Agr., 400*l.*

Junior Agricultural Officers, H. C. Miller, D.I.C.T.A., J. M. McEwen, D.I.C.T.A. (seconded to act as Senior Assistant Master, Farm School), E. A. Tai, D.I.C.T.A., R. C. Bridge, L. B. Robinson, 175*l.* to 350*l.*

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Senior Veterinary Officer, Dr. S. Lockett, D.V.S., 600*l.* to 750*l.*
Stock Inspector, T. P. Lecky, B.S.A., 150*l.* to 250*l.*
Supervising Inspector of Plant Diseases, J. B. Sutherland, 325*l.* to 550*l.*
Inspectors of Plant Diseases, N. R. McHardy, A. T. Wilmot, W. S. Wittingham, I. L. Dowden, E. M. Carey, R. Glen Campbell, G. G. Macfarlane, L. A. Russell, F. F. Graham, M. S. Allen, W. C. Castello, S. O. Coy, N. E. C. Thomson, C. W. J. Bewley, C. J. Case, A. D. Arnaud, O. L. Carnegie, L. C. Anderson, I. H. Tomlinson, 150*l.* to 250*l.*
Headmaster and Farm Superintendent, J. W. Howe, M.Sc., 650*l.* to 750*l.* with quarters.
Assistant Masters, L. A. Powell, 250*l.* to 300*l.* (seconded to act as Agricultural Superintendent, Grove Place Stud Farm), H. C. Virtue, 160*l.* to 260*l.*, V. A. Valentine, 100*l.* to 160*l.*, with board and quarters.
Agricultural Superintendent, Grove Place Stud Farm, A. F. Thelwell, 400*l.* to 500*l.* with quarters. (Seconded to act as *Secretary Jamaica Agricultural Society.*).
Superintendent of Stock, E. U. Lewis, 250*l.* with quarters.
Chief Inspector of Produce, P. W. Murray, 800*l.*
Inspectors of Produce, R. C. Somerville, A. M. Douet, H. B. Monteith, I. H. Campbell, C. M. G. Purchas, Trevor Thomson, 600*l.*
Development and Marketing Officer, F. E. V. Smith, B.Sc. (seconded), 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Manager, Marketing Division, G. K. Angles, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Assistant Manager, Marketing Division, E. G. Whitbread, 400*l.* to 450*l.*
Assistant Manager, Marketing Division (Accounting), R. A. Crosswell, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Forest Officer, C. Swabey, 700*l.* to 750*l.*
Forest Settlement Officer, E. M. Brown, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Agricultural Loan Societies Board.

Secretary, E. L. Jack, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
Inspecting Officers, O. S. V. Brown and E. G. Soutar, 325*l.* to 450*l.*

Institute of Jamaica.

Secretary and Librarian, Philip M. Sherlock, 700*l.*
Assistant Librarian, Miss H. W. Morris, 265*l.*
West India Library Assistant, Miss V. Nash, 208*l.*
Second West India Library Assistant, Miss C. Nash, 117*l.*
Clerical Assistant, Miss B. N. Fletcher, 169*l.*
Accountant and Reading Room Superintendent, Miss V. Hill, 178*l.*
Assistant in charge of Lending Department, Miss M. L. Campbell, 156*l.*
Junior Assistants in Lending Department, Miss S. Fletcher, Miss M. A. Anderson.
Assistant in Natural History Museum, Miss A. Gunter, 117*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, J. L. Worlledge, 1,000*l.*
Deputy Auditor-General, F. P. Bond, 550*l.* to 650*l.*
Chief Clerk, A. W. Perkins.
First-Class Clerks, R. C. Henriques, O. R. Nunes, A. S. Lyon, L. J. Macpherson, S. A. O. Martin, E. A. Gadsbaw, V. A. Wilson, S. N. Ingram, O. D. Sanguinetti, A. L. Gabay, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
Second-Class Clerks, Miss I. Ware, V. E. Walker, A.C.R.A., Miss M. Facey, E. S. Hayles, S. O. Sherwood, H. G. Nosworthy, A.L.A.A., V. S. Sherwood, J. G. Fyfe, O. A. Neill, L. O. Vaughan, Miss I. J. Benjamin, R. V. H. Gayle, K. A. Ritchie, W. C. Jervis, F. O. Rousseau, A. F. Pattinson, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, A. H. Hodges, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Deputy Treasurer, C. G. C. Kerr, 600*l.* to 650*l.*
Accountant, E. G. Wilson, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerks, 1st Class, J. S. Mordecai, H. McD. White, N. F. Holtz, J. E. C. MacFarlane, 325*l.* to 450*l.*, and A. A. Box.
Clerks, 2nd Class, A. St. G. Taylor, A. A. Harrison, A. R. Taylor, Mabel E. Thomas, H. B. Cole, M. F. Guilfoyle and A. R. Abrahams, (1 vacant), 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Currency Commissioners.

Treasurer (*Chairman*).
Collector General.
Sir Thomas Roxburgh, C.M.G.
Secretary, J. R. Lewis, 25*l.*
1st Class Clerk, J. R. Lewis, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, Elsie Sanguinetti, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Government Savings Bank.

Manager, F. D. M. MacPhail, 800*l.*
Accountant, F. A. Erskine, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerks, R. O. St. C. Evans, V. A. Nelson, V. L. Cappé, A. A. Box, L. Lewis and J. M. Richardson, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, G. M. Logan, L. E. Royes, E. N. Sheridan, H. C. D. Mitchell, A. H. Richards, L. M. Holtz, D. V. Smith, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Stamp Office.

Stamp Commissioner, Capt. H. M. Hawkes (holds this office in conjunction with that of Collector-General).
Deputy Stamp Commissioner, C. C. Manton, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
1st Class Clerk, L. M. Kirkpatrick, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, J. McIntosh, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica, (vacant), 800*l.* to 900*l.*
Assistant Postmaster, W. A. Campbell, 550*l.* to 650*l.*
Supervisor of Post Offices, E. L. Morris, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. E. A. Romney, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
Superintendent of Telegraphs and Electrical Inspector T. J. Guilfoyle, 550*l.* to 750*l.*
Wireless Inspector, T. J. Guilfoyle, 100*l.* (non-pensionable).
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs and a Government Electrical Inspector, S. P. Bather, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerks, J. F. Hearne, G. White, M. V. Hearne, E. J. Andrews and E. M. Morales, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class ditto, I. Gauntlett, R. E. Weston, E. Seivright, A. V. Nash, C. Grannum, H. A. Fairweather, D. G. Priestley, R. E. Mais, I. F. Escoffery, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
Postal and Telegraph Clerks, District Postmasters and Assistants, 449 = 35,276*l.*

Revenue Department.

Collector-General, Capt. M. H. Hawkes, 1,000*l.*
Supervisor, J. W. Gayner, 600*l.* to 750*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. D. Logan, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Evans, O. W. Grosett, E. C. Forbes, W. L. Crawford and C. L. Campbell, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, G. R. Simpson, C. W. Hewitt, I. Phipps, Miss E. E. Brown, G. Reid, O. M. Royes, R. O. Guilfoyle, S. C. Gordon, R. H. Kerr and H. P. Forbes, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
1st Class Collectors of Taxes, J. S. Lopez, J. M. Smith, F. C. Lofthouse, C. St. L. Hogarth, D. E. Lofthouse and R. H. Nicholas, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

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Excise Officer, Rum Warehouse, Kingston, S. M. Ffrench, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Assist. Excise Officer, Rum Warehouse, E. D. G. Coombs, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Collectors of Taxes, C. R. Campbell, L. L. Ingram, G. H. Scott, E. A. Swaby, H. L. Murray, O. H. Nash, H. C. Stedman and J. A. Binns, 475*l.* to 500*l.*
Assistant Collectors of Taxes, J. H. Scott, J. P. H. McLaughlin, C. F. Crooks, H. E. Hitchens, G. T. Farquharson, W. P. Watkins, D. A. Saunders, N. V. Millingen, I. A. Wallace, A. D. V. Gauntlett, H. Ellis, L. C. Isaacs, D. A. Sterling, H. V. Lewis, E. Thompson, A. M. Bennett, S. S. Owen, A. B. Brandford, H. B. Brown, C. T. Livingstone and J. S. Marshall, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Landing Waiters, K. F. Dickson, G. L. Miles, C. T. Johnson, E. G. Banks, R. L. C. Aarons, H. G. Irons, J. C. Smith, S. A. Stewart, F. H. Stedman, L. B. Wallace, L. E. Phillibert, D. A. Hudson, N. H. Franklin and C. A. Spence, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
Lockers and Gaugers, S. I. Parry, L. A. Falla, J. L. Hill, G. V. Aarons, C. A. Robinson, F. L. J. Francis, H. E. Hollar, and E. B. Stanley, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, C. E. Edwards, P. A. Chevannes, W. T. Tomlinson, J. L. Balfour, S. H. Donaldson, D. D. Oliver, C. H. Lawrence, W. F. Atkinson, I. R. Johnson, C. A. Dundas, G. R. Grey, C. St. G. Knight, V. L. James, A. R. Phillips, C. H. Cooke, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Customs.

Collector, Shipping Master, and Inspector of Invoices, G. A. Gauntlett, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Chief Clerk, K. V. Samuel, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerks, F. G. Burrowes, L. A. Doran, A. G. Turner, J. A. J. Francis and J. F. S. Hill, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, A. V. L. Cummings, I. L. Lewis, V. L. Cover, E. A. C. Smith, F. O. Romney, A. S. Doyley, N. B. Shrocter, N. G. Gregory, J. M. Jones and H. A. Francis, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
Surveyor, D. V. Jacobs, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Surveyor, R. R. Facey, 450*l.* to 500*l.*
1st Class Landing Waiters, *F. R. Dehaney, *A. J. Barned, *G. A. Howden, D. K. Wynter, G. W. Facey, R. K. Stimpson, L. A. Robertson, G. A. T. Eaton, H. G. Williams, R. E. Collins, G. R. Johns and A. H. C. Packer, 325*l.* to 450*l.* *(plus duty allowance of 12½ per cent. of salary).
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal, G. P. Stephenson, 325*l.* to 450*l.*

Income Tax Office.

Inspector, W. E. A. Pigou, 600*l.* to 700*l.*
1st Class Clerks, E. S. Hendriks and P. F. Francis, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, E. H. S. Barnett and E. L. Munroe, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Harbour Master.

Commander Capt. H. de B. Tupper, R.N., 800*l.*

Jamaica Constabulary.

Inspector-General, Owen F. Wright, 900*l.* and quarters.
Deputy Inspector-General, W. H. F. Sidley, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, servant, 36*l.* 10*s.*, and house allowance.
1st Class Inspectors, H. J. Dodd, W. P. C. Adam, J. M. O'Connor, R. C. Waters, E. G. Orrett and F. N. Miles, 475*l.*
2nd Class Inspectors, G. O'Toole, W. V. Beaumont, T. N. Drake, C. A. Smith, J. H. H. Clark and J. Murphy, 425*l.*
3rd Class Inspectors, D. G. Ross, L. O'Donoghue, S. V. Higgins, D. G. Neish, A. B. Harper, W. G, Syer and L. P. R. Browning, 375*l.*
Sub-Inspectors, N. A. Crosswell and W. M. Southby, 200*l.* to 275*l.*
[Inspectors and sub-inspectors have either quarters provided for them or an allowance, and receive a servant allowance of 36*l.* 10*s.*]
Chief Clerk, G. R. Rickards, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerk, D. P. Lacy, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, W. A. Pomier, J. S. Wiggan, Miss I. R. M. Cooke, H. A. Abrahams, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Defence.

Staff Officer, Local Forces, Capt. H. E. Anson.
Bandmaster, Lieut. R. G. Jones, 400*l.*

Prison Department.

Director of Prisons, W. Shillingford, 650*l.* to 750*l.* and quarters.
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Morris, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, A. H. Durant, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
General Penitentiary,
Superintendent, H. A. D. Noad, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters.
Surgeon, Dr. R. H. Davidson, also D.M.O. for Kingston.
Overseer of Works, W. P. Beckwith, 300*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, F. A. L. Laing, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
Assistant Supt., T. E. Rippin, 225*l.* to 275*l.* and quarters.
Storekeeper, F. V. Sale, 225*l.* to 275*l.* and quarters.
Overseers, R. K. Bird, J. F. Horner, R. H. Hooker and C. L. Levy, 200*l.* to 225*l.* and quarters.
Matron Female Prison, Miss E. S. M. Dollar, 200*l.* to 250*l.* and quarters.
Superintendent of St. Catherine District Prison, C. H. Dent, 300*l.* to 400*l.* and quarters, also Overseer of Farm, 100*l.* to 150*l.* Personal allowance.
Assistant Supt., R. B. Parkinson, 225*l.* to 275*l.* and quarters.
Overseers, F. L. King, F. D. Moore and O. C. Scott, 200*l.* to 225*l.* and quarters, P. Jarrett, *Clerk*, 160*l.* to 275*l.*
Juvenile Adult Section, Overseer, G. Mackenzie, 200*l.* to 225*l.* and quarters.

Government Industrial School, Stony Hill.

Inspector, W. Shillingford, paid as Director of Prisons.
Superintendent, J. J. G. Mair, 300*l.* to 450*l.* and quarters.
Assistant Superintendent, G. T. Rainford, 180*l.* to 275*l.* and quarters.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths (also Deputy Keeper of Records), H. A. Cooper, 600*l.* to 750*l.*
Chief Clerk, E. Poule, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerk, S. F. Hearne, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, Miss M. I. Russell, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Island Record Office.

Keeper of Records, The Chief Justice (*ex-officio*).
Deputy Keeper of Records, H. A. Cooper.
2nd Class Clerks, J. L. Grant and W. Cooke, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Titles Office.

Registrar of Titles, Arnold Foote, 700*l.*
1st Class Clerk, H. O. Hendriks, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, E. G. Hearne, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

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Medical Department.

Head Office.

Director of Medical Services, Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.* and actual travelling expenses.

Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health), J. M. Hall, M.B.E., 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* and actual travelling expenses.

Chief Clerk, B. M. Clark, 475*l.* to 550*l.* (*Secretary*, Central Board of Health).

Financial Clerk, A. L. Hylton (acting), 400*l.* to 500*l.*

1st Class Clerk, A. S. McCarthy (acting), 325*l.* to 450*l.*

Medical Storekeeper, C. C. A. Robinson, 325*l.* to 450*l.* and actual travelling expenses.

1st Assistant Medical Storekeeper, S. M. Edwards, 275*l.* to 400*l.*

2nd Assistant Medical Storekeeper, L. R. Vaughan, 120*l.* to 180*l.*

3rd Assistant Medical Storekeeper, T. J. Anderson (acting), 120*l.* to 150*l.*

2nd Class Clerks, R. B. Sharpe (acting) and I. Holtz, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Port Health Officer and Medical Officer, Port Royal, K. C. Royes, 400*l.*; 200*l.* duty allowance.

Bacteriological Branch.

Bacteriologist and Pathologist, K. L. Evans, 700*l.* to 900*l.* by 50*l.*

Assistant Bacteriologist, L. E. Arnold, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Chief Laboratory Assistant, S. M. Dailey, 325*l.* to 450*l.*

Senior Laboratory Assistants, W. A. King and A. C. Harry, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Public Hospital, Kingston.

Senior Medical Officer, A. S. Westmorland, 700*l.* to 800*l.*; house allowance 150*l.*, consulting practice.

Radiologist, C. H. Parkin, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Resident Medical Officers, G. F. Baxter, A. L. McFarlane, 600*l.* to 700*l.* residence.

Medical Officers, G. V. Harry, I. Parboosingh, A. L. D. Carnegie, P. C. Murray and L. H. Evelyn (400*l.*, 200*l.* duty allowance).

Temporary Medical Officers, V. S. Magnus, D. K. Weston, L. A. Richards, C. C. Wedderburn, 300*l.*

Additional Medical Officer, Montego Bay, H. H. Brown, 250*l.*

Dispenser, E. D. Bryce, 220*l.* to 300*l.* and quarters.

Matron, Miss A. Walton, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, uniform 12*l.*, servant 16*l.*, rations 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, washing 12*l.*, furnished quarters.

Warden, C. H. Valencia, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, allowance in lieu of quarters.

Medical Officers.

Medical Officers in Charge of Public General Hospitals, C. G. Binns, L. L. Freeman, L. S. Ferguson, J. H. Forde, S. R. M. Gordon, M. S. Golding, H. L. Henriques, K. W. James, C. D. Johnson, M. M. Lopez, G. I. Lecesne, L. R. Levy, H. E. T. McDonald, H. L. Morrison, V. R. Robb, J. F. B. Sanguinetti, N. S. Strudwick, A. E. O. Tomlinson, C. E. Vaz, F. C. Wright.

In Charge of Non-Hospital Districts, S. J. Arthurs, F. W. Aird, H. S. Brady, H. D. Collins, R. H. Davidson, E. G. Douglas, T. A. Dryden, W. I. Escoffery, A. J. Foster, S. C. Grant, E. S. Greaves, A. R. C. Hayden, L. E. Johnson, P. C. Jackson, L. B. Lyon, I. S. Lloyd, E. V. W. Mellad, G. N. Overton, C. B. Phillips, O. C. Pitter, L. A. Richards, K. C. Royes, N. Sanford, C. H. Tomlinson, 400*l.* and 50*l.* travelling allowance (without fees) (except one in Kingston); 600*l.* to 800*l.* with 100*l.* travelling allowance, 100*l.* house allowance (without fees).

Child Welfare Officer, Muriel Manley, 400*l.*, duty allowance, 200*l.*

Health Officers.

F. W. Aris, W. J. Branday, I. J. Cruchley, F. H. N. Cruchley, R. A. S. Cory, H. D. Chambers, G. S. Escoffery, S. E. Ferreira, E. D. Gideon, H. M. Johnston, H. S. Lawrence, D. H. McPhail, J. N. McIntosh, F. A. Norton, A. A. Peat, C. Pengelley, J. I. Rerrie, E. J. Saward, T. B. Sinclair, L. M. Watson.

NOTE:—

Salaries of 600*l.* to 800*l.*, travelling allowance varying between 100*l.*, 150*l.*, and 200*l.*

Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.

Resident Medical Officer, J. M. Stockhausen, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

Matron, Miss D. M. Harrison, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, and residence, rations 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, uniform 12*l.* per annum, washing 12*l.* per annum, servant 16*l.* per annum, furnished quarters.

Mental Hospital.

Senior Medical Officer, D. J. Cameron, 750*l.* to 850*l.* and quarters.

1st Resident Medical Officer, U. N. Murray, 600*l.* to 700*l.* and quarters.

2nd Resident Medical Officer, R. O. Cooke, 600*l.* to 700*l.* and quarters.

3rd Medical Officer, G. E. Finzi (acting), 400*l.*, duty allowance 200*l.* and quarters.

4th Medical Officer, Frank Stephenson (acting), 400*l.*, duty allowance 200*l.* and quarters.

Clerk and Purveyor, W. E. Watson, 325*l.* to 450*l.* and quarters.

2nd Class Clerk, S. E. Fyfe, 180*l.* to 300*l.*, allowance for shortage 2*l.*

Chief Male Attendant, Edward Thomas, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, uniform 12*l.* and quarters.

Matron, (vacant), 250*l.* to 300*l.*, uniform 12*l.*, rations 28*l.*, servant 16*l.* and quarters.

Assistant Matron, Miss Madeline Grant, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, uniform 12*l.*, rations 28*l.*, servant 16*l.*, and quarters.

Storekeeper, W. S. Grizzle, 100*l.* to 160*l.*

Dispenser, O. G. Miller, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, allowance for quarters 50*l.*

Lepers' Home.

Medical Attendant, H. H. Blair, 400*l.*, 10*l.* travelling allowance.

Superintendent and Dispenser, S. Johnson, 150*l.* to 300*l.* and quarters.

Judicial and Legal.

Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, Sir Robert H. Furness, 2,000*l.*

Justice of Appeal, David Thomas Joseph Sherlock, K.C., 1,500*l.*

Judge of High Court, George Harry Franklyn Cannon, 1,400*l.*

Judge of High Court, Claude Ramsay Wilmot Seton, M.C., 1,400*l.*

Attorney-General, A. W. Lewey, 1,500*l.*

Clerk to ditto, W. A. H. Duffus, 325*l.* to 450*l.*

Assistant to Attorney-General, S. W. P. Foster Sutton, 1,000*l.*

Crown Prosecutor, S. R. Braithwaite, 700*l.* to 800*l.*

Crown Solicitor, A. B. Rennie, 1,000*l.*

Clerk to the Crown Solicitor, R. C. Marley (acting), 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Registrar and Librarian of the Supreme Court of Judicature, T. L. Lyons, 700*l.*

Deputy Registrar, W. S. K. Gordon, 325*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.*

1st Class Clerk, H. Levy, 325*l.* to 450*l.*

2nd Class Clerk, C. G. Hill, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Administrator-General, Alan O. Ritchie, 900*l.*

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Chief Clerk, J. B. Facey, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerks, C. A. Rickards, G. V. Rennie, H. F. Barry, R. L. Charlton, J. L. Gayner, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, S. L. C. Curtin, E. C. Tomlinson, P. J. Arms, P. S. Goldson, C. L. Richards and V. E. Spencer, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, Ian T. Graham, 700*l.*
1st Class Clerks, O. A. Lyon, J. M. Hippolyte (1 vacant), 325*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, G. G. Fleming, R. A. Thomas, S. A. Dudley, 180*l.* to 300*l.* by 20*l.*
Resident Magistrates:—
Kingston, B. Burrowes, J. E. D. Carberry, Capt. I. G. Wakeley (asst.,) 800*l.*
St. Andrew, J. Leslie Cundall, 800*l.*
St. Catherine, J. M. Nethersole, 800*l.*
St. Thomas, A. O. Thomson, 800*l.*
Portland, R. H. McLaughlin.
Westmoreland, R. D. R. Hill, 800*l.*
Hanover, (vacant), 800*l.*
St. Ann, K. R. Brandon, 800*l.*
Clarendon, A. D. Pixley, 800*l.*
St. Mary, C. M. McGregor, 800*l.*
St. Elizabeth, E. H. Hunter, 800*l.*
Manchester, C. C. Sandford, 800*l.*
Trelawny, Wm. Scholefield, 800*l.*
St. James, Henry Mayers, 800*l.*
Clerks of the Courts, 475*l.* to 550*l.* and travelling allowance:—
Kingston, (vacant).
St. Andrew, S. T. Ellington.
St. Catherine, S. Leo Scott.
St. Thomas, B. G. MacDonald.
Portland, C. O. Segre.
Westmoreland, H. P. Allen.
Clarendon, A. E. Nash.
St. Elizabeth, N. A. Clare.
St. Ann, C. W. Cox.
St. Mary, S. T. B. Sanguinetti.
Manchester, O. E. Tomlinson.
Trelawny, C. H. Colman.
St. James, C. J. St. L. Henry.
Hanover, A. J. Cox.
Senior Assistant Clerks of Courts, 250*l.* to 350*l.* except where otherwise stated:—
Kingston, W. H. Swaby, D. Marchalleck, I. D. Eccleston and F. St. J. Hill.
St. Andrew, K. W. Polack.
St. Thomas, C. S. Grant.
Portland, P. C. Gunter.
St. Mary, R. R. Phillips.
St. Ann, C. D. Chapman.
Trelawny, V. L. S. Scott.
St. James, R. H. Small.
Hanover, Chas. Bedasee.
Westmoreland, H. G. Keeling.
St. Elizabeth, A. H. Val Cotterell.
Manchester, A. G. Stephens.
Clarendon, R. C. Marley.
St. Catherine, — Moody.
2nd Assistant Clerks of Courts, 100*l.* to 160*l.*

Education Department.

Director of Education and Inspector of Industrial Schools, B. H. Easter, C.B.E., B.A., 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant Director of Education, H. Hughes, M.A., 600*l.* to 700*l.*
Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools, F. Ogle, B.Sc., 550*l.*
Examiner, C. McL. Morales, B.A.
Inspectors of Schools, G. K. Roberts, H. L. Lindo, B.A., Miss R. W. Mornan, B.Sc., E. C. M. Theobalds, F. Tattersall, B.Sc., W. D. Hetherington, M.A., G. V. Helwig, Ph.D., E. A. Tomlinson (acting), 375*l.* to 450*l.*
Supervisor of Agricultural Training, O. P. Martin, 375*l.* to 450*l.*
Assistant Inspectors of Schools, R. H. Kerr, J. J. Simpson, R. W. O'N. Speid, J. N. Jones, B.A., R. A. Blake, C. S. Morrison, J. H. Loftman, J. A. Woodstock, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Chief Clerk, H. W. Hylton, 475*l.* to 550*l.*
1st Class Clerks, A. D. Soutar, S. L. Burey, 325*l.* to 450*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, E. A. Hewett, A. L. Noad, L. L. Bonitto, N. A. Pomier, N. A. Hussey, 180*l.* to 300*l.*

Board of Education.

Director of Education, Chairman (*ex-officio*).
E. V. Lockett, B.A. (*Vice-Chairman*), Mrs. K. H. Bourne, O.B.E., Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, M.A., D.D., Very Rev. F. J. Kelly, F.J., Rev. E. Armon Jones, A. J. Newman, B.A., Hon. H. E. Allan, Rev. H. Ward, E. S. Jarrett, Rt. Rev. A. Westphal, Hon. Rev. J. W. Maxwell, C. D. Neilson, I.S.O., and Miss E. M. Olsson, B.A.
Secretary, A. D. Soutar (50*l.* personal allowance).

Technical and Continuation School.

Principal, J. Harris, D.Sc., M.Com.Sc., 800*l.*
Superintendent, Technical Department, W. R. Goldsworthy, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, with house allowance, 120*l.* Personal allowance, 100*l.*
Second Master, R. M. Alston, 300*l.* to 350*l.*
Engineering Instructor, N. C. James, B.Sc. (Mech. Eng.)., 450*l.*

Jamaica Schools Commission.

Chairman, B. H. Easter, C.B.E., B.A.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Thomas L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.
Members, V. E. Manton, LL.B., Rt. Rev. Bishop W. G. Hardie, D.D., Mrs. Ludlow Moody, D. T. Wint, E. V. Lockett, B.A., Geo. Hargreaves, M.D., C.M.
Secretary, F. Ogle, B.Sc.

Cornwall College.
(Montego Bay Secondary School.)

Headmaster, Rev. E. B. Baker, M.A., LL.B., 600*l.* to 650*l.*

Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor.

Chairman, The Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford.
Members, Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., W. H. Coke, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, J. L. Pietersz, The Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O., R. K. Nunes and F. N. Isaacs (vacant).
Secretary, Miss Edith Clarke, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Jamaica, Right Rev. W. G. Hardie, D.D.
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. W. Sara.
Registrar of the Dioceses, N. B. Livingston.
There are also about 90 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, L. J. Stone.
Brazil, L. H. Robertson.
Chile, A. Scarborough.
Costa Rica, J. W. Martin Carazo (Consul-General).
Colombia, A. Arrieta.
Denmark, S. D. List.
France, M. Marie Marc. Pelleterat de Borde (Consul at Trinidad with jurisdiction in Jamaica).
Greece, F. W. Harris.
Guatemala (vacant).
Haiti, C. L. Martin.
Honduras, Guy S. Lindo.
Netherlands, Sir A. H. D'Costa (acting).
Nicaragua, M. Carazo.

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Norway, F. W. Harris.
El Salvador, V. L. George.
Cuba, Señor Justo Cuza y Hadfeg.
Panama, Senor Don Adolfo Samudio (acting).
Dominican Republic, Senor Adriano Mejia.
Peru, C. D. Rowe.
Sweden, H. V. Myers, M.B.E.
U.S.A., H. H. Watson.
Venezuela, C. L. Martin.

Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents.

Costa Rica, Don Jorge Martin, Jnr.
France, Wellesley Bourke, C.A., Kingston.
Haiti, Reginald De Sonza, E. M. Richardson (Pt. Antonio).
Norway, C. G. Farquharson, V.C., Sav-le-Mar; E. T. Hart, V.C., Montego Bay; Wm. Cochrane, V.C., Grand Cayman, K. V. Abendana (Pt. Antonio).
Nicaragua, W. S. Coe, V.C., Grand Cayman.
Panama, E. R. Surridge.
Spain, C. W. Varney.
Sweden, E. Parsons, V.C., Grand Cayman.
Switzerland, R. Waecherlin.
United States, G. F. Kelly, V.C., Kingston.
Honduras, Edmund Parsons, V.C., Grand Cayman.
Latvia,
Finland, Horace V. Myers M.B.E. (Hon.), V.C., Kingston.

Officers (Military, &c.).

Officer Commanding, Brigadier R. Howlett, D.S.O., M.C.
Commander Royal Artillery, Major R. A. Watson, D.S.O., M.C.
Commander Royal Engineers, Lt. Col. H. S. Briggs, O.B.E., R.E.
Commander Royal Army Service Corps, Major A. S. Parkin.
Senior Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. E. A. Sutton, M.C.
Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Capt. J. H. F. Hitchcock.
Command Paymaster, Capt. C. C. Blackwell.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Description.

The Cayman Islands, which form a dependency of Jamaica, consist of three islands—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac—lying between 79° 83′ and 81° 30′ W. longitude and 19° 16′ and 19° 45′ N. latitude, and having a total area of about 104 square miles. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola, but were never occupied by the Spaniards. The English took possession soon after the conquest of Jamaica in the middle of the seventeenth century and the islands were mainly colonised from Jamaica, though many English and Scottish mariners, shipwrecked on the coast of Cuba, settled on the islands.

The proportion of white inhabitants in the Cayman Islands is considerably larger than in other parts of the West Indies.

The principal island, Grand Cayman, is distant about 178 miles from the nearest point of Jamaica. It is 17 miles in length, with a varying breadth from 4 to 7 miles, and has an area of 85 square miles. The total population of the islands is 6,009, of which some 4,592 live in Grand Cayman, where Georgetown, the capital town, with a population of 1,321, is situated.

The coasts are for the most part rock-bound, protected by coral reefs and enclosing some fair-sized deep-water harbours.

Industries, Trade and Customs.

The chief industry of the inhabitants is catching turtle—or "turtling," as it is called. These turtles are brought to the island and placed in "crawls" to recover and fatten before export. The total number of turtle exported in 1937 amounted to 2,921, valued at 2,865*l.* The export of shark skins in 1937, 6,254 skins, was valued at 1,373*l.*

The people are first-class shipbuilders and many fine schooners are built in these islands for local use and sale abroad.

Georgetown is a Port of Registry and 42 sailing vessels and 9 motor vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 3,530, are on the registry of shipping there.

The islands are in some parts fruitful and the usual tropical products are grown, but a considerable acreage is traversed by honeycombed limestone and unfit for cultivation. Mahogany, cedar and other valuable timber and some dye-woods are found. Agricultural pursuits are fostered and encouraged by an Agricultural Society.

Many of the islanders find employment on the mainland of America and in foreign vessels, supporting their families in Cayman by remittances from abroad.

An *ad valorem* customs duty of 12½ % is levied on most imported commodities, with specific duties on alcoholic liquors and tobacco. The revenue derived from these duties amounted to 3,852*l.* in 1937.

There is a British preferential tariff on certain articles.

Climate.

The climate from November to March is cool, the prevailing winds being from the north, but during the summer months, it is hot, with southerly winds. Mosquitoes abound in the summer. The rainfall at Georgetown during 1937 was 80.27 inches, the average annual rainfall being about 55 inches.

The more recent hurricanes at the islands occurred in November, 1932, September, 1917, August, 1909, and August, 1903—previous to this there was a severe hurricane in October, 1876. During 1935 a modern Meteorological Station was erected at Georgetown, and observations taken form an important study of Meteorological phenomena in the Caribbean, especially in connection with hurricanes.

Communications.

A regular motor-schooner service is maintained from Georgetown with Kingston, Jamaica. There is also communication by sailing and motor vessels with the ports of Central America and the United States.

There are motorable roads connecting every district in both Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

There are two wireless stations: Georgetown, Grand Cayman and Stake Bay, Cayman Brac; the latter established in 1936, the former in 1935. The principal tariffs per word are (deferred):—Jamaica, 6*d.*; United Kingdom, 1*s.* 5*d.*; Canada, 1*s.* 2*d.*; New York, 1*s.*

Education.

Education is in charge of a Board of Education which receives an annual grant of 1,500*l.* from the public revenue. Thirteen public elementary schools are maintained, with a roll of 886 pupils and an average attendance of 670.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner who is also Judge of the Grand Court. Justices of the Peace (at present 24) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and these, with 27 elected members, known as Vestrymen, constitute the Legislative Assembly under the presidency of the Commissioner. Elections are held biennially.

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The present constitution of this Assembly of Justices and Vestry is 100 years old and the centenary was commemorated by a special issue of postage stamps in 1932.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1935 .	13,433*l.*	9,212*l.*	24,355*l.*	10,820*l.*
1936 ..	12.746*l.*	7,844*l.*	25,580*l.*	12,886*l.*
1937 ..	17,410*l.*	16,649*l.*	27,321*l.*	10,478*l.*

The Public Debt amounts to 3,660*l.* being a loan made by the Government of Jamaica in 1933 to the Dependency to assist it in repairing the damage caused by the hurricane of 1932.

The Dependency has 6,119*l.* invested as a Reserve Fund.

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner and Judge, A. W. Cardinall, C.M.G., furnished house, 500*l.* to 600*l.* and fees.

Government Medical Officer, Dr. W. A. C. Hortor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., partly furnished house, 65*l.* for drugs and travelling, private practice and 300*l.*

Clerk of Courts, Clerk of the Vestry, and Auditor, A. E. Panton, 150*l.*

Assistant Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Postmaster, Georgetown, A. C. Panton, M.B.E., 180*l.*

Collector, Postmaster, etc., Lesser Cayman Islands, A. S. Rutty, M.B.E., 160*l.*, and fees.

Inspector of Police, Bailiff, Grand Court, etc., J. R. Watler, 150*l.* and fees.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Situation and Area.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37′ W. long. Their area is about 166 square miles. The most important island, Grand Turk, is 6½ miles long and 1½ miles broad. According to the census of 1921 Grand Turk contains 1,568 inhabitants, being one-third of the total population which in 1921 was 5,612. The inhabitants are of mixed European and African extraction. The majority of the people are connected with the Bermudas, from which these islands were first settled. They all speak English. Cockburn Harbour in S. Caicos, immediately opposite Grand Turk, is the principal settlement in the Caicos group.

History.

These Islands were discovered in 1512 by Ponce de Leon, but the group remained uninhabited till the end of the 17th century, when it began to be annually visited by salt rakers from Bermuda. These were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned, and for some 40 years continued this industry with more or less frequent interruption by attacks from the Spaniards. It was not, however, till 1799 that, for the purposes of government, they were included in the Colony of the Bahamas, to which group they geographically belong. In 1848 they were made independent of the Bahamas. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica and still remain one of its dependencies.

Two hurricanes passed over these Islands in 1926, on July 24th and September 16th respectively, and did great damage. The second one was the most disastrous, as regards damage to property, in the history of the Dependency.

Another hurricane passed over these Islands on September 14th, 1928, which did considerable damage and caused the loss of 17 lives.

Industries, Trade and Customs.

Salt raking is the only industry of any importance, the average quantity annually gathered being about 1,600,000 bushels, equal to 56,000 tons. 1,400,840 bushels were exported in 1937 valued at 22,662*l.* Sponges are found on the Caicos Bank, and there is a sponge-curing establishment at Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos. The export of sponge in 1937, 39,500 lbs., was valued at 3,545*l.* 489,500 dried conchs (shell fish), valued at 412*l.*

A lobster canning plant is established at the Caicos Islands. 1,384 cases of lobster, valued at 2,030*l.*, were exported during 1937. 12,000 live lobsters were exported to France.

Practically the whole of the food and household necessaries are imported. Grand Turk is a port of registry, and had, on the 31st Dec., 1936, 68 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 1,289 tons. Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour are ports of entry, possessing good anchorage.

The bulk of the imports (16,239*l.* in 1937 out of a total of 25,654*l.*) are from the U.S. of America. The exports are chiefly to Canada and the United States.

An *ad valorem* customs duty of 15% is levied on most imports and specific duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, flour and a few other articles.

The British preferential tariff is 10%.

Climate.

The climate is equable and healthy, and rarely unpleasantly hot, owing to the constant sea breezes, but there is a scarcity of fresh provisions and good water, owing to the low lying barren nature of the soil.

The mean temperature (day) is 78°, the extreme range being from 60° to 93°. The rainfall at Grand Turk during 1937 amounted to 36·86 inches, the average rainfall during the five years 1933-1937 was 33·54 inches.

Means of Communication.

There is a mail, passenger, and freight service between New York and Grand Turk about twice a month by steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, and also between Jamaica and Turks Islands once a month by sailing vessel.

Every five weeks the Elders and Fyffes Line call on their way to Jamaica when passengers offer and on such occasions take mails to Jamaica.

The rate of letter postage is 2*d.* per ounce to all British Possessions; 2½*d.* to the U.S.A., and to all other countries 3*d.* per ounce.

There are no railways in these Islands.

Internal mails are carried between the several islands by small sailing-craft engaged in local trade.

Mails to and from England and other parts of the world are dispatched and received via New York

Grand Turk is an important cable junction, there being cables to Jamaica, to Barbados and to Bermuda.

The Government radio-telegraph system provides service between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, and with ships at sea within short range.

There is a public telephone service at Grand Turk.

Education.

There are eleven elementary schools supported by Government, with 838 pupils enrolled in 1937 and an average attendance of 590. The schools are entirely unsectarian and free.

There is a Government Secondary School at Grand Turk.

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Cambridge Local Examinations are held annually at Grand Turk.

Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation, all of them being legal tender under Bahama Acts, 2 Vict. cap. 4, and 8 Vict. cap. 49, also Jamaica Law 10 of 1880, consist of British sterling, United States gold and silver, and Jamaica nickel tokens. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver. There is a local Government paper currency of five shillings, ten shillings and one pound notes. Commercial accounts are usually kept in dollars, and Government accounts in sterling. A Government savings bank was established on 1st Jan., 1890, and had, on 31st Dec., 1937, 829 depositors, with 12,158*l.* deposits.

Constitution.

By Jamaica Law No. 6 of 1926 which came into operation on the 1st day of August 1926, the Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner, who by virtue of his office is President, and seven other persons, three of whom are holders of offices under the Crown, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure and all local matters, are regulated by this board. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands take effect there. The subjects of currency, bills of exchange, patents, and the custody of prisoners and lunatics have been so dealt with.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	14,853	12,787	41,808	234,703
1929	11,260	11,605	98,917	340,973
1930	9,427	11,728	94,160	349,998
1931	10,318	12,820	77,413	225,575
1932	9,027	9,141	112,977	212,785
1933	9,774	10,518	143,882	233,434
1934	7,024	8,959	113,419	204,756
1935	11,192	8,846	76,355	161,780
1936	10,111	9,031	92,291	194,159
1937	21,148	10,955	103,401	222,259

Total Customs Revenue, 1937.

	£
On Imports	4,958
On Exports (Royalty on Salt) ...	2,498
	£7,456

Population by Census.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	2,408	2,879	5,287
1911	2,505	3,110	5,615
1921	2,545	3,067	5,612

Year.	Imports. From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	4,431	4,012	33,323	41,766
1929	3,585	4,556	34,686	42,827
1930	2,867	2,339	28,959	34,165
1931	2,568	1,844	19,879	24,291
1932	5,511	3,982	12,449	21,942
1933	4,862	3,600	13,438	21,900
1934	2,922	3,863	14,326	21,114
1935	2,572	2,471	12,941	18,984
1936	2,924	5,257	15,442	23,623
1937	2,303	5,538	17,813	25,654

Year.	Exports. To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	1,443	16,828	13,484	31,775
1929	1,453	21,551	17,205	40,209
1930	412	14,421	11,570	26,403
1931	208	9,703	6,562	16,473
1932	1,313	8,155	4,550	14,018
1933	1,199	11,049	5,103	17,351
1934	579	7,882	4,437	12,898
1935	182	5,463	7,575	13,220
1936	294	10,042	7,184	17,520
1937	1,928	17,300	10,750	29,978

List of Commissioners since 1893.

1893. E. J. Cameron.
1901. W. Douglas Young.
1906. F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.
1914. G. Whitfield Smith, O.B.E.
1923. Harold E. Phillips, I.S.O.
1934. F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E.
1937. H. C. N. Hill, M.C.

The Legislative Board.

The Commissioner, *President.*
C. W. Frith. } *Officials.*
Robert O'Reilly, M.D. }
T. W. Willis. }
J. D. Wood. }
W. S. Jones. } *Non-Officials.*
E. G. Ewing. }
W. A. Darrell. }

Clerk of the Board, A. G. Wood.

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner, H. C. N. Hill, M.C., 600*l.* and furnished quarters.
Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, District "A," C. W. Frith, 250*l.* to 300*l.* by 10*l.*, personal allowance 60*l.*
Assistant Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Postmaster and Manager of the Savings Bank, T. W. Willis, 250*l.* to 350*l.* by 20*l.*
Clerk to the Commissioner, A. G. Wood, 120*l.* to 150*l.* by 10*l.*
Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper and Treasury Clerk, E. T. Wood, 120*l.* to 150*l.* by 6*l.*
Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. Frith.
Government Officer, Salt Cay, R. C. Been (acting), 150*l.* to 175*l.* by 5*l.*, personal allowance 6*l.*, and free quarters.
District Commissioner, Caicos Islands, and Magistrate, District "C" (vacant), 225*l.* to 275*l.* by 10*l.*, personal allowance 6*l.* and free quarters.

Judicial.

Judge (vacant).
Acting Judge, C. W. Frith.
Registrar, C. W. Frith.
Bailiff, R. G. Been.

Medical.

Government Medical Officer, Turks Island, Robert O'Reilly, 375*l.* to 450*l.* by 15*l.*, personal allowance 50*l.*, house allowance 30*l.*, allowed private practice.
Government Medical Officer, Caicos Islands, (vacant), 300*l.* to 350*l.* by 10*l.*, allowed private practice.

Police and Prisons.

Inspector, C. W. Frith.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Rector, Rev. A. W. B. Staffurth.
Wesleyan Minister, Rev. J. E. P. Edwards.
Baptist Minister, Rev. S. James.

Foreign Consuls.

Haiti, W. S. Jones.
San Domingo, Consul, C. E. Frith; Vice-Consul, W. R. Tatem.

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Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Machakos, and Kitui.

4. *The Coast Province* comprising the districts of Digo, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, and Lamu.

five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community

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1934	2,[illegible]	[illegible],505	12,[illegible]46	21,[illegible]12	
1935	2,572	2,471	12,941	18,984	*Haiti*, W. S. Jones.
1936	2,924	5,257	15,442	23,623	*San Domingo*, Consul, C. E. Frith; Vice-Consul,
1937	2,303	5,538	17,813	25,654	W. R. Tatem.

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KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE.

Extent and Administration.

The territories comprised under the name of "Kenya Colony and Protectorate," previously known as the East Africa Protectorate, include the whole of the East African coast line from Umba River to Dick's Head, and territories in the interior bounded in part by international convention lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and north-east by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908, but upon the cession of Jubaland to Italy in 1925, a Commission was appointed to adjust the eastern and north-eastern boundaries. On the west, the Colony adjoins the Uganda Protectorate, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The British East Africa Protectorate was proclaimed on November 19th, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew in 1893.

The Kenya Protectorate consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar—viz., a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated Territory frontier to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago. In respect of these territories Kenya pays a rent of 10,000*l.* per annum to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The original concession was made to a company, subsequently called the Imperial British East Africa Company, but the territory was transferred in 1895 to His Majesty's Government, and the whole Protectorate was placed under the control of a Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. It was transferred in 1905, from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated 9th November, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the Order in Council of 22nd October, 1906, constituted Executive and Legislative Councils. The frontiers were defined by agreements with Germany (1890 and 1893) and Italy (1891), but the latter has now been varied by the cession of Jubaland to Italy under the Treaty with the Italian Government dated 24th July, 1924. All Foreign Consular Jurisdiction was, during the year 1908, transferred to the British Court.

By the "Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920," the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognised as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 23rd July, 1920, and the Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya. The area of the Protectorate and Colony of Kenya is about 224,960 square miles.

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into four Provinces, and three extra-provincial districts.

1. *The Nyanza Province*, comprising the districts of North Kavirondo, South Kavirondo, Central Kavirondo, Kericho, and Kisumu-Londiani.

2. *The Rift Valley Province* comprising the districts of Nakuru, Ravine, Baringo, Naivasha, Laikipia, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo, and Trans-Uzoia.

3. *The Central Province* comprising the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, South Nyeri, North Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Machakos, and Kitui.

4. *The Coast Province* comprising the districts of Digo, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, and Lamu.

5. *The Northern Frontier District* comprising the districts of Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, and Telemugger.

6. *The Turkana District*, comprising the districts of Turkana and West Suk.

7. *The Masai District*, comprising the districts of Ngong and Kajiado.

The Capital of the Colony is Nairobi. A Municipality has been established here in respect of a population estimated as under:—

1937.	
Europeans	6,000
Asiatics	17,300
Natives	38,000
Total	61,300

Mombasa is the principal port; the inhabitants number about 50,000, of whom about 1,200 are Europeans. Mombasa is an island of about seven square miles in area and has two harbours, Mombasa harbour on the eastern side and Kilindini harbour to the south-west. There is a lighthouse and signal station at the entrance to the port. A Municipality was established at Mombasa in 1928.

Population.

The total population is estimated at 31st December, 1937, as follows:—

Europeans	19,211
Indians	42,368
Arabs	13,660
Goans	3,658
Other non-natives	1,605
Total non-natives	80,502
Africans	3,253,689
Total	3,334,191

On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes, such as the Nilotic Kavirondo, the Nandi, the Lumbwa, the Suk, the Turkana, the Masai, the Somalis, and the Gallas.

The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mohammedanism has made some progress. There are in the Colony and Protectorate many Christian mission stations, representing thirteen different societies—British, French, Italian, Swedish and American, two of them being Roman Catholic. At these stations are schools for elementary instruction and handicrafts.

Constitution.

Under the Royal Instructions dated the 29th March, 1934, amended on 26th May, 1938, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Native Commissioner (*ex-officio* members), such other persons holding office in the public service of the Colony as the Governor may appoint (official members), and such persons (if any) not holding such office as the Governor may appoint (unofficial members), with the Governor as President. There are four such unofficial members. It is further provided that the Legislative Council of the Colony shall consist of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community

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and one nominated unofficial member to represent the interests of the Arab community. The *ex-officio* members are the *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, with the Commissioner for Lands and Settlement, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture, Director of Education, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Director of Public Works, and Commissioner of Customs.

By the "Kenya Protectorate Order in Council 1920," it was provided that the Governor of the Colony should be Governor of the Protectorate, that the Executive Council of the Colony should be deemed to be the Executive Council of the Protectorate, and that it should be lawful for the Legislative Council of the Colony to legislate for the Protectorate. The Supreme Court is situated at Nairobi, and sessions are also held at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and various other places. In all cases to which natives are parties local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout the Colony and Protectorate.

The 1924 ordinance governing the election of European, Indian and Arab members to the Legislative Council was consolidated and amended in 1935, but not brought into operation until 1937, when new registers of voters were compiled for the general elections which took place in 1938. Under amendments to the 1924 ordinance the boundaries of several of the eleven European electoral areas had been altered, and certain areas renamed. These were continued in the 1935 ordinance, which, however, provided for three Indian electoral areas (two each to return two members and the other one) in place of the whole country forming one constituency returning five members. For Arabs, the whole country is still one constituency. The Indian and Arab franchise, like the Europeans, is adult (over 21 years) suffrage, except that in the latter case it is made subject to the ability to write Arabic or Swahili in Arabic characters.

By the enactment in 1924 of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance a considerable measure of local self-government was conferred on the various Native Councils in Kenya in regard to the social welfare of the tribes and the management of communal matters such as land, forests, veterinary services, etc., as well as the local control of health, education, agriculture, trade and labour recruitment. Ordinances passed in 1928 aim at the extension of local government in municipalities and settled areas.

East Africa Governors' Conference.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Parliamentary Commission which visited E. Africa in 1924, a first Conference of Governors of the British East African Dependencies was held in Nairobi in January and February, 1926, for the discussion of matters of mutual concern. It was then decided that a permanent Secretariat for the Conference should be established at Nairobi and conferences held as and when necessary. Subsequently the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa recommended that the machinery of the Governors' Conference should be increasingly utilised for the purpose of ensuring continuous and effective co-operation and co-ordination in all matters of common interest to East Africa. As a result of this, it was decided that the Conference should be deemed to be in permanent session with a view to its being convened at any time when necessary, and that there should in any case be an annual meeting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, attended, if desired, by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the British Resident, Zanzibar. The cost of the Secretariat is contributed in varying proportions by the East African Governments and by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration. The Secretary is also Secretary to the Transport Policy Board, of which the members are the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory, and to the High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya and Uganda. *Secretary:* H. L. G. Gurney, Salary 1,250*l*. *Assistant Secretary:* H. G. Richards (seconded from Provincial Administration, Tanganyika Territory).

Climate.

With the exception of the coast and the immediate interior where the average temperature is about 80°F., the climate of Kenya is cool and invigorating. At Nairobi, the mean temperature is 67°F., the mean maximum being 77°F. and the mean minimum 57°F.

There are generally two rainy seasons: the "long rains" of April to June when the greater part of the rain falls, and the "short rains" of October to December, but in the high area west of the Rift Valley and north of the railway the wettest months are April to August. No month is invariably dry, and near Lake Victoria showers occur on most afternoons. The mean annual rainfall on the coast is 40 inches, of which 20 inches may fall in April and May. Inland the rainfall decreases to 10 inches and then increases with altitude to an average of 40 inches over the Highlands. On higher ground and near the Lake average annual totals reach 70 inches.

Currency and Banking.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

The National Bank of India Ltd. (Head Office, 26 Bishopsgate Street, London) are bankers to the Government of Kenya, with branches in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu, and at Kampala, Entebbe, and Jinja in the Uganda Protectorate.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (Head Office:—10 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London) has branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Kitale, Kakamega in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, and at Kampala and Jinja in the Uganda Protectorate.

Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa Ltd. has branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kitale, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Kakamega in Kenya, and at Kampala and Jinja in the Uganda Protectorate.

Land and Products.

As the pursuit of agriculture is possible from sea level to altitudes of over 9,000 feet, a wide range of commodities is produced.

In the areas above 5,000 feet, coffee, tea, maize, wattle bark, pyrethrum and wheat are the principal crops. Below this altitude sisal fibre, cotton and oilseeds are most important. Other crops grown in various parts of the Colony include beans, potatoes, millets, cocoanuts, cashew nuts, sugar cane, vegetables and fruit.

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Extensive pasture grounds exist under conditions extending from semi-arid to moist temperate. Large herds of cattle and sheep are maintained and considerable quantities of hides and skins and of butter are exported annually. An export trade in preserved meat is being built up.

The local market is well supplied with the main food staples and also with a tempting variety of specialities of local production and preparation.

The export trade in agricultural and pastoral products reached a total value of 3,200,629*l.* in 1937, as compared with 3,278,662*l.* in 1936, and 2,510,215*l.* in 1935.

Fishing is carried on both on the coast and on Lake Victoria and an adequate supply is obtained for local consumption.

The forest products of the Coast are mangrove poles and bark, timber, ebony, and gum copal. The highland forests contain large quantities of pencil Cedar and several other good timbers such as Podocarpus, Olive, and East African Camphor, also large areas of bamboo suitable for the manufacture of high quality paper pulp.

The following minerals have been located :—

Gold has been found throughout the Nyanza Province, and in the southern part of Masai Reserve. Traces of gold are widespread in rocks of the basement complex.

Silver is commonly associated with the gold discoveries and also occurs with base metals in the Coastal Province.

Copper, associated with pegmatite in basement complex gneiss is being investigated in the Teita district. A considerable deposit has also been reported in Nyanza Province.

Corundum occurs in considerable quantities in Machakos district.

Lead and zinc are found in the Coastal Province.

Asbestos occurs in basement complex rocks at a certain horizon, the best known occurrences being in Machakos and West Suk districts.

Arsenic occurs in the form of arsenical pyrites in the Nyanza Province.

Beryl has been found in Machakos District.

Barytes is found in the Coastal Province.

Cinnabar has been discovered at the Coast.

Diatomite is found near Gilgil and in many other parts where lacustrine beds occur.

Gypsum has been discovered near Simba.

Graphite occurs in varying concentrations in basement complex schists.

Iron Magnetite-quartzites occur in the basement complex and form a possible ore for the future.

Ilmenite (Titanium). The sand is abundantly concentrated in the rivers of the Nyanza Province.

Kyanite in long crystals occurs in Machakos District.

Limestone. Abundant in Coastal Province. Recrystallised as marble it occurs in enormous quantities near Voi, Kajiado, in Loldaika Hills and other places.

Manganese occurs in the Coastal Province.

Magnesite occurs associated with some of the Machakos district asbestos.

Mica occurs in basement complex rocks. It has been worked in West Suk and in the Ukamba Reserve.

Marble is being exploited at Kajiado.

Optical Quartz of good quality has been located in an alluvial deposit in Machakos.

Olivine is concentrated in the rivers draining the Aberdares.

Potash and Soda. These salts are being exploited at Lake Magadi.

Tin. Cassiterite has been discovered in Trans Nzoia.

Vermiculite is known to occur in Machakos.

Sapphire. Parts of the corundum deposit in Machakos have yielded small pieces of gem sapphire.

Zircon is an abundant constituent in the river beds of Nyanza, but is particularly plentiful in the streams draining the Coastal Range.

The total area of land alienated as at December 31st, 1937, was 6,987,498 acres. In addition, there are 271,360 acres of Township and Government Reserves.

Trade, Customs and Excise.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6*d.* per package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a common Tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The Common Tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties" which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by Proclamation either in part or in full in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* based on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Specific duties are imposed on such articles as readily lend themselves to this form of assessment and in certain cases alternative specific or *ad valorem* charges are levied. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial, and educational development of the territories.

For Kenya and Uganda, the value of Trade Imports (excluding imports on Government Account, railway material and goods in transit and transhipment) and of exports (domestic and foreign) and the net amount of Customs receipts from all sources and the tonnage entered at Kenya Ports, were as follows :—

Years.	Trade Imports.	Trade Exports.	Customs Receipts.	Tonnage entered. Net. Tonnage.
	£	£	£	
1928	8,747,777	8,764,671	1,345,170	1,814,731
1929	8,920,579	9,141,611	1,390,026	1,950,733
1930	6,923,665	6,948,218	1,139,031	1,904,266
1931	5,092,026	5,505,943	1,002,001	1,800,701
1932	4,662,859	5,870,708	880,520	1,684,696
1933	4,686,022	7,307,296	874,055	1,820,709
1934	5,424,420	7,505,142	979,092	1,902,356
1935	6,249,657	8,696,466	1,088,089	2,090,134
1936	6,972,112	10,545,898	1,203,490	2,102,588
1937	9,843,219	12,152,739	1,480,116	2,253,183

In 1937 the main imports into Kenya and Uganda were :—Grain and flour, 175,629*l.*; Beer, wines and spirits, 133,491*l.*; cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, 164,607*l.*; coal, 234,603*l.*; Cement, 75,032*l.*; iron sheets (galvanised and corrugated), 155,033*l.*; tools and implements, 146,832*l.*; electrical goods and apparatus, 160,657*l.*; machinery, 639,387*l.*; cotton piece goods and manufactures, 1,365,635*l.*; woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures, 63,409*l.*; silk and artificial silk tissues and manufactures, 215,506*l.*; jute bags and sacks, 153,494*l.*; haber-

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dashery and wearing apparel, 297,588*l.*; chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints and colours, 233,621*l.*; fuel oil 293,227*l.*; lubricating oils and greases, 76,639*l.*; motor spirit, 285,120*l.*; mineral oil, illuminating or burning, 102,107*l.*; stationery and other paper manufactures, 177,745*l.*; motor cars, parts and accessories, 418,678*l.*; motor lorries, tractors, parts and accessories, 450,506*l.*; tyres and tubes for vehicles, 154,705*l.*

The principal countries of origin were:—United Kingdom, 41·19%; British possessions, 16·51%; (total British Empire, 57·70%); Germany, 5·46%; Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, 2·65%; France, 0·67%; Italy, 0·71%; Netherlands, 0·79%: Japan, 14·67%; Persia, 3·56%; United States of America, 9·02%; Dutch East Indies, 1·12%; Other foreign countries, 3·65%—(total foreign countries, 42·30%)

The principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during 1937 were:—Maize, 198,832*l.*; coffee, 1,153,179*l.*; sugar, 167,417*l.*; tea, 474,599*l.*; tin ore, 76,633*l.* (Uganda); cotton and cotton seed, 4,856,241*l.* (mainly Uganda); sisal, fibre and tow, 692,283*l.*; sesame seed, 28,622*l.*; hides and skins, 417,496*l.*; wattle bark and extract, 121,240; ivory (elephant), 39,092*l.*; wool, 52,633*l.*; gold bullion, 540,680*l.*

The chief countries of destination were:—United Kingdom, 26·61%; British Possessions, 43·90%; (total British Empire, 70·51%); Germany, 1·14%; Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, 3·51%; France, 1·17%; Italy, 0·50%; Netherlands, 1·61%; Japan, 12·72%; Egypt, 0·50%; United States of America, 3·20%; Italian Somaliland, 0·37%; Mozambique, 0·58%; other foreign countries, 4·19%—(total foreign countries, 29·49%).

Communications.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Co. maintain a monthly service of passenger steamers from and to London. The Union Castle vessels run either via the Cape or Suez.

The Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles to Madagascar call fortnightly at Mombasa, homewards and outwards.

Lloyd Triestino, S.A., have three lines, one calling fortnightly, running from Genoa to Zanzibar and back. The second from Red Sea ports to Zanzibar and back calling at the principal ports including those of Italian Somaliland. The third line runs monthly a round Africa service both ways to Italian ports.

The Clan Ellerman Harrison Line maintains a three-weekly service of fast cargo steamers from Liverpool; also a service from the U.S.A. and Canada.

The Holland Afrika Line maintains a fortnightly service from London and continental ports to South and East Africa calling at this Port.

The Deutsche Ost Afrika Line maintains a three-weekly passenger and cargo service between Mombasa, Continental ports and Southampton.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line connect monthly with Japan.

India-Africa Line (Andrew Weir & Co.) connect monthly with India and South Africa.

American South African Line (Inc.) connect U.S.A. monthly via S.A. ports.

Robin Line connect U.S.A. monthly via S.A. ports.

A fortnightly Mail Service to Bombay and Durban is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's passenger and cargo steamers. The North bound ships connect at Bombay with the P. & O. mail steamers to England.

A monthly passenger service is maintained with Batavia via southern ports by the Royal Packet Company of Holland.

A monthly cargo service is maintained by the "Silver Java Pacific Line" from America via S.A. ports to Java and back to America via Pacific.

Communication between the coastal ports of the Protectorate is maintained by steamers belonging to the B.I.S.N. Co.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway was formerly worked as a State Railway of Kenya Colony, but in 1921 it was decided that from 1st April this line together with all branch lines and steamer services both in Kenya and Uganda should be controlled by an Inter-Colonial Railway Council, consisting of a chairman and one official and one unofficial member from each Territory (Kenya and Uganda), and that railway surpluses should not be available for general colonial revenue purposes.

On the 3rd February, 1926, the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order-in-Council, 1925, came into force, by which was established the office of High Commissioner for Transport for the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Protectorate of Uganda. It provided that this office should be held by the Officer administering the Government of Kenya, and that he should have the control of the transport services owned, controlled, or managed, by the Governments of either of the two Territories, including railways, ports, wharves and steamships; the services were to be known as the Kenya and Uganda Railway. The Order-in-Council further provided for the constitution of a Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council to consist of not more than two official and two unofficial members representing Kenya, and not more than two official and two unofficial members representing Uganda, each territory's representatives, official and unofficial, to be appointed by the respective Governors; and it directed that a Railway and Harbour Fund should be formed, into which was to be paid all revenue derived from the administration of the services, and from which all disbursements were to be made.

By an amending order in Council, dated the 13th August, 1935, the High Commissioner for Transport now consists of (*a*) the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya and (*b*) the Officer Administering the Government of Uganda acting, save where specifically otherwise provided therein, jointly or in conference.

The length of the line, which is metre gauge, including branches open to traffic at the end of 1937 is 1,622 miles, excluding loops and industrial sidings.

The Railway Marine consists of the Lake Victoria, Lake Kioga, Lake Albert, and River Nile flotillas.

Their respective strengths are as follows:—

Lake Victoria,	3 Steamers, total displacement 3,646 tons.
	4 Tugs and 2 Launches.
	2 motor vessels (Kagera River and Kavirondo Gulf Services).
	37 Lighters, total capacity 4,340 tons.
Lake Kioga,	3 Sternwheel Steamers, total displacement 468 tons.
	17 Lighters, total capacity 1,800 tons.
Lake Albert and River Nile	4 Steamers, total displacement 1,256 tons.
	1 Launch.
	7 Lighters, total capacity 420 tons.

The following figures include all services both in Kenya and Uganda:—

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Total Expenditure on Capital Account at the end of 1937 ..	22,151,873*l.*
Revenue for 1937—	
Railways	2,715,524*l.*
Harbours	513,241*l.*
Ordinary Working Expenditure excluding Loan and Redemption Charges, for 1937—	
Railways	1,261,278*l.*
Harbours	199,487*l.*
No. of Passengers carried	771,471.
Goods carried (Revenue earning) Tons	1,036,909.
Total Steamer Mileages (all three services)	183,774.

In 1927 the title of the Kenya and Uganda Railway was changed to that of Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and the Administration assumed control of the working of the Port of Mombasa and coastal ports.

The old harbour at Mombasa is now entirely used by dhows. Kilindini Harbour, at the Port of Mombasa, is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the East Coast of Africa; it possesses an ample water supply. It has been the scene of intensive development during recent years, and some 3¼ million pounds sterling have been expended there. There is now, in addition to the former lighterage quay, a deep-water quay having a length of approximately 3,000 feet. This quay can accommodate six ships alongside of the normal type using the port. The quay is served by 25 electric level-luffing cranes and there are five transit sheds, three of which are double storey. The total number of quay, shed and stacking ground cranes are 82 up to date. Bulk oil from ships is discharged to tanks ashore at a special jetty. Another jetty, formerly owned by the Magadi Soda Co., has been acquired by the Port, together with the sheds and conveyors, and this berth is now used for loading commodities other than soda.

A Harbour Advisory Board, set up under the authority of an Order in Council enacted in December, 1927, advises the High Commissioner for Transport on port matters.

The principal river flowing into the Indian Ocean is the Tana, which is navigable for about 400 miles by small shallow draft steamers. The bar at Kipini is an obstacle to navigation from the sea.

The Port of Kilifi consists of a land-looked Harbour, 30 miles North-East of Mombasa. It offers good anchorage for small vessels, and opens out into the Bandari Ya Wali, a bay about one-and-half miles wide, with shallow anchorage.

There is a District Commissioner in residence at Kilifi.

The Port of Malindi is an open Harbour, 60 miles North East of Mombasa. Ships of any size can anchor off Malindi, but the anchorage is very exposed to the Monsoons. Cotton, Sim sim, and Copra are exported.

A District Officer resides at Malindi.

About three miles North of Malindi is the mouth of the Sabaki River. This river, which has recently been bridged about a mile from its mouth, passes through a country of great fertility, but is shallow and only navigable by canoes.

The Port of Lamu lies between Lamu and Manda Islands, 140 miles North-East of Mombasa. The town of Lamu, the most important Coast town North of Mombasa, is situated on Lamu Island. There is a good anchorage for vessels of moderate draught, but the bar carries only 15 feet at low water. The exports are cocoa-nuts, copra, rope, mat bags, and some cattle.

There is a District Commissioner in residence at Lamu.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The Post Office of the Colony (exclusive of Uganda and Tanganyika, which are worked by the Kenya Post Office) received and despatched during 1937, 15,391,000 letters, packets, etc., and 507,900 telegrams.

The telegraph and telephone system has 17,694 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda and Tanganyika). The lines connect Mombasa with Lamu (166 miles), Kipini with Witu (13 miles), Mombasa to Tanganyika Border (61 miles), Mombasa with Nairobi (331 miles), Voi to Tanganyika Border (80 miles), Konza with Magadi (91 miles), Konza with Machakos (22 miles), Nairobi with Thika (35 miles), Thika with Makuyu (19 miles), Makuyu with Nyeri (58 miles), Nyeri with Nanyuki (32 miles), Nanyuki with Isiolo (69 miles), Nairobi with Kiambu (10 miles), Nairobi with Kijabe (43 miles), Kijabe with Narok (61 miles), Kijabe with Gilgil (39 miles), Gilgil with Thomsons Falls (45 miles), Thomsons Falls with Rumuruti (22 miles), Gilgil with Nakuru (38 miles), Nakuru with Nakuru Junction (5 miles), Nakuru Junction with Kisumu (132 miles), Kisumu with Kakamega (23 miles), Lumbwa with Kericho (19 miles), Kericho with Chemagel (32 miles). Kericho with Kisii (54 miles), Muhoroni with Songhor (10 miles), Kibigori with Eldoret (54 miles), Kisumu to Uganda Border (86 miles), Nakuru Junction with Eldoret (118 miles), Rongai with Lake Solai (27 miles), Maji Mazuri with Eldama Ravine (6 miles), Eldoret with Moiben (25 miles), Eldoret to Uganda Border (99 miles), Leseru with Kitale (42 miles), Kitale with Endebess (11 miles), Kitale with Kiminini (11 miles), Kapsabet with Kakamega (30 miles). Lines also follow all Railway routes. Communication between Mombasa and ships at sea and Italian Somaliland is maintained by means of radio-telegraphy. A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar. A short-wave wireless station, owned and maintained, under licence from Government, by Cable and Wireless Limited, is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the Colony and Protectorate and Great Britain.

Telegraph communications exists with Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. The Kenya telegraph system is also linked up via the Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and Rhodesian systems with the South African service. Communication with the Belgian Congo is maintained through Uganda, with which the Belgian Congo system is linked up.

Telephone Exchanges are established at:—Athi River, Eldoret, Fort Hall, Gazi, Gilgil, Isiolo, Kabete, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kijabe, Kikuyu, Kisumu, Kitale, Koru, Limuru, Litein, Lumbwa, Machakos, Maji Mazuri, Makuyu, Meru, Mitubiri, Molo, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Narok, Ngong, Nyeri, Rongai, Ruiru, Sotik, Songhor, Soy, Thika, Turbo Valley. Radio Telephone communication exists between all exchanges connected to the main trunk system of Kenya and Great Britain. There is telephonic communication between Nairobi—Dar-es-Salaam and intermediate points.

3,755 telephones were in use in Kenya at the end of 1937.

Aviation.

Civil Aviation continued to progress during the year. Customs aerodromes exist at Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa, and 12 aerodromes are established for regular use. In addition, 19 emergency landing grounds are maintained at various points. There are

7 licensed landing grounds maintained by Municipal or private enterprise for regular use by the flying public and approximately 10 unlicensed privately owned landing grounds also exist.

1937 saw the introduction on the African route of the Empire Air Mail Scheme under which all first class mail between the United Kingdom, East Africa and South Africa and other Empire countries on the route is carried free. The services are operated by Empire Flying Boats thrice weekly to Kisumu and twice weekly to Durban via Mombasa. Feeder services connect Kisumu and Nairobi and fly down the overland route to Lusaka.

A coastal Air Mail feeder service, linking Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Mombasa with Nairobi and the Empire Service is operated by a local company —Wilson Airways, Limited. Scheduled mail and passenger carrying services to mining and other areas are operated by Wilson Airways, which in addition undertakes an increasing amount of taxi flying.

The value of cargo landed and shipped in 1937 by aircraft at Customs aerodromes was 897,999*l.*, including bullion.

Of the 32 civil aircraft registered in the Colony, 16 are owned by commercial companies.

Finances.

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647
1929	3,333,742	3,505,072
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,496	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795
1935	3,304,026	3,252,784
1936	3,496,389	3,350,381
1937	3,667,394	3,565,976

Public Debt—£17,580,600.

The following were the chief sources of Revenue or 1937 :—

	£
Customs and Excise	932,853
Licences and Taxes	891,037
Fees and Payments for Specific Services	122,492
Post and Telegraphs	207,234
Earnings of Government Departments	89,931
Revenue from Government Property	85,365
Sale of Government Property ..	14,039
Forest Department Revenue ..	38,511

GOVERNORS.

1909—Col. Sir E. P. Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
1912—Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G.
1919—Major-General Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1922—Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1925—Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
1931—Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1937—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

GOVERNMENT.

Executive Council.

The Governor.	Lt.-Col. the Hon. Lord Francis Scott, D.S.O.
The Chief Secretary.	Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
The Attorney-General.	H. R. Montgomery, C.M.G.
The Financial Secretary.	Jagannath B. Pandya.
The Chief Native Commissioner.	

Clerk of the Council, R. W. Baker-Beall.

Legislative Council.

Ex-Officio Members, The Governor, The Chief Secretary, The Attorney General, The Financial Secretary, The Chief Native Commissioner, The Commissioner for Lands and Settlement, The Director of Medical Services, The Director of Agriculture, The Director of Education, The General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, The Director of Public Works, The Commissioner of Customs.

Nominated Official Members, G. H. C. Boulderson, H. M. Gardner, S. H. La Fontaine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., S. H. Fazan, C.B.E., G. B. Hebden, H. C. Willan, M.C., R. Daubney, O.B.E., G. Beresford Stooke, one acting.

European Elected Members, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, S. V. Cooke, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Erroll, Lady Sidney Farrar, S. G. Ghersie, Lt.-Col. J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. F. S. Modera, D.S.O., M.C., W. G. D. H. Nicol, Lt.-Col. Lord Francis Scott, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major Sir R. de V. Shaw, Bt., M.C., E. H. Wright.

Indian Elected Members, Isher Dass, R. Kassim, J. B. Pandya, A. B. Patel, Shamsud-Deen.

Arab Elected Member, Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Nominated Unofficial Members Representing Native Interests, Dr. C. J. Wilson, M.C., H. R. Montgomery, C.M.G.

Nominated Unofficial Member Representing Arab Interests, Sheik Hamed bin Mohamed bin Issa.

Clerk to Council, R. W. Baker-Beall (acting).

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 5,000*l.* and duty allowance 2,500*l.*; allowance as High Commissioner for Transport, 1,000*l.*

Private Secretary, 450*l.*, 300*l.* allowances, R. J. C. Howes (seconded from Administration).

Aide-de-Camp, 400*l.*, Flying Officer G. Finlayson, R.A.F.

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, Sir A. de V. Wade, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., 2,200*l.*

Financial Secretary, C. R. Lockhart, C.B.E., 1,600*l.* to 1,750*l.*

Chief Native Commissioner, E. B. Hosking, O.B.E., 1,450*l.*

Deputy Chief Secretary, G. Beresford Stooke, 1,350*l.*

Deputy Financial Secretary (vacant), 1,000*l.*

Assistant Chief Secretary, C. W. Hayes-Sadler, 1,000*l.*

Assistant Secretaries (*seconded from Provincial Administration*), L. A. Weaving, H. L. G. Gurney, H. S. Potter, G. R. B. Brown, W. A. W. Clark, C. M. Deverell, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Clerk to Legislative Council (*seconded from Provincial Administration*), R. W. C. Baker-Beall, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Establishment Officer, R. C. M. Wood, 840*l.* to 920*l.*

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Provincial Administration.

Provincial Commissioners, S. H. La Fontaine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., G. H. C. Boulderson, V. G. Glenday, C.M.G., O.B.E., S. H. Fazan, C.B.E., 1,350*l.*

Senior District Commissioners, C. B. Thompson, E. B. Hosking, O.B.E., S. O. V. Hodge, H. Izard, C. Tomkinson, J. D. McKean, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*

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2nd-in-C. 4th Bn. K.A.R., Major V. K. H. Channer, D.C.L.I.

Adjutant 4th Bn. K.A.R., Lieut. Hon. H. D. G. Prittie, Rifle Bde.

O.C. 5th Bn. K.A.R., Lieut.-Col. T. L. Barkas, E. Yorks. R.

2nd-in-C. 5th Bn. K.A.R., Major J. S. Hewick, Dorset R.

Adjutant 5th Bn. K.A.R., H. D. Tweedie, S. Gds.

O.C., S. & T. Corps, K.A.R., Major T. M. Brick, O.B.E., Res. of Officers.

Mining and Geological.

Commissioner of Mines, H. Izard (seconded from administration), 1,200*l.*

Mining Engineer, W. D. Harverson, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Geologist, Dr. C. S. Hitchen, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.G.S., A.I.M.M., M.A.I.M.E., 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Geologist, Dr. W. Pulfrey, 600*l.* to 720*l.*

Inspector of Mines, B. W. Harding, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., 600*l.* to 720*l.*

Chemist and Assayer, Miss A. F. R. Hitchins, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, R. C. A. Cavendish, 1,350*l.*

Deputy Commissioner, Capt. G. Pritchard Brown, 1,000*l.*

Officer in Charge, Police Stores and Accounts, Capt. C. S. Littlefair, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Superintendents, J. B. Grenfell-Hicks, Neil Stewart, M.M., Capt. E. K. Catchpole, T. R. J. Ridgway, Capt. B. W. B. Cochrane, S. L. Vincent, 600*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, J. A. Palfreman, D. D. M. McGoun, H. H. Longuet-Higgins, J. G. Leslie, E. K. Laws, K. T. M. Holmes, K. Cleland, M.B.E., D. M. Stephens, E. G. Hargreaves, W. M. G. Sandwith, E. E. Bristow, W. R. B. Pugh, C. Penfold, A. C. Thomas, D. D. C. Swayne, J. A. Sweeney, G. R. H. Gribble, H. N. Instone, 425*l.* to 600*l.* to 840*l.*

Cadet, W. S. Cormack, 350*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs Department.
(Common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika).

Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebden, 1,600*l.*

Senior Deputy Postmaster-General, F. Birkitt, 1,120*l.*

Regional Directors, B. Lewis, F.I.A.C., G. G. Kellie, E. A. Sadler, 1,000*l.*

Assistant Regional Director, D. Cormack, D.C.M., 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Senior Postmasters, J. C. Grierson, A. W. Drury, J. D. Gray, S. T. Collins, F. S. Mackrell, D.C.M., M.M., J. Meredith, 600*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Accountant, C. H. Terry, 1,000*l.*

Deputy Chief Accountant, R. J. Field, 650*l.* to 750*l.*

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Engineer-in-Chief, G. P. Willoughby, M.Sc.Tech. (Vict.), M.Sc. (Cape), M.I.E.E., 1,120*l.*
Divisional Engineers, G. L. Carter, M.I.R.S.E., W. A. Atterbury, M.I.R.S.E., G. C. Pocock, A.M.I.E.E., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Engineers, C. R. Minns, S. M. Jack, A. O'Meara, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E., F. L. Stevens, H. H. Loney, A.M.I.E.E., M. (Inst.), B.E., F. Ingham, A.M.I.E.E., (one vacant), 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Electrical Engineers, J. E. Brunnen, A. O. Cosgrove, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Storekeeper, H. C. Frank, 500*l.* to 660*l.*

Government Press.

Government Printer, G. H. Braithwaite, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Prisons Department.

Commissioner of Prisons, G. H. Heaton, 1,000*l.*
Assistant Commissioner (vacant).
Senior Superintendent, B. B. Donald, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Superintendent, Class III Approved School, Lt. Comdr. W. H. L. Harrison, R.N. (Retd.), 500*l.* to 720*l.*
Superintendents, Capt. J. H. Frank, M.C., J. A. Foot, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, J. C. Stronach, 1,350*l.*
Hydraulic Engineer and Hydrographic Surveyor, A. E. M. Tetley, B.Sc., 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Hydrographic Surveyor, G. F. A. Perrin.
Architect, P. Dangerfield, M.C., Chev. Légion d'Honneur, F.R.I.B.A., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Quantity Surveyor, G. R. Thomas, F.S.I., A.M.T.P.I. (Spec. Dip. Town Planning), 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Assistant Quantity Surveyor, H. A. Bock, P.A.S.I., M.C.Q.S. (S.A.), 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Chief Accountant and Stores Superintendent, H. J. Webster, 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Deputy Chief Accountant, C. F. Lee, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Accountant and Storekeeper, J. W. Johnson, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Executive Engineer, C. H. Walmsley, M.C., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mun. & Cty.E., M.Inst.W.F., 920*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Executive Engineers, H. A. Campbell, A.M.Inst.C.E., J. E. M. Noad, A.M.Inst.C.E., O.B.E., 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Assistant Engineers, Major J. R. Saidler, M.C., C. de G., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mun. & Cty.E., F.S.I., H. W. Lane, A.M.Inst.C.E., S. McConnel, B.Sc. (Eng.) Lond. 1st class Hons., M.Inst.C.E., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Engineers, E. H. Robins, H. H. Facey, A.M.Inst.C.E., R. L. A. Jones, B.Sc., S.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun. & Cty.E., S. R. Boyd, B.A., B.A.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., W. D. Arnot, A.M.I.C.E., C. D. Graham, A.M.I.C.E., D. B. O'Shea, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.Mun. & Cty.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., 480*l.* to 720*l.*; H. E. Carrick, W. J. Deal, 450*l.* for two years, 475*l.* to 840*l.*

Railways and Harbours.

General Manager, Brig.-Gen. Sir Godfrey Dean Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E. retired), M.E.I.C., M.Inst.T., Assoc.Inst.C.E., M.S.A.S.C.E., 2,500*l.*
Secretary to Conference of E.A. Governors and Secretary to the High Commissioner for Transport, H. L. G. Gurney, 1,250*l.*
London Representative, W. McHardy, O.B.E., 600*l.*
Railway Representative (South Africa), T. Neilson, 600*l.*
Chief Assistant to General Manager, J. S. Coney, 1,250*l.*
Administrative Assistant, J. Norman, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Legal Adviser, H. F. Hawes (Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England), 950*l.* to 1,150*l.*
Superintendent of the Line, A. Dalton, A.M.Inst.T., 1,500*l.*
Assistant Superintendent of the Line, A. F. Kirby, 1,200*l.*
Assistant Superintendents, Class I, A. G. Higgins, J. W. Terrington, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
District Traffic Superintendents, Class I, Henry W. Gauld; *Class II*, H. P. Allchurch, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant District Traffic Superintendents, E. V. Jones; R. H. Manners, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Traffic Superintendent, D. V. Bunting, Grad. Inst.T., 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Superintendent (Catering). A. J. Randall Master, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Motor Transport Officer, W. S. Godfrey, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Marine Officer (vacant).
Senior Marine Engineer, A. A. Conn, M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Engineer-in-Charge, Lake Kioga, Eng.-Lt. G. F. Fisher, late R.N.R., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Commanders, R. D. Hoskins, J. Lochhead, Commdr. G. D. Brown, R.D., R.N.R. (retired), F.R.G.S., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
First Officers, Lt.-Comdr. T. A. Burnett, R.N. (retired), Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Sharp, R.D., R.N.R., F.R.G.S., R. D. Phimister, A. J. Booth, D.S.C., 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Second Officers, I. P. Stevenson, O. K. Holmes, 390*l.* to 600*l.*
First Engineers, Lieut. D. S. Sweeney (late R.E.), W. C. Barton, S. F. Gray, M.I.Mar.E., B. F. Clayden, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Second Engineers, F. Craig, M.I.Mar.E., W. Lockie, R. Johnstone, T. C. W. Tippin, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Mar.E. (*Extra First Class Engineer*), J. J. Harrington, W. H. Fulton-Kennedy, A.M.I.E. (Australia), R. Muir, H. Sherburn, 390*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Engineer, A. E. Hamp, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T., 1,600*l.*, pension allowance, 150*l.*
Assistant Chief Engineer, V. B. Atkinson, A.M.Inst. C.E., 1,250*l.*
Senior District Engineers, P. Macfarlane, J. G. Nisbet, 1,000*l.*
District Engineer, R. C. Gowthorpe, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.Inst.C.E., 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Assistant Engineers, H. M. Kirkland, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., W. Urquhart, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., A. Johnston, A.M.Inst.C.E., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Engineers, K. B. Cockle, B.A., B.A.I. (Dubl.), A.M.Inst.C.E., R. Cochrane, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., C. G. B. Wale, A.M.Inst.C.E., F. A. Railton, B.Sc. (Wales), A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., C. T. Henfrey, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.Mun. & Cty.E., P. M. Anderson, A.M.Inst.C.E., W. R. Clementson, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Office Assistant to the Chief Engineer, H. J. Walker, M.B.E., 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Office Assistant (Land), J. G. Lindeman, 500*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Draughtsmen (Engineering), G. C. Beath, M.I.R.Sig.E., R. C. Wontner, L. Lingwood, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Senior Draughtsman (Architectural), J. Ward, A.M.I.Struct.E., L.R.I.B.A., 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Senior Draughtsman (Land Survey), L. R. Cutts, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Accountant, R. P. Walker, F.I.A.C., M.Inst.T., 1,500*l.*
Assistant Chief Accountant, H. A. Bailey, 950*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Senior Assistant Accountants, B. B. Thornton, F.I.A.C., H. W. Cox, F.I.A.C., J. H. Baldwin, F.I.A.C., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Accountants, J. T. Ferguson, A.L.A.A., D. Law, Grad. Inst.T., 480*l.* to 720*l.*

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Chief Mechanical Engineer (vacant), 1,500*l.*
Locomotive Superintendent, H. B. Stoyle, A.M.I.Mech.E., 950*l.* to 1,150*l.*
Works Superintendent, R. I. Kirkland, A.M.I.Loco.E., 950*l.* to 1,150*l.*
Assistant Works Superintendent, N. F. Stevens, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Accountant, P. le Cheminant, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Chief Locomotive Draughtsman (Mechanical), C. A. G. Jouanno, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
District Locomotive Superintendent, Class I, H. Wood, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
District Locomotive Superintendents, Class II, P. S. A. Newhook, A.M.I.Loco.E., 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, W. T. Chappel, J. Hudson, Grad.Inst.M.E., J. O. Bannister, Grad. Inst.M.E., A.M.I.Loco.E., 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Stores Superintendent, D. P. Cousin, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Stores Superintendent, W. J. Young, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
District Stores Superintendent, F. W. Tovee, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Port Manager and District Traffic Superintendent, Comdr. N. J. Stacy Marks, R.D., R.N.R. (retd.), Asst. Inst.N.A., A.M.Inst.T., 1,150*l.*
Port Captain, Capt. R. G. Sargeant, M.B.E., A.Inst., N.A., F.R.G.S., 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Pilot, Lt.-Comdr. C. B. Hoggan, R.D., R.N.R., 480*l.* to 720*l.*, pers. pens. allnce. 80*l.*
Pilots, N. H. Blake, H. E. Brown, A. M. Smith, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Office Assistant to Port Manager, W. G. Beveridge, 600*l.* to 720*l.*

*THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of the Leeward Islands, with a total area of 708 square miles, consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the chain of the Lesser Antilles and partly (the Virgin Islands Group) to the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles. The islands of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis and Montserrat form a fairly compact group between the 61st and 63rd degree of west longitude and around the 17th degree of north latitude; but Dominica lies about 100 miles to the south, separated by the French island of Guadeloupe from the rest of the Colony, while Anguilla, Sombrero, and still more the Virgins group (Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, etc.), lie apart to the north and north-west.

St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Dominica form part of the volcanic chain of the Lesser Antilles, whilst Antigua and Barbuda form part of the eastern sedimentary series of the same chain.

Politically the Colony is divided into five Presidencies:—Antigua (with Barbuda), St. Christopher and Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. These have been united and separated at various times in their history, and were finally federated in 1871 by Imperial Act 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 107. Sombrero was added to the Colony by Order in Council under the Colonial Boundaries Act on the 10th August, 1904, being attached to the Virgin Islands Presidency.

* For general map of the West Indies, see under Windward Islands.

History.

The islands were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493, and became British during the 17th century. Particulars of their subsequent history will be found in the separate articles, but it may here be mentioned, that with the exception of Dominica, they have been from the first associated politically as well as geographically. They were all colonised from St. Kitts as centre, all included in the Carlisle grant, and possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed; a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1837 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871, the passing of which was largely due to the energy and activity of Sir Benjamin Pine, is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands. The Presidencies of St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla and their respective dependencies, were united into one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

Climate.

The climate of the islands varies, but is usually dry (except in Dominica) and fairly healthy. Antigua is subject to drought, and has an average rainfall of about 45 inches; St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat have average rainfalls of from 50 to 60 inches; the rainfall of Dominica averages about 120 inches. The mean temperature is about 80°, with but a slight range. The Virgin Islands are cooler. The hot season is from May to October; the rainy season from August to January.

Constitution.

By "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871," one Executive and one Legislative Council, under one Governor, were constituted for the six (now five) presidencies. The Legislative Council now consists of ten official members; nine elected members, and one nominated member (Virgin Islands). Three elected members are chosen by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Antigua, two by those of the Legislative Council of Dominica, three by those of the Legislative Council of St. Kitts and Nevis, and one by those of the Legislative Council of Montserrat. They must be and continue members of their respective island councils. As there is no Legislative Council in the Virgin Islands, one member is appointed by the Governor to represent that Presidency. The official members are the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Federal Treasurer, the Administrators of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica, the Administrator of Antigua, who is also Federal Secretary of the Colony, and the Commissioners of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, such other person holding office under the Government of the Colony of the Leeward Islands as the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State may appoint and one other member appointed to balance the nominated Virgin Islands unofficial member.

The Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act, such as matters of property, mercantile and criminal law, the law

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relating to status, the maintenance of a general police force and a common convict establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, currency, audit, weights and measures, education and the care of lunatics, all matters relating to immigration, copyright and patents, and its own constitution and procedure. Any island legislature is, in addition, competent to declare other matters to be within the competency of the general legislature. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the general legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

The Council meets at least once a year, at a place notified by proclamation, and no Council lasts more than three years. The session usually lasts for about one week.

The expenses of the federal establishments are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies.

The Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary Act, to be reserved for the King's pleasure, and the King has power, by Order in Council, at any time to include any other West Indian Island in the federation, upon joint addresses from the Legislative Body of such island, and from the Council, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed. This power has not actually been exercised, and the inclusion in the Colony of Sombrero, which had no legislative body, was effected as above mentioned under a different Act. Constitutional changes involving the Electoral principle with unofficial majorities in the Presidential Councils came into being in 1937.

Currency and Banking.

The usual currency is British silver, a few British and United States gold coins being occasionally met with. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd. and the Royal Bank of Canada have branches in Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and the latter bank has a branch in Montserrat. In Nevis and the Virgin Islands there are no banks.

Government savings banks have been established in all the Presidencies.

	Total Deposits on 31st Dec., 1937.	No. of Depositors on 31st Dec., 1937.
	£	
Antigua... ...	... 24,758	1,337
St. Kitts & Nevis	... 6,875	312
Dominica ...	... 6,573	524
Montserrat ...	... 1,321	236
Virgin Islands...	... 2,349	194
	41,876	2,603

Means of Communication.

The following Steamship Lines serve the Colony :—

Canadian National Steamships (from Canada and Bermuda) and Ocean Dominion Line (from Canada) call fortnightly at the chief ports in the Colony, proceeding to Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Furness-Bermuda Line (Br.), Ocean Dominion Line (U.S.) and Caribbean Line about once every two weeks from New York and St. Thomas call at St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica, proceeding to French West Indies, Windward Is., Barbados, Trinidad, etc.

Passenger steamers to and from London (Harrison Line) proceed direct to Antigua every month. Passengers travelling between England and the Leeward Islands can travel direct between England and Barbados by the Elders & Fyffes Line, or Harrison Line, or the Royal Dutch West India Line, etc., and between Barbados and the Leeward Islands by Canadian National Steamships or by the Furness Bermuda Line.

Passengers may also travel to or from England via New York or Canada by the Lines mentioned.

An Air Mail service operated by Pan American Airways calls weekly at Antigua from Miami (U.S.A.) *via* Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo Porto Rico and St. Thomas, proceeding to St. Lucia, Trinidad, Georgetown (Br. Guiana) and Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) and returns, also weekly, in the opposite direction.

Air Mails are also conveyed by the Company to Jamaica, Central America and South America (see below).

Posts and Telegraphs.

Mails with Great Britain are exchanged via New York, occasionally via Barbados, and sometimes direct from Antigua, and direct with Canada, the United States and the British West Indies.

Mails are also exchanged by Air with the places served by the Pan American Airways, and with Great Britain and Canada *via* Miami, U.S.A.

There are 45 Post Offices in the Colony and the rates of postage are as follows :—

Inland.—Letters, 1*d.* for the first 2 oz., ½*d.* per additional 2 oz.; Post cards, ½*d.*

British Empire, Egypt and Tangier.—Letters, 1½*d.* for the first oz., 1*d.* per additional oz.; Post cards, 1*d.*

Other places.—Letters, 2½*d.* for the first oz., 1½*d.* per additional oz ; Post cards, 1*d.*

All places.—Printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; "small packets," 5*d.* up to 10 oz.; 1*d.* for every additional 2 oz.

Parcel post despatches are exchanged with Great Britain *vid* Barbados, Canada and New York and direct with Canada, the United States and British West Indies, Bermuda, Br. Guiana, Guadeloupe and Dependencies and the Dutch West Indies, and *vid* London or New York to other countries.

British Imperial Postal Orders are issued and paid in the Colony and Money Orders are exchanged direct with Great Britain, Canada, the United States and British West Indian Colonies.

Telephone Systems are maintained by the Government in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat.

Telegraph communication is maintained by means of Wireless operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., there being stations at Antigua, Dominica and St. Kitts, all of which communicate with one another and with Barbados for telegrams to the United Kingdom, Canada, North America, etc. There is also a wireless station in Montserrat maintained by the Colonial Government but operated by the Company.

The principal tariffs are :—

	Ord.	Def.	N.L.T.
To England	1/3*d.*	7*d.*	5*d.*
To Eastern Canada	1/3*d.*	7*d.*	5*d.*
To Western Canada	1/3*d.*	7*d.*	5*d.*

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There are also cheap rates at one half and one third of the ordinary tariff, the latter being subject to a minimum charge.

The cable stations at Antigua, Dominica and St. Kitts are operated by the existing Wireless Company.

General Statistics of the Leeward Islands.

Total population, census 1921, 122,242, being a decrease of 4,951 on that of 1911.

Estimated total population on 31st Dec., 1937, 142,063.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£		£	£
1928-29	838,091	855,188	331,365	328,305
1929-30	917,056	612,199	302,099	324,815
1930-31	757,898	612,854	258,663	296,024
1931(*a*)	619,104	286,247	172,284	219,061
1932	551,488	478,508	228,310	265,410
1933	611,973	558,526	259,031	261,805
1934	578,067	577,176	257,520	259,309
1935	578,918	571,702	273,755	272,313
1936	662,384	631,612	276,069	281,808
1937	746,720	831,436	386,400	336,248

Chief Towns.

The most important towns are St. John (Antigua), 6,997; Basseterre (St. Kitts), 7,736; and Roseau (Dominica), 6,803, all 1921 census.

Education.

The system of elementary education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, the various denominations being Anglicans, Wesleyans and Roman Catholics. In the other Presidencies elementary education is provided by the Government. On 31st December, 1937, there were 111 aided and Government schools in the Colony. The clergy of the various denominations are granted facilities for giving religious instruction during school hours to the children of their respective churches. During the year 1937, the Government grants to all the elementary schools in the Colony amounted to £20,000.

School fees have now been abolished in all public elementary schools throughout the colony. The schools are required to receive all children applying for admission. Grants-in-aid are refused to superfluous or inefficient schools. In the 111 aided and Government schools there were enrolled on 31st Dec., 1937, 25,800 children, with a daily average attendance of 17,476. For secondary education there are Government grammar schools for boys in St. Kitts and Dominica, and one for boys and girls in Montserrat, private grammar schools for boys in Antigua and Dominica, private girls' high schools in Antigua and St. Kitts, and private mixed schools in Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts (convent) and Dominica (convent).

The standard of the secondary schools is the Cambridge School Certificate.

There is a training college for female teachers in Antigua (under the control of the Moravian Church).

Civil Service.

A system of grading civil service clerks has been established throughout the Colony. The pay assigned to the several grades is as follows:—

Assistant Clerks (Men)	£65–£5–£90.
,, ,, (Women)	£60–£5–£90.
Junior Clerks (Men)	£100–£10–£200.
,, ,, (Women)	£100–£10–£160.
Senior Clerks	£200–£10–£250.
Principals	£250–£10–£350.

(*a*) Apr.-Dec.

List of Governors of the Leeward Islands from 1885.

1885 Lord Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
1888 Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
1895 Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.
1901 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G.
1906 Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1916 Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1921 Lt.-Col. The Hon. Sir E. E. Fiennes, Bart.
1929 Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir Gordon J. Lethem, K.C.M.G.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
D. R. Stewart, C.M.G. (*Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis*).
J. D. Harford (*Administrator of Antigua and Federal Secretary*).
J. S. Neill (*Administrator of Dominica*).
The Attorney-General (H. A. O. O'Reilly).
T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E. (*Commissioner of Montserrat*).
Major O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M.
H. Boon, M.B.E.
F. G. Harcourt, M.B.E.
D. P. Wailling.
L. I. Henzell, O.B.E.
Clement Malone.
B. B. Davis.
W. J. R. Stebbings, O.B.E.
H. R. Howes, O.B.E.
Clerk, W. S. Archer.

General Legislative Council.
Official Members.

The Governor, *President*.
The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
The Administrator of Antigua and Federal Secretary.
The Administrator of Dominica.
The Attorney-General.
The Federal Treasurer.
The Commissioner Montserrat.
The Commissioner of the Virgin Islands.
O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M.
H. Boon, M.B.E.

Elected Members.

Antigua—A. Moody Stuart, M.C.
J. L. E. Jeffery.
L. I. Henzell, O.B.E.

St. Kitts—Clement Malone.
G. P. Boon.
H. B. Henville.

Dominica—R. E. A. Nicholls.
H. D. Shillingford.

Montserrat—J. H. A. Meade.

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Unofficial Member.

J. E. W. Georges.
Clerk, W. S. Archer.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Governor, Sir Gordon J. Lethem, K.C.M.G., 2,850*l.*, including duty allowance, 550*l.* and motor car allowance, 100*l.*
A.D.C. and Private Secretary (vacant), 250*l.* (quarters).

Secretariat.

Federal Secretary, J. D. Harford (receives salary as Administrator of Antigua).
Principal and Clerk to Federal Councils, W. S. Archer, 250*l.* to 350*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, R. P. Green, 500*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Auditor, A. H. Armitage, 450*l.*
Principal, Dominica, J. G. Tavernier.
Principal, St. Kitts, D. R. Walwyn.
Senior Clerk, Antigua, J. R. A. Macdonald.

Treasury.

Federal Treasurer, C. D. Todd, 50*l.* (is also *Treasurer of Antigua*).

Police.

Chief Inspector of Police, Major O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M., 500*l.*, house allowance, 50*l.*
Inspectors, J. R. A. Branch, G. D. Maydon, 400*l.* and house allowance, 36*l.*
Sub-Inspectors, F. S. Wigley, 225*l.*, G. P. Dawes, F. F. Law and P. J. Harley, 200*l.*-225*l.*, house allowance 36*l.*

Military.

Commandant of Local Forces, Major O. St. A. Duke M.B.E., M.M.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, W. M. Wigley, O.B.E., 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,200*l.*
Attorney-General, H. A. O. O'Reilly, 800*l.*
Crown Attorneys, (vacancy) (Dominica), (also receives 250*l.* as Magistrate Dominica), A. Ridehalgh (St. Kitts-Nevis), (also receives 400*l.* as Magistrate St. Kitts), 250*l.* each.
Chief Registrar (vacant).

Printing Department.

Superintendent, S. C. Carmichael, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*, personal allowance, 20*l.*

Medical.

Supernumerary Medical Officers, Dr. A. McDonald and Dr. L. F. E. Lewis, 350*l.*

ANTIGUA.

Antigua is situated in W. long. 61° 45′, and N. lat. 17° 6′. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is officially recognised as 108 square miles, about half the size of Middlesex.

The islands of Barbuda (population 902) and Redonda are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62½ square miles. Barbuda lies about 25 miles due north of the main island, with an area of 62 miles, is very flat, with a large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It was long owned by the Codrington family. It produces sea island cotton, charcoal, salt and phosphates of lime, and is well adapted for cattle grazing and horse rearing. Cotton is being grown with favourable results. Deer were introduced by the Codringtons. The island has communication with Antigua by a sailing-boat service. Redonda, lying between Montserrat and Nevis, 25 miles S.W of Antigua, in 25° 6′ N. lat., 61° 35′ W. long., 1 mile by ½ mile, 1,000 feet high, is valuable for its phosphate of alumina mines, discovered in 1865, formerly worked by the Redonda Phosphate Company under license and subject to an annual rental of 50*l.*

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria de la Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663 Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, but there are a few springs and many wells, and the island has not latterly been subjected to the droughts from which it suffered in the past. The island is in the main low-lying and has no forests. Rainfall:—

Year.	St. John's.
1934	52·78
1935	49·08
1936	74·31
1937	61.80

On the 22nd March, 1898, the Legislative Council, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated by the Governor, passed an Act abrogating itself and substituting the Crown Colony system. The new Council consists of sixteen members, eight official and eight non-official, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. The Governor presided. By Ordinance No. 20 of 1936 the Council was reconstituted and the Council is now composed of the Administrator as President, 2 other officials, 3 nominated and 5 elected members.

The chief products are sugar and cotton. In 1936, 12,800 acres were under sugar-cane, 612 under cotton, 1,600 under provisions, and 53,968 were uncultivated.

St. John, the chief town, has a population of 6,997 (census of 1921), and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1937, 18 sailing vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 226.

	Finances.		Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928-29	97,903	101,331	809,316	964,002
1929-30	84,236	93,931	1,018,910	1,184,032
1930-31	73,729	91,350	1,236,138	1,677,660
1931	50,937	66,417	1,061,936	1,258,028
Apl.-Dec.				
1932	73,223	82,512	1,054,448	1,366,504
1933	88,061	81,004	1,158,998	1,520,746
1934	80,619	80,351	1,160,072	1,628,910
1935	83,846	85,420	1,209,670	1,612,340
1936	84,347	88,848	1,051,458	1,385,442
1937	132,600	110,747	1,150,478	1,419,486

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IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	83,513	77,305	85,346	246,164
1929	76,712	72,503	65,763	214,978
1930	55,801	64,452	57,725	184,203
1931	57,019	51,939	46,298	155,256
1932	73,624	42,756	30,219	146,679
1933	92,678	56,706	38,153	187,537
1934	75,918	52,004	35,676	163,598
1935	69,249	53,640	34,767	157,656
1936	104,450	63,829	49,863	218,142
1937	110,530	113,724	56,361	280,615

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	202,450	54,564	2,086	259,100
1929	104,135	34,832	282	139,249
1930	55,810	126,537	1,431	183,778
1931	7,616	36,854	1,022	45,492
1932	141,265	51,162	5,100	197,527
1933	146,852	78,797	1,345	226,994
1934	141,035	45,646	1,562	188,243
1935	97,952	59,693	2,159	159,804
1936	129,421	58,622	12,036	200,079
1937	280,173	10,858	47,851	338,882

The total *Customs Revenue* for 1937, was 54,513*l.*

Public Debt, 31st December, 1937, 67,875*l.*

Amount to credit of *Sinking Funds*, 31st December, 1937, 13,143*l.*

Population.

Year.	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total.
1901	—	—	—	34,178
1911	1,009	26,458	3,927	31,394
1921	914	24,854	3,999	29,767
1937 (Est.)	—	—	—	34,523

Executive Council (Local).

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
C. D. Todd.
J. P. Purnell-Edwards.
W. M. Howell.
A. Moody Stuart, M.C.
J. L. E. Jeffery.
Clerk, C. Ross.

Legislative Council (Local).

President—The Administrator.

Official Members.

The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.

Non-Official Members.

Major Hugh Hole.
J. L. E. Jeffery.
A. Moody Stuart, M.C.
Capt. E. Scott-Johnston.
R. S. D. Goodwin, O.B.E.
L. I. Henzell, O.B.E.
Jos. E. James, M.B.E.
R. St. Clair Stevens.
Clerk, C. Ross

Civil Establishment.

Administrator and Federal Secretary, J. D. Harford, 800*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Clerks (*see* Federal Establishment).

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, C. D. Todd, 450*l.* to 500*l.* and 50*l.* as Federal Treasurer.
Principals, F. V. D. Griffith, I. W. Thomas.
Senior Clerks, C. E. de Silvia, V. C. Blanchard, E. A. Thompson.

Post Office.

Postmaster, W. O. Peters.

Telephone Department.

Superintendent of Telephones, H. D. C. Moore.

Public Works and Municipal Departments.

Superintendent of Public Works and Chairman City Commissioners, J. P. Purnell-Edwards, A.M.Inst. C.E., 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 450*l.*, and 100*l.* transport allowance.
Principals, G. Sutherland, A. E. Peters.
Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. E. Wright.

Legal.

Registrar and Provost Marshal, R. E. Henry.
Junior Clerk, C. A. S. Harney.

Prisons and Training School.

Keeper of Prisons and Superintendent of Training School, A. E. Peters.

Magistracy.

District Magistrate, District "A" and *"B,"* S. L. Athill, 500*l.*, and 75*l.* travelling allowance.

Education.

Inspector of Schools, T. N. Kirnon (Acting).

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, J. E. Wright, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., 250*l.* (is also Medical Supt., Holberton Hospital and other Government Institutions).

Medical Officers, 340*l.* with private practice:—
District No. A.—L. R. Wynter, M.D., C.M., L.M.S.
,, ,, C.—A.C. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.
,, ,, D.—C. E. Bailey, M.D., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.T.M.&H. (acting)
,, ,, E.—J. P. O'Mahony, M.B., Ch.B.&O.
Veterinary Surgeon, L. R. Hutson, 300*l.*

Hospital and Poor House.

Medical Superintendent, Hospital, Asylums, &c., Dr. J. E. Wright, 500*l.* and a travelling allowance of 25*l.* a year, and quarters valued 40*l.* p.a.
Matron, Hospital, Miss A. M. Potter, 170*l.*, X-ray allowance 50*l.*, and quarters.

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Lunatic Asylum.

Assistant Superintendent, N. Gonsalves, 100*l*.-200*l*. (Is under the Medical Supt. of Institutions).

Board of Guardians.

Chairman, J. E. James, M.B.E., unp.

Agricultural Department, Antigua.

Agricultural Superintendent, F. H. S. Warneford, B.Sc. (McGill), M.A. (Cantab.), A.I.C., F.C.S., 450*l*. to 600*l*., house allowance, 50*l*.

Specialist Agricultural Officer for Peasant Agricultural Development, C. A. Gomez, 450*l*., house allowance 40*l*.

Military.

Commanding Officer, Defence Force, Capt. E. Scott-Johnston.

Officer Instructor to Local Forces, The Assistant Superintendent L. I. Police, *ex officio*.

Chaplain, The Very Rev. H. Y. Shepherd, M.A.

Registration and Vaccination.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, &c., R. E. Henry.

Country Health Board.

Chairman, Dr. J. E. Wright.

Miscellaneous.

Inspector Weights and Measures, Assistant Superintendent of L. I. Police (*ex officio*).

Public Library.

Chairman of the Trustees, Mrs. W. R. Forrest.
Librarian, Miss M. S. McDonald (Jun. Clerk).

Clergy.

Church of England, The Rt. Rev. G. S. Hand, Bishop of Antigua.
Roman Catholic, Revd. H. Claeys, C.S.S.R.
Methodist, Rev. A. S. Reed.
Moravian, Rev. H. Lloyd.

Foreign Consuls.

Denmark, Francis Anjo, *Vice-Consul*.
Norway, R. A. L. Warneford, *Vice-Consul*.
France, W. R. Forrest, *Consular Agent*.
Netherlands, W. G. Richardson, *Consul*.
Sweden, (vacant).
Portugal, José Anjo, *Consul*.

BARBUDA.

Warden, C. W. Thibou, 200*l*., and quarters valued at 50*l*. per annum.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

This Presidency consists of the Islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis and Anguilla. These were united to form one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

The total population on 31st December, 1936, was estimated at 37,454, as compared with 38,214 at the census of 1921. The total area about 152 square miles.

Constitution and Government.

In 1625 Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Warner landed in St. Christopher, bearing a Royal Commission to the Earl of Carlisle, by which the islands of St. Christopher (or Merwar's Hope), Nevis, Barbados and Montserrat were taken under royal protection, and given over to his custody as the King's Lieutenant.

In 1671 St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla "and all the other Leeward Islands" were separated from Barbados and created the "Leeward Caribbee Islands Government," and Sir Charles Wheler was appointed "Captain-General" of the same. The chief seat of government was then at Nevis, but afterwards transferred to Antigua, and the government of each island, in the absence of the Captain-General, was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, or, when none such was appointed, by the President of the Council.

In 1689 Colonel Christopher Codrington was appointed Governor-in-Chief, and his Commission, granted by William III., and dated 20th October, 1689, authorised him to call assemblies of freeholders and planters within any of the islands "jointly and severally to make laws for the public peace, welfare and good government of the said islands," thus providing for separate and federal legislatures. The Legislature in St. Christopher and in Nevis, as in the other islands of the government, consisted of two houses, a nominated Council and an elected Assembly, and had secured to it its own peculiar laws and local jurisdiction.

By Letters Patent, dated 26th April, 1816, the Commission originally granted to Sir William Stapleton was revoked, and the Leeward Caribbee Islands formed into two distinct governments, the first comprising Antigua, Montserrat and Barbuda, and the other St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd November, 1832, the General Government was restored, Dominica being for the first time included, and a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with two Lieutenant-Governors for St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and for Dominica respectively, were appointed, each island possessing a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which continued, under the supervision of the Governor-in-Chief, to legislate for local interests.

In 1866 measures were introduced in each island to alter the constitution, and the two houses then existing were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, consisting of *ex-officio* members, nominees of the Crown, and representatives of the people elected under a limited franchise.

In 1878 the single chamber constitution was repealed in St. Kitts and in Nevis, and the Crown Colony form of government adopted in its stead, and in 1882 these two islands, with Anguilla, were united into one Presidency.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, which existed until 1870, has been abolished, and the Presidency, in the absence therefrom of the Governor, is under the immediate supervision of an Administrator.

There is one Executive Council for the Presidency, consisting of the Governor, the Administrator, certain *ex-officio* members, and such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time appoint. The Legislative Council consists of two official, three nominated unofficial members and five elected members, besides the Administrator. Of the elected members three are representatives of the electoral

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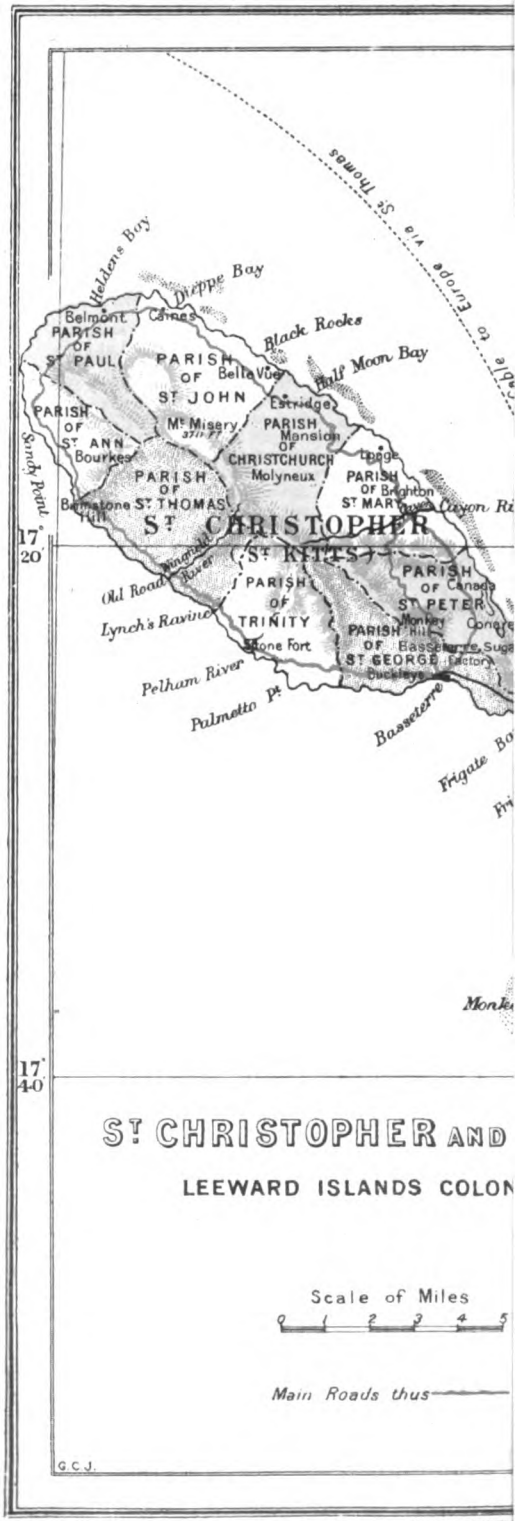

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district of the island of St. Christopher, one represents the island of Nevis and one Anguilla. These members are elected by ballot by voters of the electoral districts they respectively represent. As no residential qualification is necessary it is possible for a person from any one of the islands, provided he is a registered voter and is standing for election, to be elected to represent any one of the other districts. Each island is a separate electoral district. The President of the Council enjoys a casting vote in the event of a tie in the votes of members at a meeting. The Council meets at the town of Basseterre in St. Kitts.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

Sugar is the principal crop in St. Kitts (202,994 tons of cane in 1938 crop, from 9,760 acres, 27,935 tons of sugar manufactured). It is grown in the Basseterre Valley and on the lower slopes round the island (the northern side showing the best average yield), and the cane is crushed and sugar produced at a central factory a mile from Basseterre. A light railway for haulage of canes encircles the island.

The only other important crop in St. Kitts is cotton, the lint produced in 1937 being 216,811 lbs. on 1,190 acres.

Cotton and coconuts are the chief products exported from Nevis. Small quantities of tomatoes are also exported to Canada during the winter months.

Vegetables and cattle, chiefly for export to St. Kitts and for local consumption, are also produced in Nevis.

Salt is the chief product of Anguilla, and is also produced from ponds at the south eastern part of St. Kitts, the quantity from Anguilla in 1937 being 2,519 tons valued at 2,968*l.*

Anguilla also produces cotton in small quantities.

There are no manufacturing industries (other than the manufacture of sugar) in the Presidency.

The Customs import tariff is mainly on an *ad valorem* basis with a surtax of 25%. A preferential reduction varying in amount, but in most cases equal to one third of the general rate, is accorded to Empire products. The percentage of trade in 1937 is as follows:—

United Kingdom	39
Other British countries	36
U.S. of America	14
Other foreign countries	11
	100

Education.

There are four secondary schools:—a Government grammar school for boys in St. Kitts, a girls' high school in St. Kitts and a mixed school in Nevis, both state-aided, and a school by the Roman Catholic Sisters.

There are 31 Government primary schools (16 in St. Kitts, including 4 in Basseterre, 10 in Nevis and 5 in Anguilla) and also a Roman Catholic school and a few small private schools.

St. Kitts.

The island lies in latitude 17° 18′ N., and longitude 62° 48′ W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land, within which are the salt ponds.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The total area is 68 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 3,711 feet above the sea. A branch of this range encloses the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the principal town, with a population of about 8,000. Near the town of Sandy Point is Brimstone Hill, strongly fortified and fiercely besieged during the French wars. It is quite isolated, and about 750 feet in height.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island. The higher slopes of the mountains are covered with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense wood. The island is of volcanic formation, and the soil, save in the mountains (where it is clayey) is peculiarly light and porous, sandy yet fertile.

The climate, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. The highest temperature in the shade is about 88°, the lowest 66°, and the mean average about 79°.

The average rainfall in St. Kitts for the year 1937 was 44·78 inches.

St. Christopher or St. Kitts, the Carib name of which was Liamuiga, "The Fertile Isle," was the first settled of the British West Indies, the settlement having been founded by Mr. Thomas Warner and other settlers, who landed on the 28th January, 1623, at the present village of Old Road. Later, French settlements were formed at the two ends of the island. The whole island was finally assigned to England under the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

Nevis.

The island of Nevis is situated in 17° 40′ N. lat., and 62° 33′ W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonised by the English from St. Kitts in 1628. Charlestown, the principal town, has a population of about 1,100. The population of Nevis largely consists of peasant proprietors.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area is about 50 square miles, or about 32,000 acres, of which about 15,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,596 feet above the sea.

The soil is very different from that of St. Kitts, being of stiff clay, encumbered everywhere with volcanic boulders.

There are hot mineral springs adjoining the Bath House Hotel near Charlestown. These springs have valuable medicinal properties.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Kitts, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which, however, lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two islands. The distance between Basseterre (St. Kitts) and Charlestown (Nevis) is about twelve miles.

Anguilla.

Anguilla is situated in 18° 12′ N. lat., and 63° 5′ W. long., about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles. The "Dogs" and neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

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Unlike the mountainous volcanic islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla consists of Oligocene limestone and clay and its highest point is 213 ft. above sea level.

The inhabitants are peasant proprietors under the jurisdiction of a medical officer who is also magistrate.

The island is healthy, but suffers from want of an adequate water supply.

Besides sheep and goats the chief product is salt. Sea Island cotton is cultivated.

Population according to the Censuses of 1911 *and* 1921.

	1911	1921
St. Kitts	26,283	22,415
Nevis	12,945	11,569
Anguilla	4,075	4,230

No census was taken in 1931.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928-29	101,567*a*	104,692	1,100,164	1,236,450
1929-30	97,987	98,665	1,412,080	1,571,553
1930-31	114,242*b*	116,893	1,538,614	2,040,943
1931-32†	79,414*c*	108,211	1,546,138	2,011,349
1932	100,294*d*	90,001	1,638,047	2,053,461
1933	125,267	118,199	1,636,632	2,073,339
1934	105,768	94,192	2,505,688	3,226,932
1935	103,005*e*	99,576	2,607,685	3,373,421
1936	108,358*f*	97,768	2,475,430	3,145,453
1937	123,803*g*	105,016*g*	2,541,056	3,006,217

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	104,304	112,946	99,852	317,102
1929	105,535	132,833	112,069	350,437
1930	93,681	103,489	89,094	286,264
1931	85,175	168,401	72,905	241,306
1932	111,060	76,146	54,281	241,487
1933	108,248	79,679	52,192	240,119
1934	102,065	79,019	58,326	239,410
1935	95,580	88,665	56,457	240,702
1936	104,370	90,733	61,024	256,127
1937	116,564	102,774	69,565	288,903

† Nine months only.

a Includes £1,500 Imperial Grant-in-aid for repairs to Govt. property damaged in 1928 hurricane.

b Includes £8,632 Imperial Grant for Colonial Development, £6,000 Imperial Grant for Relief of Unemployment and £9,000 Sale of Investment Reserve Fund.

c Includes £18,008 from Imperial Funds (Colonial Development).

d Includes £8,079 from Colonial Development Fund, £1,251 from Imperial Grant for Relief of Unemployment and a grant, free of interest, of £10,000 in aid of Administration.

e Includes £1,410 from Colonial Development Fund.

f Includes £308 from C.D.F.

g Includes £308 from C.D.F.

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To British Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	213,767	107,589	28,289	349,645
1929	199,346	29,554	25,444	254,344
1930	105,420	153,725	33,573	292,718
1931	38,547	101,034	30,152	169,733
1932	136,677	64,396	30,954	232,027
1933	216,246	32,395	18,371	267,012
1934	194,126	74,813	8,967	277,906
1935	141,709	120,188	7,432	269,329
1936	148,455	145,652	5,924	300,031
1937	349,704	23,070	16,315	389,089

Public Debt ... 31 December, £25,740
(Amount of Sinking Fund deducted.)

Customs Revenue, 1935 —50,943*l.*
,, ,, 1936 —56,104*l.*
,, ,, 1937 —62,672*l.*

Administrators of St. Kitts since 1906.

T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.	1906
Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.... ...	1916
Lt.-Col. T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G.	1925
T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E....	1929
D. R. Stewart, C.M.G.	1931

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
A. Ridehalgh (*Magistrate District "C" and Crown Attorney*).
H. Boon, M.B.E. (*Treasurer*).
S. E. Moir (*Magistrate and Warden, Nevis*).
J. W. Thomson, M.B.,Ch. B., D.T.M. & H. (*Senior Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health*).
C. Malone.
G. P. Boon.
W. B. M. de Grasse, M.B.E.
Basil B. Davis.

Legislative Council.
Official Members.

The Administrator.
A. Ridehalgh (*Magistrate, District "C" and Crown Attorney*).
Treasurer, ex-officio.

Nominated Members.

The Hon. W. B. de Grasse, M.B.E.
The Hon. B. B. Davis.
The Hon. G. P. Boon.

Elected Members.

The Hon. Clement Malone,
Thomas Manchester,
E. O. Challenger, } St. Kitts.
The Hon. H. B. Henville, Nevis.
A. E. Owen, Anguilla.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, D. R. Stewart, C.M.G., 1,000*l.* and 315*l.* allowances.
Clerk to Administrator and Clerk of Councils, E. A. Evelyn, Jr., 250*l.*-350*l.*

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District No. 7, (vacant).

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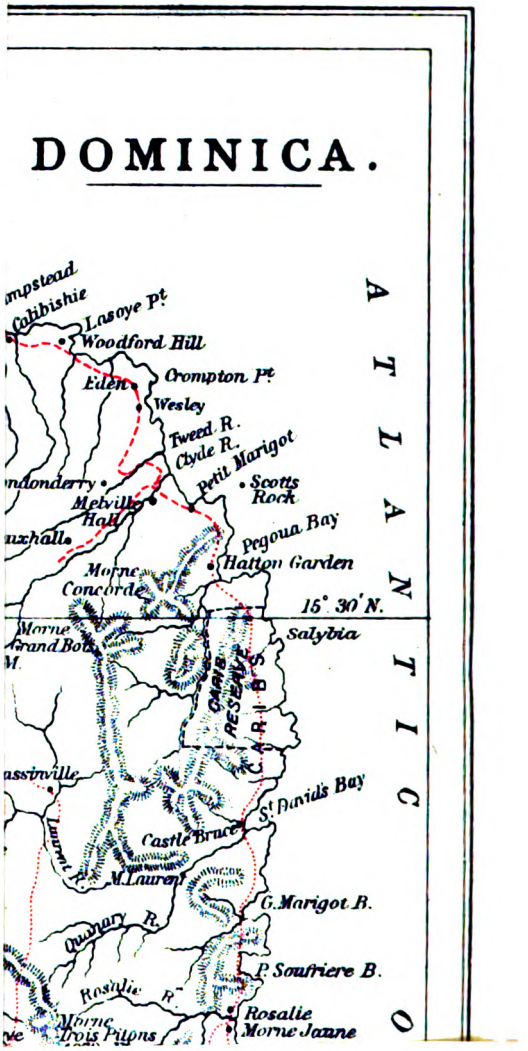

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Administrator, D. R. Stewart, C.M.G., 1,000*l.* and 315*l.* allowances.
Clerk to Administrator and Clerk of Councils, E. A. Evelyn, Jr., 250*l.*-350*l.*

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Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, Comptroller of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, H. Boon, M.B.E.
Accountant, V. S. Brookes, 250*l*.-10*l*.-350*l*.
Harbour Master, D. C. Todd, 200*l*.-10*l*.-250*l*., and fees 50*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster, H. B. Thompson, 250*l*.-10*l*.-350*l*.

Public Works.

Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Telephones, and Town Clerk, C. G. Thibou, 350*l*. by 20*l*. to 400*l*., and travelling allowance 80*l*.
Public Works Office, Junior Clerk (*Nevis*), T. E. Elliott, 200*l*.

Botanic and Agricultural.

Curator, Botanic Station and Agricultural Superintendent (*with chemical duties*), R. E. Kelsick, 450*l*., quarters, 37*l*. 10*s*., and 40*l*. travelling allowance.
Agricultural Assistant, (vacant), 250*l*. by 12*l*. 10*s*. to 400*l*. House allowance 36*l*.
Agricultural Instructor (*Nevis*), W. I. Howell, 150*l*. by 10*l*. to 250*l*., and 36*l*. for house and 36*l*. horse allowance.
Agricultural Instructor (*Anguilla*), E. O. R. Lake, 150*l*. by 10*l*. to 250*l*. and 36*l*. for house and 25*l*. horse allowance.

Forestry.

Chief Forestry Officer (*St. Kitts*), E. A. Evelyn, Jr., 35*l*. and 15*l*. travelling. Is also Clerk to Administrator.
Electric Light (*Basseterre*), *Chief Electrical Engineer*, H. Delisle, 350*l*., and 75*l*. for supervision of Ice and Cold Storage plants in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Education.

Headmaster, Grammar and Agricultural School, D. S. Clark, B.Sc., 350*l*.-400*l*. and quarters valued at 30*l*. p.a.
Assistant Master, G. B. Hunte, M.A., 190*l*.-200*l*.
Local Inspector of Schools and Educational Officer (*St. Kitts*), F. W. Christopher, 200*l*.-10*l*.-250*l*., and travelling allowance 50*l*.

Hospitals.

Medical Officer, Cunningham Hospital and Medical Officer, District (acting), Dr. Alcon Scott-Gillett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh).
Medical Officer, Leper Asylum, Dr. G. D. McLean, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 75*l*.

Medical and Sanitary.
St. Kitts.

Senior Medical Officer, Inspector of Public Health, Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, Health Officer and Analyser of Vital Statistics, J. W. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., 600*l*.
Medical Officers, 375*l*., District No. 2, S. B. Jones, M.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); No. 3, W. A. Slack, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); No. 4, G. D. McLean, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Government Veterinary Surgeon, Ernest Jardine, B.V.Sc., 230*l*. and private practice.

Nevis.

District No. 6, W. B. R. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 412*l*. 10*s*.
District No. 7, (vacant).

Anguilla.

District No. 5, A. P. McDonald, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., is also Magistrate and Coroner.

Judicial and Legal.

(For Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney-General, *see Leeward Islands, Federal Establishment.*)
Crown-Attorney, A. Ridehalgh, 250*l*. (from Federal Funds), and *Magistrate* (*District "C"*), 400*l*. and travelling allowance, 12*l*.
Registrar and Provost-Marshall, J. C. Wooding, 400*l*.
Senior Clerk, E. M. Ross, 200*l*.-10*l*.-250*l*.
Additional Magistrate and Coroner (*District "C"*), D. H. Semper, 70*l*.
Magistrate and Coroner (*District "D"*), D. H. Semper, 400*l*. and travelling allowance of 4*s*. per diem.
Warden, Magistrate and Coroner (*Nevis*), S. E. Moir, 400*l*., allowed free residence at Government House, Nevis, and travelling allowance, 75*l*.

Police.

Superintendent of Police, Officer in Charge Prison Discipline, Officer Commanding Local Forces, Staff Officer Local Forces, Supt. Fire Brigade, and Inspector of Weights and Measures, G. D. Maydon, 400*l*., house allowance, 36*l*., transport allowance, 50*l*.

Gaol.

Gaoler, S. H. Knight, 125*l*., and quarters.
Surgeon, Dr. A. Scott Gillett.

Ecclesiastical.
Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church, St. George, Basseterre, Venble. Archdeacon H. T. Jullion.
Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father Bergmans, C.SS.R.
Wesleyan Mission, Rev. Wm. Sunter.
Moravian Mission, Rev. W. Mansfield Williams.

CONSULS.

St. Kitts.

Denmark (vacant), (Vice-Consul).
France, H. G. Uddenberg (Consular Agent).
Netherlands, H. G. Uddenberg (Consul).
Norway, H. G. Uddenberg (Vice-Consul).

DOMINICA.

Dominica is situated between 15° 10′ and 158 40′ N. lat., and 618 14′ and 61° 30′ W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad. It lies between the French Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, being distant from each about thirty miles, and has an area of 304½ square miles.

The island is very mountainous and picturesque, rising at Imray's View, the culminating point of Morne Diablotin to 4,747 feet. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd of November, 1493, in the course of his second voyage. It was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a

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patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters and adventurers settled on it and established plantations.

Dominica was captured by the English in 1756, and by the ninth article of the peace of Paris, in 1763, was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 312,092*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed a unit of a General Government, which comprised Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

In 1771, the island was constituted a separate Government, under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart. On the 21st June, 1775, a Royal Proclamation was issued, establishing a House of Representatives, fixing a new qualification for candidates and electors, and regulating proceedings at elections.

In 1778, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval expedition against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of it on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Duchilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was appointed Governor. Trade failed, and great distress followed.

In 1783 the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795 another invasion of the island was attempted by Victor Hugues, the French Republican leader, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadeloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants, under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly, and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, now referred to in the island for marking the time of events, by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000*l.* to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prévost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts, near the town of Portsmouth.

In 1833 the island was, with Antigua and the other Leeward Islands, formed into a General Government, under a Governor-in-Chief, resident at Antigua.

Riots occurred in 1893, in the district of La Plaine on the Windward Coast of the island, in connection with the collection of taxes. The police and a party of marines and blue jackets, landed from H.M.S. *Mohawk*, were stoned, and compelled to fire on the rioters, with fatal results. An inquiry into the administration was ordered by the Secretary of State, and entrusted to Sir R. Hamilton, formerly Governor of Tasmania, who visited the island, and made a report (*vide* H. L. 280, 1893, and C—7447, 1894).

Dominica, in common with other West Indian islands, was visited in 1897 by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the West Indian colonies; and an important outcome of their recommendations was the grant, in 1898, of 15,000*l.* by the Imperial Parliament for road construction in the Island. Owing to the economic depression of the Island, which started from about 1928, and the reduction of the Imports and Exports, it has been necessary to appeal to the Imperial Government for several Grants and Loans-in-Aid. These have assisted conditions greatly and as a result there are already signs that the productivity of the Island is on the increase.

Considerable areas in the island are at present uncultivated. Much of this was at one time under coffee, but "blight" and the marauding of the Maroons led to the abandonment of many estates, while the depreciation of sugar still further reduced the area of cultivation. The soil is good and the climate healthy. Limes and cocoa flourish throughout the coastal zone. The former were almost wiped out by root disease a few years ago, but trees budded on resistant stocks have since been extensively planted, and exports of lime products are now increasing. The higher slopes in the centre of the island are well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, nutmegs, spices and such tropical fruits as require humid conditions.

There are many thermal, chalybeate, sulphur, and other medicinal springs in the island, which is volcanic, and on the Grand Soufrière Hills there is a geyser or boiling lake at an elevation of 2,300 feet.

An eruption in the great crater took place on 4th January, 1880, volcanic ash covering the roofs of the houses in Roseau to a depth of two or three inches.

The island abounds in rivers, with fish in some, and there is a plentiful supply of water power.

Lime juice, cocoa, cocoanuts, copra, rum, tobacco, and fruit (including green limes, grape fruit, oranges, mangoes, bananas and avocado pears), are the chief products; sugar, formerly the staple industry, has now ceased to be made. Trade is carried on also in spices, oils, and timber. 1937: cocoa, 4,984*l.*; essential oils, 12,391*l.*; limes, 6,644*l.*; conc. lime juice, 130*l.*; raw lime juice, 4,679*l.*; rum, 480*l.*; tobacco and cigars, 299*l.*; coconuts, 3,271*l.*; bananas, 10,658*l.*; grape fruit, 1,871*l.*; oranges, 7,058*l.*; mangoes, 2,477*l.*; Avocado pears, 719*l.*

The rainfall in Roseau for 1937 was 74·86 inches; the average for the whole island was 115·97 inches; the mean temperature 79° Fahr. (Roseau).

The chief town is Roseau, with a population of 6,803 according to the census of April, 1921: it is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1937, 11 vessels, of a total tonnage of 216 tons. The other town is Portsmouth, to the north-west of the island, in Prince Rupert's Bay. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) at Roseau, and one of the Royal Bank of Canada, established in April, 1915.

There is a Government telephone system of 585 miles, with 5 exchanges, and a Government electric light service for the town of Roseau.

There are 42 miles of tarmet, 31 miles of water-bound macadam, 30 miles improved earth and gravel and 260 miles of unimproved earth and non-surfaced roads in the Presidency.

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The Local Government is administered by an Administrator, aided by an Executive Council. In July, 1898, the Legislative Assembly, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an Act abrogating itself and substituting the Crown Colony system. A Legislative council was created, consisting of twelve members, six officials and six non-officials, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. Ordinance No. 21 of 1924 provided for the election of four of the unofficial members of the Council with the Administrator presiding in the absence of the Governor from the Presidency. As a result of the Report of the Closer Union Commission which visited Dominica, among other West Indian Islands, in 1932, the Secretary of State approved of a further change in the Constitution of the Island to provide for the creation of a new Legislative Council with an unofficial majority subject to certain safeguards being left in the hands of the Governor. This change was effected under Ordinance No. 8 of 1936, which was brought into force by proclamation on the 15th December, 1936, and provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator as President, with a casting vote only, two official Members, three nominated Members and five elected Members. The first meeting of Council under the new Constitution was held on the 10th May, 1937.

Proposals for the transfer of Dominica to the Windward Islands Group are at present under consideration.

A considerable number of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*, but the use of English is becoming general.

A remnant of the original Carib inhabitants of the Island is still in existence (*vide* Cd. 1298, 1902).

According to the Census of 1921 there are about 420 Caribs in the Island, of whom about 141 are estimated as of pure blood.

Customs Tariff.

The rates of duty under the Customs Tariff are mainly specific. A preferential reduction varying in amount, but in most cases amounting to one-third of the general rate is accorded to Empire products.

The *ad valorem* duty on most articles is 10 % and 20%. Perfumery, Jewellery and Plate and Plated Ware 20 % and 30 %.

Percentage of Trade.	1936	1937
With the United Kingdom—	32·14%	29·90%
,, ,, British Possessions—	47·53%	45·94%
,, ,, Foreign Countries—	20·33%	24·16%

	Finances.		Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage
	£	£		
1928-29	92,445	80,516	712,907	799,285
1929-30	81,674	97,684	893,694	1,017,634
1930-31 9 mos.	94,391	105,244	919,534	1,303,470
1931	88,864	91,051	888,157	1,134,321
1932	95,562	81,223	912,463	1,195,439
1933	90,968	79,246	1,016,942	1,243,838
1934	73,094	80,623	941,451	1,273,227
1935	75,958	75,042	927,819	1,226,757
1936	75,780	76,821	784,211	1,118,131
1937	73,742	73,135	796,854	1,091,960

	Imports.			
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	51,343	75,494	51,766	178,603
1929	73,227	55,355	103,558	232,140
1930	72,213	82,717	45,960	200,890
1931	55,860	72,679	39,260	167,799
1932	47,907	46,824	24,969	119,700
1933	51,392	44,805	26,860	123,057
1934	52,079	46,237	30,525	128,841
1935	46,297	47,387	21,144	114,828
1936	45,558	43,999	23,595	113,150
1937	50,526	48,773	26,073	125,372

	Exports.			
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	85,099	23,993	81,530	190,622
1929	71,875	27,807	94,448	194,130
1930	40,390	13,199	55,470	109,059
1931	22,795	11,497	34,646	236,737
1932	9,708	15,511	25,517	50,736
1933	11,618	19,043	14,382	45,043
1934	13,862	27,122	12,044	53,028
1935	12,066	32,395	13,025	57,486
1936	13,297	43,048	13,624	69,969
1937	8,801	42,388	21,872	73,061

Population, Census 1901—28,894.
,, ,, 1911—33,863.
,, ,, 1921—37,059.
Estimated Population 31st Dec., 1937, 49,483.
Funded Debt, 31st Dec., 1936—6,000*l.*
Customs Revenue, 1935—24,933*l.*
,, ,, 1936—26,887*l.*
,, ,, 1937—27,694*l.*

Administrators, Dominica.

P. A. Templer, C.M.G.	1895
H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G.	1899
W. Douglas Young, C.M.G.	1906
Edward Drayton, C.M.G.	1914
Arthur Mahaffy, O.B.E....	1915
R. Walter, C.M.G.	1920
E. C. Eliot, C.B.E.	1923
W. A Bowring, C.B.E.	1931
H. B. Popham, C.M.G., M.B.E.	1933
J. S. Neill	1937

Executive Council.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.
The Administrator.
The Federal Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
A. G. Forbes, *Acting Crown Attorney.*
Dr. C. N. Griffin. *Chief Medical Officer.*
F. G. Harcourt, M.B.E., *Agricultural Superintendent.*
E. E. Harney, *Treasurer.*
Non-Official—
Captain W. J. R. Stebbings, O.B.E., R. E. A. Nicholls, S. L. V. Green, H. D. Shillingford.
Clerk, L. Cools-Lartigue.

Legislative Council.

President, The Administrator.

2 Official Members.	*Un-Official Members.*	
	R. E. A. Nicholls P. A. Rolle. H. D. Shillingford	5 (*Elected*)
A. G. Forbes. *The Treasurer.*	J. B. Charles L. P. Napier, M.C.	
	Capt. W. J. R. Stebbings, O.B.E. S. L. V. Green A. S. Burleigh	3 (*Nominated*)

Clerk, L. Cools-Lartigue.

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Civil Establishment.

Administrator, J. S. Neill, 1,000*l.* and 200*l.* duty allowance and Residence (Government House).

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Councils, L. Cools-Lartigue 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, E. E. Harney, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 500*l.*

Accountant (vacant), 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*

Senior Clerks, G. A. Winston, J. N. McIntyre, H. E. Letang, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

District Officer, Northern District, and Magistrate, District "G," H. Burrowes, 300*l.* Transport allowance 4*s.* per diem.

Judicial Establishment.

(For Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney General, *see Leeward Islands Federal Establishment.*)

First Puisne Judge, Leeward Islands (vacant).

Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, District "E," (vacant), 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 500*l.*

Registrar and Provost-Marshal, Registrar-General, P. I. Boyd, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*

Magistrate, District "E," A. G. Forbes, 350*l.* and Transport allowance, 25*l.*

Magistrate, District "F," and Government Officer, Eastern District, H. P. Winston, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.* Transport allowance 50*l.*; is also Education Officer Eastern District.

Magistrate, District "G," H. Burrowes (*see District Officer, Northern District*).

Medical Establishment.

Chief Medical Officer and Medical Officer of the Public Institutions, Dr. C. N. Griffin, M.D., C.M. (McGill), 700*l.* by 25*l.* to 750*l.*, with travelling allowance of 50*l.*

Medical Officer, Roseau District, L. P. Younglao, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 450*l.*, 50*l.* travelling allowance, private practice and 35*l.* in respect of commuted fees.

Medical Officer, Portsmouth District, R. F. Armour, B.S.C. & M.D. (Jenner, Chicago), M.D. (Laval, Quebec), M.C.P.S. Saskatchewan, London Registration, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 450*l.*, free quarters, 50*l.* travelling allowance, private practice and 35*l.* in respect of commuted fees.

Medical Officer, Marigot District, Dr. K. M. B. Simon, M.D., D.P.H., 400*l.* fixed, travelling allowance at rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, private practice.

Medical Officer, Grandbay District, Dr. L. F. E. Lewis, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), *M.O. Grandbay Dist.*, 400*l.*, 50*l.* allowance in lieu of quarters, travelling allowance at rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, and private practice.

Port Health Officers, Roseau, Medical Officer, Roseau District; *Portsmouth*, Medical Officer, Portsmouth District.

Quarantine Officers, N. W. Royer, G. R. Cools-Lartigue and G. A. Winston (as Treasury Officers).

Public Works Department.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, A. Holland, A.M.E.I.C., 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 450*l.*

Road Surveyor, Western District, Senior Clerk, C. A. Royer, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*, 50*l.* transport allowance.

Senior Clerk, J. J. Daway, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

Mechanic and Electrician, and Superintendent of Telephones, Principal, L. Deschamps, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*

Agriculture.

Curator of Botanical Gardens and Agricultural Superintendent, F. G. Harcourt, M.B.E., 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* and 60*l.* allowance in lieu of quarters.

Assistant Agriculture Officer, H. B. Pidduck, 250*l.* by 12*l.* 10*s.* to 400*l.*, 30*l.* house allowance or quarters. The latter officer performs the duties of Manager Government Fruit Farm.

Officer-in-Charge, Government Marketing Depot, G. A. Winston, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

Peasants Adviser, G. J. Stedman, 150*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

Police.

Superintendent of Police, Captain J. R. A. Branch, 400*l.* and quarters; horse allowance, 72*l.*; Keeper of Powder Magazine, is also Officer Instructor to Local Forces and Officer Commanding Local Forces.

Assistant Superintendent of Police, (vacant), 210*l.*, free quarters and 36*l.* horse allowance.

Inspector of Weights and Measures, Captain J. R. A. Branch.

Surgeon, The Chief Medical Officer *ex-officio*.

Prison.

Officer in Charge of Prison Discipline, Captain J. R. A. Branch.

Keeper of Prison, Captain K. E. Burton, M.B.E., 90*l.* by 5*l.* to 120*l.* and quarters.

Post Office.

Postmaster, R. S. Merrill, *Senior Clerk*, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

Deputy-Postmaster, Portsmouth, District Officer, Northern District, *ex-officio*.

Education.

Head Master, Dominica Grammar School, S. E. T. Jullion, M.A. (Cantab.), 300*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*, and quarters.

Assistant Master, Senior Clerk, N. A. Jeffers, 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.*

Inspector of Schools, Senior Clerk (vacant), 200*l.* by 10*l.* to 250*l.* and 72*l.*, transport allowance.

The Inspector of Schools performs the duties of *Educational Officer*.

There are Government Schools in the districts of the Island under the charge of:—

6 *First Class Head Teachers*, 90*l.* by 5*l.* to 120*l.*

22 *Second Class Head Teachers*, 65*l.* by 3*l.* to 80*l.*, with result grants and allowances for quarters.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church, The Rev. J. Brodie.

Roman Catholic Church Bishop, The Right Reverend James Moris, C.SS.R.

Vicar-General, The Very Reverend Father J. J. Duerloo, C.SS.R.

Methodist Church, The Reverend W. A. Beckett, Superintendent.

Foreign Consuls.

France, T. Cools-Lartigue, Barrister-at-Law, Consular Agent.

Belgium, F. E. Degazon, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Consul.

MONTSERRAT.

This Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated 27 miles from Antigua in 16°45′ N. lat., and 61° W. long., and is about 11 miles in length, and 7 in the broadest part. Its total area

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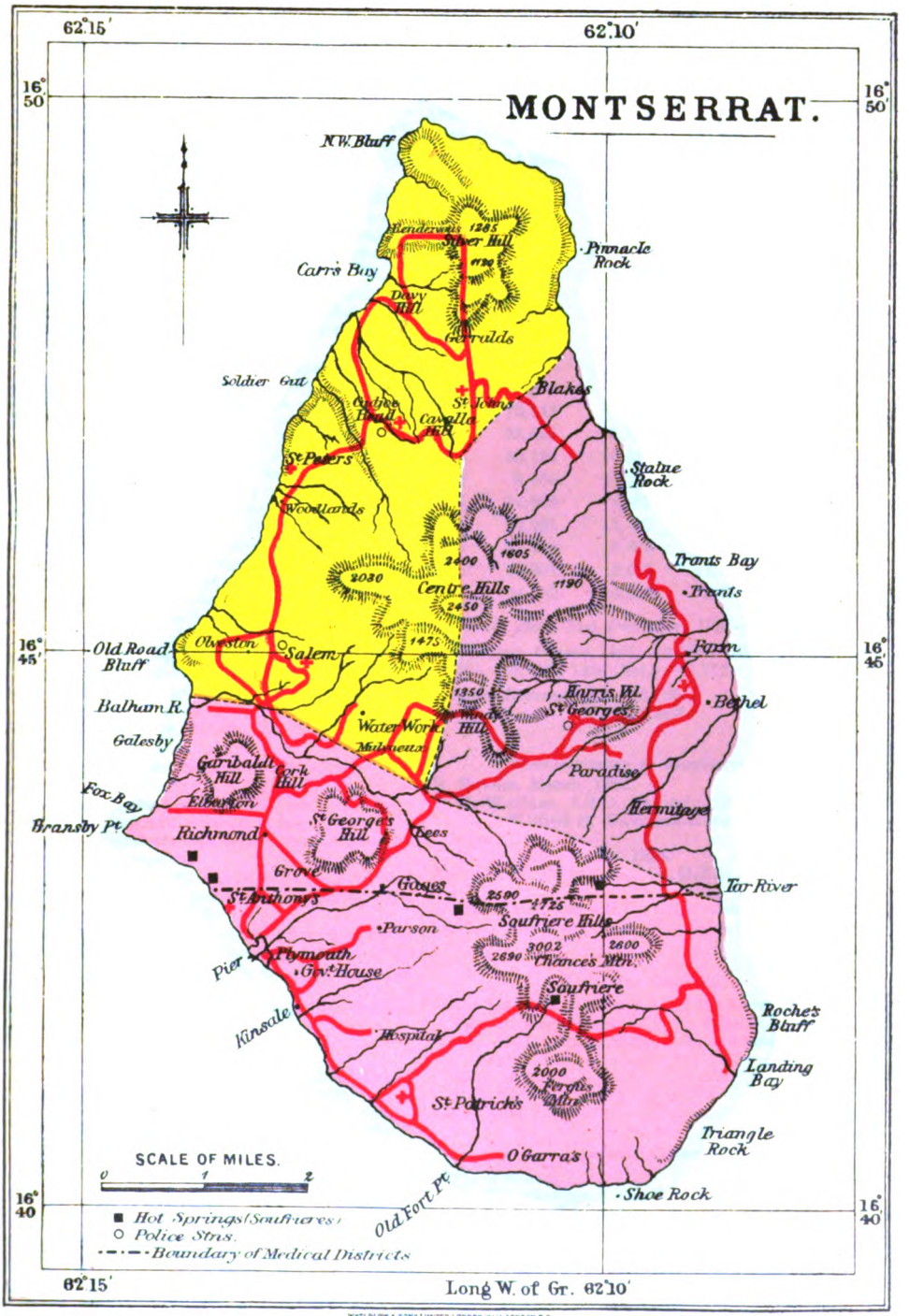

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is 32½ square miles. It is of volcanic formation and very rugged and mountainous. The hills are covered with forest, the highest elevation being Chance's Mtn. (3,000 feet) in the southern part of the island. Plymouth, the chief town, with a population of 1,730, is on an open roadstead on the south-west coast. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1935, 5 sailing vessels, total tonnage 91 tons net.

Montserrat was colonised by the Irish in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants; it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English in 1783.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. In 1861, these were replaced by a single Chamber of eight elected and four nominated members.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, this Chamber was replaced by a Legislative Council of not more than six nominated members. By Act No. 2, of 1902, which rescinded these Acts, the number of members was limited to four. Ordinance No. 4 of 1909 repealed No. 2 of 1902 and limited the tenure of office of the members of the Council to three years. Ordinance No. 2 of 1911 amended No. 4 of 1909 and increased the number of members to six. Ordinance No. 18 of 1922 amended No. 4 of 1909 and increased the number to eight. Unofficial representation on the General Legislative Council of the L.I. has now been provided for.

The cultivation of sugar, once the staple industry of the island, has declined, and Sea Island cotton, tomatoes, onions and limes are now the principal products.

Among the other exports may be mentioned lime oils, lime juice, cotton-seed oil, cattle and vegetables.

There are twelve denominational schools with 2,839 scholars.

The roads of the island have of late years been much improved, and drained by masonry culverts and surface drains; and every year progress is made in these respects.

On 7th August, 1899, the island was devastated by a hurricane; and again on 28th August, 1924, and 12th September, 1928.

There is telephonic communication throughout the Island; a Wireless Station was erected in 1925.

The island is considered to be one of the most healthy of the Antilles.

The average rainfall at the Grove Botanic Station, taken for 35 years, is 61.75 inches.

	Finances.		Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928-29	30,330	32,277	448,066	455,648
1929-30	27,389	31,007	542,644	557,764
1930-31	28,376	31,196	292,269	303,584
1932	19,344	23,961	800,409	829,227
1933	17,564	26,763	935,843	942,993
1934	18,189	22,750	893,100	922,914
1935	29,140	25,927	945,196	1,018,524
1936	32,247	28,140	826,916	907,618
1937	33,081	32,230	794,130	821,192

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	15,837	53,319	13,115	66,434
1929	21,941	39,378	31,251	92,570
1930	14,298	45,531	12,352	72,181
1932	12,683	15,041	7,496	34,220
1933	15,412	18,447	8,989	42,848
1934	12,136	18,021	6,060	36,217
1935	18,653	28,227	10,518	57,398
1936	21,937	31,037	9,130	62,104
1937	18,983	34,596	10,696	64,275

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	73,543	9,538	5,297	88,378
1929	38,076	6,326	21,163	65,565
1930	39,194	16,983	9,844	55,021
1932	8,656	10,287	7,222	26,165
1933	14,009	4,982	17,292	36,283
1934	30,081	5,369	9,988	45,438
1935	47,708	8,818	15,428	71,954
1936	25,951	13,075	11,450	50,476
1937	44,482	13,059	5,887	63,428

Public Debt, 31*st December*, 1937—39,568*l.*

Population, Census, 1901—12,215; 1911—12,196; 1921—12,120; 1936 (Est.)—13,712.

Customs Revenue, 1936, 13,706*l.*
,, ,, 1937, 13,412*l.*

Commissioners of Montserrat.

E. Baynes, March, 1889.
F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., January, 1900.
Lt.-Col. Wilfred B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G., March, 1906.
C. F. Condell, October, 1918.
Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E., September, 1922.
H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O., September, 1929.
T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E., February, 1932.

Executive Council.

The Colonial Secretary, } of the Leeward
The Attorney-General, } Islands.
N. J. L. Margetson, M.D., C.M., Medical Officer, District No. 1.
A. W. Griffin.
H. F. Shand.
Clerk, H. H. Fraser.

Legislative Council.

The Governor.
The Commissioner.
Dr. N. J. L. Margetson. } Official.
C. R. Meade. }
H. F. Shand. }
J. H. A. Meade. } Elected
A. H. Allen. } Unofficial.
J. C. L. Wall. }
Hon. H. R. Howes, O.B.E. } Nominated
Hon. A. W. Griffin. } Unofficials.
Clerk, H. H. Fraser.

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Civil Establishment.

Commissioner, T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E., 700*l.* and 100*l.* duty allowance; furnished residence.
Commissioner's Clerk and Clerk of Councils, H. H. Fraser (Junior Clerk).

Treasury Department.

Treasurer, The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).
Assistant Treasurer, C. R. Meade, 350*l.*
Senior Clerk, J. E. R. Knight.

Judicial Department.

Magistrate, Registrar and Provost-Marshal, The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).

Prison Department

Officer in charge of Prison Discipline, the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Medical Department.

Medical Officers, N. J. L. Margetson, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer, District 1, 425*l.* p.a.; D. C. Ogilvie, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, District 2. 400*l.* p.a. M.O.s draw 5*l.* drug allowance and 50*l.* travelling allowance each.
Medical Officer of Health, N. J. L. Margetson, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., 24*l.*
Matron of Hospital, Miss J. W. McKenzie, 170*l.*

Post Office Department.

Postmaster, C. R. Meade.

Education Department.

Educational District Officer, H. H. Fraser (is also Clerk to Commissioner).

Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Works and Roads, The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).
Inspector of Works and Roads, G. V. La Barrie, 250*l.*, travelling allowance 50*l.*

Telephone Department.

Superintendent of Telephones, G. V. La Barrie.

Agricultural Department.

Curator, W. E. Bassett, 250*l.* by 12*l.* 10*s.* to 400*l.*, and transport allowance 50*l.*; free quarters.
Agricultural Assistant, S. A. Schouten, 250*l.* by 12*l.* 10*s.* to 400*l.*, transport allowance 31*l.* and house allowance 36*l.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of islands to eastward of and adjacent to Porto Rico; the largest in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situated in 18° 27′ N. lat., and 64° 39′ W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The British islands (about 32 in number) include Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost van Dykes, Peter Island, Salt Island, and all others not in the possession of the United States of America. The total area of the British colony is about 58 square miles. A lighthouse is maintained by the Board of Trade on Sombrero, which was first included in the Colony in 1904.

The Americans possess St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A civil government and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the Constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted, to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members, to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government. This Ordinance was repealed May 1st, 1902, since when the Governor of the Leeward Islands ordains the laws. There is also an Executive Council.

The chief town is Road Town, Tortola, population (1921) 437, which is a port of registry, having, on 31st December, 1935, 8 vessels, registered total tonnage, 77.

Road Town, which is well built and clean, is provided with well stocked shops and stores. There is a small modern Hospital with a European Matron in charge.

The cultivation of Sea Island cotton, once the principal industry of the Virgin Islands, abandoned in consequence of the low prices, has been recommenced on a small scale.

A small quantity of sugar is made for local consumption, also rum.

The percentage of trade with the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire and the principal Foreign countries is 15%, 5% and 80% respectively. Under the Customs Tariff the preferential rate charged on imports from Empire countries is in general two-thirds of the general rate.

A large area of land in the Virgin Islands is well adapted to cocoanut cultivation, and the existing trees are quite free from any serious insect or fungoid pests.

The peasants own and cultivate most of the land in small plots for subsistence. They also raise cattle, and catch fish. They take their produce in small boats to St. Thomas, and this constant sailing among the reefs and currents which surround the Virgin Islands makes them the finest seamen in the West Indies. They are a hardy, intelligent race, remarkably distinct from the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Their trade and intercourse is with the Virgin Islands of the U.S., and to a smaller extent with San Domingo and St. Martin.

The currency consists largely of foreign money, which circulates at the varying rates of exchange.

The climate is more healthy than that of the other West Indies, and the heat not so great. The average annual rainfall at Road Town is about 54 inches.

The birth and death rates per 1,000 in 1936 were 38·20 and 18·1 respectively.

Large quantities of fibrous plants (agaves and bromelias) grow wild everywhere in Tortola.

The mail communication is weekly by Government motor launch to St. Thomas. Mails are also despatched to St. Thomas nearly every day, letters for Europe being usually sent *via* Porto Rico and New York weekly.

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Population.

1921 5,187
1936 (Est.) . . . 6,135

Year.	Finances. Local Revenue. £	Local Expenditure. £	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1928-29	9,120	9,487	13,222	17,286
1929-30	6,787	6,871	12,664	16,977
1930-31	5,707	7,027	12,699	15,201
1931	4,048	5,298	12,426	15,041
1932	5,723	6,410	11,170	12,847
1933	4,485	6,782	11,513	13,988
1934	4,531	5,874	13,507	16,053
1935	7,328	5,881	13,997	16,073
1936	4,993	5,525	16,142	18,516
1937	13,481	6,575	15,737	17,931

Public Debt—Nil.

Year.	Imports. From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1928	2,217	15,550	12,022	29,789
1929	1,978	11,102	13,849	26,929
1930	1,918	3,241	9,201	14,360
1931	1,568	920	6,479	8,967
1932	1,318	3,545	4,539	9,402
1933	1,399	2,925	3,608	7,932
1934	1,857	2,426	3,901	8,184
1935	1,539	2,776	3,968	8,283
1936	1,987	2,995	5,646	10,628
1937	2,288	2,017	8,663	12,968

Year.	Exports. To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1928	59	391	11,339	11,953
1929	72	4,734	11,796	16,602
1930	801	788	9,655	11,244
1931	11	548	7,865	8,424
1932	—	112	7,389	7,501
1933	—	1,023	7,129	8,052
1934	—	716	9,333	10,049
1935	—	688	8,592	9,280
1936	1,070	408	9,330	10,808
1937	500	313	9,727	10,540

Customs Revenue, 1936, 2,252*l.*
,, ,, 1937, 2,576*l.*

*Executive Council.**

The Colonial Secretary, } of the Leeward
The Attorney-General. } Islands.
The Commissioner, D. P. Wailling, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
W. C. Roy
C. McA. Stevens.
J. E. W. Georges (*unofficial*).
J. B. O'Neale (*unofficial*).

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner, Dr. D. P. Wailling.

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping, etc., The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).
Principal, C. McA. Stevens, 250*l.* by 10*l.* to 350*l.*

Legal Departments.

Deputy Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Magistrate, Registrar, Provost-Marshal, Coroner, Registrar of Deeds, etc., The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).

* When the Governor is present in the Presidency, the Commissioner becomes a member of the Council.

Medical Department.

Medical Officer, D. P. Wailling, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., &c., and private practice, travelling allowance, 60*l.*, in conjunction with his duties as Commissioner.

Registration Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Civil Marriage Officer, The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).

Post Office Department.

Postmaster, Hon'ble C. McA. Stevens.

Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Instructor and Curator, Botanic Station, W. C. Roy, 250*l.* and quarters.

MALAYA:

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Malaya comprises the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, and the Unfederated States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis. Malaya is also regarded as including the State of Brunei, in the island of Borneo, of which the Governor of the Straits Settlements is High Commissioner and which, like the Malay States in the Peninsula, is in treaty relationship with Great Britain.

The Straits Settlements comprise Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Labuan. The first three were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament (29 & 30 Vict. c. 115). Labuan, a separate Colony since 1846, was incorporated with the Straits Settlements as part of the Settlement of Singapore in 1907, and became a separate Settlement in 1912.

Situation and Area.

Singapore is an island about 26 miles long by 14 miles wide, containing an area of 220 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which are included in the Settlement, which now comprises also Christmas Island and the Cocos Islands.

The seat of Government is the city of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat. 1° 17′ north, and long. 103° 50′ east.

Penang comprises the island of Penang and Province Wellesley. Penang island is about 15 miles long and 11 broad, containing an area of 110 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula in 5° N. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait about 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement, about 11 miles in width, and extending 31 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of territory to the south of the Krian river (*vide infra*), the whole containing an area of 290 square miles.

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The chief town is George Town, in 5° 24′ north lat. and 100° 21′ east long., on Penang island.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 110 miles from the former and 240 miles from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 43 miles in length, and 27 miles in breadth, containing an area of 640 square miles. The town, called Malacca, is in 2° 10′ north lat. and 102° 14′ east long.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, which were declared a British possession in 1857, were placed by Letters Patent of 13th October, 1878, under the control of the Governor of Ceylon, and by Letters Patent dated the 1st of February, 1886, under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated in the Settlement of Singapore. The islands lie between lat. 11° 50′ to 12° 45′ S., long 96° 50′ E., 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by ¼ mile. There are large cocoanut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island, in the north-eastern part of the group. The population numbers (1931), 1,142.

Christmas Island, situated in the Indian Ocean, 190 miles S. of Java, lat. 10° 30′ S., long. 105° 40′ E., was annexed in June, 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent of 8th Jan., 1889. In 1900 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements, and incorporated in the Settlement of Singapore. The island which is densely wooded, has an area of about 60 square miles. In shape it is a rough parallelogram with deeply indented sides. its greatest length being about 11 miles, and its greatest breadth about 11 miles. The inhabitants, who number (1937) 1,313, are all, with the exception of the District Officer and his staff, employees of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which was formed in 1897 to work the extensive deposits of phosphate of lime, to which the island owes its importance. An account of *Labuan* will be found later.

The total area of the Colony with these dependencies is about 1,357 square miles.

By Letters Patent issued at the end of 1906, provision was made for the incorporation of the Colony of *Labuan* in that of the Straits Settlements. The provision came into effect from the 1st of January, 1907, and in 1912 the island became a separate Settlement.

The Colony became associated with the administration of *Brunei* from about the same time. A Commission as High Commissioner for Brunei was issued in 1906 to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and a subsequent Commission of the same year vested the post in the officer for the time being administering the government of the Straits Settlements. An account of *Brunei* will be found later.

History.

Malacca, said to have been founded by fugitives from the sack of Singapore, and known as an important independent State from early in the fifteenth century, is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken by the English, who held it till 1818. It was then restored to Holland, but was again transferred to British rule as a consequence of the Treaty of London (17 March, 1824), being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

When Malacca was captured by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the establishment of Penang in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade almost ceased, and it became a place of reduced commercial importance, but possessing great agricultural resources. The trade of the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra passed to Penang, which also carried on a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not under Dutch control; but as soon as Singapore was established Penang in its turn had to yield the first place to Singapore, and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. Although at first unimportant Penang's trade has now assumed large proportions, owing to the development of the rich tin-mining areas and rubber-bearing lands of the Malay Peninsula. The trade of Malacca as an entrepôt port for central Malaya has recently revived.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, was the first British settlement in the Malay Peninsula, having been ceded to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in 1786, with the proviso that the sum of $6,000 (Straits) should be paid annually to the Raja of Kedah so long as the British occupied the island. In 1800, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was acquired from the Raja, the annual payment being in return increased to $10,000 (Straits). This acquisition has been subsequently enlarged from time to time, until it now extends from the Muda River to 10 miles south of the Krian River, a distance of 45 miles, containing in all 290 square miles. This province is in an advanced state of cultivation, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, cocoanuts, and rubber. In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one government, Penang still remaining the seat of government. In 1836 the seat of government was transferred to Singapore.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to the British by Perak in 1826, with a view to the suppression of piracy, but no use was made of the cession at the time. In 1874 the cession of these islands was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor (to which reference is made in dealing with the relations of the Colony with the Malay States), by which a strip of territory in the mainland opposite also became British. The whole formed, under the name of the Dindings Territory, an outlying portion of the Settlement of Penang. By an agreement dated, at Singapore, the 6th June, 1934, the Dindings were retroceded to Perak in February, 1935.

The original city of Singapore is said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra. It rose into prominence in the fourteenth century. Its greatness came to a sudden end about 1365, when it was sacked and destroyed by the Javanese, and thenceforth the island was scarcely inhabited until Sir Stamford Raffles took possession of it in 1819 by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes. The new settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; in 1826 it was, as above stated, united with Penang and Malacca under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

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Constitution, Law and Justice.

The Government consists of a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of 6 official members, excluding the Governor who presides, such other official members as the Governor may nominate, at present 2 in number, and 3 unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of 13 official members and 13 unofficial members, of whom 2 are elected by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang.

The law in force is contained in local Ordinances and in such English Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the Colony. The Penal Code closely follows the Indian Penal Code. Criminal Procedure is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code which is based on the Indian Code. Civil Procedure is regulated by Rules of Court made under powers conferred by the Courts Ordinance and based on the English Rules of the Supreme Court.

There is a Supreme Court which is a court of record and consists of (*a*) the High Court which exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction and appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in appeals from subordinate courts; (*b*) the Court of Appeal which exercises appellate civil jurisdiction. Assizes are held at Singapore and Penang every two months, and once a quarter at Malacca. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council.

There is also a Court of Criminal Appeal. The subordinate Courts are the District Courts, Police Courts, Marine Police Courts and Coroners' Courts.

Climate.

The characteristic features of the climate of the Straits Settlements are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the excessively high temperatures found in continental-tropical areas are never experienced.

The mean temperature during 1937 was:—

Singapore (Kallang Aerodrome) ..	81·1°F.
Penang (District Hospital)	82·1°F.
Malacca (Bukit China)	79·9°F.

The Mean Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperature varied as follows:—

	Mean Monthly Maximum	
	Highest °F.	*Lowest* °F.
Singapore	87·9 March.	85·3 Oct.
Penang	91·9 Feb.	88·1 Oct.
	Mean Monthly Minimum	
	Lowest °F.	*Highest* °F.
Singapore	74·2 Jan.	78·4 August
Penang	73·5 Jan.	75·5 May

The extremes of temperature (Highest Maximum and Lowest Minimum) recorded were:—

	Highest °F.	*Lowest* °F.
Singapore ..	93 on 17th March	70 on 6th Jan.
Penang ..	95 on 22nd Feb.	65 on 6th Jan.

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

Records for 65 years at Singapore show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches, while February, May, June, July and September, the dry months, with between 6½ and 7 inches. Rain falls, on the average, on half the days in the year.

The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 135.92 inches and the driest 1888 with 63·21 inches.

Records of 51 years at Penang show an annual rainfall of 106 inches, October being the wettest month with about 17 inches, and February the driest with three inches, rain falling on the average on about 160 days in the year.

The force of the monsoons is not much felt though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time, viz:—

S.W. from May to October.
N.E. from November to April.

but at the coastal stations, the diurnal land and sea breezes are often stronger than the prevailing monsoons.

The rainfall recorded was as follows:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.	No. of Rainfall days in 1937.
Singapore	72·76	85·5	89·19	192
Penang ..	107·98	96·2	93·68	174
Malacca ..	95·92	92·4	96·53	195
Province Wellesley	91·02	94·2	98·20	134
Labuan ..	140·59	127·8	132·76	154

Although the days are hot, and, on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, the nights are almost always reasonably cool, and it rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained. The effect of the heat and humidity, without seasonal change, is, however, cumulative; and after a few years a change to a bracing climate becomes imperative for Europeans if health is to be maintained.

Population.

The population of the Straits Settlements as estimated at mid-year 1938, from the formula, census 1931 + births − deaths + migrational surplus, was as follows:—

Singapore Island	710,037
Penang Island	235,969
Province Wellesley ..	163,526
Malacca	223,991
Labuan	8,567
Christmas Island	1,313
Cocos Island	1,142
Total ..	1,344,545

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the Colony of the Straits Settlements is not separately distinguished, having since 1922 been merged in that of the Malayan Registration area which includes the Colony, the Federated Malay States, and the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. This trade passes principally through the ports of Singapore and Penang in the Colony, and Port Swettenham in the F.M.S.

The principal agricultural products are rubber, coconuts, pineapples, palm oil, and rice. Tobacco is a crop of growing importance.

The principal imports comprise foodstuffs, petroleum products, tin ore, rubber, textiles and machinery. The chief domestic exports are rubber, smelted tin, copra, palm oil, tinned pineapples and areca-nuts with a few manufactured articles. There is an important transit trade in the ports of Singapore and Penang. The chief re-exports are mineral oils, rice, spices, textiles, and dried and salted fish.

The ports of the Straits Settlements are free ports and are subject to no import or export duties. There are excise duties on liquors, tobacco, and petroleum, and a tax on first registration of motor vehicles not manufactured in the British Empire.

The following shew the total imports and exports for the six years up to 1937 and the values of some of the principal articles in 1937.

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Foreign Trade, Malaya, 1932–1937.
£(000's).

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From British Possessions, etc.	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U.K.	To British Possessions, etc.	To Foreign Countries	Total
	(£000's)				(£000's)			
1932	6,426	7,829	29,702	43,957	4,205	6,998	26,535	37,738
1933	5,912	7,286	27,665	40,863	4,120	5,900	33,546	43,566
1934	7,825	8,139	37,757	53,721	10,691	7,793	44,994	63,478
1935	8,764	9,318	36,361	54,443	10,233	9,472	46,837	66,542
1936	8,899	9,692	40,095	58,686	6,293	10,915	56,031	73,239
1937	12,362	13,722	53,239	79,323	11,494	13,971	79,199	104,664

The values of some of the principal imports and exports in 1937 were as follows :—

Imports.	£000's
Areca-nuts	728
Cigarettes	2,004
Coal	751
Copra	1,585
Cotton Piece Goods	2,574
Fish, Dried and Salted	868
Machinery	2,019
Milk, Condensed, (Sweetened and unsweetened), Sterilised and Thick Cream	1,192
Motor Spirit (Benzine)	5,734
Pepper	282
Petroleum (Kerosene)	1,537
Rattans	182
Rice	5,577
Rubber	16,739
Sago	390
Sarongs (Cotton)	503
Sugar	1,054
Tin-ore	4,974
Exports.	
Areca-nuts	1,234
Benzine (Motor Spirit)	4,408
Cigarettes	286
Copra	2,659
Cotton Piece Goods	492
Fish, Dried and Salted	806
Milk, Condensed, (Sweetened and Unsweetened) Sterilised and Thick Cream	196
Pepper	337
Petroleum (Kerosene)	1,140
Preserved Pineapples	1,030
Rattans	226
Rice	1,119
Rubber	54,744
Rubber Latex, Con., Latex and Revertex	1,800
Sago	574
Sarongs (Cotton)	112
Sugar	150
Tin-metal	22,140

Shipping.

Singapore and George Town (Penang) are ports of registry ; Singapore had on the 31st December, 1937, 838 steam, motor, and sailing vessels registered, of a total gross tonnage of 149,499 tons.

The ports of Singapore and Penang are administered under Chapter 150 (Merchant Shipping) by the Marine Department, and by Harbour Boards under Chapter 149 (Ports) in each Settlement (Singapore and Penang) for the management of the wharves.

Malacca is also a port at which ocean-steamers call. The number of merchant steamers of over 75 tons net register with cargo and in ballast, and the aggregate tonnage arriving at the ports in 1937 were :—

Port.	Nos.	Tons.
Singapore	6,761	16,394,845
Penang	2,426	6,640,041
Malacca	405	621,159

The following table shows the comparison between British tonnage and the total tonnage of merchant steamers of over 75 tons net register with cargo and in ballast, arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, and Christmas Island, for each of the years from 1933 to 1937 :—

Shipping Arrived and Departed, Exclusive of Native Craft.

Year	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1933	18,275,789	43,011,782
1934	19,456,917	43,961,730
1935	19,243,237	44,959,859
1936	18,915,173	45,530,894
1937	20,339,918	47,709,291

Note.—The definition of merchant steamers was altered, with effect from January, 1931, from vessels of 50 tons net register and over, to vessels of over 75 tons net register.

Communications.

(i) *Steamship Lines.*

Over 50 lines of sea-going steamers touch at Singapore. The following table shows the main lines of communication :—

Line.	Service.
Europe.	
1. Holt (Blue Funnel)	Weekly.
2. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	Fortnightly.
3. Messageries Maritimes	Fortnightly.
4. Rotterdam Lloyd	Weekly.
5. Glen.	Fortnightly.
6. Chargeurs Réunis, Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Japanese, Holland East Asia Line, Norddeutscher Lloyd, and other lines.	Frequent intervals.

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Line.	Service.
CHINA AND JAPAN.	
1. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Messageries Maritimes, and Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Fortnightly.
2. Other lines	Frequently.
COCHIN CHINA.	
1. Messageries Maritimes	Fortnightly.
2. The Société des Affreteurs Indo Chinois	Weekly.
3. Chargeurs Réunis Steam Navigation Co.	Monthly.
4. Other lines	Occasionally.
MANILA.	
1. Pacific Java Bengal Line	Three sailings a month
2. Blue Funnel, and Norddeutscher Lloyd.	Occasionally.
BANGKOK (SIAM).	
1. Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.	Weekly.
2. British India Steam Navigation Co.	Weekly.
3. Other lines	Frequently.
BATAVIA AND OTHER NETHERLAND EAST INDIA PORTS.	
1. Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, Netherlands and Rotterdam Lloyd Co.	Frequently.
2. By other vessels chartered by Chinese Agents.	Frequently.
AUSTRALIA.	
1. Burns Philp and Co., Ocean Steamship Co., West Australia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, and other lines	Frequently.
MADRAS.	
1. British India Steam Navigation Co.	Fortnightly.
OTHER PORTS ON THE COROMANDEL COAST.	
1. British India Steam Navigation Company	Fortnightly.
RANGOON AND CALCUTTA.	
1 British India	Weekly.
2. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; Apcar and other steamers	Fortnightly.
SOUTH AFRICA.	
1. Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, via Batavia	Monthly.
2. Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Monthly.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	
1. By various lines ..	Frequently.
2. Dollar Steamship Line and Prince Line.	Fortnightly.
3. Bank Line, Klaveness Line,, and Dodwell Castle Line.	Monthly.

In addition to the above there is frequent communication between local ports by local lines and most of the ocean-going steamers call at Penang and Port Swettenham.

(ii) *Postage Rates.*

A. Letters addressed to places in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah (with Perlis), Kelantan, Trengganu, Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak :—
First two ounces .. 5 cents.
Each additional ounce.. 1 „

B. Letters, letter-packets and postcards addressed to the undermentioned countries are forwarded by air under the Empire Air Mail Scheme as the normal means of transmission. The postage rates charged on such correspondence are 8 cents. per half ounce for letters and 4 cents. each for postcards. The payment of any additional air fee for the countries named is unnecessary nor is a blue air mail label or special superscription required. Registered letters are accepted for conveyance by air to these countries but the acceptance of insured letters is confined to those places with which the insurance service is in operation.—
Aden, Admiralty Islands, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Australia, Bank Islands, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Burma, Canada, Cook Islands, Egypt, Eire (late Irish Free State), Ellice Islands, Fanning Island, Fiji Islands, Gilbert Islands, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hong Kong, India (including British Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf, in French India and Tibet but excluding Portuguese India), Kenya, Lord Howe Islands, Mauritius, Nauru Island, New Britain, Newfoundland, New Guinea, New Hanover, New Hebrides, New Ireland, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Nyasaland, Palestine, Papua, Pitcairn Island, Rhodesia (Northern and Southern), Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa (Union of), South West Africa, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Torres Island, Transjordan, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zanzibar.

C. Letters addressed to places within the British Empire other than those named in A and B above :—
First ounce .. .. 8 cents.
Each additional ounce.. 4 „

D. Letters addressed to foreign countries :—
First ounce .. .. 12 cents.
Each additional ounce.. 6 „

E. For postcards addressed to :—
(i) Countries mentioned in A 2 cents.
(ii) Countries mentioned in B and C .. .. 4 „
(iii) Countries mentioned in D 6 „

F. Printed papers :—
Every two ounces .. 2 cents.
except that the rate of postage on a newspaper
(*a*) printed and published within the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, or in any British Possession or Protected State in Malaya, or
(*b*) registered as a newspaper at the General Post Office, London, if posted in the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States addressed to any place in the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, North Borneo, Sarawak or Brunei, is 2 cents. for any weight not exceeding 5 ounces, and 2 cents. for each additional 5 ounces or fraction thereof provided that no enclosure which is not part of the newspaper or a

supplement thereto is enclosed with the newspaper. If two or more copies are sent in a single packet, each newspaper shall be liable to the same postage as if posted separately. But in no case shall a packet of such newspapers be chargeable with a higher rate than that chargeable on a packet of printed papers of the same weight.

The operations of the Money Order Branch amounted in 1937 to $11,479,859, the principal business done being with India, the Federated Malay States, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands Indies, Ceylon, the United States of America, and China.

Air Mail Services.

Regular and reliable air mail services are provided :

(*a*) thrice a week by the Imperial Airways between Singapore and London, transit time, 5½ days ;
(*b*) thrice a week by the Royal Netherlands Airways between Singapore and London *via* Amsterdam, transit time, 5 days ;
(*c*) thrice a week by the Qantas Empire Airways between Singapore and Australia, transit time, 2—4 days, according to destination ;
(*d*) twice a week by the Imperial Airways between Singapore and Hong Kong *via* Bangkok, transit time, 2—3 days ; this service connects with the Pan-American Airways service leaving Hong Kong once a week ;
(*e*) once a week by the Royal Netherland Indies Airways between Singapore and Indo-China, transit time, 2—2½ days ; and
(*f*) daily by Messrs. Wearnes Air Services between Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Sitiawan and Penang.

(iii) *Telegraphs and Telephones.*

Telegraph Offices are maintained by the Cable and Wireless Ltd., at Singapore and Penang, and this company also owns and operates ten submarine cables radiating from Singapore :—

4 to Penang, thence to Madras (2), Colombo (2), Deli Sumatra (1), 2 to Batavia of which one thence to Cocos, 1 to Banjoewangi (Java), thence to Port Darwin (1), 1 to Hong Kong, thence to Manila (1), North China (1), Macao (1), 1 to Cochin China, thence to Hong Kong (1) and 1 to Labuan, thence to Hong Kong (1).

The Public Telegraph and Telephone Systems of the Straits Settlements are, apart from the telephone exchange systems on Singapore Island, provided, maintained and operated by the P. & T. Department. Excluding the Singapore Telephone System, these consisted on 31st December, 1937, of 498 miles of overhead lines, carrying 4,173 miles of wire, and 112 miles of underground and submarine cables with 10,158 miles of single wire. There were at that date 41 telegraph offices and 18 telephone exchanges with 2,996 telephones connected thereto.

The Postal Telegraph System connects the three Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca and is also interconnected with the corresponding systems in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States of the Peninsula, forming with these the Malayan Telegraph System. Flat rates per word are charged throughout this system.

A Telephone Trunk network, provided and maintained by the P. & T. Department, interconnects Singapore, Penang and Malacca and all telephone exchanges in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States except a few of the more remote exchanges.

The Telephone Exchange System of Singapore is owned and operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company Ltd., under licence from the Straits Settlements Government.

(iv) *Railways and Roads.*

The Federated Malay States Railways system connects with the Royal State Railways of Siam, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,195 miles, the journey taking 50 hours. Sections connect the main line with ports on the West Coast. A line from Gemas in Negri Sembilan, through Pahang and Kelantan, connects with the Royal State Railways of Siam on the East Coast.

There are 912·08 miles of roads which were maintained in good order at a cost of $589,729·34 or $647·00 per mile. The figures for 1936 were 926·74 miles maintained at a cost of $503,277·73 or $561·23 per mile.

In addition to normal maintenance a sum of $278,041·81 was spend on improvements and reconstruction work. The corresponding figure for last year was $291,568·74.

The mileage of metalled roads maintained is 817·50 miles, which is made up as follows :—

Settlement.	*Miles.*
Singapore	148·86
Penang	86·43
Province Wellesley	178·68
Malacca	384·06
Labuan	19·77
	817·50

Education.

The control of all Government schools is vested in the Director of Education, Straits Settlements, and Adviser on Education, Malay States.

By an Ordinance passed in 1909, an Education Board has been established, consisting of official and unofficial members, under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. Provision has been made by the same Ordinance for the levying of an Education Rate, the expenditure of which is under the control of the Board.

Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge. Attendance at these schools is compulsory for Malay children. The Government assists certain Chinese and Indian vernacular schools by a system of grants-in-aid. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided in Government or grant-in-aid schools, and fees are charged. All the schools established by Government are secular. Raffles College was opened in Singapore in 1929 for a higher education in English. There is a Reformatory in Singapore for juvenile offenders and vagrants in which technical instruction is provided.

The number of schools and scholars in 1937 was as follows :—

	No. of schools.	Enrolment.	Attendance.
Government English schools (boys and girls).	24	9,475	9,150
Grant-in-aid English schools (boys and girls).	33	15,931	15,200
Government vernacular schools (boys and girls).	218	25,084	23,534
Grant-in-aid vernacular schools (boys and girls).	116	18,612	17,508
Total	391	69,102	65,392

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Currency and Banking.

The standard coin of the Colony, by an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 2nd February, 1895, was the silver Mexican dollar, the British dollar, and also the old Hong Kong dollar which was at that time legal tender.

A Committee to consider the currency question was appointed in England in 1902, and reported in favour of a change to the gold standard, if the local Government so desired. In accordance with the Committee's recommendations, a new Straits Settlements dollar was coined in India and introduced into the Colony and the adjoining Malay States. This coin was of the same weight and fineness as the British dollar. Under Order of the King in Council of 25th June, 1903, the Government declared this dollar to be the standard coin on 5th October, 1903. The Mexican and British dollars were demonetised from 1st September, 1904.

Under Order of the Governor in Council dated 29th January, 1906, the Currency Commissioners were empowered to issue notes in exchange for gold at the rate of $60 for £7 sterling, thus fixing the sterling value of the dollar at 2s. 4d. In November, 1906, gold sovereigns were declared legal tender at this rate under an Order of the King in Council of the 22nd October, 1906. In view of the great rise in the value of silver, an Order of the King in Council was passed on 11th February, 1907, under which the weight of the Straits Settlements dollar and fifty cent piece was reduced in order to preserve the fixed ratio to gold and by an order of the King in Council, dated the 17th day of May, 1920, the fineness of the Straits Settlements dollar and fifty cent piece was reduced.

Local silver and nickel coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are legal tender up to $2 and copper coins are legal tender up to $1. The half-dollar is unlimited legal tender. Under an Ordinance passed in 1917 currency notes of denominations 25 cents and ten cents were issued to the public owing to shortage of subsidiary silver, but their issues have been discontinued. These notes were legal tender to the extent of $2.

By the Currency Ordinance passed in 1923 the various funds controlled by the Currency Commissioners were amalgamated into one fund styled the Currency Guarantee Fund.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited; the P. & O. Banking Corporation; Eastern Bank Limited; the Netherlands Trading Society; the National City Bank of New York; the Banque de l'Indo-Chine; the Netherlands India Commercial Bank; the Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Bank of Taiwan, The Yokohama Specie Bank, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Bank of China, The United Chinese Bank, Limited, The Ban Hin Lee Bank, Limited, the China and Southern Bank, Lee Wah Bank, Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Limited and Kwong Lee Banking Company.

The first two banks abovementioned were, at one time, allowed to issue notes in the Colony, the former under its Charter, and the latter by law, but none have been issued since 1909. The amount of notes of local banks in circulation at the end of 1937 was $135,105 only.

In addition to bank-notes a Government Currency Note issue was introduced in 1899. The amount of notes in circulation at the end of 1937 was $104,975,521. These notes circulate freely within the Colony and the Malay States, and are largely used in North Borneo.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank at each Settlement.

Finance.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure of the Straits Settlements, including transfers from the Currency Guarantee Fund and to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, for the ten years up to 1937.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1928	38,092,221	35,007,608
1929	54,888,291	35,711,997
1930	32,408,305	39,240,314
1931	26,601,528	46,802,558
1932	44,562,295	34,196,483
1933	31,585,190	30,476,291
1934	34,244,603	30,937,262
1935	35,040,380	34,764,640
1936	35,124,137	33,398,912
1937	37,348,383	42,038,482

Local Government.

There are Municipalities at Singapore, Penang and Malacca, administered by Boards of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor. Their revenue and expenditure in 1937 were as follows:—

1937.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
Singapore ..	14,262,458	12,968,575
Penang	4,482,048	4,364,065
Malacca	482,374	439,948

Governors.

Since the union of the three Settlements.

1826. R. Fullerton.
1828. R. Ibbetson.
1833. K. Murchison.
1837. S. G. Bonham.
1843. Col. W. J. Butterworth, C.B.
1855. Mr. E. A. Blundell.
1861. Col. O. Cavenagh.
1867. Maj.-Genl. Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., C.B.
1873. Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875. Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
1877. Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1880. Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.G.
1887. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.
1894. Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
1901. Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, G.C.M.G.
1904. Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.
1911. Sir Arthur Henderson Young, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1920. Sir Lawrence Nunns Guillemard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1927. Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1930. Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G.
1934. Sir Shenton Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Government.

Executive Council.

Official Members, Ex-officio.

The Governor.
The General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Resident Councillor, Penang.
The Resident Councillor, Malacca.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

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Official Members—Nominated by the Governor.

A. B. Jordan, M.C.S., Secretary for Chinese Affairs, S.S.

Major R. L. Nunn, D.S.O., Director of Public Works, S.S.

Unofficial Members.

Sir John Bagnall, Kt.
S. J. Chan.
R. Williamson.

The Legislative Council.

The Official Members of the Executive Council and the following :—

Ex-officio Members.

The Director of Education.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Commissioner of Lands.

Official Members.

R. H. de S. Onraet, Inspector-General of Police.
W. D. Barron, Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Unofficial Members.

Sir John Bagnall, Kt.
Lt.-Col. G. D. A. Fletcher, M.C.
H. H. Abdoolcader, C.B.E.
Dr. Lim Han Hoe
Khoo Sian Ewe, O.B.E.
Tav Lian Teck.
G. Wiseman.
R. Williamson.
Capt. N. M. Hashim, L.S.O.
H. R. S. Zehnder, O.B.E. (on leave).
J. W. de Piro (on leave).
E. N. C. Woollerton.
E. A. de Buriatte.
Dr. J. E. Smith (acting).
C. R. Cherry (acting).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Straits Settlements, and High Commissioner, Malay States. Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., 5,500*l.* p.a., duty allowance 1,500*l.* p.a., entertainment allowance 1,000*l.* p.a.

Private Secretary, L. H. N. Davis, M.C.S.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. A. Gwyn.

MALAYAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Staff.

Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, Sir A. S. Small, K.B.E., C.M.G., $1,950 p.m. plus $300 p.m. entertainment allowance.

Resident Councillor, Penang, A. M. Goodman, $1,400 p.m. plus $400 p.m. entertainment allowance.

Supernumerary Staff Officer, S.S., W. Bartley, C.M.G., M.B.E., $1,400 p.m.

British Resident, Perak, M. Rex, $1,400 p.m. plus $400 p.m. entertainment allowance.

British Resident, Selangor, S. W. Jones, $1,400 p.m. plus $500 p.m. entertainment allowance.

British Resident, Negri Sembilan, G. L. Ham, $1,400 p.m. plus $300 p.m. entertainment allowance.

British Resident, Pahang, C. C. Brown, $1,400 p.m. plus $200 p.m. entertainment allowance.

General Adviser, Johore, W. E. Pepys, C.M.G., $1,400 p.m. plus $200 p.m. entertainment allowance.

British Adviser, Kedah, J. D. Hall, $1,400 p.m. plus $200 p.m. entertainment allowance.

British Adviser, Kelantan, A. C. Baker, M.C., $1,400 p.m. plus $100 p.m. entertainment allowance.

British Adviser, Trengganu, N. R. Jarrett, $1,200 p.m. plus $100 p.m. entertainment allowance, A. E. Coope (acting).

Class I. Grade A.

Federal Secretary, Federated Malay States, C. J. Ahearne, C.M.G., $1,400 p.m. plus $200 p.m. entertainment allowance.

Under-Secretary, Straits Settlements, E. T. Williams, $1,200 p.m.

Director of Education, S.S. and Adviser on Education, Malay States, W. Linehan, $1,200 p.m.

Financial Secretary, F.M.S. (vacant), $1,400 p.m.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya, A. B. Jordan, $1,400 p.m.

Director of Co-operation, F.M.S. and S.S., R. Boyd, $1,200 p.m.

Resident Councillor, Malacca, G. W. Bryant, $1,200 p.m. plus $200 p.m. entertainment allowance.

Commissioner of Lands, S.S., W. S. Ebden, $1,200 p.m.

Commissioner of Customs and Excise, S.S. and F.M.S., W. D. Barron, $1,200 p.m.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Malaya, T. P. Coe, M.C., $1,200 p.m.

Under-Secretary to Government, F.M.S., H. Fraser, $1,200 p.m.

Controller of Labour, Malaya, C. Wilson, $1,400 p.m.

Financial Secretary, S.S., H. Weisberg, $1,400 p.m.

Deputy Commissioner of Lands. F.M.S., M. C. Hay, $1,200 p.m.

Class I. Grade B.
(Salary $1,050 p.m.)

E. B. Williams, H. R. Joynt, J. V. Cowgill, M.C., A. E. Coope, L. A. Allen, O.B.E., G. A. de C. de Moubray, G. M. Kidd, M.C., L. Rayman, H. S. Paterson, C. A. Vlieland, L. Forbes, N. F. H. Mather, J. A. Black, G. R. Sykes, J. M. Barron, O. E. Venables, E. E. F. Pretty, G. Hawkins, W. A. Ward, M.C., J. I. Miller, R. L. German, R. Bird, J. R. Neave.

Class II.
(Salary $880–A30–1,000 p.m.)

B. S. Walton, F. K. Wilson, C. W. A. Sennett, N. Coulson, N. Grice, A. L. Birse, A. C. Jomaron, R. Irvine, M.C., H. North-Hunt, Hamzah bin Abdullah, W. N. Gourlay, A. Sleep, W. A. Gordon-Hall, C. R. Howitt, J. D. M. Smith, N. Jones, M.C., A. V. Aston, J. G. Crawford, C. W. Dawson, J. J. Sheehan, S. N. King, P. A. B. McKerron, H. T. W. Oswell, J. Jeff, J. G. Black, E. A. Ross, M.C., V. W. W. S. Purcell, A. T. Newboult, K. R. Blackwell, R. J. F. Curtis, W. E. Rigby, M.C., C. H. Dakers, M.C., R. W. Grant, M.C., L. H. Gorsuch, Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, E. E. Pengilley, A. Heywood-Waddington, E. V. G. Day, W. L. Blythe, H. P. Bryson, E. D. Fleming, W. J. Thorogood, W. F. N. Churchill, J. Falconer, J. Calder, S. M. Middlebrook, A. Gilmour, S. E. King.

Class III.
(Salary $730–A30–850 p.m.)

R. E. Wilson, J. S. W. Reid, D. Wills, A. W. Hay, H. J. Cockman, F. L. Williams, H. C. R. Rendle, M. V. del Tufo, W. C. S. Corry, Raja Kamaralzaman bin Raja Mansur, Mahmud bin Mat, A. Williams, C. W. Shorland, J. A. Harvey, T. P. F. McNeice, W. C. Taylor, A. Hyde, F. V. Duckworth, I. W. Blelloch, T. F. Carey, R. P. Bingham.

Class IV.
(Salary $570–A30–690 p.m.)

Raja Salim bin Mohd Yusuf, L. C. Simpson-Gray, A. B. Cobden-Ramsay, E. C. S. Adkins, Abdul Malek bin Yusuf, J. P. Biddulph, J. A. A. Faith.

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J. F. F. Gregg, A. J. Gracie, M. C. ff. Sheppard, N. Ward, H. A. L. Luckham, G. W. Webb, J. E. Pepper, B. S. Davis, J. McP. Brander, Samah bin Haji Ali, Raja Haji Ahmad bin Raja Indut, G. L. F. Bird, H. G. Turner, M. J. Hayward, R. C. Gates, K. H. Bancroft, K. G. A. Dohoo, H. G. Hammett, H. G. Moles, W. W. M. Lennox, C. H. Whitton, A. D. York, R. E. Turnbull, A. C. Boyd, M. H. Blacker, G. S. Rawlings, W. Cole, R. B. Black, J. D. Hodgkinson, G. F. Staynes, A. N. Ross, R. V. Brant, L. R. F. Earl, D. C. Watherston, J. C. McEvett, J. S. H. Cunyngham-Brown, D. Gray, Ahmad bin Osman, Orang Kaya Indera Shahbandar, Hussein bin Mohamed Taib, Pawan Teh bin Mohamed, Syed Noordin bin Syed Hussein, J. F. Hannyngton, W. A. C. Goode, E. C. G. Barrett, A. Glencross, G. E. Turner, R. C. S. Harris, R. W. Jakeman, J. T. Rea, G. W. Davis, E. B. David, R. H. Oakeley, D. Headly, N. L. Alexander.

Class V.

(Salary $450–A30–540 p.m.)

Mohamed Salleh bin Haji Sulaiman, Kamarudin bin Idris, Mustapha Albakri bin Haji Hassan, J. K. Creer, G. A. G. Walker, K. A. Blacker, L. H. N. Davis, R. N. Broome, D. A. Somerville, R. W. I. Band, T. P. Cromwell, H. W. Nightingale, Haji Mohamed Eusoff bin Yusoff, Raja Aman Shah bin Raja Harun, Dato Muda Orang Kaya Kaya Laksamana, Mohamed Rezallibin Haji, Mohamed Ali Wasi, T. M. Hart, Othman bin Mohamed, Bahaman bin Samsudin, A. H. P. Humphrey, H. R. Hughes-Hallett, W. J. Peel, H. Watson, J. Fletcher-Cooke, R. A. Ward, R. N. Turner.

Cadets.

C. W. Lyle, C. R. Forsyth, A. N. Goode, J. D. Lambert, S. Angus, R. Middleton-Smith, R. J. Bleakley, F. Brewer, F. M. Smith, A. Campbell, D. I. Goodwin, A. W. J. Thomas, R. G. K. Thompson, J. G. Rappoport, O. W. Wolters, R. M. Marsh.

Colonial Legal Service.

Chief Justice, S.S., Sir P. A. McElwaine, $1,800 p.m.
Chief Justice, F.M.S. (vacant), $1,600 p.m.
Judge of Appeal, A. K. & B. Terrell.
Attorney-General, S.S., C. G. Howell, K.C., $1,450 p.m.
Legal Adviser, F.M.S., A. J. Clark, O.B.E., $1,350 p.m.
Puisne Judges, S.S., and Judges, F.M.S., J. V. G. Mills, A. B. Howes, F. Gordon Smith, R. C. Cussen, J. Aitken, LL.B., J. H. Pedlow, W. K. Horne, C. M. Murray-Aynsley, $1,250 p.m.
European Judge, Kedah, G. B. Kellagher, $1,250 p.m.
District Judges, S.S., H. A. Forrer, H. R. Bull, J. L. McFall, B. F. Bridge, $1,050 p.m.
Legal Adviser, Johore, L. V. J. Laville, $1,050 p.m.
Solicitor-General, S.S., N. A. Worley, $1,050 p.m.
Deputy Legal Adviser, F.M.S., E. J. Davies.
Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore, M. M. Jack, $1,050 p.m.
Assistant Legal Advisers, F.M.S., R. Moor, C. H. Butterfield, $500 to $1,000 p.m.
Crown Counsels, S.S., L. B. Gibson, T. D. Hughes, G. L. Howe, P. Storr, R. M. Cluer, T. V. A. Brodie, $500 to $1,000 p.m.
Registrar, Supreme Court, Kuala Lumpur, Raja Musa bin Raja Haji Bot, $500 to $1,000 p.m.
Magistrates, S.S. and F.M.S., E. N. Taylor, A. J. Grattan-Bellew, J. C. H. Oldham, P. F. Y. Radcliffe, $500 to $1,000 p.m.

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Accountant-General, S.S., W. C. Hodges, $850 to $950 p.m.
Senior Accountant, F.M.S., G. G. T. Browne, $850 to $950 p.m.
Accountants, L. Cox, N. M. Kennedy, E. A. Joy, R. C. Lemmon, K. Reed, D. H. Tudor, V. S. Kelly, J. H. Newbigging, G. A. Baxendale, H. Tooke, $400 to $800 p.m.

AGRICULTURE.

Director of Agriculture, S.S., and Adviser on Agriculture, Malay States (vacant), $1,200 p.m., W. N. C. Belgrave (acting).
Chief Field Officer, F. Birkinshaw, $950 p.m.
Chief Research Officer, W. N. C. Belgrave, $950 p.m.
Principal, School of Agriculture, G. E. Mann, M.C., $850 p.m.
Senior Agricultural Officer, Perak, J. N. Milsum, $850 p.m.
Senior Agriculturist, B. Bunting, $850 p.m.
Agricultural Economist, D. H. Grist, *$850 p.m.
State Agricultural Officer, Johore, A. E. Coleman-Doscas, $850 p.m.
Personal Assistant to Director of Agriculture, H. D. Meads, $400 to $600 p.m.
Assistant to Agricultural Economist, H. L. Barnett, $400 to $600 p.m.
Personal Assistant to Chief Field Officer, P. G. J. Dobree, $400 to $440 p.m.
Research Branch Officers, †G. H. Corbett, A. Thompson, C. D. V. Georgi, O.B.E., F. C. Cooke, $625 to $800 p.m.
Agriculturists, T. D. Marsh, A. B. Lucy, P. V. Ormiston, W. N. Scott, $400 to $800 p.m.
Botanists, R. B. Jagoe, T. W. Brown, $400 to $800 p.m.
Chemists, T. A. Buckley, R. G. H. Wilshaw, $400 to $800 p.m.
Canning Officer, W. J. B. Johnson.
Entomologists, H. T. Pagden, N. C. E. Miller, $400 to $800 p.m.
Mycologist, R. A. Alston, $400 to $800.
Field Branch Officers, J. Fairweather, J. W. Jolly, C. L. Newman, R. G. Heath, J. L. Greig, B. G. A. Lowe, H. J. Simpson, J. A. Baker, G. D. P. Olds, A. de K. Frampton, J. R. P. Soper, C. H. Burgess, H. K. Ashby, J. Cook, N. H. Sands, C. W. S. Hartley, E. J. H. Berwick, E. F. Allen, R. P. Davidson, $400 to $800 p.m.
Vice Principal, School of Agriculture, Malaya, V. Dawson, $400 to $800 p.m.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

Government Analyst, S.S., and Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Singapore, M. Jamieson, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C., $850 to $1,000 p.m.
Deputy Government Analyst, Penang, A. C. Brooks, A.R.C.S.I., A.I.C., $400 to $800 p.m.
Senior Assistant Analyst, Singapore, A. W. Burtt, $400 to $800 p.m.
Assistant Analysts, F. H. Geake, M.Sc., A.I.C., A. Jackson, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., S.G. Willimott, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., G. E. Boizot, $400 to $800 p.m.

AUDIT.

Auditor, S.S. and F.M.S., L. G. Corney, $1,200 p.m.
Deputy Auditor, S.S. and F.M.S., H. T. Hedley, $1,000 p.m.
Senior Assistant Auditor, Singapore, C. W. S. Seed, $850 to $950 p.m.
Assistant Auditors, G. G. Roberts, W. D. Charlton, C. E. Paddon, $500 to $800 p.m., J. H. Belderson, J. E. Barker, J. M. Crombie, W. E. Evans, $400 to $700 p.m.

CHINESE SECRETARIAT.

Lady Assistant Protector of Chinese, Mrs. M. B. Barker, $300 to $500 p.m.

* Present holder receiving $800 p.m. and $100 p.m. charge allowance.
† In receipt of charge allowance of $100 p.m.

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COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Council Reporter, S.S., W. H. Walker, $400 to $600 p.m.

Confidential Assistant to Secretary, Local Defence Committee, A. Durand, $300–A10–330 p.m.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Director of Co-operation, F.M.S. and S.S. (Civil Service, Class I A), R. Boyd, M.C.S., $1,200 p.m.

Two Assistant Directors of Co-operation, F.M.S. and S.S. (Civil Service, unclassified), G. Hawkins, M.C.S., J. McP. Brander, M.C.S.

Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, F.M.S. (Civil Service, Class V), Haji Mohamed Eusoff bin Yusoff, M.C.S., $450 to $540 p.m.

Personal Assistant to Director of Co-operation, V. J. H. Brunt, $400 to $600 p.m.

Auditor and Accountant, R. E. Cox, $400 to $800 p.m.

Co-operative Marketing Officer, E. L. Jones, $500 to $650 p.m.

CORONER.

Coroner, Singapore, W. G. Porter, $400 to $800 p.m.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Commissioner, Customs and Excise, S.S. and F.M.S., W. D. Barron, M.C.S., $1,200 p.m.

Department of Excise, S.S.

Senior Deputy Commissioner of Excise, S.S., J. J. Warren, $1,050 p.m.

Deputy Commissioner of Excise, S.S., S. G. H. Leyh, G. J. Gilmour, F. G. Aplin, M.C., $800 to $950 p.m.

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Customs Probationers:—Passed Probationers, $350 p.m., *Probationers*, $300 p.m., C. P. Bayley, H. F. Earl.

Supervisors, Grade I., J. Byrne, C. V. Ganno, G. C. Hide, A. H. Capel, $400 to $500 p.m.

Engineers, P. Wilbraham, $400 to $800 p.m., J. Salter, $350 to $600 p.m.

Customs and Excise Department, F.M.S.

Senior Deputy Commissioner, J. Hobbs, $1,050 p.m.

Deputy Commissioners, H. W. Phear, F. J. Huett, T. R. Binnie, $800 to $950 p.m.

Senior Superintendent, E. H. Hime, $625 to $800 p.m.

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, A. W. Greaves, R. L. Cuscaden, F. L. Skilton, M.C., J. D. G. Morice, J. R. M. Pickthall, E. C. S. Sichel, H. S. J. Lloyd, C. McLaren Reid, R. S. Clemens, E. M. Sykes, W. J. Walsh, D. P. Stokes, W. H. W. Hannigan, L. R. Barnett-Smith, C. O. Williams, W. H. MacLaughlin, J. E. MacLaughlin, M. B. Holland, I. I. Jeffries, P. H. M. Cooper, A. H. Gridley, D. G. Hall, J. S. A. Lewis, R. L. N. Harward, T. G. D. A. Cooper, L. D. Darby, E. P. C. Langdon, D. G. W. Montgomery, A. C. Jeavons, G. F. G. Rivaz, D. B. Palmer, D. J. Allen, J. A. Carr-Archer, A. D. Dawson, A. W. S. Sim, D. B. Coney, $400 to $575/800 p.m.

Customs Probationers:—Passed Probationers, $350 p.m., *Probationers*, $300 p.m., W. F. Mavor, R. W. L. McCall, D. W. Bigley, J. H. S. Jenkins, E. J. Evans, H. McN. W. Richardson, H. A. Marshall, J. F. M. Rouelle, K. H. Cantrell, S. R. L. Buckwell.

Technical Adviser on Piece Goods, A. Boyd, $600 to $800 p.m.

*Chemist**, H. Marsden, $400 to $800 p.m.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

Director, Drainage and Irrigation, S.S., and Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation, Malay States, A. G. Robinson, $1,200 p.m.

Assistant Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation, Malay States, W. J. D. Pinkerton, $950 to $1,050 p.m.

Senior Drainage and Irrigation Engineers, A. R. Murray, W. Grantham, $850 p.m.

Assistant Drainage and Irrigation Engineers, F. H. Allen, E. Mulligan, F. Pelton, P. McNee, F. B. Thurston, T. E. Emmett, M. P. Murphy, D. S. Ferguson, T. W. Cubitt, A. J. Wynne, T. D. Shephard, H. L. Cox, H. R. Moore, R. L. Akers, C. R. Newton-King, A. I. G. S. Robertson, D. J. FitzGibbon, B. B. Atherton, J. N. Wilson, R. A. Collett, M. C. Perry, $400 to $800 p.m.

EDUCATION.

Director of Education, Straits Settlements, and Adviser on Education, Malay States (Malayan Civil Service, Class I. A.), W. Linchan.

Chief Inspector of English Schools, S.S. and F.M.S., A. Keir, O.B.E., $1,050 p.m.

Senior Education Officers, Special Grade, H. A. R. Cheeseman, T. A. O'Sullivan, D. W. McLeod, D. R. Swaine, $950–A25–1,000 p.m.

Senior Education Officers, 'A,' C. Bazell, M.A. (Oxon.), L. W. Arnold, B.A., B.Sc. (Economics), B.A. (Honours Geog.) (London), M. R. Holgate, M.A. (N.Z.), R. P. S. Walker, A.R.C.A. (London), F. L. Shaw, $900 p.m.

Senior Education Officers, 'B,' J. M. Meade, B.A. (T.C.D.), J. Bain, M.C., M.A. (Edin.), L. A. S. Jermyn, B.A. (Oxon.), M.R.S.T., C.E.H. Jacobs, B.Sc., E. De la M. Stowell, B.A., J. B. Neilson, M.C., M.A., E. C. Hicks, M.A., F. Cobb, B.A. (Oxon.), R. F. Gunn, B.A. (Durham), $850 p.m.

Senior Education Officer, 'C,' H. T. M. Kent, A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I., $900 p.m.

Senior Education Officers, 'D,' Miss C. Richardson, B.A., Mrs. C. K. McNeish, Mrs. A. M. Waddell, $600 p.m.

Superintendent of Physical Education, S.S. and F.M.S., J. W. Jefferson, B.P.E., $400 to $650 p.m.

Master of Method, Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, J. Pearce, $400 to $650 p.m.

Chief Instructor, Trade School, Singapore, F. B. Goude, $400 to $600 p.m.

Chief Instructor, Trade School, Penang, Lionel Brent, $400 to $600 p.m.

Superintendent, Trade School, Ipoh, W. Jess, $400 to $600 p.m.

Superintendent, Trade School, Kuala Lumpur, H. Geary, $400 to $600 p.m.

Instructor, Domestic Engineering, Trade School, Singapore, E. Bray, $300 to $550 p.m.

European Instructor, Trade School, Penang, J. D. C. Tongue, $300 to $550 p.m.

Superintendent, Reformatory, Singapore, J. Bence, $400 to $480 p.m.

Master of Music, G. Williams, $400 to $450 p.m.

European Masters, W. Frisby, B.A. (Oxon.), L. D. Whitfield, M.A. (T.C.D.), M.R.S.T., B. Preedy, M.C., M.A. (Oxon.), C. A. Scott, M.A. (Edin.), T. J. Thomas, M.C., M.A. (Oxon.), R. Walker,

* This officer is on a salary scale of $800–A25–$950.

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A.R.C.A. (Lond.), C. E. Gates, M.A. (Cantab.), E. H. Wilson, M.A. (Cantab.), R. M. Young, B.A., B.A.I. (Elec.), D. Roper, M.A. (Oxon.), H. R. Carey, M.A. (Cantab.), R. F. C. Markham, B.A. (Oxon.), G. Ambler, M.C., V.D., F.R.G.S., J. B. Carr, F. C. Barraclough, E. S. Redfearn, C. W. Bloomfield, M.A. (Oxon.), E. H. S. Bretherton, B.A. Hons. (Cantab.), P. F. Howitt, B.A. (Oxon.), E. R. Davies, M.A. (Oxon.), T. P. M. Lewis, M.A. (Oxon.), E. A. H. Ellis, Noel Rees, M.A. (Cantab.), G. L. Bayliss, M.A. (Oxon.), O. G. Williams, M.R.S.T., C. Forster, M.Sc., D.Th. P.T., J. D. Joseph, B.A., H. L. Hodge, B.A. Hons. (Lond.), R. E. Ince, M.A. (Cantab.), E. F. Pearson, M.A., Sc.B. (Tech.), (T.C.D.), A.I.C., A.R.C.Sc.I., M.R.S.T., E. S. Tiddeman, B.A. (Oxon.), D. B. J. Ambler, B.A. (Oxon.), A. C. Strahan, M.A. (Dublin), A. F. Hunter, B.Sc. (Hons.), E. W. Reeve, G. Burgess, F. Daniel, B.Sc. Hons. (Vict.), M.R.S.T., Rev. C. King, M.A. (Oxford), R. F. Bomford, B.A. (Oxon.), C. P. Purcell, B.A. Hons. (Birmingham), B.Litt. (Oxon.), G. Woods, B.A., F. T. Laidlaw, M.A., W. H. W. Little, B.A. (T.C.D.), J. Moncur, M.A., Ph.D., R. W. W. Hyatt, B.A. Hons. (Lond.), P. Samuel, B.A. (Wales), J. McConigley, B. Comm., G. G. L. McLeod, M.A. (N.Z.), J. N. Davies, B.Sc., M.R.S.T., W. H. Davey, B.A. (Cantab.), C.U.T.C.S., H. D. Grundy, B.A. (Cantab.), W. S. Morgan, B.A., (Cantab.), R. A. Goodchild, B.A. (Cantab.), E. H. Bromley, B.Sc. (Hons.), E. M. F. Payne, A. W. Pinnick, C. H. Coats, T. A. E. Barker, T. L. White, K. D. Luke, G. C. Tacchi, L. I. Lewis, G. J. Gurney, D. H. Christie, C. W. Jackman, A. H. Hill, G. D. Muir, G. E. D. Lewis, C. R. Tolliday, A. T. Grieve, M. Ogle, P. Whitworth, A. C. Prigge, D. K. Swan, $400 to $800 p.m.

Supernumerary European Master, Singapore, E. Strickland, $400 to $650 p.m.

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Electrical Department, F.M.S.

Adviser on Electricity, Malay States, H. R. Sparrow, $1,200 p.m.

Senior Executive Electrical Engineer, C. Harry, $850 p.m.

Senior Electrical Engineer, Selangor, E. F. Stephenson, $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Assistant Electrical Engineers, Grade I, F. P. Egerton, A.M.C.T., A.M.I.E.E., T. E. R. Morphy, A.M.I.E.E. R. W. Jones, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., J. Hodder, A.M.I.Mech.E., Assoc. I.E.E., L. G. W. Ward, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.U.C.N., A.M.I.E.E., G. S. Chapman, A.I.E.E., F. L. Llewellyn, M. Jackson, A.M.I.Mech.E., H. E. Doel, A.M.I.E.E., P. A. Bray, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.I.E.E., J. Sharples, J. L. King, S. Green, J. V. Keene, A. H. P. Cardew, J. H. Sumner, $400 to $800 p.m.

Assistant Electrical Engineers, Grade II., H. H. Ewens, F. J. Larard, *D. E. Martin, $400 to $600 p.m.

Power Station Superintendent, Bungsar Power Station, W. Berry, $625 to $750 p.m.

Assistant Power Station Superintendent, Bungsar Power Station (vacant), $400 to $600 p.m.

Charge Engineers, L. K. Jones, G. E. Vickers, W. H. Lake, W. Hool, A. J. Gerard, $400 to $560 p.m.

Estate Duty Office.

Singapore.

Commissioner of Estate Duty, S.S., E. Tongue, $800 to $950 p.m.

Kuala Lumpur.

Collector of Estate Duty, F.M.S., E. M. McDonald $650 to $950 p.m.

Federal Secretariat.

Council Reporter, P. J. Clarke, $400 to $600 p.m.

Fisheries.

Director of Fisheries, S.S., and Officer in charge Fisheries Department, F.M.S., W. Birtwistle, $750 to $850 p.m.

Asst., D. W. LeMare, $400 to $800 p.m.

Forests.

Director of Forestry, S.S., and Adviser on Forestry, Malay States, J. P. Mead, $1,200 p.m.

Deputy Director of Forestry, S.S., and Deputy Adviser on Forestry, Malay States, J. G. Watson, $1,050 p.m.

Conservators, A. E. Rambaut, D. H. Hodgson, C. Smith, T. A. Strong, J. P. Edwards, $900 p.m.

Forest Engineer, Major W. F. Chipp, D.S.O., M.C., $700 to $850 p.m.

Engineer, Timber Testing, A. V. Thomas, $400 to $800 p.m.

Wood Technologist, H. E. Desch, $400 to $800 p.m.

Timber Purchase Officer, B. S. Mee, $400 to $600 p.m.

Senior Assistant and Assistant Conservators, A. B. S. Boswell, G. Wilkinson, H. C. Dolman, E. J. Strugnell, H. J. T. Bonar, G. W. Somerville, E. J. Shrubshall, D. B. Arnot, C. C. L. Durant, J. S. Addison, A. B. Walton, M. L. Webber, D. S. P. Noakes, C. F. Symington, C. A. Speldewinde, J. C. K. Marshall, J. S. Smith, F. G. Browne, F. S. Walker, C. Cairns, A. J. Fyfe, R. C. Barnard, C. O. Flemmich, F. H. Landon, C. Foston, J. E. Garfitt, K. H. Bryant, G. L. Carson, F. P. Graves, E. S. Erskine, A. R. Barrie, $400 to $800 p.m.

Fraser's Hill.

Superintendent, Fraser's Hill, and Manager, Dairy Farm, U. A. Currie, $525 to $650 p.m.

Game.

Chief Game Warden, E. S. Shebbeare, $850 p.m.

Dy. Game Warden, Perak, A. H. Fetherstonhaugh, $400 to $800 p.m.

Dy. Game Warden, Pahang, C. S. Ogilvie, $350 to $400 p.m.

Dy. Game Warden, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan, W. O. Harvey.

Control Officers, C. E. Jackson, H. J. Kitchner.

Gardens.

Director of Gardens, R. E. Holttum, $750 to $850 p.m.

Curator of Herbarium, M. R. Henderson, $400 to $800 p.m.

Assistant Director, Singapore, E. J. H. Corner, $400 to $800 p.m.

Assistant Curator, Gardens, Penang, J. C. Nauen, $300 to $600 p.m.

Assistant Curator, Gardens, Singapore, J. W. Ewart, $300 to $600 p.m.

Assistant Curator, Parks, Singapore, G. H. Addison, $300 to $600 p.m.

* On a salary scale of $360-A20-$540 p.m.

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Geological Survey.

Director, E. S. Willbourn, $1,050 p.m.
Chemist, W. A. Tooke, $400 to $800 p.m.
Mining Geologist, Dr. F. T. Ingham, $400 to $800 p.m.
Geologists, J. A. Richardson, F. W. Roe, $400 to $800 p.m.

Immigration.

Assistant Immigration Officers, T. W. A. Huggins, A. B. Roche, J. L. J. Haxworth, J. C. Mathewson, F. C. Sharp, T. M. Smyllie, $300 to $600 p.m.
Junior Assistant Immigration Officers, S.S., L. P. T. Cauvin, A. C. L. Bell, R. W. Quixley, $250 p.m. (two years).

Supreme Court, Straits Settlements.

Reporters, Court of Criminal Appeal, G. H. W. Sutherland, O. E. Hogan, $400 to $600 p.m.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Labour, Malaya (Malayan Civil Service, Class IA), C. Wilson.
Assistant Emigration Commissioner for Malaya, Negapatam, W. J. K. Stark, $450 to $700 p.m.

LAND OFFICE, SINGAPORE.

Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, A. J. Newby, $475 to $750 p.m.
Investigation Officer, A. N. Symons, $475 to $750 p.m.
Building Inspector, H. Henley, $300 to $400 p.m.

MARINE.

Master Attendant, S.S., Commander C. C. Dix, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.(retired), $1,050 p.m.
Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore, Commander C. A. Robinson, D.S.C., R.N. (retired), $650 to $800 p.m.
Harbour Master, Penang, Lt.-Cdr. J. C. Derrick, R.N.R., $650 to $800 p.m.
Deputy Registrar of Shipping and Time Ball Observer, Singapore, J. C. MacLeod, $450 to $650 p.m.
Harbour Master and Magistrate, Malacca, (vacant). $400 to $650 p.m.
Deputy Harbour Master and Senior Boarding Officer, Penang, T. W. Moore, $400 to $500 p.m.
Senior Boarding Officer, Singapore, J. E. McDonnell, $400 to $500 p.m.
Boarding Officer, Penang, H. V. M. Woods, $300 to $400 p.m.
Boarding Officer, Singapore, W. H. Walmsley, $300 to $400 p.m.
Boarding Officer, Singapore, A. M. Low, $300 to $400 p.m.
Boarding Officer, Singapore, J. A. Quental, $200 to $300 p.m.
Government Signal Officer, Singapore, (vacant). $250 to $300 p.m.
Second Engineer, s.s.y. "Sea Belle II", C. E. Peel, $300 to $400 p.m.
Harbour Master, Selangor, Commander A. C. Bucknell, R.D., R.N.R., $500 to $700 p.m.
Harbour Master, Perak, G. R. Wiseman, $450 to $600 p.m.

MARINE SURVEYS.

Surveyor-General of Ships, S.S., A. C. Macnab, M.I.Mar.E., M.Liv.E.S., $850 to $950 p.m.
Surveyors of Ships, J. J. Vanston, M.I.Mar.E., A. Graham, M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I.N.A., J. McGuffin, M.I.Mar.E., E. Watt, A.M.I.Mech.E., J. Cockburn, A.M.I.Mech.E., C. E. C. Stapledon, A.M.I.N.A., B.Sc., C. E. Hall, M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I.E.S., $400 to $800 p.m.

MEDICAL.

Director of Medical Services, S.S., and Adviser, Medical Services, Malay States, R. D. Fitzgerald, M.C., M.D., $1,350 p.m.
Deputy Director of Medical Services, S.S., R. B. MacGregor, M.R.C.P., M.B., Ch.B., $1,100 p.m.
Superscale Medical Officers, Grade A., G. H. Garlick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., H. R. Dive, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., J. W. Scharff, B.A., M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H., L. W. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc., J. I. Bacza, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., W. J. Moir, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F. V. Jacques, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., W. Young, M.B., Ch.B., J. Portelly, M.D., D.P.H., $1.050 p.m.
Superscale Medical Officers, Grade B., E. D. Lindow, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., E. V. Luprrian, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., H. P. Hodge, B.A., L.M.S.S.A., J. C. Carson, M.B., B.Ch., D.M., J. H. Bowyer, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D. M. McSwan, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., S. W. Eveson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., $850 to $1,000 p.m.
Superscale Specialist Officers, Grade B., J. S. Webster, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.M.R.E., R. W. C. Kelly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., A. D. Williamson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., J. V. Landor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D., B.S., D.P.H., $850 to $1,000 p.m.
Surgeons, Grade B., C. S. Wilson, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. B. M. Johns, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., E. C. Chitty, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., C. P. Allen, R. Walkinshaw, M.C., E. S. Lawrie, $850 to $1,000, p.m.
Time-Scale Specialist Officers, E. B. Murrell, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., $600 to $800 p.m. One vacant.
Time-Scale Dental Officers, C. F. Mummery, L.D.S., R.C.S., J. M. Coutts, L.D.S., R.C.S., N. H. Gittins, L.D.S., R.C.S., D. Maclachlan, Miss M. King, $500 to $800 p.m.
Secretary, General Hospital, Singapore, H. L. Hosking, $400 to $700 p.m.
Secretary to Director, Medical Services, J. W. Hoflin, $400 to $600 p.m. Personal pensionable allowance $50 p.m.
Dispensing Chemist, Singapore, T. Roebuck, $400 to $700 p.m.
Dispensing Chemist Singapore, A. F. Caldwell, $400 to $600 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Chemist, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, *A. H. Millard, $400 to $800 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Chemist, Perak and Pahang, *A. V. Hitch, $400 to $800 p.m.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Penang, J. S. de Villiers, $350 to $500–$600 p.m.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Singapore, H. Lander, $350 to $500–$600 p.m.
Senior European Attendant, General Hospital, Singapore, W. Jones, $420 to $480 p.m.
Lay Superintendent, Leper Settlement, Pulau Jerejak, R. Southern, $250 to $270 p.m.
European Attendant, General Hospital, Singapore, W. Fryer, $240 to $350–$400 p.m.
European Steward, Quarantine Camp, Port Swettenham, C. H. Hewat, $350 p.m.
Lay Superintendent, Quarantine Station, Singapore, G. D. Frost, $250 to $350–$500 p.m.
Pathological Branch, S.S.—
Pathologist, S.S., and Professor of Pathology, Grade B. H. O. Hopkins, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., $850 to $1,000.
Pathologist, Penang, $700 to $800 p.m. (vacant).
Assistant Pathologist, S.S., $500 to $800 p.m. (vacant).

*Present holders are on a salary of $400–A25–$800 p.m.

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College of Medicine, Singapore :—

Principal, G. V. Allen, M.D., B.Ch., $1,100 p.m.

Professor of Midwifery, J. S. English, B.A., M.D., B.C.H., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Bacteriology, W. A. Young, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Biochemistry, J. L. Rosedale, Ph.D., D.Sc., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Medicine, R. B. Hawes, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor Clinical Surgery, D. E. C. Mekie, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Dental Surgery, E. K. Tratman, M.D.S., B.D.S., L.D.S., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Biology, B. A. R. Gater, M.A., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Surgery, J. K. Monro, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.D.. M.Ch., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Physiology, R. G. M. S. MacGregor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.M., B.Ch., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Professor of Anatomy, W. A. Fell, B.Ch., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Associate to Professor of Medicine, G. A. Ransome, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., $850 to $950 p.m.

Dental Officer and Lecturer in Dental Mechanics, J. W. Softley, B.D.S., $500 to $800 p.m.

Dental Mechanic, G. H. Stephens, $300 to $500 p.m.

Lay Superintendent, J. A. Spencer, $240 to $300–$350 p.m.

Institute for Medical Research, F.M.S. :—

Director, A. N. Kingsbury, B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., $1,100.

Senior Pathologist, R. Lewthwaite, M.A., D.M., B.Ch., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Senior Bacteriologist, R. T. B. Green, M.D.B.S., $850 to $1,000 p.m

Chief Chemist, J. Shelton, $850 to $1,000 p.m.

Senior Malaria Research Officer, J. W. Field, M.D., Ch.B., $650 to $800 p.m.

Pathologist, H. M. Nevin, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., $550 to $800 p.m.

Malaria Research Officer, J. C. Niven, M.B., Ch.B., $550 to $800 p.m.

Entomologist, E. P. Hodgkin, $550 to $800 p.m.

Chemists, F. E. Byron, I. A. Simpson, J. L. Tetley, $400 to $800 p.m.

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Mental Hospital, Singapore :—

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Assistant Medical Superintendent, W. R. Logan, M.B., Ch.B., $500 to $800 p.m.

Senior European Attendant, F. R. Farrer, $420 to $480 p.m.

European Attendants, W. J. Herbert, H. H. Belderson, $240 to $350–$400 p.m.

Matron, Grade I., Miss H. F. Priestley, $380 to $420 p.m.

Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan :—

Medical Superintendent, Grade B., J. W. Murdoch, M.B., Ch.B., $850 to $1,000.

Assistant Medical Superintendent (vacant), $500 to $800 p.m.

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Matron, General Hospital, Singapore, Miss R. Fenoulhet, M.B.E., $450 p.m.

Matrons, Grade I., Miss E. J. Risdon, Miss M. Brebner, Miss E. M. Howes-Roberts, Miss V. Wallis, Miss E. M. L. Bryant, Miss C. Monk, Miss M. Powell, Miss A. V. Jackson, $380 to $420 p.m.

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MILITARY.

Malay Regiment :—
Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. G. McI. S. Bruce, M.C., $1,000 p.m.
Second in Command, Major J. T. Bretherton, M.C., $800 p.m.
Company Commanders, Captain J. R. G. Andre, Captain F. W. Young, M.B.E., Captain M. E. B. Portal, Captain G. T. Denaro, $650 p.m.
Adjutant, Captain A. F. J. England, $625 p.m.
Company Officers, Capt. W. S. S. Sanguinetti, Capt. K. S. Hayes-Palmer, Lieut. G. P. Richards, Lieut. H. R. F. Mason, Lieut. W. Richardson, Lieut. M. R. Braithwaite, Lieut. D. E. D. Morris, Lieut. F. B. Whiting, Lieut. I. S. Graham, $500 p.m.
Quartermaster, Captain D. M. Crowe, M.C., $500 to $600 p.m.
Regimental Sergeant-Major, A. E. McCarthy, $425 p.m.
Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. Wraight, $350 p.m.
Company Sergeant-Majors, J. Soruton, W. Rich, I. Strutt, R. Ashford, W. Tomlinson, $375 p.m., H. Beech, $325 p.m.
Instructors, N. Staniforth, V. J. H. I. Snape, $350 p.m.
Instructor (*Drums and Music*), E. Lenthall, $350 p.m.
Instructor (*Armourer*), W. R. J. Stanger, $350 p.m.

Malayan Volunteer Forces :—
Staff Officer to Local Forces, Malaya, Major J. D. Wyatt, M.C., $800 p.m
Assistant Staff Officer to Local Forces, Malaya, Bt. Major, R. A. Heard, M.C., $650 p.m.

Straits Settlements Naval Volunteer Reserve :—
Officer Commanding, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Unit, Capt. V. E. Ward, R.N., (retd.) $700 p.m.
Assistant Instructor, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Unit, C.P.O., E. W. Hull, R.N., $350 p.m.
Assistant Instructor, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Unit, C.P.O. Telegraphist, J. A. Marshall, $350 p.m.

Straits Settlements Volunteer Force :—
Commandant, S.S. Volunteer Force, Lieut.-Col. V. G. Stokes, M.C., $1,000 p.m.
Brigade-Major, S.S.V.F., Capt. J. F. Paterson, $700 p.m.
Staff Officer, S.S.V.F., Captain E. L. Percival, $650 p.m.
Adjutant, Penang, Captain D. E. M. Fielding, $650 p.m.
Adjutant, Malacca, Captain W. H. Jackson, $650 p.m.
Quartermaster, S.S.V.F., Captain A. J. Pharaoh, $400 to $600 p.m.
Inspector of Small Arms, S.S.V.F., Lieut. C. G. Woodward, $375 to $540 p.m.
Battery Sergeant-Major, J. A. H. Sinnatt, $350 p.m.
C.S.M.I., F. Hardman, W. Riley, R. A. Monks, E. H. Potter, S. Beadnell, $350 p.m.

Federated Malay States Volunteer Force :—
Commandant, F.M.S.V.F., Lt.-Col. H. B. W. Savile, M.C., $1,000 p.m.
Brigade-Major, F.M.S.V.F., Capt. R. N. M. Jones, $700 p.m.
Staff Officer and Quartermaster, F.M.S.V.F., Captain J. G. Wylde, $700 p.m.
Staff Officer (*G.*), *F.M.S.V.F.*, Capt. J. E. Tollemache, $650 p.m.
State Adjutant, Perak, Captain H. E. Creedon, $650 p.m.
State Adjutant, Selangor, Lieut. T. F. S. Church, $650 p.m.
State Adjutant, Pahang, Captain B. A. Burke, $650 p.m.
State Adjutant, Negri Sembilan, Captain C. S. Philpott, $650 p.m.
Inspector of Small Arms, Lieut. S. G. Grant, $375 to $540 p.m.
Battery Sergeant-Major, F. S. J. Norris, $300 p.m.
Company Sergeant-Major Instructors, W. J. Leaney, L. Smith, G. Lee, G. W. March, A. Russell, N. Morrison, D. J. Osborne, J. W. Pack, C. H. Berry, H. Jones, W. Swinfield, T. L Hicken, R. Henderson, $300 p.m. and $350 if married.

Kedah Volunteer Force :—
Adjutant, Kedah Volunteer Force, Lieut. C. J. M. Watts, $650 p.m.
Company Sergeant-Major Instructors, $300 p.m.; R. A. Cockerell, H. Sneddon, $350 p.m.

MINES.

Chief Inspector of Mines, F.M.S., (vacant), $1,200 p.m.
Senior Inspector of Mines, Perak, A. G. Macdonald, $1,050 p.m.
Senior Inspector of Mines, Selangor, A. E. P. Kershaw, $950 p.m.
Senior Inspector of Mines, Pahang, A. T. Bennetts, V.D., $900.
Senior Inspector of Mines, Johore, C. F. S. Jameson, M.C., $900 p.m.
Mining Section; Inspectors of Mines, L. A. Smith, A. Bean, J. Sanderson, R. F. Shutes, A. H. M. Cretch, G. F. Gripper, C. T. Thomas, Ian L. Patterson, G. S. Mottram, J. R. Miller, J. B. Mackie, P. L. Melliar-Smith, W. L. Stapleton, K. E. Lee, $400 to $800 p.m.
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Geologist, F. H. Fitch, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.
Inspector under the Mineral Ores Enactment, F.M.S. (vacant), $360 to $600 p.m.

MUSEUMS.

Singapore : Raffles Museum and Library :—
Director, F. N. Chasen, $750 to $850 p.m.
Curator, M. W. F. Tweedie, $400 to $800 p.m.
Assistant Curator, H. D. Collings, $400 to $800 p.m.
Librarian, Mrs. K. E. Savage-Bailey, $250 to $400 p.m.
F.M.S. :
Field Ethnographer, H. D. Noone, $400 to $800 p.m.
Director of Museums, H. M. Pendlebury, $750 to $850 p.m.

POLICE.

Inspector-General of Police, F.M.S., C. H. Sansom, C.M.G., $1,200 p.m.
Inspector-General of Police, S.S., R. H. de S. Onraet, $1,200 p.m.
Senior Superintendent of Police, Singapore, A. H. Dickinson, O.B.E., $1,100 p.m.
Senior Superintendents, L. A. Thomas, M. Ll. Wynne, E. Bagot, E. E. H. Beck, $1,000 p.m.
Superintendents, B. W. Allen, J. P. Pennefather-Evans, J. Parke, J. D. Hussey, J. D. Dalley, H. B. Langworthy, I. C. Macmillan, C. W. D. Hall, B. M. B. O'Connell, T. F. H. Kemp, W. A. C. Haines, $800 to $950 p.m.
Assistant Superintendents, L. H. Hart, G. B. Linford, G. W. Lawes, H. L. Mitchell, B. F. Oakeshott, C. G. E. Baughan, C. S. Kinder, R. F. Mallard, C. R. Morrish, E. W. Mumford, E. C. Tidy, J. Gardiner, D. P. Macnamara, D. Hillary, R. Burns, J. C. Barry, J. B. J. Birch, L. F. Knight, R. E.

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Hope-Falkner, R. Kingsley Bell, H. G. Beverley A. C. Cunnyngham-Perdriau, S. R. Franklin, J. N. M. A. Nicholls, G. R. Livett, K. J. N. Duthie, E. V. Fowler, C. T. W. Dobree, L. G. Valpy, L. H. Pearce, R. W. E. Harper, C. M. J. Kirke, R. O. W. M. Davis, R. C. B. Wiltshire, G. B. Folliott, A. C. Maxwell, J. A. Cresswell, W. J. Parks, T. Q. Gaffikin, H. P. Armstrong, D. K. Broadhurst, I. D. MacDonald, I. S. Wylie, J. M. McN. Maclean, G. E. Devonshire, H. J. Barnard, N. G. Morris, L. D. E. Cullen, E. A. G. Blades, H. B. Sym, R. H. Harrison, E. A. G. Anderson, J. R. C. Denny, P. H. D. Jackson, R. C. R. Humphry, R. W. Calderwood, J. G. H. Brett, J. L. H. Davis, F. A. S. Caldwell, G. C. Madoc, P. H. O'Flynn, F. Wallace, A. F. Gowan, H. Gerhold, A. R. Anderson, H. F. Ridley, P. H. Andrews, H. J. Spinks, F. A. York, D. W. MacIntosh, N. C. Halsey, F. K. McNarmara, G. Denison-Smith, C. N. Godwin, V. W. Powell-Evans, F. I. Tremlett, J. R. Cole, W. Elphinstone, D. N. Livingstone, A. V. Cockle, K. S. Morgan, R. Ackrill, H. B. J. Donaldson, D. R. L. P. Matheson, D. W. Yates, R. C. Ehrke, J. N. D. Harrison, L. C. Finch, D. J. Hargreaves, A. J. W. Slater, W. L. R. Carbonell, C. S. K. Bovell, P. J. Shannon, S. W. Jackson, $400 to $800 p.m.

Police Cadets, $300 p.m.

Passed Cadets, $350 p.m.

C.H. Fenner, J. H. Hindmarsh, F. J. C. Wilson, J. B. Masefield, J. McC. Barnes, J. R. H. Burns, A. J. W. Hockenhull, D. St. G. Stewart, D. S. Palmer, H. T. B. Ryves, N. Stewart, T. F. Porter, M. C. Manby.

Chief Inspectors, C. Dyas, W. McQuarrie, F. G. King, F. T. Clifton, V. R. Lisamer, W. Dawson, G. L. Livingstone, E. H. Tunn, F. J. Dale, K. L. Johnson, J. J. Higgins, R. Higgins, F. Farquharson, R. H. Yorke, C. F. Sullivan, W. Martin, E. C. Smith, C. Uphill, $420 to $540 p.m.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Malaya (Civil Service, Class I.A.), T. P. Coe, M.C., M.C.S., $1,200 p.m.

Director of Posts, B. J. Freeman, $1,050 p.m.

Director of Telegraphs and Telephones and Engineer-in-Chief, V. H. Winson, $1,050 p.m.

Controller, Singapore, K. MacLennan, $950 p.m.

Chief Accountant, R. Graham, $950 p.m.

Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, W. R. Dowse, $850 to $900 p.m.

Deputy Chief Accountant, T. Malley, $850 p.m.

Controllers, E. W. Hide, J. Green, G. J. Ford, W. Gilliam, $850 to $900 p.m.

Senior Engineers, G. F. Morice, A. H. Carson, S. P. Morton, A. A. Strachan, G. Wilde, $850 p.m.

Assistant Controllers of Posts, W. J. C. Sharp, A. C. Wollaston, G. C. Allen, W. B. Hall, R. D. Rowswell, T. H. Newey, A. W. Perry, R. F. B. Gurr, J. G. Evans, W. A. Cooper, B. Neyland, W. G. Griffiths, D. Smith, J. T. Avery, J. B. Stoddart, $400 to $800 p.m.

Engineers, C. G. R. Phillips, E. E. Sproul, R. Gibson, L. F. Wilkinson, G. C. O'Farrell, O. F. J. Watkins, H. E. Cornish, E. L. Spooner-Lillingston, C. H. Parnell, R. E. Roberts, G. W. Bristow, J. C. Dallow, W. Stubbs, E. A. Mayne, H. J. Gregory, L. V. Waumsley, J. H. Wagstaff, N. B. Fletcher, R. V. Talbot-Jones, D. Smith, D. G. Beck, $400 to $800 p.m.

Superintendent, Stores and Workshop, W. H. P. Barrett, $400 to $800 p.m.

Engineers, Wireless, J. W. Machan, L. R. Watts, W. G. Oakes, P. H. F. George, W. C. Gee, $400 to $600 p.m.

Accountants, A. E. Ashton, L. Isaacs, B. N. Flavin, J. MacIntosh, R. C. Edyvean, $400 to $800.

Superintendents of Telephones, W. H. Oliver, W. F. Flight, R. P. Whyte, H. W. Mitchell, C. R. Bowden, F. A. Thomson, $400 to $800.

Printing.

Straits Settlements.

Superintendent, W. T. Cherry, $700 to $800 p.m.

Deputy Superintendent, V. C. G. Gatrell, $500 to $700 p.m.

Four Supervisors.

Four Superintendents, F. R. Vine, F S. Horslin, A. G. Banfield, (vacant), $350 to $500 p.m.

Warehouse Supervisor, A. B. Taylor, $300 to $450 p.m.

Federated Malay States.

Superintendent, W. H. Wyatt, $700 to $800 p.m.

Deputy Superintendent, H. T. Ross, $500 to $700 p.m.

Assistant Superintendent, H. Holland, $350 to $600 p.m.

Machine Room Supervisor, G. A. Smith, $350 to $500.

Composing Room Supervisor, S. J. Fisher, $350 to $500.

Warehouse Supervisor, W. A. Spradbrow, $300 to $450 p.m.

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons, S.S. and F.M.S., Captain O. L. Hancock, O.B.E., $1,050 p.m.

Straits Settlements.

Superintendent, Convict Prison, Singapore, G. E. W. W. Bayly, $500 to $750 p.m.

Superintendent, Local Prison, Singapore, Captain I. L. Cronvn, $500 to $750 p.m.

Gaolers, Grade I, R. A. Page, $460 to $480 p.m.; *Grade II*, W. W. Marsh, S. Wright, $415 to $445 p.m.; *Grade III*, A. Adcock, J. Bolton, B. Nichol, A. R. Page, W. Lindsay, $370 to $400 p.m.

Federated Malay States.

Superintendent, Convict Prisons, Taiping, Captain E. S. Lilley, $500 to $750 p.m.

Gaolers, Grade I, C. Godden, $460 to $480 p.m.; *Grade II*, J. A. Starks, $415 to $445 p.m.; *Grade III*, J. Webster, T. Chowns, T. B. Bresnaham, F. C. Roff, $370 to $400 p.m.

Public Works.

Director of Public Works, S.S., and Adviser, Public Works, Malay States, Major R. L. Nunn, D.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., $1,350 p.m.

Deputy Director of Public Works, S.S., S. J. W. Gooch, $1,100 p.m.

State Engineers, Grade I, F. M. G. McConechy, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., F. G. Coales, M.Inst.C.E., T. G. Husband, P. A. Molloy, $1,050 p.m.

State and Settlement Engineers, Grade II, J. H. Roberts, B.A. (Cantab.), W. W. Davidson, M.C., M.A. (Cantab.), G. C. Bedington, $950 p.m.

Senior Executive Engineers, R. H. McCleland, L.C.E. (Dub.), M.Inst.C.E., Assoc.M.Inst.M.E., I. D. Robertson, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., J. B. MacLachlan, M.C., M.Sc., B.Eng., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., G. R. Percy, M.C., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.T., J. M. Noble, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., W. H. Hipwell, H. M. S. Haughton, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., T. R. Hutton, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. M. O. D. Burke-Gaffney,

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B.Eng., O. S. Webb, M.C., M.I.M. & Cy.E., M.Inst.Struct.E., J. O. Plunkett, M.Inst.C.E., F. J. Button, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., S. Tonkin, B.Eng., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Assoc.M.Inst.M.E., J. S. Boissier, B.Sc., M.Inst.W.E., W. G. Stewart, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., I. Harpur, L. C. Chasey, M.C., $850 p.m.

Executive Engineers, W. Laurie, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., W. H. Roberts, W. M. McCrae, F. C. Holland, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., W. A. Kirk, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. J. B. W. Fairchild, W. H. Lindsay, B.Sc., Assoc. M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., R. H. Steed, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., G. Edwards, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. A. Gardiner, B.Sc., A.K.C., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Assoc.M.Inst. Struct.E., Assoc.M.Inst.M.E., D. M. McDiarmid, B.Sc., A. E. Fallows, B.Sc., G. S. Thatcher, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., J. H. West, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., G. C. Hesketh, E. N. Dimmock, B.Eng., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), J. W. S. Anderson, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., A.R.I., K. Nankivell, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., R. E. Pitt, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., J. G. Davies, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., E. B. Nisbet, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., A. G. Cooke, B.Eng., Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., E. E. Hodges, B.Sc., G. Morgan, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., A. Wear, B.Sc., J. A. T. Horsley, A. H. Couser, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., F. E. B. Murphy, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.W.E., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., N. G. Ferguson, B.Sc., G. R. Pape, B.Eng. (Hons.), H. A. Rofe, A.c.G.I., E. R. Davies, Assoc.Ins.Eng. (Sheffield), J. M. Billing, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Assoc.M.Inst.Cy.E., O. L. Stephens, B.Sc., E. R. C. Williams, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., J. J. Bryan, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., A. C. Wilson, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., P. O'Connell, B.Eng., E. T. F. Elbury, B.Sc., L. A. Laffan, B.Sc., J. V. T. Campbell, B.Sc., R. P. Kelly, B.A., B.A.I., J. L. Chambers, B.A., B.Eng., R. H. A. Johnson, B.A.I., R. D. MacIntyre, W. L. Midford, B.Sc., R. P. Bradley, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., R. G. Iles, B.Sc., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., M. B. Hember, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. Assoc.M.I.M. & Cy.E., J. R. Spence, B.Sc., H. W. Begbie, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., G. J. O'Grady, B.Eng., H. L. D. Tucker, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., F. S. Wayman, A. B. Paterson, E. W. Houston, $625 to $800 p.m.

Assistant Engineers, A. D. Campbell, B.Sc., R. J. Bee, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I., B.A., S. A. Jordan, B.A., B.A.I., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., D. J. Davies, B.Eng., A. L. McClure, B.Sc., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., F. V. Murdock, B.A., B.A.I., A. Inglis, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., C. R. Hawkins, M.A., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. T. Dean, B.Sc., G. H. Caldicott, B.Sc., E. T. S. King, B.Eng., J. H. M. Burton, B.A., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., W. O. Belton, B.Sc., E. L. Ashley, B.Sc., H. Miller, A.M.Inst.C.E., J. N. McHugh, B.Sc., B.Eng., A.M.I.C.E.I., R. R. Cambridge, B.Sc., A.M.I.Struct.E., D. W. Grehan, B.A., B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E. (Ireland), W. N. Cartwright, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., P. Ransome, A.M.I.C.E., J. A. Henderson, A.M.I.C.E., R. Waddell, B.Sc., C. Gjertsen, B.Sc. (Durham), E. M. Oborne, B.Sc., J. Halliday, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., J. Cumming, B.Sc., R. G. S. Avery, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., W. R. Plunkett, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., J. R. Stewart, B.Sc., C. F. Sutton, W. P. Winston, E. P. Purcell, J. H. Hedgecock, S. W. Foster, P. Shelley, R. A. Addison, $400 to $600 p.m.

Architectural Service.

Government Architect, F. D. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I., $850 p.m. with $200 p.m. pensionable personal allowance.

Senior Assistant Architect, A. J. S. Hutton, F.R.I.B.A., $850 p.m.

Assistant Architects, F. A. Mallard, F.R.I.B.A., C. H. Short, A.R.I.B.A., H. C. Upton, C. W. A. Inglis, A.R.I.B.A., K. A. Brundle, D. Cuthbertson, A.R.I.B.A., $400 to $800 p.m.

Electrical Engineering Service.

Straits Settlements, Government Electrical Engineer, Captain G. H. N. Reay, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., $400 to $800 p.m.

Assistant Electrical Engineer, A. O. Thomas, $400 to $800 p.m.

Electrical Foreman, Penang, D. Gilchrist, $325 to $500 p.m.

Mechanical Engineering Service.

Straits Settlements, Mechanical Engineer, Singapore, R. Austin, Assoc.M.Inst.M.E., $400 to $800 p.m.

Federated Malay States, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, F.M.S. Government Factory, Kuala Lumpur, J. M. Fordham, B.A.(Cantab.), Assoc. M.Inst.M.E., $400 to $800 p.m.

Workshop Foremen, Federated Malay States:

Factory Foremen, Kuala Lumpur, W. Taylor, T. M. Duncan, T. D. Doig, H. Davidson, $325 to $500 p.m.

Unfederated Malay States: Superintendent Workshops, Kedah, W. L. Davison, $400 to $600 p.m.

Stores and Furniture, Straits Settlements:

Superintendent, Stores and Furniture, Singapore, F. W. Couch, $450 to $700 p.m.

Federated Malay States:

Superintendent of Stores and Furniture, Selangor, W. G. Smith, $400 to $600 p.m.

Chief Inspector of Waterworks, Kuala Lumpur, J. M. Laing, $325 to $375 p.m.

Chief Inspector of Waterworks, Kinta, W. A. Turnnidge, $350 to $600 p.m.

Dredge Master, S.S., E. C. Trevor, $350 to $600 p.m.

Civil Aviation.

Director of Civil Aviation, Major R. L. Nunn, D.S.O.

Aviation Officer, Singapore, Captain H. W. Chattaway, $750 to $850 p.m.

Airport Manager, Singapore, A. Newark, $400 to $800 p.m.

RAILWAYS.

Federated Malay States Railways.

General Manager's Department, Kuala Lumpur:—

General Manager, L. M. Smart, C.B.E., $1,600 to $1,900 p.m.

Assistant to General Manager, G. L. Miller, $850 to $900 p.m.

Second Assistant to General Manager, H. Davies.

Second Assistant Secretary to General Manager, T. E. Wells, A.M.I.T., $400 to $800 p.m.

Chief Accountant's Department:—

Chief Accountant, P. H. Forbes, $1,050 p.m.

Expenditure Accountant, D. Philp, $850 p.m.

Revenue Accountant, Major E. J. Soper, $850 p.m.

Two Assistant Accountants, L. A. McGowan, $400 to $800 p.m.; W. L. Mussett, $400 to $600 p.m.

Financial Officer, F. A. Smithers, $400 to $600 p.m. Present holder draws $650 p.m.

Two Financial Officers, J. G. McGregor, W. C. P. Wright, $400 to $600 p.m.

Four Test Audit Inspectors, W. W. Shaw, R. O. J. Coppage, A. F. Long, $325 to $500 p.m.

Engineering Department:—

Chief Engineer Way and Works, J. W. Lewis, $1,100 p.m.

Maintenance and New Works Engineer, R. H. A. Jeff, $850 to $900 p.m.

Senior District Engineer, G. S. Helps, $850 p.m.

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Eleven District Engineers, H. B. Allison, E. G. Brown, A. E. Fawcett, J. Cruickshank, J. L. F. Fenwick, J. P. Dockray, G. C. Walmsley, J. Mahony, W. N. C. Steele, D. G. Mack, H. S. Haskins, M.C., F. J. Hossack, $400 to $800 p.m.
Two Engineers, Signal and Telegraph, F. R. Mahony, R. Knight, $400 to $800 p.m.
Nine Chief Permanent Way Inspectors, A. H. Short, H. T. Hackworthy, A. Dodd, L. Peters, H. E. Girt. J. Guntrip, P. E. Stilton, R. Anderson, F. G. E. Aggett, $325 to $500 p.m.

Transportation Department :—
Transportation Manager, J. O. Sanders, $1,100 p.m.
Assistant Transportation Manager, A. C. Sykes.
Two Divisional Superintendents, N. H. Elkins, O.B.E., $850 to $900 p.m.

Commercial Branch :—
Five Traffic Assistants, W. A. Griffin, S. J. Millen, J M. Bell, G. W. Bell, A. H. L. Lanman, $400 to $800 p.m.
Six Traffic Assistants, J. B. Human, A. F. Bidnell, T. P. Speakman, C. Murray, H. E. Clayton, $400 to $600 p.m.
Four Traffic Assistants, G. H. Goodrick, G. S. Warren, I. H. Alsop, $400 to $600 p.m.

Operating Branch :—
Four Locomotive Running Assistants, E. Hibberd, G. H. Day-Lewis, H. P. Yates, E. M. Rowland, $400 to $800 p.m.
Two Locomotive Running Assistants, V. Beck, H. T. G. Wright, $400 to $600 p.m.
Seven Locomotive Foremen, A. J. Wolfe, W. Brace, F. W. Latham, H. A. Wenman, J. W. Hine, L. A. G. Newman, C. W. J. Brice, $325 to $500 p.m.
Carriage Foreman, J. Holland, $325 to $500 p.m.
Three Locomotive Inspectors, B. Nelson, J. Smith, J. H. Dorricott, $325 to $500 p.m.
Four Traffic Inspectors, W. R. Brearley, E. E. Draper, A. Lockey, S. R. Simms, $325 to $500 p.m.
Wharf Superintendent, R. S. B. Unwin, $400 to $600 p.m.
Assistant Wharf Superintendent, S. R. Lockwood, $400 to $500 p.m.

Mechanical Department :—
Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. F. Wegener, $1,050 p.m.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer, C. G. Harrison, $850 p.m.
Two Mechanical Engineers, H. M. Le Fleming, H. B. Gifford, $400 to $800 p.m.
Financial Officer, P. W. Redfearn, $400 to $800 p.m.
Works Assistant, L. W. Bennet, $400 to $600 p.m.
Carriage and Wagon Assistant (vacant), $400 to $600 p.m.
Electrical Assistant, J. W. Dunlop, $400 to $600 p.m.
Eight Workshop Foremen, A. J. Ives, S. C. Fowles, H. Foster, J. Matheson, W. F. Henley, H. C. Dew, J. E. O. Hallard, L. W. Spragg, $325 to $500 p.m.

Stores Department :—
Stores Superintendent, W. E. Williams, $850 to $900 p.m.
Assistant Stores Superintendent, L. Richardson, $400 to $800 p.m.
Stores Assistants, L. R. Curran, H. J. Trevett, C. A. Dinnage, $400 to $600 p.m.

Railways Police Department :—
Assistant Superintendent of Police, C. R. Morrish, $400 to $800 p.m.

Railway Health Department :—
Health Officer, A. A. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., $500 to $800 p.m.

SANITARY BOARDS.

Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

Chairman (Civil Service, Class I. B.), W. N. Gourlay, M.C.S. (acting), $1,050 p.m.
Building Inspector, C. O. Jennings, $350 to $600 p.m.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, J. S. Humphrey, $350 to $600 p.m.
Town Superintendent, W. Rodger, $350 to $600 p.m. (with personal pensionable allowance of $50 p.m. and a further allowance of $75 p.m. as Superintendent, Fire Brigade).
Health Officer, Dr. W. E. Holmes, $500 to $800 p.m.

Larut, F.M.S.

Assistant District Officer (Sanitary Board), Larut (Civil Service, Class IV), G. W. Webb, M.C.S., $570 to $690 p.m.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, A. F. Dennett, $350 to $600 p.m.

Kinta, F.M.S.

Chairman (Civil Service, Class II), H. J. Cookman, M.C.S. (acting), $880 to $1,000 p.m.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, E. G. Montford, $350 to $600 p.m.
Building Inspector, R. Adamson, $400 to $600 p.m.

Seremban, F.M.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, J. Wishart, $350 to $600 p.m. (with a non-pensionable allowance of $100 p.m. as Registrar of Vehicles).

STATISTICS.

Registrar-General of Statistics, S.S. and F.M.S. (Civil Service Class II), H. North-Hunt M.C.S., $880 to $1,000 p.m.
Deputy Registrar-General of Statistics, S.S. and F.M.S., *D. H. Grist, $400 to $800 p.m.
Assistant to Deputy Registrar-General of Statistics, S.S. and F.M.S., H. L. Barnett, $400 to $600 p.m.
Assistant Registrar of Statistics, S.S. and F.M.S., E. J. Phillips, $350 to $650 p.m.
Deputy Registrar of Statistics, Penang, D. Sturrock, $350 to $650 p.m.
Assistant Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, J. N. C. Hancock, $350 to $650 p.m.
Lady Supervisor, Mechanized Section, Singapore, Mrs. D. S. Ainger, $325 to $375 p.m.

SUPREME COURT, S.S.

Registrar, M. M. Jack, $1,050 p.m.
Reporter, G. H. W. Sutherland, $400 to $600 p.m.

SURVEYS.

Surveyor-General, F.M.S. and S.S., W. F. N. Bridges, D.S.O., $1,200 p.m.
Deputy Surveyor-General, F.M.S. and S.S., A. R. White, $1,050 p.m.
Assistant Surveyor-General, F.M.S., H. H. Cobon (officiating), $900 p.m.
Chief Surveyor, Grade I, Singapore, C. Y. B. Sewell, $900 to $1,000 p.m.
Chief Surveyor, Grade I, Perak C. T. M. Husband, $900 to $1,000 p.m.
Chief Surveyors, Grade II, T. Kitching, H. C. Abraham, C. E. Bone, M.C., J. H. Spowers, G. D. Barron, L. D. Meyer, H. H. Cobon, $900 p.m.
Deputy Chief Surveyors, F. A. Fendall, W. H. E. Neil, G. H. Sworder, $850 p.m.
Senior Surveyors and Surveyors, O. Watson, P. M. Leckie, G. M. R. Jackson, W. P. Aylward, P. H. Bonnet, P. H. Goss, C. C. Best, A. G. Billing, J. H. C. Read, A. Graham, C. Noble, G. L. Jerram, C. D.

* Present holder receiving $800 p.m. and $100 p.m. charge allowance.

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Pearson, H. L. Ward, R. E. Gray, A. H. W. Lilly, R. Wilson, E. G. Farrington, B. P. Walker-Taylor, R. A. Terry, J. W. Morphett, R. B. Horner, K. L. Bedlington, W. K. Wilton, H. W. Hamilton, J. A. Tullooh, I. C. Booth, A. McG. Clark-Walker, G. C. Irving, M. F. Cameron, R. K. A. Bruce, A. G. Robb, F. E. G. Caswell, J. D. Richardson, G. L. Gibson, J. K. Ramsay, T. R. Blackman, R. A. Simcock, L. S. Himeley, C. T. L. Goodchild, G. C. Stubbs, R. H. Williams, A. B. Griffin, A. L. M. Greig, A. D. Couper, J. E. Moule, R. B. McVilly, $400 to $800 p.m.

Chief Draftsman (vacant), $450 to $700 p.m.

Chief Photo Lithographer (vacant), $600 to $800 p.m.

Photo Lithographers, H. A. Gildersleeves, B. S. Smith, $400 to $650 p.m.

Lithographic Draftsman, J. Moir, $400 to $650 p.m.

Instrument Repairer, D. A. Endean, $400 to $650 p.m.

Meteorological Branch.

Superintendent, C. D. Stewart, $850 to $1,050 p.m.

Meteorological Officers, A. Grimes, C. A. Lea, $400 to $800 p.m.

Probationer, Meteorological Branch, W. Richards, I. G. John, $350 p.m.

TOWN PLANNING.

Town Planner, Selangor, Perak and Negri Sembilan, R. P. Davis, $850 to $900 p.m.

Assistant Town Planner, Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, G. F. D. Stephen, $400 to $800 p.m.

TRANSPORT BOARD, F.M.S.

Chairman, S. W. Nelson, $1,200 p.m.

Secretary, L. A. G. Morriss, $400 to $800 p.m.

Assistant Secretary, D. H. Dillow, $350 to $800 p.m.

Chief Examiner, Capt. J. M. Cox, $400 to $800 p.m.

Examiners, C. C. Jackson, W. Wakelam, V. G. Butt, M. L. Smith, $400 to $600 p.m.

VETERINARY.

Director of Veterinary Research and Veterinary Adviser, Malay States, Captain S. H. Whitworth, $1,050 p.m.

Veterinary Surgeons, R. A. B. Stanhope, R. Macgregor, G. Rocker, W. R. Wallace, Captain D. P. White, W. E. Lancaster, C. W. Wells, W. J. McCubbin, W. Orr, R. A. Wright, $400 to $800 p.m.

CONSULS.

Singapore.

Argentine Republic, Hans Schweizer, Vice-Consul; A. Wernli, Chancellor.

Belgium, A. Graff, Consul (*b*).

Brazil, Leslie Alfred Davies, Vice-Consul (*c*) (on leave), Samuel Eric Travis, Consular Agent (in-charge).

Chili, Mario Vargas-Rozas, Hon. Consul.

China, Kao Ling-Po, Consul-General (*d*); Li Yen, Consul; *Kuang Ta, Vice-Consul.

Czechoslovakia, *Pavel Stránsky, Consul (on leave). Josef Vladimir Polodna, Attaché (in-charge).

Denmark, Eigil Koch, Consul.

Finland, J. W. de Piro, Hon. Consul (*e*).

France, *P. A. Ballereau, Consul-General (*f*); Yves A. V. Revelli, Vice-Consul.

Germany, *Adolf Windecker, Consul-General (*g*); W. Dwars, Chancellor (in-charge).

Italy, *C. A. Perego, Consul (*h*).

Japan, *Issaku Okamoto, Consul-General; Yoshio Sugita, Consul; *Takeo Shimanuki, Consul; *Teijiro Asahina, Vice-Consul; T. Hayashi, Chancellor.

Netherlands, *H. M. J. Fein, Consul-General (*i*); *J. M. Viruly, Consul; *J. G. L. Van Dorp, Vice-Consul.

Norway, W. A. Venning, Hon. Consul (*j*).

Peru, J. B. Myles, Chancellor (*k*).

Poland, W. Nowolecki, Hon. Consul (*l*).

Portugal, *R. G. A. Guerra, Consul-General; O. P. Griffith-Jones, J.P., Vice-Consul; C. Fernandes Silva, Chancellor.

Siam, *Luang Vudhisara Netinsti, Consul-General (*m*).

Spain, G. H. Bowen, Vice-Consul.

Sweden, V. E. L. Sandberg, Hon. Consul (on leave), C. G. Windle, Hon. Vice-Consul (in-charge); F. H. Temperley, Acting Hon. Vice-Consul.

Switzerland, H. R. Arbenz, Consul; *J. Piffaretti, Chancellor Secretary.

Turkey, (*n*).

United States of America, *Kenneth S. Patton, Consul-General (*o*); *Thomas McEnelly, Consul; *Patrick Mallon, Vice-Consul; *F. E. Farnsworth, Vice-Consul; *H. Gordon Minnigerode, Vice-Consul.

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* de Carrière.

(*b*) Consul of Belgium at Singapore with jurisdiction in Malacca, Johore, Brunei, Sarawak and the State of North Borneo, *Vide* 896/38.

(*c*) Senhor Aluisisio Magalhães as Consul of Brazil at Calcutta with jurisdiction in the Straits Settlements, *Vide* 8114/36, *Vide* G.N. No. 3205 of 27th November, 1936.

(*d*) The Chinese Consul-General at Singapore with jurisdiction over Consulates at Penang and Kuala Lumpur, *Vide* 975–34.

* de Carrière.

(*e*) With jurisdiction covering the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States, *Vide* 7495–35.

(*f*) Consul-General for France at Singapore with jurisdiction over the Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Brunei, Sarawak and State of North Borneo.

(*g*) Consul-General at Singapore with jurisdiction over the Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Brunei, Sarawak and the State of North Borneo.

(*h*) With jurisdiction in the whole of the Straits Settlements, the Malay States and the State of North Borneo, *Vide* 7985/36.

(*i*) Consul-General for the whole Colony with jurisdiction over the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, Brunei, the State of North Borneo and Sarawak, *Vide* 4521–38.

(*j*) Mr. W. A. Venning, as Hon. Norwegian Consul at Singapore, with jurisdiction covering the Federated Malay States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kelantan and Trengganu, Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak, *Vide* 3683–32.

(*k*) Mr. Jose Valera Arias is the Peruvian Consul at Hongkong, with jurisdiction in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, *Vide* 1602/37.

(*l*) With jurisdiction in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, North Borneo and Sarawak, *Vide* 8236–36.

(*m*) With jurisdiction over Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Brunei and the State of North Borneo, residing in Singapore, *Vide* 6025/36.

(*n*) The Consul-General of Turkey in London has jurisdiction over this Colony, *Vide* 1364/37.

(*o*) With jurisdiction over the Settlements of Singapore, Malacca and Labuan, and the Malay States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu, Brunei, Sarawak and British North Borneo, *Vide* 3431/32.

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Penang.

Belgium, F. H. Grumitt, Consul (*a*).
China, *Huang Yen-Kai, Consul (*b*).
Denmark, W. Gjedesen, Hon. Vice-Consul.
France, M. Quiquandon, Consular Agent.
Italy, E. Mariotti, Consular Agent.
Netherlands, Dr. G. van Egmond, Acting Hon. Consul.
Norway, James Dick, Hon. Vice-Consul K'ST. O.O. (*c*) (*d*).
Portugal, John G. Brown, Acting Vice-Consul.
Siam, Nai Prasiddhi Lohanandana, Vice-Consul.
Sweden, C. B. Redway, Vice-Consul.
Switzerland, Max Hürlimann, Consular Agent.
United States of America, *Robert B. Streeper, Consul (*e*).

THE SETTLEMENT OF LABUAN.

The Island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat., and 115° 15′ E. long. Its area is about 35 square miles. It is distant from the coast at the nearest point about six miles; from Brunei, the capital of the Protected State of that name, about forty miles; and from Singapore 725 miles, or three days' steam.

The average annual rainfall is about 130 inches, and the thermometer ranges from 71° to 93°.

An attempt was made by the East India Company's servants, who were expelled from Balambangan by Sulu pirates in 1775, to establish a trading station in Labuan, but the project was soon abandoned, and for practical purposes the history of the island begins with its cession to Great Britain in 1846 by the Sultan of Brunei. It was then uninhabited. The reason for the cession, given in the treaty by which the island was handed over to Great Britain, was that it was "desirable that British Ships shall have some port where they may careen and refit, and deposit such stores and merchandise as shall be necessary for the carrying on of the trade with the dominions of Brunei," and the consideration given by Great Britain was an undertaking to suppress piracy and protect lawful trade.

The island was first occupied only as a naval station under the control of a naval officer, and the formal establishment of a Crown Colony was deferred until 1848. From that date until the end of 1889 Labuan was governed as a separate Colony. Until 1869 it was assisted by grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, but this help was then withdrawn, and the Colony supported itself, though with difficulty, for the next twenty years. In 1889, the financial troubles came to a head, and, as it was thought that the island could be more economically governed in connection with the territories of the British North Borneo Company, the administration was entrusted, from the 1st January, 1890, to the care of the Company, whose principal representative in Borneo was given a commission as Governor of Labuan. This arrangement was terminated at the end of 1905, when Sir J. Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island still remaining a separate Colony. On the 1st of January, 1907, Labuan was annexed to the Straits Settlements, and declared part of the settlement of Singapore. On the 1st of December, 1912, the island was constituted a separate Settlement.

When the Colony of Labuan was first founded, great hopes of the success of the new settlement were based upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island, but hitherto the companies formed to develop these coal resources have not met with great success. In 1893, the Central Borneo Company was reconstructed under the name of the New Central Borneo Company, who transferred their undertaking to the Labuan and Borneo Company. This Company, in its turn, was succeeded on the 8th December, 1902, by the Labuan Coalfields Company, Limited, The mines have been closed since the beginning of 1911.

Labuan has a fine port (Victoria Harbour), perfectly safe, and easy of access. Vessels drawing 14 feet can go alongside Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield's wharf.

Ships are supplied with water at $1 per ton.

Labuan is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago, such as sago, para rubber, jelutong and copra, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore. Cattle and goats are reared, and over 10,000 acres are estimated to be under cultivation.

There is a branch of the Government Post Office Savings Bank in Labuan. Harrisons and Crosfield (Borneo) Ltd. are the local Sub-Agents of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The currency is that of the Straits Settlements.

The inhabitants are chiefly Malays and other natives from Brunei and the mainland of Borneo, and Chinese, the latter being mostly petty traders.

There are five Government Schools, viz.:—The Government English School, Town Vernacular Schools for boys and girls, and the Vernacular Schools in Bukit Kallam and Kerupang. In addition there are four private schools, viz.:—St. Anne's School (Roman Catholic Mission), Mrs. Fell's Private School, Chung Hwa School, and Chi Wen School.

A reservoir owned by the Government supplies the town of Victoria and shipping with drinking water.

The Cable and Wireless, Ltd., is a station on the island connected by cable with Singapore, Hong Kong, and North Borneo. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Singapore.

The Brunei Government maintains a Wireless Station which communicates with the Stations erected in the neighbouring countries of Brunei, Sarawak, and North Borneo.

A weekly service of steamers plying between Singapore, North Borneo Ports, and the Philippines provides Labuan with regular communication with these places; there are, in addition, local coasting steamers.

The chief sources of revenue are harbour dues, land rents and licences.

The public revenue and expenditure for the last three years were respectively:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1935	$97,794·36	$139,352·26
1936	$91,498·43	$131,457·42
1937	$89,825·08	$138,984·37

Population.

Estimated, mid 1938, 8,567.

* de Carrière.

(*a*) Consul of Belgium at Penang with jurisdiction covering Penang, Province Wellesley, and the States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, *Vide* 5968/32.

(*b*) The Chinese Consul at Penang with jurisdiction over Province Wellesley and Unfederated Malay States of Kedah and Perlis, *Vide* 975/34.

(*c*) The Hon. Vice-Consul at Penang with jurisdiction covering the territories of Penang, Province Wellesley and the Malay States of Perak, Kedah and Perlis, *Vide* 4280–35.

(*d*) 1st Class Order of St. Olav.

(*e*) Jurisdiction of Penang Consulate covers Malay States of Perak, Kedah, Perlis and Province Wellesley.

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Establishment.

Resident and District Judge, R. W. Jakeman, M.C.S.
Medical Officer, P. E. F. Routley, M.B., B.Ch.
Harbour Master, D. J. Davies, B.Eng.
Chief Police Officer, Gho Tiauw Tiong (acting).
Settlement Engineer, D. J. Davies, B.Eng.
Dy. Commissioner of Excise, Labuan, R. W. Jakeman, M.C.S.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

Christmas Island, with an area of 60 square miles, lies in the Indian Ocean, latitude 10° 30′ S. and longitude 105° 40′ E., 223 miles S. 8° E. of Java Head, and 529 miles N. 79° E. from the Cocos Islands. It is densely wooded and of irregular shape, about 11 miles long (at the longest point) and about 4½ miles wide (at the narrowest point). The climate is healthy with average maximum and minimum temperatures 87°F. and 71°F. There is a prevalent E.S.E. trade wind. The island has been known to navigators since about the middle of the 17th century. It was formally annexed on the 6th June, 1888, placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1889 and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore in 1900. The Island is administered by a District Officer of the Malayan Civil Service. There is a small force of Sikh Police drafted from the S.S. Police Force. All the inhabitants (mainly Chinese and Malays), with the exception of the District Officer and his staff, are employed by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, Ltd., registered in London, which works the large natural deposits of phosphate of lime to which the Island owes its importance. In 1923 a wireless station was installed, and the Island is now in direct communication with Singapore. A school was established in 1931, and a teacher supplied by the Government. Population, 1937, 31st December, 1,313 (adult males 1,085, adult females 109, children 119). Expenditure, 1937, $29,405 (including salaries of D.O. and Sikh Police). Imports in 1937, chiefly iron and steel manufactures. Exports consisted solely of phosphates of lime. In 1937, 162,568 tons of phosphates of lime were exported. Japan was the principal buyer with 127,617 tons. The S.S. and F.M.S. bought 110,741 tons of phosphate dust. Shipping:—83,393 tons entered in 1937, and 80,872 tons cleared. British ships totalled 34,827 tons while Japanese ships totalled 26,547 tons, Chinese ships 16,338 tons, Greek ships 3,336 tons and Norwegian ships 2,345 tons.

MALAYA:
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States comprises four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang.

Perak.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. In the 17th century it was overrun by the Achenese, and at some time after 1636 a Johore prince, the husband of a Perak princess, was sent by Acheh to rule it under the title of Sultan Mudzaffar Shah. From 1650 onwards the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

British influence began early in the 19th century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1825 a British arbitrator settled the boundary between Perak and Selangor. By the Burney Treaty with Siam, in 1826, the independence of Perak and Selangor was recognised, though the Sultan of Perak was permitted to send tribute to Siam if he so desired. In the same year the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found.

Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty (20th January, 1874), and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and customs." The murder of the first British Resident (Mr. J. W. Birch) in 1875 led to a military expedition and the banishment of the Sultan and some chiefs implicated in the affair. The country soon settled; and the Malay constitution was restored under a Sultan protected by the British Government. In 1935 the Dindings were retroceded to Perak.

Selangor.

In the 14th century, Klang, which is now a district of Selangor, is said to have been subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the next century it was given to a Penghulu of the family of the Bendaharas of old Malacca, and a son of Sultan Mansur Shah (1458–1477 A.D.) of Malacca was made ruler of Jeram, near Langat. During the period of Portuguese ascendency, little is known of the Selangor coast. The Dutch opened factories for the purchase of tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. In 1718, Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married a Johore princess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 their descendant was recognised as Sultan Salehu'ddin by the Sultan of Perak. The throne has remained in the same family ever since. In 1783, the Dutch blockaded Kuala Selangor, and forced the Sultan to acknowledge the suzerainty of Holland.

In 1818, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty with the East India Company at Penang. In 1874 anarchy prevailed amongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates ravaged the coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such that he was glad to accept a British Resident and to come under the protection of Great Britain.

Negri Sembilan.

This confederation of "Nine States" consists of the four major States of Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Johol, and Rembau, and the five minor States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir, and Inas. Sungai Ujong is mentioned in a Javanese poem in 1365 as being subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the 15th century it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Minangkabau in Sumatra. Portuguese accounts prove that this immigration had begun in the 16th century. The original Malay federation consisted of Sungei Ujong, Klang (now a district of Selangor), Jelebu, Rembau, Naning (now part of Malacca), Segamat (now in Johore), Pasir Besar (also in Johore, its place having been taken by Johol),

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* The title of this post was later altered to Chief Secretary to Government.

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in Johore, its place having been taken by Johol),

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elai (now Inas), and Ulu Pahang, the region between he Ulu Serting and Temerloh. After the wresting f Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the ohore Malays in 1641, Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773, when the chiefs f the four major States brought from Sumatra a am Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the resent Yang di-pertuan Besar.

In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungei Ujong, he most important of the "Nine States," invited nd obtained the assistance of the British Government o maintain his rule and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelebu applied for a British Officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "the Old Negri Sembilan." In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungei Ujong and of Jelebu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State.

Pahang.

Chao Ju Kua, a Chinese, writing about 1225 A.D., mentions Pahang as being subject to the old Sumatran Buddhist Kingdom of Sri Vijaya. Later, Pahang and Tioman are claimed as conquests of Majapahit. In the 15th century, Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca captured the Ruler of Pahang, and married his daughter. Before the Malacca royal house died out, in 1699, its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore, which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

In 1887 Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at his capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan was substituted for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan applied for and obtained British protection, and the appointment of a Resident.

Constitution of the States.

The supreme authority in each State is vested in the Sultan, or the Ruler, in State Council. His Highness the Sultan or Ruler presides over the State Council. In 1932, the State Councils were reconstituted on the wider basis. In each of the four States they now include besides the British Resident, Malay chiefs and officials of the State, a number of unofficial members representative of Malay, European, Chinese, and Indian interests.

In Perak and Negri Sembilan there are second chambers which are concerned principally with matters of Malay customs and religion.

The Federation.

In 1895 a treaty was signed by the rulers of the four States, by which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation (to be known as the Federated Malay States), to be administered under the advice of the British Government, while all existing treaties and arrangements were to stand. The States agreed to an appointment of an officer, to be styled Resident-General of the Malay States* as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They agreed to follow the Resident-General's advice in all matters of administration other than those touching Islam. Subject to the authority created by the appointment of the Resident-General, the system of administration under the advice of British Residents remained unchanged.

The States undertook to give each other material assistance in men and money, the wealthier States assisting those in want of help, and all moneys so advanced being considered as loans; and also undertook to raise and equip a force of Indian troops for service throughout the States, and to supply a portion of these troops on requisition for the defence of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, should Great Britain be at war with any foreign Power.

It was also provided by the Treaty of 1895 that the rulers of the Federated States should meet periodically in one of the States, under the presidency of the High Commissioner, to discuss affairs of mutual interest. The first of these meetings was held at Kuala Kangsar, Perak, in July, 1897, and was attended by the High Commissioner, the rulers of all the four States, with their most important chiefs, the Resident-General, and all the British Residents. At this meeting many important matters were discussed and arrangements made to deal with them in the councils of the various States.

The Decentralization Policy.

Federation proved a great stimulus to commerce and development, but its effect was to weaken the powers of the Rulers and the Residents and to concentrate authority in the Federal headquarters. In order to curtail the powers of the Resident-General and the Federal machine, the Federal Council with the High Commissioner himself as President was created and the title of Resident-General was changed to that of Chief Secretary to Government. In spite of this, however, the Federation while enjoying great prosperity became increasingly an amalgamation rather than a true Federation and a point was reached when the individuality of the States was in danger of becoming submerged. His Majesty's Government therefore decided upon a policy of decentralization. In 1927 a small measure of financial control was restored to the States. In the same year the Rulers withdrew by agreement from active membership of the Federal Council while the membership of the Council was increased to give it a more representative character. In 1931, the High Commissioner (Sir Cecil Clementi) made public far-reaching proposals for giving effect to the decentralization policy, and in 1932 the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Samuel Wilson) visited Malaya to investigate. The report made by Sir Samuel Wilson was approved by His Majesty's Government and the changes recommended are gradually being carried out. The State Councils have been reconstituted and strengthened. Ten large departments have been transferred from the Federal to the State authority. In 1936 the post of Chief Secretary to Government was abolished and replaced by that of a Federal Secretary who has executive authority in Federal matters only and who is also the channel of communication from the States to the High Commissioner. The administrative powers previously possessed by the Chief Secretary to Government have been distributed between the States and the Federal Secretary according to whether the matter is of State or Federal concern, and his statutory powers have also been transferred to the High Commissioner or to the appropriate State or Federal authority. A considerable volume of financial provision has been transferred to State control but there is still a common purse from which block grants are made to each constituent State for its annual needs. The objective

* The title of this post was later altered to Chief Secretary to Government.

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is a true Federal system in which the functions of the Federal and the State authority shall be mutually exclusive. Decentralization will not be complete until the States have had restored to them the power of collection and appropriation of their own revenues other than those required for Federal purposes and have undertaken the liability of balancing their own budgets with State revenues.

Climate.

The temperature of the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula has but a small annual range. On the East Coast, however, the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November until March, causes a distinct contrast with the rest of the year with regard to temperature, wind and rainfall. At Jelebu, in Negri Sembilan, the driest station where records have been kept, the average rainfall for 1891-1936 was 65 inches, but in the mountains the average yearly rainfall is very high, being nearly 250 inches near Taiping. The heat is at times oppressive, but the nights generally are cool. On some of the higher mountains (5,000 feet) the night temperature has been known to fall to 36°F. In the day time there is almost always a breeze to modify the heat. The Peninsula lies within the region of the South-West and North-East Monsoons, but the only really strong regular wind is the North-East Monsoon, which strikes the East Coast from the China Sea. Violent squalls, known as "Sumatras," are not infrequent on the West Coast of the Peninsula between April and October. Generally they are of short duration and occur during the night.

Population.

The result of the census, taken in 1931, shows that the population of the Federated Malay States has increased during the decade from 1,324,890 to 1,713,096 or by 29·3%.

The population as estimated at mid-year 1938 from the formula, census 1931 + births − deaths + migrational surplus, was as follows:—

	Census 1931.	Estimated Mid-year 1938.
Malays of British Malaya ..	443,618	680,755
Other Peoples of Malay Archipelago	150,113	
Chinese	711,540	911,196
Indians	379,996	466,702
Europeans	6,350	9,448
Eurasians	4,251	4,931
Others	17,228	16,803
Total ..	1,713,096	2,089,835

Railways.

The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States and the Colony of the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, and Province Wellesley) and also in the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the Southern extremity of the Peninsula and opposite Singapore, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. At Gemas the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast Lines; the West Coast Line runs North-North-West through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak, and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour—488 miles from Singapore. From Bukit Mertajam near Prai, the line proceeds northwards through Province Wellesley and the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis, to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on July 1st, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,195 miles. Through services are in operation between Penang and Bangkok, the journey occupying 26 hours.

The East Coast Line proceeds northward from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan to Tumpat on the North-East Coast of the Unfederated State of Kelantan, 328 miles from Gemas. At 141 miles the line passes through Kuala Lipis, the Capital of Pahang and at 187¾ miles crosses the Pahang-Kelantan Border. Guillemard Bridge across the Kelantan River at 292 miles is the largest bridge in Malaya. It is 2,166 feet long and consists of 5 spans of 250 feet and 5 spans of 150 feet. The East Coast Line provides an alternative route to Siam.

An extension from Pasir Mas in Kelantan runs in a westerly direction for 11¾ miles to the Golok River at the Siamese Boundary, where it joins with the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, where connection is made with the main Bangkok-Penang line.

Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Royal State Railways of Siam commenced in 1921, and via the East Coast Railway in 1931.

Branch lines connect the main line with the ports on the West Coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld.

A causeway designed to carry two railway tracks and a roadway has been built across the Johore Strait, connecting the Island of Singapore with the Peninsula.

The total length of line now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 1,068 miles.

The line is of metre gauge.

On the West Coast main line, there are sleeping saloons and buffet cars on night mail trains and restaurant cars on day mail trains. An air-conditioned first class coach is attached to day mail trains between Kuala Lumpur and Prai. On the East Coast Line sleeping saloons run from Tumpat to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and *vice versa* on the Through Weekly Express, an observation coach being attached to the rear of the trains between Tumpat and Gemas.

Expenditure on Capital Account up to the 31st December, 1937, was $227,600,693, of which $50,038,653 was contributed from Loan Funds and the remainder has been met from the general revenues of the Federated Malay States and from Railway surpluses.

ROADS.

The mileage of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 2,939, of which approximately 2,183 miles or 74.3 per cent. have been bituminously treated, and is made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Perak	1,002
Selangor	926
Negri Sembilan	554
Pahang	457
	2,939

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These roads connect up all townships of importance throughout the Federated Malay States.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of metallic roads in 1937 amounted to $2,447,709·73 and the average cost of up-keep per mile was about $833 compared with $715 in 1936.

In addition to metalled roads, approximately 1,619 miles of unmetalled roads and bridle paths were maintained.

Posts, Savings Bank, Telegraphs and Telephones.

A well-organised postal service is maintained throughout the Federated Malay States. The parcel post, cash-on-delivery, insurance, money order and postal order services extend to a great number of countries abroad. There are 104 post offices at which officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are employed, and 74 postal agencies where postal work is performed by Station Masters and others. Frequent mail services are in operation with various countries overseas through Port Swettenham and through the Straits Settlements ports in Singapore and Penang.

Savings facilities are afforded at all post offices during most of the hours they are open for public business. The Savings Bank is guaranteed by Government and is under the control of the Department. Interest is paid on deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The Public Telegraph and Telephone System of the Federated Malay States is provided and maintained by the P. & T. Department and consisted at 31st December, 1937, of 3,068 miles of overhead lines carrying 28,548 miles of wire. In addition, there were 203 miles of underground and submarine cables with 17,455 miles of single wire. This included 121 miles of overhead line through Johore, connecting the F.M.S. and Singapore.

The Postal Telegraph System extends throughout the Federated Malay States and is interconnected with the Railway Telegraph System; Railway Telegraph Offices being available for public telegrams where no Postal Telegraph Office exists. At the smaller offices telegrams are transmitted by telephone. Telegraph Lines connect the more important offices to one another, to Singapore, Penang and Malacca in the Straits Settlements, and to various offices in Johore, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu; the whole forming the Malayan Telegraph System. There are flat rates for telegrams throughout this system. International telegraphic communication is through Singapore and Penang.

The Telephone System extends throughout the Federated Malay States. There are at present 86 public exchanges, maintaining a continuous night and day service and 42 other places at which Call Offices are maintained, giving a service restricted to the hours during which the local Post Office is open for the transaction of public business. The majority of Post Offices in the Federated Malay States are provided with public telephone facilities. Public Call Office facilities are also available at a number of Railway Stations. At most of the remaining places, calls including trunk calls, can in case of emergency be made from the local Police Stations.

All the exchanges are connected by means of trunk lines and trunk communication (which may also be obtained from Call Offices) is possible between all exchanges. In case of emergency, trunk calls may be made from the local Police Stations when the Call Offices are closed.

The Federated Malay States telephone system is connected with the telephone system in Singapore, Malacca, Johore, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Kedah.

Customs and Excise.

The trade of the Federated Malay States is principally an export trade in raw materials and produce—agricultural, forest, marine and mineral—in exchange for imports of food, tobacco, fuel oils, clothing and machinery. The export trade was principally with the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, while the import trade was principally with the Colony of the Straits Settlements, United Kingdom, British India and Burma, Netherlands Indies, and Siam.

In 1937 the aggregate value of trade was $488 millions, an increase of over 42 per cent. when compared with the previous year.

The four Federated Malay States form a single customs unit. The tariff list covers a wide range of dutiable articles and makes provision for a preferential rate of duty on certain goods produced or manufactured in the British Empire. The principal articles subject to duty are as follows:—Tobacco, liquors, petroleum, sugar, matches, edible oils and fats, cement, cosmetics and perfumery, textiles and wearing apparel, leather, cycles, tyres, milk, jam and preserved fruits, coffee, tea, linoleum, brassware, printing paper and electric batteries. Exports:—Rubber, tin and tin-ore, tungsten and other metalliferous ores.

Rubber is subject to a cess of 0·15 cent. per lb. upon export.

Details of the tariff can be obtained in London at the Malayan Information Agency, at Malaya House, 57, Trafalgar Square.

STATISTICS.

(a) Revenue and Expenditure of the Federation.

The total annual Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years have been as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1928 . . .	$95,655,560	$109,004,240
1929 . . .	81,799,584	84,660,975
1930 . . .	65,560,870	82,470,192
1931 . . .	52,348,659	62,163,328
1932 . . .	43,817,151	53,740,139
1933 . . .	47,198,806	50,258,671
1934 . . .	58,926,323	47,211,228
1935 . . .	62,364,264	51,119,943
1936 . . .	68,090,902	52,702,229
1937 . . .	80,864,589	71,143,470

Public Debt, $65,285,714.

(b) Revenue and Expenditure of States.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	1937.	
Perak . .	$29,503,828	$27,454,355
Selangor . .	32,733,798	26,524,909
Negri Sembilan	11,425,313	9,686,127
Pahang . .	7,201,650	7,478,079

(c) Value of Imports and Exports of States.

	Imports	*Exports (excluding re-exports).*
	1937.	
Perak . . .	$48,221,747	$167,150,695
Selangor . .	69,788,900	125,729,503
Negri Sembilan	9,222,079	44,278,231
Pahang . .	3,868,624	12,971,47[illegible]

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(d) *Area and Population of States.*

	Area. (*sq. miles*).	*Population, Estimated mid.* 1938
Perak . . .	7,980	938,421
Selangor . .	3,160	661,008
Negri Sembilan	2,580	281,089
Pahang . .	13,820	209,317

Perak.

His Highness Sultan Abdul Aziz A'mu' Tasnim Bil'lah Shah, K.C.M.G.

Perak is the most northerly of the Federated States on the west coast, touching Province Wellesley on the north and Selangor on the south and having an area of 7,980 square miles. About 1850 the discovery of tin in Larut was followed by the immigration of Chinese in great numbers. Since the appointment of a British Resident in 1874, the record of the State has been one of remarkable progress.

The State is well watered, the Perak (with its tributaries, the Singor, the Temengor, the Rui, the Plus, the Kinta, Batang Padang, Bidor and Sungkai), being the most important rivers. Other rivers of importance are the Krian, the Kurau, and the Bernam (with its tributary, the Slim). The mountains on the east boundary, which are part of the main range of the Peninsula, rise to a height of over 7,000 feet.

Sanatoria have been established on the Larut Hills at heights varying from 3,300 to 4,500 feet. Experimental gardens with English flowers and vegetables are to be found on the Larut Hills.

The chief exports are tin and rubber. Coconuts and rice are extensively grown. In the Krian District the Government has completed an extensive scheme for the irrigation of 61,000 acres of land, the larger proportion of which is already under cultivation for rice. A similar scheme with an area of 24,000 acres is in coure of development in the Sungei Manik area in Lower Perak. So far 8,000 acres are available of which 3,800 were planted in 1937.

Larut, Kinta, Batang Padang, and Klian Intan are the chief mining districts. The district of Batang Padang lies between the Kinta Valley and the Selangor boundary, and contains a little gold and wolfram mixed with its tin.

The total mileage of completed roads in Perak is (*a*) 1,002 of metalled and (*b*) 77 of unmetalled cart roads, 715 miles of bridle paths.

The British Resident has residencies at Taiping, the Headquarters of Government, and at Ipoh, the chief commercial centre. The chief towns are Ipoh, Taiping, Kuala Kangsar, Kampar, and Tapah. The chief port is Teluk Anson.

Since the Anglo-Siamese treaty of 1909 the territory claimed by Perak for many years, and held by Patani since 1826, has been formally ceded to Perak, and the State now includes the whole watershed of the river that gives it its name. The new territory which was taken over in 1909 and incorporated in the Upper Perak District, exceeds 1,000 square miles of area. It extends from Kedah on the West to Legeh on the East, and contains the tin mines of Klian Intan and much good stanniferous country. This territory is well watered, and the rolling plains of the Kroh plateau, 1,000 feet above the sea, afford a healthy Government station. At Tasek on the Kedah border there is a small natural lake. At the time when the territory was taken over the population was about 3,000 of various nationalities.

By an Act of Parliament which received the Royal assent on November 16th, 1934, the territory of the Dindings was restored to Perak and has formed part of the State since February, 1935. The area of the Territory, which contains the natural harbour of Lumut, is 190 square miles.

Selangor.

His Highness Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala'idin Suleiman Shah.

Selangor, situated on the Western side of the Peninsula is bounded on the North by Perak, on the East and South-east by Pahang and Negri Sembilan, and on the West by the Straits of Malacca and has an area of 3,160 square miles.

Its coast line extends for about 125 miles. Where the State touches the central range of the Peninsula there are several peaks of over 5,000 feet and one of 5,812 feet.

The State is drained by four rivers: The Bernam, forming the boundary between Perak and Selangor; the Selangor, the Klang and the Langat. The natives are said to be the descendants of a Colony from the Celebes.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into six districts, viz.: Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Langat, Klang, Ulu Selangor, Kuala Langat and Kuala Selangor, each under a District Officer.

The Capital of the State is Kuala Lumpur, which is also the headquarters of the administration of the Federated Malay States. It is the largest town on the mainland of the Peninsula with a population of 127,124 (1937). It has a water supply from an impounding reservoir 7 miles distant, and is also lighted by electricity. There are 140 miles of town streets. It also possesses a picturesque public garden covering about 180 acres, and several imposing Government buildings, the principal being the Government offices of modern Saracenic design, with a clock tower 130 feet high, town hall, museum, courts, prison, railway station and offices, and post office. There are also branches of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; and the Mercantile Bank of India. The currency is the Straits Settlements dollar, with a fixed exchange at two shillings and fourpence.

There were 502 Schools in the State in 1937 including 57 English Schools, 87 Malay Schools, 202 Tamil Schools and 156 Chinese Schools.

Port Swettenham, situated at the mouth of the Klang River, and 27 miles by rail from Kuala Lumpur, is the chief port, and is regularly visited by ocean-going steamers. The aggregate tonnage of vessels which called at the port in 1937 was 7,234,376.

The total revenue of the State in 1937 was $32,733,798 and the expenditure $26,524,910. There is no public debt except such as is included in the public debt of the Federation.

The principal sources of revenue are customs, excise and land. Import duties are charged on spirituous liquors, wines, beers, petroleum, tobacco, matches and alum. In 1937 the gross total value of imports was $69,788,900 and the exports $128,600,476.

The chief industries of the State are tin mining and rubber planting. At the end of 1937 the area under rubber cultivation was 508,598 acres, and the value of cultivated rubber exported during 1937 was $63,971,840. The area alienated for mining is 50,725 acres, and the quantity of tin exported in 1937 was 546,834 pikuls valued at $49,047,005. At the end of 1937 the area under coffee was 9,038 acres. In 1937 there were 117,749 acres under coconuts. The area under pineapples is rapidly increasing and there were 9,455 acres planted with this crop at the end of 1937. Rice and other products are also grown with success.

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Negri Sembilan (The Nine States).

His Highness Tuanku Abdulrahman, K.C.M.G. ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, Yang Di-pertuan Besar.

The confederation of States known as Negri Sembilan lies on the Western side of the Peninsula and is bounded on the North-west by Selangor, on the North-east by Pahang, on the East by Johore, on the South by Malacca, and on the South-west by the sea.

The headquarters of the Resident are at Seremban in Sungei Ujong, where the principal Government offices are situated. District Officers are stationed at Port Dickson, at Kuala Klawang in Jelebu, at Kuala Pilah, at Tampin, and at Seremban.

The value of imports amounted to $9,222,079 in 1937 and that of exports to $45,2[illegible]0,119. The revenue of the State, which in 1937 amounted to $11,425,313, is derived mainly from tin mining and agriculture.

At the end of 1937, 9,365 acres of land were in occupation for mining, and 537,886 acres for building and agriculture. The alluvial tin fields are worked and owned by Chinese, whilst the hydraulic and other workings requiring the installation of expensive machinery are supervised and financed by Europeans. Gold reefs exist in Gemencheh and on the Muar River, but have not up to the present proved remunerative. The Malay population is almost entirely agricultural. By far the larger portion of this population inhabits the Kuala Pilah and Tampin districts, where there are extensive and fertile rice fields.

A great part of the State is mountainous, the rest consisting of undulating country suitable for agriculture. The whole State is well watered, the chief rivers being the Muar and the Linggi, the latter of which forms, for some distance, the boundary between the State and the Settlement of Malacca.

Much valuable timber is found in the forests of the State, and the areas of reserved forests are being considerably extended with a view to its preservation.

The chief agricultural products are rubber, rice, and coconuts. During 1937 the areas under cultivation with these products were approximately as follows:—

Rubber	372,217 acres
Rice	34,390 ,,
Coconuts	6,041 ,,
Other cultivation covered:—	
Oil palm	2,024 ,,
Fruit trees	8,013 ,,

Educational facilities comprise 84 Malay Vernacular Schools, 7 English Schools, 88 Tamil Schools, and 73 Chinese Schools.

The State is provided with a good system of roads, connecting the centres of each district with headquarters and each other. The total mileage is 554 miles of metalled roads, of which 428 miles were bituminously treated.

Estimated population, at the end of 1937, Negri Sembilan, 264,742.

Pahang.

His Highness al-Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'd-Din Mu'adzal-am Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni al-Marhum al-Mu'tasim Billah al-Sultan Abdu'llah, Sultan.

Pahang occupies a large portion of that part of the Malay Peninsula which lies on the eastern side of the central mountain range. It is bounded on the North by the States of Kelantan and Trengganu, on the South by the territory of Johore, on the West and South-west by Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan, and on the East by the China Sea. It is the largest of the States of the Federation, with an area of 13,820 square miles.

Several peaks of the main range of mountains forming the western boundary exceed 6,000 feet, the highest being Gunong Riam, which is 7,160 feet. Gunong Tahan, in the centre of the Pahang-Kelantan boundary, has been found to be 7,186 feet high, and is therefore the highest elevation in the Federated Malay States, and probably in the Malay Peninsula.

The State is drained by one of the largest rivers in the Peninsula, if not the largest, the Pahang River, which is fed by the Lipis, Jelai, Tembeling, Semantan, Triang, Bera, Luit, Lepar and other rivers. To the north the Kuantan and to the south the Rompin and Endau also debouch into the China Sea, the last named forming part of the boundary between Pahang and Johore.

The total length of the Pahang River is about 297 miles, of which 232 are navigable for houseboats and other small craft. The bars at the mouth of all rivers, with the exception of the Kuantan, prevent the ingress of vessels except those of very shallow draft.

The chief industry of the State, after agriculture, is tin mining, the principal mines being in the Bentong, Raub and Kuantan districts. Gold has been worked for many years by the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited. Gold-bearing lodes have also been worked by Europeans at Penjum, Selensing, Kechau, and other places in the State; the mines have been closed for some years. From the reports of old travellers it is clear that in the eighteenth and previous centuries very large quantities of alluvial gold were exported from Pahang. The European mines mentioned above were all on the sites of extensive native workings.

The administrative headquarters of the State are at Kuala Lipis, 209 miles up stream from the mouth of the Pahang River.

The Sultan, however, resides at Pekan, the old capital which is near the mouth of the Pahang River.

The East Coast Line of the Federated Malay States Railways runs through Pahang and is now open for traffic as far as Tumpat, Kelantan.

There is a motor car service both ways from Kuala Lumpur to Kuala Lipis, 119 miles; also from Jerantut Station on the Railway to Kuantan, a distance of 109 miles.

The total mileage of metalled roads in Pahang is 457 miles. A road from Batu Talam to Kuala Medang has been completed up to the 22nd mile post and it is hoped to link this road with Kuala Lipis, when funds are made available.

The total revenue of the State during 1937 amounted to $7,201,650 and the expenditure to $7,478,079.

There are 5 Government English Schools, 3 Private English Schools, 90 Malay Boys' Schools, 6 Malay Girls' Schools, 18 Tamil Schools, and 35 Chinese Schools. There are 3 private English Schools at Bentong, Kuantan and Mentakab respectively. In addition there are three private schools at hill stations for European children only, viz., one at Fraser's Hill and two at Cameron Highlands, with a total enrolment at the end of 1937 of 151.

FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Official Members

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

The Hon. the British Resident, Perak, M. Rex, M.C.S.

The Hon. the British Resident, Selangor, S. W. Jones, M.C.S.

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The Hon. the British Resident, Negri Sembilan, G. L. Ham, M.C.S.
The Hon. the British Resident, Pahang, C. C. Brown, M.C.S.
The Hon. the Federal Secretary, Federated Malay States, C. D. Ahearne, M.C.S.
The Hon. the Legal Adviser, A. J. Clark, O.B.E.
The Hon. the Financial Secretary.
The Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya, A. B. Jordan, M.C.S.
The Hon. the Adviser on Medical Services, Malay States, Dr. R. D. Fitzgerald, M.C.
The Hon. the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, S.S. and F.M.S., W. D. Barron, M.C.S.
The Hon. the Controller of Labour, Malaya, C. Wilson, M.C.S.
The Hon. the Adviser on Agriculture, Malay States.
The Hon. the Adviser on Education, Malay States, W. Linehan.
The Hon. the General Manager, Federated Malay States Railways, L. M. Smart, C.B.E.
The Hon. Major R. L. Nunn, D.S.O. (*Adviser on Public Works, Malay States*).

Unofficial Members.

The Hon. Colonel C. Rae, C.B.E.
The Hon. Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, M.C.S.
The Hon. Lai Tet Loke.
The Hon. E. D. Shearn.
The Hon. S. B. Palmer.
The Hon. Raja Kamaralzaman ibni Al-Marhum Raja Mansur, M.C.S. (*Raja Kechil Bongsu, Perak*).
The Hon. C. L. Green.
The Hon. W. G. C. Blunn.
The Hon. Dr. Khong Kam Tak, M.B.E.
The Hon. Dr. S. R. Krishman.
The Hon. Tengku Mohamed, M.B.E., ibni al-Marhum al-Sultan Ahmad al-Mu'adzam Shah.
The Hon. Tuan Sheikh Ahmad bin Sheikh Mustapha.
Council Reporter, P. J. Clarke, $500 to $600 p.m.

MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

In addition to the territories comprised in the Federated Malay States, the British sphere in the Malay Peninsula includes the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

JOHORE.

His Highness Sir Ibrahim, D.K., S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., etc., etc., Sultan and Sovereign Ruler of the State and Territories of Johore.

The State of Johore lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and is bounded on the North by Pahang, on the North-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the West by the Straits of Malacca, on the South by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the East by the China Sea.

The area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is, as a whole, less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula. The most important mountain group is formed by the Blumut Hills, which lie near the centre of the State. Mount Ophir, or Gunong Ledang, the highest peak in Johore (4,186 feet), is situated near the border of Malacca.

The principal river is the Muar, in the North-west, running through the district of the same name, which was formerly a separate State, but was united to Johore in 1877. The only other rivers of importance are the Endau, in the North, which, during part of its course forms the boundary with Pahang and Johore; and the Johore river which flows into the Straits opposite to the eastern end of the island of Singapore.

The only towns of any importance are Johore Bahru, the capital, situated on the Straits, opposite to Singapore, Bandar Maharani in Muar, and Bandar Penggaram in Batu Pahat.

The climate approximates to that of Singapore and the Federated Malay States, the highest maximum and the lowest minimum temperature in 1937 being 99°F. and 60°F. respectively.

The estimated mean population (1937) was 613,510 of whom 267,500 were Malaysians. The population of Johore Bahru town was estimated as 24,277.

In area, Johore approximates to Wales.

History.

Of Johore history little is known prior to the advent of the Portuguese. A number of semi-wild "proto-Malay" tribes exist chiefly along the coasts, while the civilised occupants of the country are the descendants of the Malays who brought their civilization from Palembang in Sumatra.

As the Buddhist State of Palembang grew in power, colonies of Malays commenced to settle on the Peninsula. Singapore, founded under the name of Tamasek about this time, was ruled by its own kings. A Siamese law of 1360 includes Ujong Tanah (or Johore), Malaka, and Malayu among tributary states.

About 1365 A.D. Javanese from Majapahit conquered the country and destroyed Singapore.

Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East, and after its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, a son of the conquered King settled at Johore Lama and founded the historic Sultanate of Johore.

The history of the next 300 years, however, is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Persistent hostilities with the Portuguese continued even after the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. The State bears no small part in Dutch Colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But, after violent attacks by the Achinese, Johore had become by 1637 practically an appanage of the Achinese Kingdom. In return for assistance rendered at the successful attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its former position as the premier Malay State. A port with a customs officer existed at Singapore. But the capital was plundered and burnt by Jambi in 1673, in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis ships appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Pahang, Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

After 60 years of continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs the Dutch in 1784 recognised the Malay Sultan as ruler of Johore, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison; after some further fighting the Malay Sultan and the Bugis viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively. This was

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the position when the English, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore.

Contemporary visitors emphasize the then deserted character of the country; in 1847 the capital consisted merely of 25 huts. (In 1855 the capital was moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.) But the extension of the Pax Britannica and the assistance rendered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements "helped Johore to grow populous again," moreover, the country has been governed since 1855 by two enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar, who died in 1895, and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler.

In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British Agent having the functions of a Consular Officer; in 1910, the Sultan having had an unofficial adviser for some years, reorganised his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Telephonic communication was established between Johore and Singapore in 1883; a postal service was inaugurated in 1884, letters being transported by coach till the opening of the railway across Singapore Island in 1903; in 1909 the Johore State railway, linking up with the Federated Malay States Railway system, was completed; finally, in 1924, the completion of the causeway across the Straits permits uninterrupted railway connection between Singapore and Bangkok.

Constitution.

In 1895 the late Sultan promulgated a written constitution, to which supplements have been added.

His Highness has a Council of Ministers, consisting entirely of high Malay Officers of State, together with an Executive Council consisting of certain Malay and British officers.

The Orders of the Executive Council are carried out by a Civil Service containing Malay and European Officers.

The Legislature consists of a Council of State, to which Asiatic and European official and unofficial members are appointed.

The Judicial system resembles that of the Federated Malay States, minor cases being decided by Magistrates with appeal to the Supreme Court, and major cases by the Supreme Court, with appeal to the Court of Appeal, and thence in special cases to the Privy Council.

Cases involving matters regulated by Muhamadan law are decided in the Court of Kathi, with appeal to the Sultan in Executive Council.

Judges of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States are ex-officio Judges of the State of Johore, and vice versa.

There is no Public Debt.

STATISTICS.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus Assets.
1937	$20,196,688	$18,397,752	$27,126,755

Year.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
1937	$47,288,555	$105,821,320

The principal items of revenue during 1937 were:—

Land Rents (Recurrent)	$3,519,739
Export Duty on Rubber	2,396,186
Import Duty on Alcoholic Liquor ..	701,401
Import Duty on Tobacco	1,847,336
Sales of Chandu	2,385,072
Interest	1,593,419
Land Sales	443,302
Municipal	1,351,455
Import Duty on Petroleum ..	1,517,661

Economic Conditions.

Johore recovered more quickly than the Federated Malay States from the trade depression which began in 1920, and an era of rapid development commenced.

Johore is primarily an agricultural State. Forest reserves amount to 722,783 acres and are being largely increased.

The total area of alienated land in 1937 was 1,303,437 acres.

The chief agricultural exports in 1937 were:—

	Area.	Value of Exports.
Rubber	883,904 acres	$86,349,336
Cocoanuts and Copra .	171,366 ,,	1,666,559
Tapioca	3,453 ,,	85,707
Pineapples . . .	56,289 ,,	5,638,000
Areca nuts . . .	33,964 ,,	1,785,529
African oil palm . .	33,889 ,,	1,334,753

Mining titles cover some 10,596 acres.

The principal minerals exported in 1937 were:—
Tin-ore, 1,077 tons,
Iron-ore, 519,339 tons,
Bauxite, 12,627 tons,
China clay, 30 tons,
the total value of mineral exports amounting to $6,171,997.

The chief imports comprise rice, wines and spirits, tobacco, wood and timber (largely Johore produce re-imported from Singapore), cotton-goods and petroleum products.

A branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is established at Johore Bahru and at Muar, and there are Chinese banks at Batu Pahat and Muar.

Manufacturing industries are in their infancy, being confined to 10 pineapple factories, 4 tapioca factories, and a few saw-mills, brickworks, and similar undertakings.

Electric power stations have been erected at Johore Bahru, Muar, Segamat, Batu Pahat, Kluang and Kota Tinggi.

Communications.

Sea.—Regular steamship services run between the various coast ports and Singapore.

During 1937, 77 ocean-going steamers with a tonnage of 286,810; 2,771 coasting steamers with a tonnage of 133,527; and 9,846 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 249,050 entered ports in the State.

The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. The total weight of ore so cleared was 519,339 tons in 1937.

Railway.—The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State from Gemas on the northern boundary to Johore Bahru on the southern boundary; it is connected on each boundary with the system of the Federated Malay States Railway administration, by whom it was built and to whom it is leased.

Road.—At the end of 1937 the State possessed 875 miles of metalled and gravelled roads, and 9 miles of earth roads as well as 69 miles of approach roads and back lanes. All the principal towns are now connected by a road system which is being continually extended.

Hired cars provide a cheap, constant, and rapid means of communication. About 1,200 motor vehicles a day cross the causeway connecting the main land with Singapore Island.

Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones.—In addition to the General Post Office at Johore Bahru, 24 branch offices are established.

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44 telephone exchanges are in operation, and the number will be increased. Communication is established between Johore Bahru and Singapore, and between Muar and the Malacca and Federated Malay States systems.

Accommodation.—The Johore Station Hotel at Johore Bahru provides the usual accommodation for travellers. The Government also maintains Rest Houses at Muar, Batu Pahat, Kota Tinggi, Segamat, Batu Anam, Mersing, and Kluang.

General.

Health.—Government Hospitals, Outdoor Dispensaries, Women and Children's Clinics and Dental Clinics, are established in the principal townships, besides a Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum at Johore Bahru. Permanent anti-malarial measures are being undertaken in Johore Bahru and other townships, and oiling operations are in force in all towns.

Travelling dispensaries have been provided.

Education.—The Government has established six English Schools and 139 Vernacular Schools.

Grants-in-aid are made to estate Tamil Schools.

Military Forces.—The total strength of the Johore Military Forces in 1937 amounted to 929. There are English and Malay Volunteer contingents.

Police.—The force numbers 1,344, all ranks: the rank and file consist of Malays and Sikhs under Malay and English Officers.

Municipal.—Town Boards are established at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat, Kota Tinggi, Kluang and Endau, supervising sanitary work in various Town Board Areas and many village areas.

Sport.—Subject to the regulations for the protection of wild animals, special permits may be obtained to shoot elephant, guar, rhinoceros, tapir, deer, tiger, panther, crocodile, and pig.

ADMINISTRATION.

Sultan, His Highness Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., etc., etc.
Chief Minister, Ungku Abdul Aziz, C.M.G.
President Religious Affairs, Dato Haji Abdullah bin A. Rahman.
General Adviser, W. E. Pepys, C.M.G., M.C.S.
State Secretary, Dato Mohamed Salleh bin Ali, C.B.E.
State Commissioner, Muar, Dato Abdul Kadir bin Daud.
State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, Engku Suleiman bin Mohd. Khalid.
State Commissioner, Segamat, Dato Abdullah bin Esa.
Assistant Adviser, Muar, F. K. Wilson, M.C.S.
Assistant Adviser, Batu Pahat, R. E. Wilson, M.C.S.
Assistant Adviser, Segamat, A. J. Gracie, M.C.S.
Assistant Adviser, Kota Tinggi, A. N. Ross, M.C.S.
Assistant Adviser, Kukup, R. V. Brant, M.C.S.
Assistant Adviser, Kluang, L. R. F. Earl, M.C.S.

Agriculture.

State Agricultural Officer, J. Fairweather.
Agricultural Officer, J. Cook.

Chandu Monopoly.

Superintendent, G. R. Sykes, M.C.S.

Chinese Protectorate.

Protector of Chinese, T. P. F. McNeice, M.C.S. (acting).

Courts.

Judge, J. V. Mills.
Legal Adviser, R. Moor, M.C.S. (acting).
Deputy Public Prosecutor, I. A. Hamid bin Mustapha.
Magistrates, I. F. Cameron, Sheikh A. Bakar and Inche Salim b. Sabtu.

Customs.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, G. R. Sykes, M.C.S.

District Offices.

District Officer, Chohong, Inche Hassan bin Abdullah.
District Officer, Kota Tinggi, Inche A Rahim bin Daud.
District Officer, Kukup, Engku Abdul Majid bin Omar.
District Officer, Mersing, Inche Othman bin Buang.

Education.

Superintendent of Education, F. L. Shaw (acting).

European Volunteer Force.

Officer Commanding, Major C. H. F. Pierrepont.
Adjutant, Capt. P. L. Wilkinson.

Financial.

Financial Commissioner and Auditor-General, E. E. F. Pretty, M.C.S.
State Treasurer, Dato Abdul Rahman bin Yasin.
Auditor, Wan Jusoh bin Ali.
Revenue Auditor, Inche Ja'afar bin Hj. Abdullah.

Forests.

Conservator of Forests, A. E. Rambaut.
Assistant Conservator, J. E. Gartitt.

Game Warden.

Game Warden, Captain Ahmad bin Mohameddon.

Labour.

Controller of Labour, J. S. H. Cunyngham-Brown, M.C.S.

Lands.

Commissioner of Lands and Mines, G. A. de C. de Moubray (officiating).
Collector of Land Revenue, Wan Idris.

Marine.

Superintendent of Marine, H. H. Brown.

Medical.

Principal Medical Officer, G. H. Garlick.
Medical Officers, J. M. A. Lowson, E. W. Martindell, W. G. Evans.
Surgeon, C. P. Allen.
Senior Health Officer, E. A. Struthers.
Health Officers, J. C. P. Grey, W. Puleston Jones.
Lady Medical Officers, Mrs. W. N. D. Lowson, Mrs. E. McMullan, Mrs. M. Smallwood, Mrs. H. Clarke.
Dental Surgeon, J. D. Pinkerton.
Lady Dental Surgeon, Mrs. Hilda Xilo.

Military Forces.

Colonel-Commandant, His Highness Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., etc., etc.
Lieut.-Col. and Second-in-Charge, Dato Haji Yahya bin Abu Talib.
Military Adviser and Chief Instructor, Major D. M. Noves-Lewis.
Majors, Mohamed Tahir bin Mohamed Doon, Mohamed bin Abdul Jabar and Musa bin Yusof.
Major and Staff Officer, Dato Haji Mohamed Said bin Haji Suleiman.

Mines.

Warden of Mines, A. Bean (acting).

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Police.

Commissioner, H. B. Langworthy.
Deputy Commissioner (Malay), Dato Abubakar b. Buang.
Assistant Commissioners (British), J. Gardiner, H. J. Barnard, J. R. C. Denny, F. K. McNamara, L. H. Pearce and L. D. E. Cullen.
Assistant Commissioners, Musa bin Yusof, Wan Mohamed bin Uda, Ahmad bin Haji Tahir, Abdul Samad bin Puteh and Haron bin Hassan.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General, E. W. Hide.
Chief Telegraph Engineer, S. P. Morton.

Public Works.

State Engineer, F. M. G. McConechy.
Senior Executive Engineer, F. J. Button.
Government Architect, C. H. Short.
Chief Electrical Engineer, A. L. Birch.
Mechanical Engineer, R. Eves.

Surveys.

Chief Surveyor, F. A. Fendall.
Senior Surveyors, H. W. Hamilton, G. L. Gibson, R. A. Simcock, J. K. Ramsay and F. E. G. Caswell.

Veterinary.

Government Veterinary Surgeon, H. H. Tengku Abu Bakar.

KEDAH.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah ibni Ahmad Tajudin, K.C.M.G., Sultan; His Highness Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., Regent.

Kedah is a State on the West coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5° 05′ and 6° 40′ N. lat. and the meridians of 99° 40′ and 101° 10′ E. long. It is bordered on the interior (North and East) by the States of Songkhla and Patani (Siamese) and by the State of Perak (F.M.S.), and extends along the sea coast from the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour the State of Perlis (under British protection), to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley. Thence it extends behind the narrow strip of coast which forms Province Wellesley, down to the northern bank of the Krian River, its boundary with the State of Perak.

Both the island of Penang and the territory of Province Wellesley were originally part of Kedah. Penang was acquired from the "King of Quedah" by Captain Light on behalf of the East India Company by the treaty of 1786, and Province Wellesley was ceded by Kedah to Sir George Leith, on behalf of the Company, by the treaty of 1800, to enable the Company to check the piracies on the coast. A sum of $10,000 is, under the treaty of 1860, paid annually by the Government of the Straits Settlements to the Kedah Government in respect of Penang and Province Wellesley.

The State includes the island of Langkawi and a number of smaller islands to the South. It formerly included the island of Terutau to the North of Langkawi, but this island and a small area in the interior of the State, in the eastern water-shed, were ceded to Siam in the treaty of 1909.

The mainland of Kedah is about 101 miles in length and about 64 miles in width at its widest part. Its area is, including the Langkawi groups, about 3,660 square miles. The two highest peaks on the mainland are Gunong Jerai (3,978 feet) and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raya, on Langkawi Island, is 2,888 feet high.

History.

There are no authentic records of the early history of the State, and little is known except that the country was converted to Muhammadanism in the 15th or 16th century, and that, like the other States in the Peninsula, it was at various times under the domination of Malacca, Acheen and Siam. Like the other States too, it depended upon the personality of its ruler. Under a strong raja its boundaries extended to include Setul, Perlis, and part of Songkhla on the North, and Krian on the South, and under a weaker man, or upon the rising of a stronger raja beyond the borders its boundaries contracted.

There is no record of the Portuguese, during their occupation of Malacca (A.D. 1511 to 1641), having had any intercourse with Kedah. The Dutch, however, after they had wrested Malacca from the Portuguese, established Opperhoofden (commandants) in Kedah from 1654 to 1711.

From that date until 1786, when Captain Light acquired Penang from the Sultan for the East India Company, little is known of the history of the State.

In 1821, a Siamese fleet appeared off the mouth of the Kedah River, and, by a sudden descent upon the unexpectant Malays, took possession of the fort, and later of the river. The Sultan, who was in the Merbok district at the time, fled to Province Wellesley, where he was afforded protection by the British Government. He was later afforded an asylum in Malacca.

In 1831, Tunku Kudin, a nephew of the Sultan made a desperate attempt to recover Kedah from the Siamese. He succeeded in driving out the Siamese and held the country from April until October, but was later conquered by a combined force of British and Siamese. In 1838, the Malays made another attempt under Tunku Muhammad Saad, and again succeeded in expelling the Siamese. Again, however, they were worsted by the combination of a Siamese army and a blockade by British gunboats.

In 1843 the Siamese allowed the Sultan to return to Kedah and re-assume the government. The Sultan was, however, only allowed to exercise authority over part of the territory that formerly was subject to him. Setul, Perlis, and Kubang Pasu were given to other rajas independent of him. Setul, under the treaty of 1909, is now part of Siam (Monthon Puket); Perlis is still independent and is now under British protection. Kubang Pasu was some years ago again made part of Kedah.

General Description.

The language line between Siamese and Malay runs through Kedah and Perlis, and in the interior parts of these States the Malays speak Siamese as freely as their own language. There is a large number of Sam-sams—a mixed race of Siamese and Malays—who are Muhammadans. Only a few families of the aborigines (Semang) are left in the forest at the source of the Muda River; 209 "nomadic aboriginals" were counted at the 1931 census.

South Kedah, the area lying South of the mountain known as Kedah Peak (Gunong Jerai), is for the most part populated with Europeans, Chinese and Tamils planting rubber, coconuts and tapioca. There is also a Malay population planting rice along the banks of the Muda River and in the low lying land along the coast. Kulim was formerly a tin-mining centre of some importance, but the alluvial deposits are now said to be worked out.

North Kedah is almost entirely populated by Malay cultivators of rice. The soil is generally a heavy fertile clay. A quantity of rice is exported annually to Penang and to the Federated Malay States.

The population of Kedah was 338,558 at the 1921 census and 429,691 at the 1931 census. At mid 1937

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the population was estimated to be 474,775, of whom 319,260 were Malays, 631 Europeans, 85,472 Chinese, 56,402 Indians, and 13,010 "other races."

Galena has been found in Langkawi, and indications of coal and oil have been reported; nothing of commercial value has, however, yet been discovered, with the exception of a deposit of marble which is described as the equal of any in Europe.

Climate.

The climate resembles that of Perak. Meteorological returns kept in ten places record an average shade temperature in the day-time rising to over 92° F. and falling to nearly 71° F. at night. The driest months are January to March and the wettest August to October, when half the annual rainfall occurs, averaging from 100 to 130 inches a year. Cholera has sometimes broken out in prolonged droughts, but the provision of a good water supply which is now completed, should prevent this. The health on rubber and other estates is good.

Communications.

Steamers ply between Penang and Sungei Patani (Central Kedah), and between Penang and Alor Star (the capital, six miles up the Kedah River) in North Kedah There is a bi-weekly steamer communication between Penang and Langkawi Island.

A metalled road connects Alor Star with Province Wellesley, a distance of 45 miles. A metalled road extends to the Perlis boundary (25 miles), and a road which branches off at the 12th mile connects the State with Singgora. Another road extends to Kuala Nerang at the 23rd mile from Alor Star. A metalled road has been made to Baling and North Perak, and other metalled roads have been completed or are under construction. There are a number of earth roads connecting the tapioca and rubber estates in South Kedah with the towns; 225 miles of canals are maintained by the Public Works Department.

The Federated Malay States railway administration has extended its railway service through Kedah into Perlis. The line leaves the main line at Bukit Mertajam, in Province Wellesley, and is 98 miles in length to the Siamese frontier; trains have been running regularly since October, 1915. A connection through Perlis with the Siamese railway system has been completed, establishing railway communication between Bangkok and Singapore.

There is an aerodrome at Alor Star.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication extends throughout the State.

Education.

There are English schools in Alor Star (450 pupils) and Sungei Patani (115 pupils) and a Malay Girls' school in Alor Star. There are 87 Malay schools, including 5 Girls' schools.

Constitution.

Until the beginning of this century the Siamese Government interfered but little in the government of the country, only requiring the Sultan to refer to Bangkok matters of importance, and applications for land by foreign subjects. In 1905, however, the finances of the country had reached such a state that the Sultan was compelled to negotiate with Siam for a loan in order to avoid bankruptcy. With the loan the Siamese Government sent an adviser to advise the Sultan in the general management of the country, and more particularly in its finances.

In 1905, the Sultan by an edict appointed a State Council to assist him in the administration of the country. The first President was H.H. the Raja Muda, Tunku Abdul Aziz, who died in 1907. He was succeeded by H.H. Tunku Mahmud.

In 1913, the Sultan's health became such that it was necessary to appoint a Regent. His Highness' eldest son, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., remained Regent till his death in 1934. The present Regent is H.H. Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G.

With the transfer of the suzerainty of Kedah from Siam to Great Britain under the treaty of 1909, the adviser appointed by Siam has been replaced by an adviser appointed by Great Britain.

Under the terms of the agreement between His Britannic Majesty's Government and the State of Kedah dated the 1st November, 1923, the supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council, which Council consists of His Highness the Sultan as President, three other Malay members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Malay States, and the British Adviser.

Finance.

The amount of the loan obtained in 1905 from Siam was of $2,600,000 at the rate of 6 per cent. This loan was, with the transfer of the suzerainty of the State from Siam to Great Britain under the treaty of 1909, taken over by the Federated Malay States Government at 4 per cent., but the whole amount has been paid off and the State is now free from debt. Accumulated surplus funds (excess of Assets over Liabilities) amounted to $7,737,435 at the end of 1356, in addition to an "Opium Revenue Replacement Fund" with investments valued at $6,273,161.

Public revenue and expenditure:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
A.H. 1356 (A.D. 1937–1938)	7,544,682	6,625,653

Trade.

The following are the principal exports from Kedah:—Padi and rice, rubber, copra, arecanuts, tapioca and sago, forest produce, tin-ore, fish, bricks, cattle, hides and horns, pigs and poultry.

The value of the Kedah trade with the Straits Settlements during 1937 was as follows:—Exports, $24,724,437; imports, $11,566,917.

The value of Kedah trade with the F.M.S. during 1937 was: Exports, $2,533,051; imports, $154,686.

Administration.

His Highness the Sultan, Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Mukarramshah, K.C.M.G.

President State Council, His Highness the Regent H. H. Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., ibni Sir Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah.

Members of the State Council, The Hon'ble Haji Md. Sheriff, C.B.E.; The Hon'ble the British Adviser; H. H. Tunku Yacob ibni Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah.

British Adviser, J. D. Hall, M.C.S. (on leave), H. S. Paterson, M.C.S. (acting).

Assistant Adviser, R. L. German, M.C.S.

Secretary to Government, The Hon'ble Haji Md. Sheriff, C.B.E.

Treasury.

State Treasurer, Tuan Syed Omar Shahabudin (acting).

Financial Commissioner, F. E. Ivery.

Audit.

Auditor-General, H. H. Tunku Md. Jewa.

Assistant Auditor-General, F. E. Ivery.

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Courts.

Judges, G. B. Kellagher, M.C.S. (on leave), L. V. J. Laville, M.C.S., Che Hanapi, Wan Harun.
Legal Adviser, S. N. King, M.C.S. (acting).
Police Court Magistrates, Alor Star, Che Azmi, H. H. Tunku Abdullah.

District Offices.

District Officer, Kuala Muda, Syed Hussein Jamalulil.
Ditto *Kulim*, H. H. Tunku Abdulrahman.
Ditto *Kubang Pasu*, Syed Mohamed Aljafree.
Ditto *Baling*, Syed Abu Bakar.
Ditto *Bandar Bahru*, Syed Abdulrahman Aljafree.
Ditto *Langkawi*, Che Sufi.
Ditto *Yen*, Wan Ibrahim bin wan Salim.
Ditto *Padang Terap*, Tunku Thiaudin Haji bin Tunku Zainul Rashid.

Lands.

Director of Lands, Syed Ahmad Aljaffree.
Assistant Directors of Lands, Che Laidin and Haji Tajul Arus bin Md. Yatim.
Adviser, Land Office, B. S. Walton, M.C.S. (acting).

Surveys.

Superintendent of Surveys, C. T. M. Husband.
Assistant Superintendents, J. A. Tulloch, E. G. Farrington, R. B. Horner and J. W. Morphett.

Police.

Commissioner, C. W. D. Hall.
Adjutant, H. H. Tunku Yahaya.
Officers Superintending Police Circles, P. H. D. Jackson, L. G. Valpy.
Officer in charge of Detective Branch (vacant).

Medical.

State Surgeon, Dr. J. C. Carson (acting).
Medical Officer, North Kedah, Dr. D. A. Beattie.
Medical Officer, South Kedah, Dr. M. P. O'Connor.
Lady Medical Officer, Dr. (Mrs.) M. G. Brodie.

Health.

Senior Health Officer, Dr. R. D. Gross.
Health Officer, Dr. E. D. B. Wolfe.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, R. L. German, M.C.S.

Veterinary.

State Veterinary Surgeon, W. E. Lancaster (acting).

Public Works.

State Engineer, E. M. O'D. Burke-Gaffney.
Executive Engineers, F. C. Holland, E. R. Davies and J. A. T. Horsley.
Assistant Engineers, E. P. Purcell, R. P. Kelly and P. Ransome.

Harbour.

Harbour Master, Che Baharom.

Monopolies and Customs.

Superintendent, Che Kassim bin Che Ismail.

Education.

Superintendent, E. de la M. Stowell.
European Masters, T. J. Thomas, W. H. Davey, E. H. Bromley, R. A. Goodchild.

Forests.

State Forest Officer, G. Wilkinson.

Chinese Protectorate.

Protector of Chinese, B. S. Davis, M.C.S.

Labour.

Protector of Labour, C. W. Shorland, M.C.S.

PERLIS.

His Highness Syed Alwi, K.B.E., C.M.G., Raja.

Perlis is a small State on the West coast of the Malay Peninsula, North of Kedah. Its area is 316 square miles.

Until 1821 it was subject to Kedah, but when the Siamese, in 1841, allowed the Sultan of Kedah to re-assume the government, they made Perlis an independent State under Syed Hussein, who was given the title of Raja. The present ruler is the great-great-grandson of Syed Hussein and is the fourth Raja.

The country, like Kedah, is a rich alluvial plain, which is devoted to rice cultivation. A little tin is exported from the interior, and some of the limestone hills are rich in guano.

The Federated Malay States Railway runs through the State and connects with the Siamese railway system at Padang Besar. H.H. the Raja resides at Arau which is on the railway. The main Government Offices are at Kangar, about six miles from Arau. There is a Post and Telegraph Office at Kangar and a telephone system exists between the police stations in the State. Perlis is also connected by telephone trunk service with the Federated Malay States, Johore and Singapore. Padang Besar is in telephonic connection only through the Railway telephone system. There are 45 miles of metalled roads and 41½ miles of gravelled roads and paths kept up by Government.

The population is 52,703 (middle 1937) of whom 43,497 are Malays. Public revenue and expenditure:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1356 A.H. (A.D. 1937–38)	$728,531	$634,483

The State, by loans made in 1905 and 1907, incurred a debt of $443,000 to the Siamese Government. These loans, with the transfer of suzerainty from Siam to Great Britain, were taken over by the Federated Malay States. Repayment of these loans was completed in 1929. When the loans were contracted the Siamese Government sent an Adviser to advise the Raja in the general management of the country, and more particularly in its finances. With the transfer of the suzerainty of Perlis from Siam to Great Britain under the treaty of 1909, the Adviser appointed by Siam was replaced by an Adviser appointed by Great Britain.

The relations between Perlis and Great Britain are defined in a Treaty signed at Arau on 28th April, 1930.

The Raja is assisted by a State Council in the government of the country, and is himself President of the Council. There are five other members of the Council, one of them being the Adviser.

Members of the State Council.

President, His Highness the Raja, Syed Alwi, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Vice-President, Syed Hamzah bin Almerhom Syed Safi.
British Adviser, C. W. Dawson, Esq., M.C.S.
Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Mohamed.
Tuan Haji Mohamed Noor bin Haji Mohamed.
Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud.
Clerk of Council, Syed Alwi bin Syed Idrus.

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Government Officials.

State Auditor, The British Adviser.
Assistant State Auditor, Sheikh Ahmad bin Mohamed Hashim.
State Treasurer, Haji Ismail bin Haji Ibrahim.
Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Wan Hamarudin bin Wan Abdul Jallil.
Chief Judge, Haji Ahmad bin Haji Mohamed
2nd Judge, Che' Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah.
3rd Judge (vacant).
Chief of Police, Che Matt bin Haji Kassim.
Chief Khathi, Haji Mohamed Noor bin Haji Mohamed.
Collector of Customs and Superintendent Monopolies, Tuan Syed Hussin bin Syed Safi.
Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. R. Sivasambandan, M.B.B.S. (India), D.T.M. & H. (London).
Assistant Health Officer, Dr. N. Paramanathan.
Executive Engineer, A. L. McClure.
Gaoler, Che' Mahmud bin Haji Mohamed.
Co-operative Officer, Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud.
Assistant Co-operative Officer, Tuan Syed Bahaldin.
Inspector of Schools (vacant).
Visiting Teacher, Mohamed Hashim bin Abdul Rahman.
Visiting Teacher Qoran, Haji Ismail bin Haji Mohamed Taib.

KELANTAN.

His Highness the Sultan Ismail ibni Almarhum Sultan Mohamed IV, K.C.M.G.

The State of Kelantan is situated on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between latitudes 4° 32′ and 6° 15′ North, and between longitudes 101° 19′ and 102° 37′ East. It is bounded on the North by the China Sea; on the East by Trengganu and the China Sea; on the South by Pahang, and on the West by Perak and Siamese territory. The area of the State is estimated to be 5,750 square miles.

As in the case of Kedah, the Government of Siam claimed rights of suzerainty over Kelantan for many years before any attempt was made to direct the administration of the State. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, at the time when the affairs of Kelantan were involved in much confusion owing to a disputed succession, a Siamese Commissioner was appointed to reside at Kota Bharu, the capital, but in spite of this fact the exact rights of Siam were a subject of constant dispute, until matters were placed on a stable footing at the end of 1902 by an agreement under which the Raja undertook to receive a British Officer in the Siamese service as his Adviser, and to administer the State according to his advice. The Adviser took up his post in 1903, and since that date great improvements have been effected in the Government of the State. The transfer to the protection of Great Britain was formally effected on July 15th, 1909.

About a sixth part of the area of Kelantan consists of a fertile plain, extending from ten to twenty-five miles from the shore; the greater part of this plain is under cultivation with padi and coconuts. From this plain the land rises gradually into mountain ranges, which reach their greatest height in the South; Gunong Tahan, on the southern boundary, is 7,186 feet high, and is the highest peak in the Malay Peninsula.

The principal river is the Kelantan, which enters the China Sea about ten miles from the western boundary of the State. The Kelantan River is a fine river some 150 miles long, navigable for launches for 80 miles. The basin of the Kelantan River, with those of its tributaries, comprises the greater part of the State. Of the other rivers, the most important are the Golok and the Semerak. By the Anglo-Siamese treaty of 1909, the Golok forms the boundary between Kelantan and the Siamese territory from its source to Kuala Tabal, where it debouches into the China Sea. The Semerak, like the Golok, is a deep river with a shallow bar at its mouth; it enters the sea near the border of Trengganu.

Kelantan possesses a larger Malay population than any other State in the Peninsula. The total population at the 1931 census was 362,517, including 330,774 Malays, 17,612 Chinese, 6,752 Indians, 124 Europeans, 32 Eurasians, and 7,223 others. The total population estimated for 1937 was 400,378, of whom over 354,000 were Malays, 27,000 Chinese, 10,000 Indians, and 80 Europeans.

Kota Bharu, the capital, which lies on the right bank of the Kelantan River, about eight miles from its mouth, had a population of about 14,843 people (1931 census). It is a clean, well laid-out town with good metalled roads. It contains the Sultan's Palace and the British Residency. It has 30 Malay vernacular schools attended by some 3,001 scholars. Kota Bharu is connected by telegraph with the Siamese Administration. A telegraph line connecting Kota Bharu with Pahang has been completed. Communications were well maintained and during 1937 there were no serious interruptions to record. The north-east monsoon did no serious damage to communications. Whenever the main telegraph circuit with Kuala Lumpur was interrupted, the Kuala Krai wireless station was used instead. There are three wireless transmitting and receiving sets in Kelantan, one at Kota Bharu, belonging to the Royal Air Force, one at Kemubu and one at Kuala Krai, both belonging to the Federated Malay States Railways. Kota Bharu is also connected by telephone with Tumpat, the port of Kelantan, Pasir Puteh, Kuala Krai, Pasir Mas, Bachok and Palekbang. Of the smaller towns the principal are Tumpat (population 3,431), Bachok (population 776), on the coast, Pasir Puteh (population 1,308) and Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the southern district of the State. The trunk road from Kota Bharu to Kuala Krai is open for traffic.

Pasir Puteh is connected with Kota Bharu by a road which is practicable in all weathers. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours. There is also a daily train service between Tumpat and Penang *via* the Royal Siamese Railway.

The main industries of the State are agricultural. The soil varies considerably in fertility: many of the rubber estates are on soil of volcanic origin, which is of renowned fertility. The chief product is padi, the last harvest of which amounted to 46,500 tons. Coconuts and betelnuts are also extensively grown in the coastal plain. The coconut palms are remarkably free from disease. As elsewhere in the Malay Peninsula, para rubber has been largely planted in recent years; in addition to several small properties owned by Malays, there are twenty large estates owned by Europeans. The area under rubber is about 90,000 acres, of which rather more than one half comprises Asiatic holdings. Fishing and fish drying provide occupation for a large number of coast Malays. Cattle breeding is also a large industry, though it has been necessary periodically to restrict the export in order to maintain sufficient cattle for agricultural purposes. Of indigenous crafts the most important is weaving. Hand printing of cotton goods is a new and flourishing industry. The export

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of sarongs to neighbouring States is on the increase.

Mining has not yet been fully developed. There are indications of considerable deposits of tin-ore which are now being prospected by some important tin-mining interests. These will, it is hoped, form a valuable reserve but they will not be immediately available under the existing system of international tin control. Manganese-ore and iron-ore are found in considerable quantities and the exploiting of these minerals offers a hopeful field for new development.

Alluvial gold is widely distributed over the Southern area of the State but seldom in paying quantities. Hopeful prospectors are still seeking for the gold-bearing lode which it is hoped may be found somewhere between the rich lode at Litcho, just over the Siamese border, and the gold-bearing lodes of Pahang.

The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years have been as follows:—

	Year.	Tons.	Value.
Manganese-ore ..	1935	10,678·15	$132,260
,, ..	1936	10,005·84	124,571
,, ..	1937	9,667·37	120,827
Iron-ore	1937	49,223·00	196,892
Tin-ore	1935	7·49	9,865
,, ...	1936	27·16	33,067
,, ...	1937	44·60	60,726
		Tahils.	
Gold-ore	1935	591	29,752
,, ...	1936	545	12,590
,, ...	1937	562	15,107

Tin.—A further advance in tin production was made during the year, the figure rising from the 1936 total of 27·2 tons tin-ore to 44·6 tons, equivalent to 33·7 tons of tin at 75·5% assay. The export figures for the past four years are as follows:—

1934	4·3 tons tin-ore
1935	7·5 ,, ,,
1936	27·2 ,, ,,
1937	44·6 ,, ,,

Iron.—The Japanese Mine at Bukit Besi, near Temangan, owned by the Southern Mining Company Ltd., made their first shipment of iron-ore in May, and during the seven months, May to October, exported a total amount of 49,223 tons, the value of which was estimated at $196,892. The duty collected was nearly $20,000. The ore is at present transported in buckets *via* an aerial rope-way to the F.M.S. railway line at Bukit Besi Halt, thence by rail, lighter, and ship to Japan. The aerial rope-way has a limited capacity, and the possibility of laying down a railway line to connect with the F.M.S.R. at a point near Temangan is now being investigated.

Gold.—As in previous years the bulk of the gold produced in Kelantan resulted from the activities of the licensed individual dulang washers, mostly Chinese. The number of licences issued was 1,162 as compared with 1,506 in 1936. No large undertaking involving heavy capital expenditure can be expected until the existence of considerable reserves of ore has been proved.

Manganese-ore.—A Japanese-owned company is exploiting a limited manganese-ore area near Gual Periok and exporting a regular 10,000 tons a year. An important manganese-ore deposit in a remote area near Gunong Tahan is being investigated, but considerable difficulties in transport through wild and broken country will have to be overcome.

The chief exports of Kelantan are copra, rubber, cattle, betelnuts, dried fish, poultry, tin-ore, manganese-ore and iron-ore. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, textile, provisions, kerosene oil, benzine, sugar, timber and planks, salt, machinery and tinned milk.

The climate of the State is equable, and may be described as hot and dry compared with the rest of the Peninsula (except in the monsoon), but both temperature and rainfall vary a little during each half of the year. In the plain the temperature in the shade rarely exceeds 90°F., or goes below 69°F., except in January and February, when 64°F. is not unknown. The nights are cool; the land breezes in the mornings and the sea breezes in the afternoon keep the air pleasant.

In the interior the range of temperature is slightly higher, the days being hotter and the nights cooler. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and on the plains further inland 150 inches.

The currency is the Straits Settlements dollar.

Regular steamship communication is maintained between Singapore and Kelantan.

Finance and Trade.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1937	$3,209,722	$2,757,900	$7,941,213	$10,467,593

Public Debt, $5,182,754.

Administration.

British Adviser, Capt. A. C. Baker, M.C., M.C.S.
Assistant British Adviser and Adviser Lands and Mines, D. Wills, M.C.S.
Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner, W. A. Gordon-Hall, M.C.S.
President Town Board and State Treasurer, Kelantan, W. W. M. Lennox, M.C.S.
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour, Kelantan, H. G. Turner, M.C.S.
State Engineer, Kelantan, W. M. McCrae, M.M.
Assistant Engineer, G. H. Caldicott.
Chief Medical Officer, Kelantan, H. J. Lawson, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Gaols, E. C. Tidy.
Secretary to British Adviser, Superintendent P. & T., Auditor and Public Prosecutor, G. A. G. Walker, M.C.S.
Superintendent Marine and Customs and Superintendent of Chandu, F. L. Skilton.
State Agricultural Officer, R. G. Heath, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.
Chief Surveyor, P. H. Goss.
Senior Surveyor, R. K. A. Bruce, L.S., M.I.S.
State Forest Officer, C. C. L. Durant, B.Sc.
Electrical Engineer, H. E. Doel, D.F.H., A.M.I.E.E.
Matron, Grade II, Miss K. M. Fosdyke.

TRENGGANU.

His Highness Sulaiman Badaru'l-'alam Shah ibni Almarhum Zainu'l-'abidin, K.C.M.G., Sultan.

The State of Trengganu lies on the eastern seaboard of the Malay Peninsula roughly between latitude 3° 53′ and 5° 51′ North, and longitude 102° 23′ and 103° 30′ East. The area of the State is estimated to be about 5,050 square miles.

The total population of the State, at the 1931 Census was 179,789, made up as follows:—

Malays	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Others	550

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The total population estimated at mid 1937 was 198,246 calculated by geometrical method.

There are 175 miles of road open to traffic, including a road of 66 miles length from Kuala Trengganu which connects with the Kelantan road system at the boundary between Trengganu and Kelantan. There are also 170 miles of minor roads practicable except after heavy rain. There are no railways (except light railways on mines) and communication with the interior is mainly by means of rivers and paths. Telegraphic communication was established between the State, the Federated Malay States, and the Straits Settlements in 1922. There are telephone exchanges at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Besut.

The chief town is Kuala Trengganu, situated on both banks of the mouth of the Trengganu river, with a population of 14,060.

Other navigable rivers with considerable settlements at their mouths are the Kemaman Kretir, Dungun, Paka, Marang, Ibai, Setiyu, and Besut.

The public revenue and expenditure for the year 1937 were $2,660,399 and $2,645,686 respectively.

The total value of exports from Trengganu in 1937 was $11,679,578 and of imports $6,443,326. The principal exports and imports were:—

Exports, 1937	*value.*
Tin ore	$863,720
Para rubber	3,701,910
Haematite	4,495,245
Dried Fish	609,081
Copra	139,459
Manganese	171,329
Areca-nuts	84,541
Silk sarongs	473,275

Imports, 1937.	
Rice	1,507,449
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	497,460
Cotton and silk stuffs ..	711,287
Sugar	162,351
Petroleum	392,091
Tinned milk	131,696
Machinery	148,393
Locomotives	282,020

The rainfall is heavy and well distributed throughout the year, though excessive during the North-east monsoon from November to February. The annual average is about 115 inches. The temperature ranges between 75° and 92°F. Soil and climate are suitable for the cultivation of Para rubber, coconuts, coffee, and pepper. During part of the N.E. monsoon season the coast is difficult of access, though seldom quite unapproachable.

British protection dates only from the 14th July, 1909. The suzerainty of Siam, transferred on that date to Great Britain, was merely a nominal overlordship, of which practically the only token was the triennial despatch of the *bunga mas* (golden leaves and flowers) to Bangkok. An agreement between His Majesty's Government and His Highness Sultan Zainu'l-'abidin was made on 22nd April, 1910, and a further Agreement was made on 24th May, 1919. Under these Agreements His Majesty's Government guarantees protection of the State from foreign aggression, and the Trengganu Government accepts a British Adviser whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and the collection and disbursement of all revenues; the cost of this Adviser and his establishment to be determined by the High Commissioner and to be charged on the revenues of the State.

The ruling of Sultans dates from the seventeenth century, as there is unbroken succession from Sultan Zainu'l-'abidin through ten intermediary Sultans to the present ruler.

The Public Debt at the end of 1937 amounted to $3,000,000. It consists of loans by the Government of the Straits Settlements for the purpose of resumption of Ruling House Land Concessions, surveys, road construction and other development works.

Administration.

British Adviser, N. R. Jarrett, M.C.S., A. E. Coops, M.C.S. (acting).
Legal Adviser, C. W. A. Sennett, M.C.S.
Assistant Adviser, Kemaman, W. Cole, M.C.S.
Assistant Adviser, Besut, A. N. Ross, M.C.S.
Commissioner of Lands and Mines, P. A. B. McKerron, M.C.S.
Settlement Collector, W. W. M. Lennox, M.C.S.
State Engineer, E. N. Dimmock.
Assistant Engineer, J. N. McHugh.
Commissioner of Police, J. D. Dalley.
Medical Officer, Dr. G. I. H. Braine.
Preventive Officer, Customs, J. A. MacLaughlin.
Forest Officer, D. B. Arnot.
Superintendent of Surveys, R. A. Simcock.

BRUNEI.

Sultan, His Highness Ahmed Tajudin.

Ministers of State, Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permeisuara Anak Abdulrahman, Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Raya Almerhuara, Haji Mohamed Yasin.
British Resident, J. Graham Black, M.C.S.
Assistant Resident, E. C. G. Barrett, M.C.S.
State Engineer, F. V. Murdock.
State Forest Officer, C. O. Flemmich.
Agricultural Officer, G. D. P. Olds.
Medical Officer, Dr. O. E. Fisher.
Chief Police Officer, T. F. Brown.

The State of Brunei lies between Longitude 114° and 116° East and forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak close to the boundary of that State with North Borneo. It has a coast line of some 100 miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East, in which lies the island of Labuan, one of the Straits Settlements, to the boundary of Sarawak near the Baram River in the West. It is distant 758 nautical miles by sea from Singapore.

The Sultanate of Brunei was formerly a great and powerful State, and in the early years of the 16th century the authority of its Rulers appears to have extended, not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo, but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines. Its wealth and importance at this period are shown by the description given by Pigafetta of the Sultan's Court, and by the fact that the early European navigators extended the name of the Sultanate to the whole of the island, "Borneo" being a corruption of Brunei. The power of the State appears to have begun to decline about the end of the 16th century, and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay. The cession of Sarawak to Sir James Brooke in 1841 was followed

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by many similar cessions to Rajahs of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company, and the State of Brunei has now been reduced to about 2,226 square miles, containing a population (1931 census) of 30,135, and consisting of the town and district of Brunei and the outlying districts of Muara, Tutong, Belait and Temburong. Estimated population on 31st December, 1937, was 35,963.

In 1888, an agreement was concluded with the Sultan under which the control of foreign relations was placed in the hands of His Majesty's Government, whilst internal affairs were left to the Sultan. A further agreement was made at the end of 1905, under the terms of which the Sultan agreed to accept a British Resident to advise him and assist in the administration of the State.

Until 1915 the Resident combined these duties with those of Resident of Labuan, while an Assistant Resident was stationed in Brunei. In 1915, a separate Resident was appointed for Brunei and the appointment of Assistant Resident was discontinued. At the beginning of 1931, however, the rapid development of the Belait district owing to the discovery of oil in commercial quantities necessitated the appointment of an additional officer of the Malayan Civil Service and the title of Assistant Resident was revived. European officers from the Malayan Establishment are in charge of the Public Works, Medical, Police, Agricultural and Forest Departments.

The chief town is Brunei, with a population of 10,453 (1931 census). Besides the old Malay town which is built over the water on the Brunei River there is a new township on the mainland, which has steadily developed since 1910. The only other centre of any considerable population is Kuala Belait on the oil fields with a population of about 4,000.

The climate resembles that of the Federated Malay States, the average annual rainfall being a little over 100 inches.

There are Malay Vernacular schools at Brunei and in the out-districts as well as aided Chinese and English Schools in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The Government maintains a small hospital at Brunei and two dispensaries in country districts, as well as travelling dispensaries which cover the whole State. There is also a hospital at Kuala Belait maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company which is made available for Government use. The birth rate was 40·09 per mille (1,472 births) and the crude death rate 21·47 per mille (772 deaths).

The Police Force consists of 86 non-commissioned officers and men under the Chief Police Officer, a Chief Inspector on deputation from the Straits Settlements Police.

There are six post offices in the State and 210,020 postal articles were dealt with in 1937.

Trade is chiefly in the hands of Chinese, of whom there are about 4,000 in the State. Native industries include fishing, cloth weaving, brass founding, and the manufacture of silverware. The principal imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar and petroleum, and the principal exports crude oil, cutch (mangrove extract), wild and plantation rubber, sago and dried prawns. All trade passes through Labuan.

In 1924 the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, commenced prospecting and drilling operations for petroleum in the Belait district. In 1930 it became definitely established that an oil-field of considerable commercial value had been found at Seria, 10 miles North-East of Kuala Belait. Production amounted to 566,908 tons in 1937, valued at $3,992,782.

Several companies are engaged in planting Para rubber. Exports in 1937 amounted to 1770 tons valued at $1,240,995.

A cutch factory established by a London syndicate, is at work at Brunei. The output of cutch in 1937 was 2,333 tons, valued at $212,239.

There are two native industries of importance, the manufacture of brassware and silverware. These are more or less restricted to certain families or guilds.

Weaving is done by Brunei women, and the natives are excellent fishermen.

The revenue of the State is derived principally from oil royalties, customs duties, and land and mining rents.

Finances.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1937	$1,049,293	$653,149

There is no Public Debt.

Communications.

There is regular communication with Labuan by small vessels of the Straits Steamship Company and thence with Singapore by weekly mail steamer.

A central Wireless Telegraph Station was opened in 1921 at Brunei with a subsidiary station at Labuan which enables telegraphic communication to be maintained by cable from Labuan with Singapore and other parts of the world. There are also Wireless Stations in the Belait and Temburong Districts.

The currency is the Straits Settlements dollar.

MALTA.

Situation and Area.

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, 80 miles from Syracuse, and 142 from Reggio, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth: its area is 94·870 square miles; that of Gozo, 25·899 square miles, and that of Comino about one square mile. Filfla and Cominotto are mere islets. The whole group is about half the area of the Isle of Man.

History.

The Maltese Islands were inhabited as early as the beginning of the Mousterian cultural period, about 40,000 B.C., by Neanderthal man, of whom remains were discovered in a cave to the south-east of Malta. Traces of paleolithic civilization are not wanting in the islands, and evidence of a neolithic civilization, in the shape of cave dwellings, stone circles, menhirs and dolmens, is found all over the islands. The Phoenicians probably took possession of Malta as soon as they made themselves masters of the Mediterranean Sea. Phoenician remains are few, but there are numerous rock-cut graves of Phoenician type.

At the beginning of the Punic wars the islands were held by Carthage. In the course of the first Punic war they changed hands more than once, but at its conclusion they were still in the possession of the Carthaginians. In 218 B.C., they passed finally to Rome. Under the Romans Malta appears to have enjoyed great prosperity. Diodorus Siculus speaks of the excellence of its harbours, the wealth of its inhabitants, and its many skilful artificers, and refers to its fertility, and Cicero, in the Verrine orations, speaks of it as abounding in riches and famous for its textile manufactures. Inscriptions show that it enjoyed municipal rights in the time of Hadrian, and

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an interesting fact in its recorded history is that it was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck (Acts xxviii.). On the final division of the Empire in 395 A.D., Malta fell to the share of the Byzantine Emperor, and for the next four centuries its history is almost a blank. In the 9th century it was three times invaded by the Arabs, who finally conquered it in 870, the Byzantine garrison being massacred in an insurrection of the inhabitants.

In 1090, Count Roger the Norman, with a handful of men, subjected the islands to Sicily. The Sicilian domination lasted for four hundred years, Norman, Angevin, Aragonese and Castilian ruling in turn. During this time, Malta had Sicilian governors and laws, but there is no record of any extensive Sicilian immigration, and the persistence of the old Semitic names in the parish registers, instituted at this period, stands as further evidence that no great ethnographic changes occurred.

The connexion with Sicily was broken in 1530, when the Emperor Charles V gave Malta to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had been driven from Rhodes by the Turks, and who held Malta until 1798. The loyalty of the Maltese to their new sovereigns, who for the first time were resident in the island, was put to a severe test on several occasions, the most notable being the great siege of 1565, when the Order of St. John, under Grand Master Jean de la Valette, resisted the attacks of the land and sea forces of Solyman the Magnificent. It was after this great feat of arms that the city of Valletta was built, strong enough to defy the Turkish attacks threatened yearly by the Sultan.

Napoleon Bonaparte invested the island on his way to Egypt, having prepared the ground by intrigue and revolutionary propaganda, and, on the 12th July, 1798, Ferdinand de Hompesch, the last Grand Master in Malta, capitulated without any resistance, and the Order was dispersed.

The French installed themselves in the islands, but their interference with Maltese laws and customs brought about a sharp reaction, and the Maltese drove the French troops within the fortified towns and, with the help of the British fleet, held them closely blockaded for two years, after which the French, reduced to extremities, surrendered to the British.

In 1800 the government was placed in the hands of Great Britain. The Treaty of Amiens provided that the islands should be restored to the Knights, but this was prevented by the re-commencement of the war, and they were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Climate.

The climate of Malta is equable and very healthy. In July the heat at sea level approaches that experienced in sub-tropical countries. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the scirocco wind. The mean maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is 65·5° Fahr., and the mean minimum 44·6°; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the mean maximum is 89·6° Fahr., and the mean minimum 65·5°. The mean temperature is 64·5°, and the mean annual rainfall is 21·5 inches. There is no river or rivulet in the island, the water drainage becoming absorbed in the porous sandstone beds and finding its way through underground channels and aqueducts.

Industry.

The island is highly cultivated. Besides products for home consumption, early potatoes, onions, cumin seed and oranges are exported. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in connection with the trade of Valletta as a coaling station and an *entrepôt* and port of call. It is a port of registry, having, on 31st December, 1937, 45 vessels, 8,070 gross tonnage.

Chief Towns.

The chief town and capital is Valletta, having, with its suburbs of Floriana, Sliema, and St. Julian's, a population which, in April, 1931, when a census was last taken, was 51,898. The "Three Cities" (Senglea, Cospicua, and Vittoriosa) have a population of 27,149. Città Vecchia (or Notabile, in Maltese Mdina), the old capital, is in the interior of the island, and, with its suburbs, had a population of 10,032. The chief town of Gozo is Victoria (formerly called Rabat), with a population of about 5,351.

Inhabitants and Language.

The Maltese language, which is universally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is akin to Arabic. The educated and commercial classes also speak English, and some Italian. The Maltese are remarkably thrifty, and industrious. They are excellent seamen and mechanics; large numbers of them are to be found in Algeria, Gibraltar, the Regency of Tunis, Egypt, Canada, Australia, and the United States.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is, under Order in Council of September 24th, 1886, and Ordinance I of 1929, exclusively British. There are two local banks (Bank of Malta and Anglo-Maltese Bank), and branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Banco di Roma, and the Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie. There is also Sciclunas Bank which is a private bank. The amount of British Treasury currency notes and Bank of England notes in circulation on 31st March, 1938, was roughly estimated at 1,000,000*l.* The Government savings bank was established in 1833. On 31st March, 1938, the deposits amounted to 2,166,799*l.* with 16,492 depositors.

Means of Communication.

Motor bus services run between all the towns and villages. The telephone service is under Government control with exchanges at Valletta, Sliema, Rabat, St. Paul's Bay and Gozo. The Head Office is at No. 3 Strada Forni, Valletta. The number of exchange lines totals 2,194, with 2,903 stations. Malta is a station of the Cable and Wireless Ltd., with direct cables to Alexandria (3), Gibraltar (3), Bone (2), Messina (1), Tripoli (1), Sicily (1), and Zante (1).

Malta is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and is an important coaling station, facilities being given for coaling at any hour, day and night. There is direct mail communication with several Mediterranean ports and with England. The rates of postage are as follows:—

Letters:

Local . First oz., ½*d.*; every additional oz., ½*d.*

To the United Kingdom, British Dominions, Protectorates and Colonies, Egypt, the U.S. America, Tangier and H.M.'s Forces

First oz., 1½*d.*; every additional oz., 1*d.*

To other countries and places

First oz., 2½*d.*; every additional oz., 1½*d.*

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Postcards:

Local	½d.
Imperial	1d.
Foreign	1½d.

Newspapers:

Local . . . . . ½d. for each 2 ozs.

In the case of a local newspaper exceeding in weight 2 ozs., the rate will not be more than ½d.

Foreign . . . . . ½d. for each 2 ozs.

Public Works.

The drainage of the fortified towns, which was commenced in 1876 at the joint charge of the Colonial and Imperial Treasuries, was completed in 1885, and greatly improved their sanitary condition. New drainage works were commenced in 1899, and Cottonera, Sliema, St. Julian's, Msida, Pietà, Kalkara, Zabbar, Hamrun, Qormi, Mdina, Rabat, Tarxien, Pawla, Zejtun, Birkirkara, Balzan and Attard, parts of Lija and Luqa and other places have been drained. Small extensions are also being continually made in new streets as they are opened in the towns and villages. The intercepting sewer to Ghaxaq has been completed and those to Mosta and Zebbug are well in hand. The sewering of the streets of Ghaxaq has been started. The drainage of Gozo has also been commenced and Victoria, Fontana and Ghainselem have been drained. Considerable progress has been made in improving the roads and streets in accordance with the exigencies of modern traffic. The main roads are being asphalted. So far 4·7 miles have been surfaced with sheet asphalt and 106 miles with full grouting, semi-grouting and surface asphalt dressing.

The water supply is now extended to all the villages in Malta and Gozo, and works of considerable importance are carried out each year to augment and improve it.

Electric current for lighting and power has been extended to all the towns in Malta, and to all the villages, with the exception of a few of the smaller ones situated at a distance from the supply area. In Gozo current is available to the public in the chief town, Victoria, which has its own generating station, and in the important villages of Xewkija, Ghajnsielem, Nadur, Mgarr.

Constitution.

A Council of Government, partly elected, was constituted by Letters Patent in 1849, and reconstituted in 1887, the Letters Patent being amended in 1898 and again in 1903.

By Letters Patent dated April 14th, 1921, responsible government was established in Malta.

This Constitution was suspended from 1930 to 1932 and again on the 2nd November, 1933, the Senate and Legislative Assembly being dissolved from the same date. It was finally revoked by the Letters Patent, dated the 12th August, 1936, which were proclaimed in Malta on the 2nd September, 1936.

On the 29th July, 1938, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons that the Government proposed shortly to submit to the King, draft Letters Patent for a new Constitution for Malta, which would provide for the establishment of a Council of Government to be composed of 8 official members, 2 unofficial members nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected members.

According to the Letters Patent of 1936, the English language, as the official language of the British Empire, and the Maltese language, as the language of the people of Malta, are the official languages of Malta. The English language is the official language of administration, and the Maltese language is the official language in all the Courts of Law in Malta. Provision has been made by Ordinance for the use of the English language in any proceedings before any Court where any party or any accused person is a person who does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused, they are translated.

The Maltese language is the language of general intercourse in the Islands.

Finance.—The revenue from all sources is paid into a Consolidated Fund, out of which the public service is supplied.

Appointments to Public Offices in Malta are made by the Governor, subject to the provision of the Colonial Regulations.

Education and Religion.

Elementary education is carried on principally in Government schools, which are Roman Catholic and free. There are two secondary schools with 436 scholars, a Montessori school with 81 pupils, 3 central schools and 94 elementary schools and 63 night schools with an average enrolment of 32,221 pupils, and an average attendance of 27,818. There is a public Lyceum with 758 day scholars, and 426 who attend evening classes, and a university (founded in 1769) with an average attendance of about 130 students. At these two latter institutions the fees are comparatively low, ranging from 80*s.* to 120*s.* per annum in the Lyceum and 6*l.* per annum exclusive of laboratory and other fees, for all lectures in the university. There are numerous private, elementary and secondary schools. The total number of these schools is about 37, with an approximate attendance of 3,050 pupils. Education is not compulsory, but attendance is obligatory for all pupils on the registers of a Government Elementary School. English and Maltese are the only languages of instruction in the Elementary Schools.

The Roman Catholic Religion is by law the religion of the country, but full liberty of conscience and freedom of worship are guaranteed, and persons of any faith may hold any office.

Customs Tariff.

Until 1917, only specific duties were levied, the main headings being Grain, Wine, Beer, Spirits, Cattle, Petroleum, Sugar and Tobacco.

In January, 1917, *ad valorem* duties, varying from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. were introduced, embracing all commodities not already affected by specific duties, and not included in a list of exempted articles which:—

(*a*) Under Food and Drink shows Butter, Cheese, Coffee, Milk (fresh or preserved), Eggs in the shell, Tea and Cocoa, and certain other articles;

(*b*) under Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured shows Coal, Coke, Patent Fuel and Fuel Oil, Sponges, Vegetables and Flower Seeds and certain other articles;

(*c*) under Manufactured Articles, includes Agricultural Machines, Books, Cinema Films, wrapping and printing paper, Laundry Soap of British Empire origin. Yarns for lace-making, if of silk (excluding artificial) and linen. Twines, certain materials used for cap-making, shoemaking, and bag-making, and certain articles used for divine worship;

(*d*) under Miscellaneous and Unclassified Articles—includes articles imported by Government Departments—Bran not containing more than 5 per cent. Flour—Bullion and Specie, Pedigree animals, Fertilizers, and Engravings, Drawings and Paintings representing Maltese views and subjects of local interest.

In 1934 Empire Preferential duties were adopted. These duties affect boots and shoes, spirits, leaf tobacco, arms and ammunition, articles of gold,

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silver and platinum and plated goods, confectionery and chocolate, furniture and cabinetware, motor vehicles, wireless sets, pianos and organs, and a number of articles falling under the designation of "Goods unenumerated." The preference in the case of motor-vehicles is 20 per cent., the remainder of the *ad valorem* goods enjoying a preference of 10 per cent. as against the rates for the General Tariff.

The general tariff shows an addition over the Empire Preferential Tariff of 50 per cent. in the case of boots and shoes, 1*s.* per litre for spirits, and 6*d.* per kilo for leaf tobacco.

The amount of duty collected in 1937-8 from specific duties was 446,908*l.* and from *ad valorem* duties was 185,172*l.*

The value of imports in 1937 from the United Kingdom was 1,031,212*l.*, from other parts of the British Empire 429,301*l.*, and from foreign countries 2,554,658*l.*, the respective percentages of imports being:—United Kingdom 25·7 per cent., other parts of the British Empire 10·7 per cent. and Foreign Countries 63·6 per cent.

The value of domestic exports in 1937 to the United Kingdom was 118,845*l.*, to other parts of the British Empire 7,207*l.*, to Foreign Countries 122,849*l.*, and as Ships' Stores 1,665*l.* The respective percentages were:—To United Kingdom 47·4 per cent., to other parts of the British Empire 2·6 per cent., to Foreign Countries 49 per cent., Ships' Stores 1 per cent.

The value of re-exports in 1937 to the United Kingdom was 21,188*l.*, to other parts of the British Empire 1,950*l.*, to Foreign Countries 39,116*l.*, as Ships' Stores 170,557*l.*, and as Bunkers 211,202*l.*

The respective percentages for re-exports were:—United Kingdom 4·7 per cent., other parts of the British Empire 0·4 per cent., Foreign Countries 8·8 per cent., Ships' Stores 38·5 per cent. and as Bunkers 47·6 per cent.

All the foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie.

The total percentages of trade compared with the whole import and export trade of the Island (Imports, Domestic Exports and Re-exports), for the respective destinations are as follows:—

United Kingdom	24·8%
Other parts of the British Empire	9·3%
Foreign Countries	57·6%
Ships' Stores	3·7%
Bunker Coaling	4·6%

Revenue.

The most important sources of revenue are the Customs duties, licences, stamp duties, succession and donation duties, fees of office and reimbursements, post office, water and electricity receipts, land revenue, interest, and Public Lotto profit.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928-29	875,146	821,252	3,273,203	6,787,967
1929-30	932,097	930,113	3,757,030	7,646,364
1930-31	939,993	997,272	3,585,140	7,095,296
1931-32	971,313	967,189	3,525,232	7,279,712
1932-33	966,048	979,972	3,834,014	7,407,159
1933-34	1,061,622	1,068,128	3,925,142	7,686,988
1934-35	1,160,600	1,065,670	4,310,614	8,753,465
1935-36	1,161,618	1,188,172	4,713,059	8,631,918
1936-37	1,209,412	1,251,343	4,961,625	9,247,550
1937-38	1,301,858	1,349,297	3,939,361	8,779,556

Total weight of goods transhipped.

1937 ... ... 3,009 tons.

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.	Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£	
1929	1,153,060	311,083	2,577,643	4,041,786	140
1930	992,523	281,737	2,561,865	3,836,125	135
1931	919,686	243,636	2,549 208	3,712,530	2,000
1932	940,554	228,441	2,139,196	3,308,191	11,016
1933	991,777	196,171	2,283,914	3,471,862	10,000
1934	959,511	231,743	2,277,781	3,469,035	Nil
1935	1,023,593	365,957	2,377,599	3,767,149	3,334
1936	1,007,136	327,765	2,106,492	3,441,393	24,824
1937	1,031,212	429,301	2,558,576	4,019,089	480

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.	Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£	
1929	17,198	8,086	560,160	585,444	436
1930	14,261	13,421	454,385	483,067	865
1931	24,099	14,174	460,782	499,055	—
1932	30,468	9,971	318,855	359,294	30,382
1933	25,197	8,358	301,824	335,379	5,516
1934	39,882	8,122	527,135	575,069	—
1935	57,697	8,232	482,209	548,138	186
1936	73,174	10,841	564,426	647,441	204
1937	140,033	9,157	545,389	694,579	5,318

Public Debt.

There is, strictly speaking, no public debt in Malta, but interest at 2½% is paid by the Government on 79,081*l.* outstanding balance on 31st March, 1938, of the debt known as "Massa Frumentaria," incurred by the Municipality of Valletta under the Government of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in connection with the monopoly of the trade of wheat. The funds of the "Massa Frumentaria" were, in 1798, appropriated by the French Government, then in occupation of the Island.

Weights and Measures.

Malta barrel is equal to 9½ imperial gallons.
,, salm ,, 1 ,, quarter.
,, cantar ,, 175 lbs. English.
,, caffiso ,, 4½ imperial gallons.

Civil Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1931	118,652	125,350	244,002

Governors since 1834.

1884 Field-Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1888 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1890 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, K.C.M.G., R.A.
1893 Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1899 Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1903 Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
1907 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane Grant, G.C.V.O., C.B.
1909 Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1915 Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
1919 Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
1924 General Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.
1927 General Sir John P. Du Cane, G.C.B., A.D.C.
1931 General Sir David G. M. Campbell, G.C.B., A.D.C.
1936 General Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.

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Executive Council.

Ex Officio Members.
The Governor.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Legal Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Secretary to Government.

Nominated Members.
Vice-Admiral W. T. Ford, C.B.
R. O. Ramage.
P. Boffa, M.D.
Professor P. P. Debono, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H.
Professor C. Mifsud Bonnici, LL.D.
J. Cauchi.

Clerk of the Council, J. A. C. Cruikshank.

Civil Establishments.

Governor, Gen. Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., 5,000*l.*
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. E. Salomone, R.M.A., 300*l.*

Lieutenant-Governor's Office.

Lieut.-Governor, John A. Hunter, 2,000*l.* (*a*).
Assistant to the Lieut.-Governor, R. O. Ramage, 900*l.* (*b*).
Secretary to Government, R. Castillo, 700*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, Lt.-Col. B. Ede, O.B.E., 600*l.*, J. A. C. Cruikshank, 600*l.*, Major E. J. Briffa de Piro, M.B.E., 500*l.*
Chief Clerk (*Clerk, 1st Class*), V. Bonavita, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Junior Assistant Secretary, V. R. Rizzo (*1st Class Clerk*), 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerk, 1st Class, P. Calleja Gera, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, E. G. Montanaro, G. H. Ferro, A. J. Lanzon, H. Miller, P. Pullicino, 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Confidential Clerk, G. A. Bonello, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Legal Secretary's Office.

Legal Secretary, Sir Edward St. John Jackson, O.B.E., K.C., 1,200*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor, P. Farrugia, 550*l.*
Chief Examiner, G. J. Gatt, 410*l.*
Clerks, 1st Class, J. Huber, E. Fiorini Lowell, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, C. Agius Gilibert, J. Borg Cardona, S. Dandria, O. Busuttil, H. Fiteni, V. Cassar, A. Castillo, J. Mercieca, C. Naudi, E. Vassallo, J. Caruana, V. Castillo, 180*l.* to 290*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, J. Pace, 620*l.**
Senior Assistant Treasurer, E. Pizzuto,†450*l.*
Assistant Treasurer, A. Bonello, 410*l.*
Clerks, 1st Class, E. Grungo, P. Aquilina, A. Catania, R. G. Bonnici-Enriquez, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, J. Cassar, L. Fenech, E. Cuschieri, A. Camilleri, J. Anastasi Pace, R. Soler, P. Degiorgio Lowe, A. Wirth, W. Podestà, 180*l.* to 290*l.*

Savings Bank.

Manager, E. Pizzuto‡.
Clerk, 1st Class, H. Mifsud. 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class. J. Mifsud Bonnici, W. Leaver, 180*l.* to 290*l.*

Office of Imposts and Lotto.

Collector, O. Sammut, 540*l.*
Officer i/c Lotto, V. Camilleri, 410*l.*
Clerk, 1st Class, J. Mifsud, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, O. Tayar, O. Serracino Inglott, F. Schranz, M. Busietta, 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Senior Assistant Assessor of Taxes, C. Zrinzo, 180*l.* to 300*l.*
Assistant Assessor of Taxes, A. Galea, 180*l.* to 250*l.*

Office of the Commissioner for Gozo.

Commissioner, J. M. Borg Cardona, 450*l.*
Clerk, 1st Class, J. Zammit, 320*l.* to 360*l.*

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Sir Philip Pullicino, 950*l.*
Senior Crown Counsel, J. H. Reynaud, 470*l.*
Crown Counsel, T. Gouder, 470*l.*
Legal Procurator and Translator, J. Ellul, 300*l.* to 360*l.*
Advocates for the Poor, E. Farrugia, G. Borg Olivier, 100*l.* each.
Crown Counsel and Advocate for the Poor, Gozo, S. Attard, 100*l.*
Clerk, 2nd Class, J. Said Pullicino, 180*l.* to 290*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir A. Mercieca, 1,400*l.*
Judges, R. F. Ganado, E. Ganado, L. A. Camilleri, A. J. Montanaro Gauci, W. Harding, S. Schembri, 800*l.* each.
Registrar, Superior Courts, E. Staines, 500*l.*
Assistant Registrar, G. Vella, 300*l.* to 360*l.*
Deputy Registrars, J. C. Cacopardo (*Clerk, 1st Class*), 320*l.* to 360*l.*; J. N. Camilleri, O. Calleja Mangion, V. Grech, C. Vella, J. Dingli (*Clerks, 2nd Class*), 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Clerk, 1st Class, V. Terribile, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, W. Borg, A. Ghirlando, V. Pandolfino, 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Magistrates of Judicial Police, S. Vella, E. Bartoli, W. Soler, F. Wirth, A. V. Camilleri, H. Borg Cardona, 470*l.* each.
Registrar, Courts of Judicial Police, A. Gera de Petri, 425*l.*
Assistant Registrar (*Clerk, 2nd Class*), J. B. Mallia, 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Clerk, 1st Class, Major P. Iliff, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Magistrate of Judicial Police for Gozo, C. Parnis, 380*l.*
Registrar, Gozo, L. Pace, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Assistant Registrar, (*Clerk, 3rd Class*), O. Agius, 100*l.* to 170*l.*

Public Registry.

Director of the Public Registry, V. Gatt, Notary, 400*l.*
Acting Assistant Director of the Public Registry, (*Clerk, 2nd Class*), G. Scicluna, 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Clerk, 1st Class, W. Vassallo, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, L. Dingli, W. Castillo, 180*l.* to 290*l.*

Office of Notary to Government.

Notary to Government and Keeper of Notarial Archives, Malta, C. Farrugia, Notary, 400*l.*
Notary to Government and Archivist of Notarial Acts, Gozo, G. Grech, Notary, 250*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner, S. Galea, O.B.E., 600*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, J. E. Axisa, M.B.E., 400*l.*
Second Deputy Commissioner, Capt. J. R. Ullo, 400*l.*
Legal Assistant, A. German, 400*l.*

(*a*) Receives also an entertainment allowance of 100*l.*
(*b*) Receives also a personal allowance of 250*l.*
* is ex-officio Director of Contracts.
† Is also Manager of the Savings Bank.
‡ Is also Senior Assistant Treasurer.

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Accountant and Cashier (*Clerk 1st Class*), A. Vella Tanti, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Superintendents, A. H. Borg Cardona, E. Galea, J. A. Semini, Capt. J. E. Agius, Capt. J. L. Muscat, J. E. Busuttil, H. F. Grech, 270*l.* to 330*l.* each.
Inspectors, C. M. Saliba, P. Galea, A. J. Borg Cardona, J. E. de Piro, E. Lupi Spencer, W. F. Borg, F. Cassar, E. Cachia, L. Bonnici, J. Xuereb, W. Tabone, V. Bonello, F. E. Tonna-Barthet, 190*l.* to 260*l.* each.

Prisons (*Corradino Prison*).

Director, Major F. M. Stivala, 500*l.*
Clerk, 2nd Class, J. Vella Gera, 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Medical Officer, Dr. D. Calleja, 120*l.*

Reformatory.

Superintendent, R. Flores, 360*l.*

Royal University.

Rector, The Hon. Prof. R. V. Galea, O.B.E., A. & C.E., 540*l.*
Secretary of the University, J. L. Pace (*Clerk, 2nd Class*), 180*l.* to 290*l.*
Accountant (*Clerk, 2nd Class*), W. Xuereb, 180*l.* to 290*l.*

Professors.

Dogmatic Theology, Can. Mgr. L. Catania, B.Litt., B.L.Can., Ph.D., D.D., 175*l.* to 270*l.*
Moral Theology, Can. Mgr. C. Bonnici, B.L.Can., D.D., 175*l.* to 270*l.*
Canon Law, Can. Mgr. Emm. Galea, B. Litt., J.C.D., D.D., 90*l.*
Holy Scripture and Hebrew, Rev. P. P. Saydon, B.Litt., B.L.Can., Lic.S.Scrip, D.D., 150*l.* to 190*l.*
History of the Church, Can. A. Bonnici, B.A., B.L.Can., D.D., 90*l.*
Patrology, Liturgy and Christian Archæology, Can. J. Theuma-Relf, B.A., B.L.Can., D.D., Lic.S.Scrip, 90*l.*
Civil Law, V. Caruana, LL.D., B.Litt., 210*l.* to 270*l.*
International Law and Constitutional Law, (vacant), 155*l.* to 235*l.*
Commercial Law, F. Cremona, LL.D., 135*l.* to 210*l.*
Criminal Law, Luigi A. Randon, LL.D., B.A., 155*l.* to 235*l.*
History of Legislation, The Hon. C. Mifsud Bonnici, LL.D., 60*l.* (*a*)
Medicine, P. Xuereb, B.Sc., M.D., 150*l.* to 220*l.*
Surgery, The Hon. Peter Paul Debono, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S., (Eng.), 150*l.* to 220*l.* (*a*)
Anatomy and Histology, R. Busuttil, M.A., M.D., 150*l.* to 220*l.*
Pathology and Bacteriology, Romeo Vincenti, M.D., 135*l.* to 210*l.*
Midwifery and Gynæcology, Joseph Ellul, B.Sc., M.D., F.C.O.G., 150*l.* to 220*l.*
Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Albert V. Bernard, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., 90*l.* (*b*)
Forensic Medicine, Jos. Hyzler, B.Sc., M.D., 60*l.*
Physiology, (vacant), 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Ophthalmology, Contino Luigi Preziosi, B.Sc., M.D., D.O. (Oxon.), 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Mental Diseases, V. Vassallo, M.D., D.P.M. (Eng.), 50*l.*
Municipal Engineering, Capt. Joseph Terreni, B.E. & A., A. & C.E., 175*l.* to 270*l.*
Architecture, Joseph Colombo, B.Sc., B.E. & A., A. & C.E., 175*l.* to 270*l.*
Civil Engineering, Victor R. Galea, B.Sc., B.A. (Oxon), B.E. & A., A. & C.E., 175*l.* to 270*l.*
Mathematics, Pure and Applied, M. Appleby, M.A. (Cantab.), 320*l.*
English Literature and General History, O. J. Fogarty, B.A., M.R.S.T., 410*l.*
Latin Literature (vacant).
Italian Literature, Vincenzo Laurenza, D.Litt., 320*l.*
Logic and Philosophy, Very Rev. Anastasio Cuschieri, O.C., 155*l.* to 235*l.*
Physics, S. Borg, M.D., 320*l.* (*a*)
Chemistry, A. Sultana, M.D., 100*l.*
Biology, S. L. Vella, B.Sc., M.D., D.L.O. (Eng.), F.L.S., 135*l.* to 220*l.*
Materia Medica, Jos. Debono, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., 135*l.*
Political Economy, G. Cortis, B.Litt., LL.D., 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Fiscal Laws, Statistics and Administration, P. G. Frendo, LL.D., 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Lecturer on Venereology and Dermatology, V. M. Curmi, M.D., 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Lecturer in Dentistry, E. Lapira, D.D.S., 120*l.* to 150*l.*
Demonstrator in Experimental Sciences, C. Zahra-Neumann, B.Sc., M.D., 100*l.*
Demonstrator in Anæsthetics, E. A. Critien, M.D., 30*l.*

Meteorological Observatory (attached to the University).

Officer-in-Charge, Prof. S. Borg, M.D., 30*l.* (*b*)

Education Department.

Director of Education, Capt. A. V. Laferla, O.B.E., LL.D., 600*l.*

Lyceum.

Head Master of the Lyceum, J. Brennan, 425*l.*
Assistant Head Master of the Lyceum, J. P. Vassallo, 360*l.* to 390*l.*
Clerk, E. Xuereb, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Masters, A. Fabriani, D.Litt.; L. J. Clark; J. G. Long, B.A., B.L.; Rev. Can. J. Psaila Cumbo, D.D.; P. Busuttil; Rev. G. Lubrano, D.D.; R. Cachia; T. C. Parker; H. P. Gale, B.A.; V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D.; G. Tonna Barthet; Rev. A. E. Mattocks, Ph.D.; T. Glass; J. G. Hodge; G. Curmi, LL.D.; F. Caruana Galizia, A. & C.E.; R. Farrugia, 250*l.* to 350*l.* each; Rev. Can. J. Spiteri; G. Xuereb; P. Bisazza; G. Zammit, B.A.; J. Grima, 190*l.* to 290*l.*; E. Craig, Ph.C.; O. Rizzo, A. & C.E.; R. Gauci; A. Buttigieg; G. V. Parker; Rev. C. Calascione; Rev. Can. J. Cassar, D.D.; E. Bonello; L. Darmanin; Can. S. Farrugia, Ph.D.; Miss J. Yule, 150*l.* to 200*l.* each.

Secondary Schools.

Secondary School for Girls, Malta.

Head Mistress, Miss L. Caruana, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Preparatory Secondary School, Malta.

Head Mistress, Miss B. Wootton, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Secondary School for Boys, Gozo.

Master-in-Charge, Mr. V. Calleja, L.P., 220*l.* to 290*l.*

School of Art and Technical School.

Director of the School and Teacher of Painting, E. Caruana Dingli, O.B.E., 260*l.*

Elementary Schools.

Inspector of Elem. Schools, G. A. Sapiano, 250*l.* to 350*l.*
Inspectresses of Elem. Schools, Miss Y. Vassallo, Miss C. Busuttil, Miss C. Mizzi, 190*l.* to 250*l.*
Inspectress of Method, Miss E. Wootton, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Engineering Training Workshop.

Superintendent and Lecturer on Marine and Electrical Engineering, Prof. W. F. Nixon, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.), Wh.Ex., 270*l.*

(*a*) Is an unofficial member of the Executive Council.
(*b*) Is also Chief Government Medical Officer.

(*a*) Is also Curator of Laboratories and Officer i/c Meteorological Observatory.
(*b*) Receives also 320*l.* as Professor of Physics

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Royal Malta Library.

Librarian, H. P. Scicluna, M.B.E., 400*l.*
Assistant Librarian, Miss H. Castaldi, 180*l.* to 230*l.*
Junior Assistant Librarian, W. Azzopardi, 120*l.* to 170*l.*

Museum.

Director of the Museum, (vacant).
Curator of the Natural History Section, J. G. Baldacchino, M.D., F.G.S., 300*l.*
Curator of the Arts Section and Works of Art, A. Sciortino, 300*l.*
Curator of the Archæological Section, C. G. Zammit, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Medical and Health Department.

Head Office.

Chief Government Medical Officer, Prof. A. V. Bernard, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., 700*l.*
Senior Health Officer, A. C. Briffa, M.D., D.P.H., 450*l.* to 520*l.*
Senior Medical Officer, J. A. Manché, B.Sc., M.D., 450*l.* to 520*l.*
Chief Clerk, R. E. Peralta, 410*l.*
Clerks, 1st Class, Major R. G. Micallef, Capt. E. A. Gatt, A. Pizzuto, 320*l.* to 360*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, E. Serracino Inglott, S. Mizzi, M. Gauci, E. Cassar, 180*l.* to 290*l.*
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Medical Officers of Health, Malta, G. Busuttil, M.D., D.P.H., 370*l.* to 440*l.*; J. Galea, M.D., D.P.H., 300*l.* to 360*l.*; E. A. Stilon, M.D., D.P.H., 250*l.* to 350*l.*
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Assistant Government Analysts, Ph. Farrugia, B.Sc., M.D.; P. Borg. Mallia, M.D.; 330*l.* to 390*l.*
Assistant Bacteriologist, E. Agius, M.D., D.P.H., D.Bact., 330*l.* to 390*l.*

Central Hospital.

Resident Medical Superintendent, G. Attard, M.D., 350*l.*(c)
Physician, Prof. E. H. Ferro, M.D., 85*l.* to 135*l.*
Surgeon, Prof. P. P. Debono, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), 85*l.* to 135*l.*
Accoucheur, Prof. J. Ellul, B.Sc., M.D., F.C.O.G., 85*l.* to 135*l.*
Pathologist, Prof. R. Vincenti. M.D., 240*l.*
Opthalmic Surgeon, Contino Prof. L. Preziosi, B.Sc., M.D., D.O.(Oxon.), 85*l.* to 135*l.*
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Physician and Surgeon in charge of Venereal Diseases Department, V. M. Curmi, M.D., 120*l.*
Surgeon in charge Ear, Nose and Throat Department, S. Debono, B.Sc., M.D., D.L.O. (Eng.), 70*l.*
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Junior Surgeons, F. Borg, B.Sc., M.D.; C. Attard, B.Sc., M.D., 70*l.* each.
Junior Accoucheur, V. Stilon De Piro, M.D., 70*l.*
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(c) Receives 60*l.* as Teacher of Nurses.

Santo Spirito Hospital.

Resident Superintendent, Physician and Surgeon, A. Cassar, M.D., 300*l.*

Connaught Hospital for Tuberculosis.

Medical Superintendent, W. Aquilina, M.D., 330*l.*
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Resident Assistant Superintendent and Medical Officer, J. Bugeja, M.D., 200*l.* to 270*l.*
Junior Resident Assistant Superintendent and Medical Officer, J. G. Cutajar Beck, M.D., 170*l.* to 240*l.*
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Hospital for Mental Diseases (Malta).

Resident Medical Superintendent, Prof. V. Vassallo, M.D., D.P.M. (Eng.), 350*l.*
Resident Medical Officer, L. Frendo, M.D., 270*l.*
Assistant Resident Medical Officer, J. Scerri, M.D., 170*l.* to 225*l.*

Hospital for Mental Diseases (Gozo).

Resident Medical Superintendent, R. Ruggier, M.D., 250*l.*

Victoria Hospital and Ospizio (Gozo).

Physician, Surgeon and Superintendent, P. Grima, M.D., 260*l.* to 320*l.*
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Vittoriosa, A. Paris, M.D.
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Sliema and Gzira, G. Cauchi Ellul, M.D.
Msida, A. Frendo, M.D.
St. Paul's Bay, G. Bonavia, M.D.
Siggiewi, D. Galea, M.D.
Lija, etc., P. P. Galea, M.D.
Naxxar, etc., A. Pace, M.D.
Mdina, etc., V. Xerri, M.D.
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Tarxien, etc., E. J. Nicholas, M.D.
Qormi, V. Mifsud Speranza, M.D.
Birkirkara, P. Borg Olivier, M.D.
Zejtun, etc., J. Caruana, M.D.
Zebbug, S. Tanti, M.D.
Mosta, V. Briffa, B.Sc., M.D.
Mellieha, C. Caruana, M.D.
Zabbar, A. Borg Grech, M.D.
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Mgarr, etc., F. Muscat, M.D.

District Medical Officers (Gozo).

140*l.* to 230*l.*

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Xewkija, etc., C. Cassar, M.D.
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(*a*) Is also Controller of Fisheries.

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Engineer, W. H. Boothman, A. & C.E., 270*l.* to 430*l.*
Chief Clerk, G. Thake, 410*l.*
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Engineer (*Engineer*, 3*rd Class*), *Water Branch*, J. Borg, A. & C.E., 170*l.* to 190*l.*
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Vicar General, Mgr. Can. P. Galea, J.C.D.
Secretary General, Mgr. Can. Prof. E. Galea, B.Litt., D.D.
Bishop of Gozo, His Lordship Mgr. M. Gonzi, B.L. Can., J.C.D., D.D.
Secretary General, Very Rev. Mgr. J. Pace.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, R. Smith.
Bolivia, E. Moore.
Bulgaria, Rinaldo Vadalà.

(*a*) Is also Trade Development Officer.

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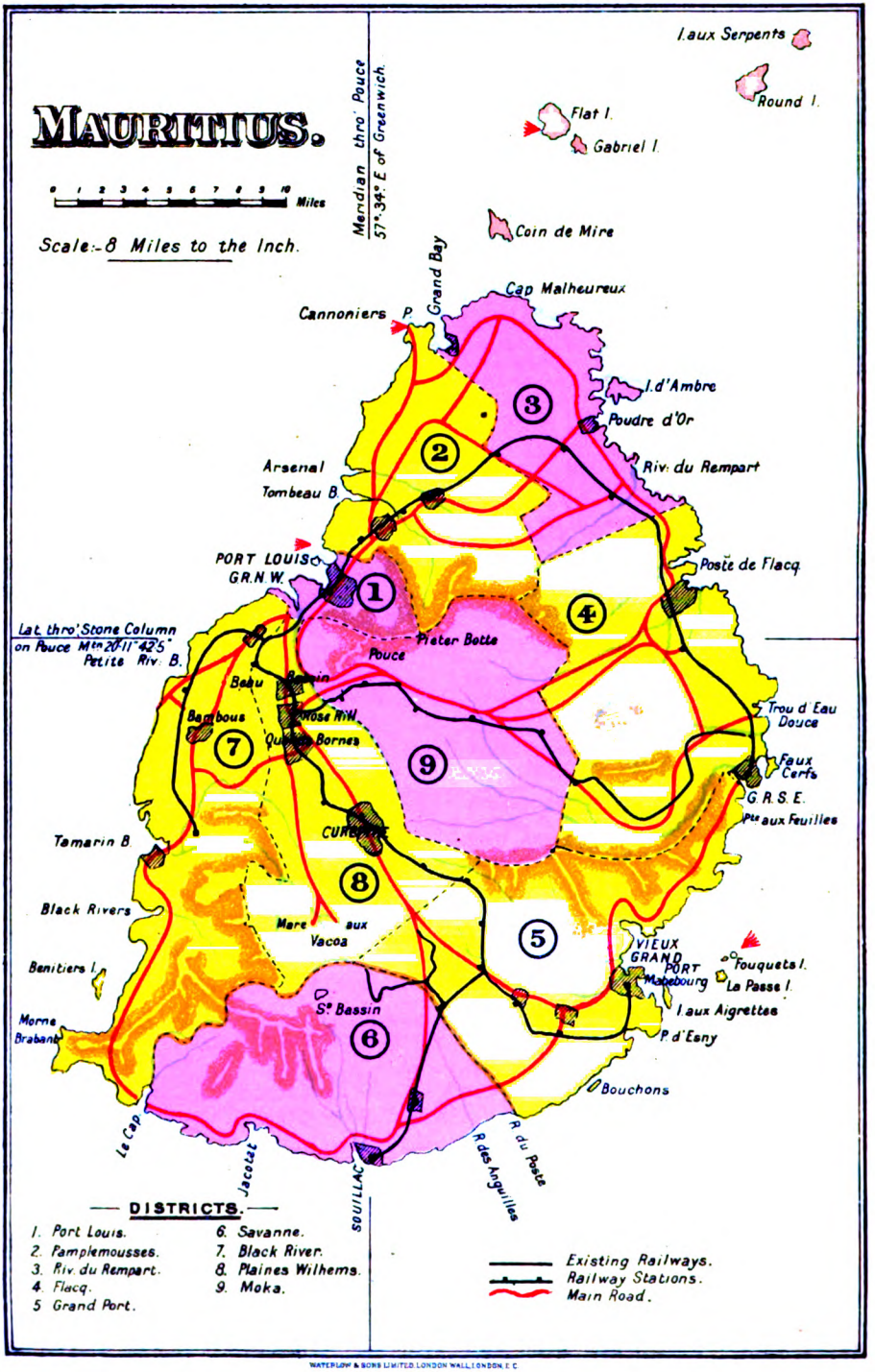

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Denmark, E. W. Gollcher.
Estonia, R. G. Vadalà (Vice-Consul).
Finland, Oswald Arrigo (Vice-Consul).
France, G. M. J. Gauthier.
Germany, L. Bianchi.
Greece, E. P. Jatroudakis.
Hayti, Remy Vadalà.
Hungary, E. G. Arrigo.
Italy, R. Casertano.
Japan, R. Howard.
Latvia, Rinaldo Vadalà (Vice-Consul).
Mexico, José Queralt Mir (with seat at Genoa).
Netherlands, F. K. Gollcher.
Norway, Capt. A. Zammit Cutajar.
Panama, R. Ellis.
Peru, A. Cæsar Torregiani, O.B.E.
Poland, Harold Parnis (England).
Portugal, J. D. Vella.
Roumania, E. Moore.
Siam, Major A. W. M. Eynaud.
Spain, R. Smith (Vice-Consul).
Sweden, E. W. Gollcher.
Switzerland, C. E. Lowell (Consular Agent).
Turkey, F. K. Gollcher.
United States of America, F. A. Henry.
Yugo-Slavia, J. R. Agius.

MAURITIUS.

Situation and Area.

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 18′ and 57° 48′ E. long., and 19° 50′ and 20° 31′ S. lat., distant 115 miles from Réunion, 934 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. It comprises an area of about 720 square miles (nearly equal to Surrey), having an extreme length of 39 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 29 miles from east to west.

The island is chiefly of volcanic formation but is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs. There are several small chains of mountains but none of great height. The principal peaks are the Piton de la Rivière Noire (2,711 ft.), Pieter Both (2,690 ft.), and the Pouce (2,661 ft.). There are numerous rivers and streams; they flow generally through deep ravines and their course is broken by many small waterfalls and rapids. None of them are navigable beyond a short distance from the sea. The land rises gradually from the coasts, and the centre of the island is composed chiefly of a fertile and picturesque plateau varying in altitude from 1,000 to 1,800 feet. On this high and healthy tableland the temperature and climate are excellent.

History.

The Mascarene Archipelago was probably known to Arab navigators at an early date. A Dutch map copied from Arab sources shows the islands now known as Mauritius, Rodrigues and Reunion under the names of Dinarobin, Dinanora and Margabin, and it is possible that certain islands marked on Idrisi's map (1153) are intended to indicate them also.

There can be little doubt too that the island was visited by the Malays who colonised Madagascar in the 15th-16th century.

But Mauritius history really begins with its discovery by the Portuguese in the beginning of the sixteenth century—probably between 1507 and 1512, but not later than 1527, when the island is shown on an official map under the name of Santa Appollonia, borne in common with the other islands known later as the Mascarenes (Reunion and Rodrigues) after the great navigator Dom Pedro Mascarenhas.

The Portuguese named the island Ilha da Cirnos, or Swan Island, from the big birds resembling swans found on shore. They merely used the island as a port of call, without making any settlement. The first settlers were the Dutch. In 1598 a Dutch fleet landed in the South-Eastern harbour of the island, to which its commander, Admiral Wybrandt Van Warwyk, gave the name of Mauritius, in honour of the Statholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. For many years no attempt was made at colonisation, but from 1638 downwards petty settlements were established at various points, the seat of government being at the place known as Old Grand Port. The colony did not prosper, and was finally abandoned by the Dutch in 1710.

In 1715 the Island was formally taken possession of by the French, but was not actually occupied till 1721, when a small party of colonists were sent out on behalf of the French East India Company. The island was then named Isle de France. This name was retained until the landing of the English in 1810, when the former name of Mauritius was restored. Of all the Governors of the island, the most celebrated was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735-1746), "a man of eminent talents" (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who encouraged the cultivation of sugar-cane and introduced many other valuable plants. He was the real founder of the prosperity of the Isle de France.

In 1767, the French East India Company, having gone into liquidation, handed over the island to the Crown, Jean Daniel Dumas being appointed Governor General for the King, and Pierre Poivre, Intendant. Poivre was a man of great ability; he introduced into the colony cloves and nutmegs secretly obtained from the Dutch Sunda Archipelago. Having purchased the ancient residence of the Company's Governors, at Monplaisir, he converted the grounds into a nursery where many useful plants introduced by him were cultivated. On his departure this property was sold to Government, the garden being entrusted to Poivre's friend, Nicolas Céré, under whose able management it became famous under the name of King's Gardens. It is now the Royal Botanical Gardens, Pamplemousses.

In 1771 an epidemic of small pox caused many deaths among the slave population.

In 1790, at the outbreak of the French Revolution, a Colonial Assembly was elected, which for 13 years governed the island *de facto*.

In 1792 another very able Governor was sent out from France, Comte de Malartic, who during this troubled period managed to gain the affection of the whole community. In 1803, the Isle de France was taken charge of by General Decaen, appointed Captain General by Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, with instructions to suspend the Colonial Assembly and the Isle de France's constitution for a period of ten years.

During the long war between England and France, the Isle de France was a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels, owing to the facility with which sorties were made from i

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harbour by French men-of-war and privateers; and in 1809 the British Government determined on its capture. The neighbouring islands of Rodrigues and Reunion were taken possession of and several naval engagements were fought to the credit of both navies. The most famous of these was the battle of the Isle de la Passe, fought in the bay of Grand Port on the 23rd and 24th August, 1810, between four English frigates and two French frigates, a corvette and a captured East Indiaman. The English lost the day, two of their ships having gone on shoals early in the engagement, but the great gallantry shown by both sides has rendered the fight memorable in the annals of the two navies.

A strong expeditionary force was then sent out from the three presidencies of India and the Cape. Twelve thousand troops under General Abercromby were landed, and the island finally surrendered to Great Britain on December 3rd, 1810, the laws, religion, and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation.

The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The first English Governor, Mr. (later Sir) R. T. Farquhar (1810-1823) gained a well-deserved popularity. During his tenure of office, on 25th September, 1816, the fourth part of the town of Port Louis was destroyed by a conflagration. On 28th February, 1818, the island was laid waste by a terrific cyclone, causing immense destruction to property.

In the year 1832, the Council of Government which was established on the 19th August, 1825, was abolished, and a Legislative Council, with half the members official, created. The oaths of office were taken by the new members on the 23rd January, 1832.

On the 1st April, 1835, the emancipation of slaves took place without disorder; but as this new class of free men refused employment as labourers the planters were obliged to resort to this introduction of labour from India which was finally authorised in 1842, under the supervision of an agent residing in India, and which continued, with temporary interruptions, until 1910.

In 1849, the Legislative Council voted the law constituting a municipal corporation for the town of Port Louis.

During the years 1854, 1856, 1861-62, epidemics of cholera prevailed, of which that of 1854 was the most severe, causing 7,650 deaths.

The year 1864 saw the opening of the North Railway Line from Port Louis to Pamplemousses, the Midland Line being inaugurated two years after.

In December, 1866, malaria broke out with great severity. During the year 1867, 31,758 persons died from fever, including 18,308 in Port Louis.

In 1868 and 1874, Mauritius was visited by severe cyclones. During the former two spans of the Grand River Railway Viaduct were brought down by the force of the wind. On the 29th April, 1892, one of the most violent cyclones ever recorded ruined a considerable portion of Port Louis, besides causing infinite havoc to buildings and crops. The death roll amounted to 1,232. In order to assist the planters and other owners of immovable property affected by the calamity, a loan of £600,000 was guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

On the 23rd of July, 1893, part of Port Louis was again destroyed by fire. At the end of the same year ocean telegraphic communication was opened.

In 1902, an outbreak of Surra caused great loss of draught animals, and mechanical means of transport had to be resorted to for the sugar plantations. A number of locomotives and traction engines were introduced, and a loan was raised to enable the planters to lay down tramways, and take other steps to provide for transport.

In 1909, a Royal Commission visited the Island to enquire into the administration and finances of the Colony.

During the Great War Mauritius suffered in no way by direct action on the part of the enemy. A number of volunteers proceeded to Europe for military service and a "Labour Battalion" was supplied for Mesopotamia.

The enormous rise in the price of sugar brought great prosperity to the Colony, and the gross value of the crop of 1920-1921 is estimated to have been approximately Rs. 250,000,000.

In 1921 investigations of the sanitary and health conditions were made by Dr. Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G., M.D. Many of the works recommended have been carried out.

In 1923 the Indian Government consented to the resumption of immigration of labourers from India consequent on the repeal of the penal clauses of the Labour Law of 1878 affecting labour.

Immigration was accordingly resumed for a period of 12 months ending on 31st May, 1924, but with disappointing results, most of the immigrants having returned to India by the end of the same year.

In March, 1931, a cyclone lasted three days and caused considerable damage to property. In the same year a Financial Commission visited the Island to enquire into the public finances.

General Description.

The permanent settled population of European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony of its size. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French noblesse. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture.

Six daily newspapers and twenty other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language and a creole patois are spoken all over the island, English being used in the supreme court of justice. Debates in the Council of Government may take place in either language.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhems and Black River.

The City of Port Louis is the capital and seat of Government, and contained, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 54,290 on 31st December, 1931. The harbour is one of the best in the East, and is sufficiently spacious to receive a large number of vessels. It possesses three graving docks.

Works for the reconditioning of the Harbour and improvements thereto have been carried out. The Harbour is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Fort George. There are large barracks and military stores. The trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The city has an elected municipal corporation, and raised in 1934 a revenue of Rs. 640,688·42, against an expenditure of Rs. 645,296.49. Its debt amounts to 22,300*l.* and Rs. 523,500 at 31st December, 1934.

The principal public edifices of Port Louis are the Government House, the Institute, the Roman Catholic and Anglican Cathedrals, the Civil Hospital, the Town Hall, the theatre, and the public offices. There is a racecourse most beautifully situated in the Champ de Mars.

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A sewage scheme provides for the disposal of the sewage of the central part of the town.

After Port Louis, the largest town is Curepipe, incorporated in 1890 (population 19,421, census of 1931), situated on the uplands in the Plaines Wilhems district.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahebourg (population 7,698, census of 1931), so called in honour of Mahé de Labourdonnais.

Population.

At the Census of 1931 the population of Mauritius (exclusive of the Dependencies and Military) was found to consist of :—

Persons of European, African, or mixed descent	115,666
Indian population	268,649*
Chinese	8,923
	393,238

The total number of Indians was 68·3 per cent. of the total population.

At the Census of 26th April, 1931, the Civil population numbered 393,238.

The descendants of the immigrants from India —the Indo-Mauritians—now form the largest section of the population ; they are steadily increasing in numbers. They are predominant in the domestic, commercial, and still more in the agricultural callings, and the amount of land held by them as small planters is rapidly growing.

Constitution.

The constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1884-85 and in 1933. It now consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of four *ex-officio* and two unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and ten elected—two for the town of Port Louis, and one for each of the eight rural districts. At least two-thirds of the nominated members must be persons not holding any public office. Under the revised Constitution of 1933 the Governor is empowered to override a majority vote of the Council for the enforcement of any measure which he considers necessary in the interest of public order, public faith or other essentials of good government. Members are not paid ; they may speak either in French or English. The number of registered electors on 31st December, 1934, was 10,099 ; the franchise qualification is ownership of immovables of annual value of Rs. 300, or movables worth Rs. 3,000, or payment of rent of Rs. 25 monthly, or of license duty of Rs. 200 annually, or receipt of salary of Rs. 50 monthly. The session usually lasts from *April* to *December*.

The law is based on the Code Napoléon, and other French laws modified by Colonial Ordinances.

Climate and Rainfall.

From December to April is the hottest season in Mauritius, but it is comparatively cool during the remainder of the year. The mean temperature of Port Louis is 25·1° C., the mean annual rainfall 40 inches and the mean relative humidity 67 per cent. The mean temperature of Curepipe, at about 1,800 feet above sea level, is 19·3° C., the mean annual rainfall 123 inches, and the mean relative humidity 87 per cent. The official cyclone season extends from November to the middle of May, but cyclones have occurred in the South Indian Ocean in every month of the year except August.

During cyclones over 30 inches of rain have occasionally been registered in 24 hours.

Water Supply.

With the exception of a few villages which still derive their supplies from private wells or from open streams, the rest of the island derives its water supply from pipe-borne supplies which are derived from various sources and are under the control of the Public Works Department.

The two main supplies are those of the Town of Port Louis and of the District of Plaines Wilhems.

The supply of the Town of Port Louis is derived from the Grand River North West, a distance of about 4 miles from the Town and at an elevation of 250 feet. The quantity delivered is about 5 million gallons per day.

The supply of the District of Plaines Wilhems is derived from the Mare-aux-Vacoas, which is a storage reservoir of 1,641 million gallons at an altitude of 1,825 feet. The principal towns dependent on the latter source of supply are Curepipe (to which the water is pumped), Vacoa, Phoenix, Quatre Borns, Rose Hill, and Beau Bassin in the District of Plaines Wilhems and Reduit, Moka and Saint Pierre in the District of Moka.

The supply has been extended to Port Louis, where the quantity available for supply is 1,000,000 gallons per day and to part of Black River District.

The quantity delivered is about 4 million gallons per day.

Both the Grand River North West water and the Mare-aux-Vacoas water are filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Frequent analyses are made by the Medical and Health Department. Both these waters are of a high standard of purity after filtration and chlorination.

Irrigation.

Of the two irrigation schemes undertaken by Government for the irrigation of the coastal regions below the 60-inch rainfall line in the North and North-West of the Island, only one has been completed, viz., that of "La Ferme," which irrigates 3,700 acres from a storage reservoir situated at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level and of a capacity of 2,500 million gallons.

The other scheme which was originally intended to irrigate 15,000 acres has been completed only in respect of the construction of a low level reservoir at La Nicoliere of a capacity of 1,270 million gallons and of the connection thereof to the high rainfall region of Midlands by a canal 17 miles long. The uncompleted scheme as it now stands irrigates 300 acres.

Railways.

There are seven lines of railway, all owned and worked by Government, viz : (1) The North line, from Port Louis to the sea coast village of Grand River South-east. Its length is 33¼ miles, and its course is approximately parallel to the northern coast line of the island. (2) The Montagne Longue branch, from Terre Rouge station on the North Line to the village of Montagne Longue ; its length is 3½ miles. (3) The Midland line, beginning at Port Louis and running across the island to the sea coast town of Mahebourg on the other side ; its length is 35½ miles, with a summit level of 1,822 feet at Curepipe ; the gradient in many places is 1 in 26. Four and a quarter miles of this line have been doubled and opened for traffic. (4) The Moka-Flacq line from the Rose Hill station on the Midland line to Montagne Blanche,

* The Indian section comprises those members of the population following the customs and religions of India.

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length 14¾ miles. (5) Savanne branch from Rosebelle station on the Midland line to the sea coast town of Souillac at the southern extremity of the island; its length is 11 miles. (6) Black River branch, from Richelieu on the Midland line to Tamarin, distance 12¼ miles. (7) Rivière du Poste to Mexico and Richebois, length 13¾ miles. All the above are of standard gauge, 4′ 8½″, except the 7th which is 75 centimetres (2′ 6″). The total number of miles of railway now open is 110½ of standard gauge and 13¾ of 2′ 6″ gauge, the total cost up to date being about £2,080,099. The receipts in 1936-37 were Rs. 1,958,713 and Working Expenditure Rs. 1,803,631.

Religion.

The Christian Churches are assisted by State grants. According to the census of 1931, the Roman Catholics numbered 126,153, and the Protestants about 4,466, including Dependencies and Military. The Roman Catholics receive an annual grant from Government amounting to Rs. 149,216, the Protestants Rs.48,973 and the Church of Scotland Rs. 8,558.

Education.

The system of education had been remodelled by Ordinance No. 33 of 1899, which repealed all former enactments. This Ordinance was repealed by Ordinance No. 19 of 1919 which was subsequently repealed by Ordinance 42 of 1934.

Under the Education Ordinance of 1899, a Department of Public Instruction was created under a "Director of Public Instruction."

This system remained in force until it was superseded by the Education Consolidation Ordinance of 1919, under which the Department of Public Instruction was replaced by a Royal College Department and a School Department, the post of Director of Public Instruction being abolished. The Rector is the Head of the Royal College Department; and the Superintendent of Schools of the Schools, Department.

The Royal College Department comprises two Day-Schools for boys: The Royal College proper, situated in Curepipe, 1,800 feet above sea level, and the Royal College School, in Port Louis. The Royal College, Curepipe, is attended by about 320 pupils, aged from ten to twenty, and has a teaching staff of ten Europeans and thirteen Mauritians; at the School there are 180 pupils on the roll, and thirteen Mauritian teachers.

The medium of teaching is English. Twenty Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at the Royal College are competed for annually by Primary School pupils; fourteen Scholarships and Exhibitions open to Royal College and other Secondary School pupils are also awarded annually and two Scholarships, known as the English Scholarships, tenable at a British University, of a total value of about £1,100, which are open to College pupils only. There is a Classical and a Modern Side, and at the School there is also a Commercial Side. Saturday extension classes are held at the College for special studies in Science. About 100 pupils annually sit for the Cambridge School Certificate and a few for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. The English Scholarship examination is about the standard of the Cambridge Higher Certificate, but candidates are required to offer many more subjects. There is no technical training. Classes in Physical Culture and Gymnastics are held by a qualified instructor, who also supervises Field Sports. The pupils are drawn from all classes in the Colony. A Committee styled "The Royal College Committee" is annually appointed by the Governor to advise in the framing of Regulations and to act as a consultative body. It consists of the Colonial Secretary as Chairman, the Rector, the Superintendent of Schools, and six other members chosen by the Governor.

The Schools' Department provides for Primary, Secondary, and Technical and Industrial Education:—

(1) Primary Education is carried on through a system of Government Schools and of Grant-in-aid Denominational Schools, the latter under the immediate control of local managers.

(2) Secondary Education is provided by means of a system of Grant-in-aid schools for boys and girls.

(3) As regards Technical and Industrial Education, provision is made for the training of students in Mechanical Engineering. A consultative committee styled the "Schools Committee," similar to that of the Royal College, is annually appointed by the Governor. It consists of 12 members: the Colonial Secretary, the Superintendent of Schools, the Rector, Royal College, five members nominated by the Primary and Secondary Grant-in-aid Schools and four chosen by the Governor, with the Colonial Secretary as Chairman.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education.

On the books of the Royal College and the Royal College School on the 31st December, 1937, there were about 500 pupils.

Primary Education.

There were in 1937—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools . . .	50	14,393
Grant schools.	77	24,515
Total . .	127	38,908

The total expenditure on education in 1936–37 amounted to Rs. 1,075,158, in which is included a sum of Rs. 46,231 spent on Aided Secondary Education. There are more than 1,000 masters, mistresses, assistants, and monitors and monitresses employed in Government and Grant Schools. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools 47·2 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 1·4 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 0·7 per cent. to other Christian denominations. Four Hindoo and two Moslem schools are also assisted. The number of pupils on roll in Aided Secondary Schools in 1936–37 was 1,632.

Agricultural Education.

To facilitate higher agricultural education, a small Agricultural College has been established. Lectures on Agricultural Science are occasionally made to Primary School Teachers by the Department of Agriculture.

Communications.

Postal communication with Europe is chiefly maintained *via* Suez by the Indian Ocean Line of the Messageries Maritimes, which provides a regular fortnightly service. Mails are otherwise sent or received through South Africa. The only regular service by this route is being provided by the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij (K.P.M.) Java-Mauritius-Africa line. Other opportunities through South Africa are irregular, though not infrequent, and are provided by tramp steamers and occasionally by a Union Castle or a Clan line vessel.

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Communication with India and Ceylon is maintained regularly by the Messageries Maritimes packets, *via* Mombassa and Aden and by the K.P.M. steamers *via* Batavia. The British India Steam Navigation Co. also runs an occasional steamer between Ceylon and Mauritius and vice versa.

The K.P.M. steamers provide regular monthly communication *via* Batavia with Australia, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

With the neighbouring islands of Reunion and Madagascar communication is frequent by local trading vessels, apart from regular Messageries Maritimes packets or K.P.M. Steamers.

Communication with Rodrigues is provided every two months by K.P.M. steamers and irregularly by Colonial vessels.

Mails for Seychelles are sent per M.M. packets every fortnight *via* Mombassa, and by the K.P.M. steamers once every month.

Air mail letters for Europe and almost every other part of the world are sent to Durban by sea for inclusion at Johannesburg in the South Africa air mail, and to Mombassa by sea for inclusion at Nairobi in the Kenya air mail. Other opportunities for Europe are *via* Tananarive fortnightly, and, Batavia, monthly. Air mail letters to Moçambique, French East Africa, Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Morocco, etc., may also be sent *via* Tananarive and those for the Dutch East Indies, India, Mesopotamia, Egypt, etc., *via* Batavia.

Wireless communication is maintained with ships at sea within a range of 500 miles by day and 1,000 miles by night and with the Réunion land station.

Cable communication with every part of the world is provided by the local station of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company.

Government land telegraphs and telephones (including Railway Block Telegraph and Railway Traffic Control Telephone) extend to 577 miles of telegraph and 418 miles of telephone.

Private telephone communication is provided by the Government in the capital, Port Louis, and in the rural districts.

There are in Mauritius the General Post Office in the city of Port Louis, and 59 branch post offices in the rural districts, 59 money order offices, 45 telegraph and 8 telephone offices. In the island of Rodrigues there is one post office at Port Mathurin and also a station of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Co. There is no post office in any other of the Dependencies.

Commerce.

The island produces barely one-tenth of the food required for its inhabitants and almost all agricultural enterprise is devoted to the production of exports.

The chief exports are sugar, copra, aloe-fibre, raw hides, &c. Food-stuffs are principally imported from India; manufactured articles from England, oxen from Madagascar.

The imports consist mainly of grain (rice, wheat flour, &c.), cotton manufactures, motor spirits and coal, iron and steel goods and fertilizers. Considerable progress has been made in the tobacco industry; factories have been opened in Port Louis and efforts are being made to establish an export trade. Other new industries include fruit canning, and the manufacture of matches. About 95 per cent. of the value of the exports consists of shipments of sugar. In 1937 the weight of sugar exported was 313,012 metric tons with an estimated value of Rs. 35,250,607 (not including the value of sugar quota certificates). The value of copra or poonac exported was Rs. 350,012; aloe-fibre, Rs. 282,526; fruits, preserved, Rs. 32,630.

The Customs Tariff is mainly on a specific basis, but important classes of goods pay *ad valorem* duties. It includes provisions for preference on numerous items of Imports from the British Empire.

The trade percentages were as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
United Kingdom..	58·2	57·2	61·3	60·75
Other parts of British Empire	26·5	31	25	26·85
Foreign Countries	15·3	11·8	13.7	12·40
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The number of vessels registered at Port-Louis is now 11 of a total tonnage of 3,335.

Currency and Banking.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank has two establishments in the Colony. The total amount of deposits on 30th June, 1938, being Rs. 7,084,873, with paid up capital of Rs. 2,000,000.

The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., took over the business of The Bank of Mauritius Ltd., on the 3rd May, 1916. The total local deposits on 30th June, 1938, amounted to Rs. 2,311,432. The total paid up Capital is now 1,050,000*l.*

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has been established in the Island since 1919, the paid up capital being 4,975,500*l.* and the total amount of local deposits on 30th June, 1938, Rs. 3,081,658.

A Government savings bank was established in 1837. The total deposits during the year ended 30th June, 1938, amounted to Rs. 2,142,250. The sum standing to the credit of depositors at the end of June, 1938, was Rs. 6,815,120.

All accounts are kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is the currency of the island. A new Government note issue was established in 1934, the notes being legal tender to any amount. The circulation as at the 30th June. 1938, was Rs. 9,417,485.

Weights and Measures.

The Metric System, as regards weights and measures, came into force on the 1st May, 1878.

Dependencies.

The dependencies of Mauritius comprise a large number of islands scattered over the Indian Ocean.

Rodrigues, the most important, is situated in latitude S. 19° 44′ and longitude E. 63° 34′, and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island which has an area of 42 sq. miles, about 26,000 acres, is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a magistrate, who takes his instructions from the Governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island are made in the form of regulations framed by the Governor of Mauritius in Executive Council. The estimated population at 31st December, 1937, was 9,977. The birth rate in 1937 was 43·7 and the death rate 20·8 per 1,000. Cable communication, through a branch of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, was opened on 16th May, 1902.

The island, which is volcanic, mountainous, and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1,760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from that of Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The

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climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil is good: cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize, beans, and vanilla grow luxuriantly; a trained officer has of late (1921) been appointed Agricultural Superintendent in view of the agricultural development of Rodrigues. The wild guinea fowl and partridges, likewise the deer and wild pigs, which used to be plentiful, have almost disappeared.

The value of the imports in 1937 was Rs. 323,051 not including Rs. 25,000 Bullion and Specie. The exports of the island produce in 1937 were valued at Rs. 371,822. The people are all peasant proprietors and there is abundance of food.

The principal exports are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, tobacco-leaf and acacia seeds.

Communication with Rodrigues is maintained by steamers of the K.P.M. Line.

Diego Garcia (population, 455, census 1931), the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steaming from Mauritius, the chief one being about 30 miles in length, extending in an irregular horse-shoe shape, and embracing between its extremities three minor islets. It is a coral atoll, fifteen miles by six and a half, nowhere over ten feet high, but forming a spacious bay, roomy enough for large vessels to enter, being fifteen miles in length from end to end, and from two to five miles in breadth.

Diego Garcia is situated at 7° 20′ latitude S. and 72° 26′ longitude E., on the straight line between the entrance to the Red Sea and Cape Leeuwin. In 1885 it was placed under the jurisdiction of a magistrate, with a small force of police from Mauritius, which was, however, withdrawn in 1888.

The population of the smaller Dependencies, according to the 1931 census, was 1,457 and is estimated at 1,411 on 31st December, 1937.

GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS FROM 1897.

Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	11 May 1897
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. .	20 Aug. 1904
Major Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. . . .	13 Nov. 1911
Sir Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G. . .	18 May 1916
Sir Herbert J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B.	19 Feb. 1925
Sir W. E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G. .	30 Aug. 1930
Capt. the Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. . . .	23 Oct. 1937

Year.	FINANCES.† Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.‡ British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
1928-29	13,322,248	16,930,182	646,437	1,296,653
1929-30	14,483,468	15,575,001	659,583	1,094,910
1930-31	11,552,210	16,092,074	587,514	998,159
1931-32	12,160,279	17,704,575	651,919	1,062,468
1932-33	30,200,418	13,810,589	568,959	1,115,817
1933-34	16,567,110	14,634,339	644,951	1,251,262
1934-35	22,964,244	20,650,954	680,195	1,285,317
1935-36	15,350,986	14,694,644	685,204	1,272,873
1936-37	15,923,784	15,506,431	741,637	1,286,465
1937-38	17,259,849	26,640,996	—	—

† Year ending 30th June. ‡ Calendar year.

Public Debt, 30th June, 1938, 3,093,768*l.* (not including Foreign Debenture Debt, of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis).

Customs and Harbour Revenue, 1937-38, Rs. 6,315,664+Rs. 514,865.

IMPORTS, C.I.F. ‡

Year.	From U.K. Rs.	From Colonies.¶ Rs.	From Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1928	11,473,099	24,990,583	12,852,768	49,316,450
1929	11,100,987	21,520,237	13,704,096	46,325,320
1930	10,450,730	17,626,026	11,730,589	39,807,345
1931	7,504,119	15,006,377	9,553,578	32,064,074
1932	6,455,759	12,596,931	7,811,096	26,863,786
1933	9,421,478	11,049,089	8,487,775	28,958,342
1934	8,607,391	13,441,220	7,578,735	29,680,346*
1935	9,072,249	14,387,846	6,358,009	29,928,026
1936	9,615,005	13,237,523	7,375,447	30,268,589
1937	10,495,203	15,987,519	7,830,250	34,312,972

* Including Baggage Rs. 40,614.

Bullion and Specie, Rs. 50,000.

EXPORTS, F.O.B.‡

Year.	To U.K. Rs.	To Colonies.¶ Rs.	To Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1928	43,755,074	1,690,342	1,926,004	47,371,420
1929	45,965,071	4,640,620	1,845,373	52,451,064
1930	19,023,108	6,458,682	1,123,674	26,605,464
1931	20,001,530	2,887,664	940,690	23,829,884
1932	26,857,246	103,000	702,605	27,662,851
1933	31,108,308	289,361	779,074	32,176,743
1934	23,840,683	1,329,878	965,579	26,136,140
1935	24,377,013	3,736,097	536,158	28,649,255
1936	29,919,903	2,029,970	1,000,116	32,949,991*
1937	33,342,653	2,986,423	759,734	37,088,810†

* Including Bullion and Specie (Rs. 159,185) but excluding the value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

† Including Bullion and Specie (Rs. 174,789) but excluding the value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

Population.

Estimate, 1767, 19,000 ,, 1837, 134,000	Male.	Female.	Total.
Census, 1881 (General)	57,303	53,578	110,881
,, Indian	151,352	97,641	248,993
Census, 1891 (General)	58,539	56,129	114,668
,, Indo-Mauritian	80,653	75,938	156,591
,, Other Indians	66,846	32,483	99,329
Census, 1901 (General)	59,457	58,447	118,904
,, Indo-Mauritian	100,369	89,658	190,027
,, Other Indians	43,727	27,382	71,109
Census, 1911 (General)	*59,783	59,049	118,832
,, Indo-Mauritian	115,421	107,236	222,657
,, Other Indians	23,934	11,660	35,594
Census, 1921 (General)	55,141	56,078	111,219
,, Indian	139,119	126,342	265,461
Census, 1931 (General)	*61,076	63,513	124,589
(Indian)	139,533	129,116	268,649
1st Jan., 1938, (Estimate, 413,459§)(General and Indian).	70,508 139,141	73,250 130,560	143,758 269,701

‡ Calendar year.

¶ Excluding Dependencies.

* Including Chinese.

§ Including 11,388 in the Dependencies.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Governor.
Officer Commanding the Troops.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate-General.
Treasurer.
Dr. E. Laurent.
J. Leclezio, C.B.E.
Clerk, Asst. Colonial Secretary.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

Governor.
Officer Commanding the Troops.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate-General.
Treasurer.
Collector of Customs.
Protector of Immigrants and Poor Law Commissioner.
Director of Public Works and Surveys.
Director, Medical and Health Department.

**Elected Members for* 1935.

Dr. E. Laurent.	S. Fouquereaux.
L. R. Rivet.	T. Mallac.
J. P. Raffray.	J. Leclézio, C.B.E.
P. Hugnin.	J. A. Raffray.
R. Hein.	A. Nairac.

**Nominated Members for* 1936.

H. G. Robinson.
H. C. M. Austen, *General Manager of Railways, Superintendent of Granary and Harbour Engineer.*
R. Deane, *Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Prisons.*
P. Adam, O.B.E.
G. E. Bodkin, *Director of Agriculture.*
G. M. D. Atchia.
M. Fortescue-Brickdale, O.B.E.
A. Gellé
R. Gujadhur.
Clerk, N. Martin Moncamp, Rs. 2,500–250–5,500 (present salary, Rs. 4,500).
English Shorthand Writer, E. Jullienne, M.B.E., Rs. 1,500.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., Rs. 60,000.†
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Capt. D. Pirie, Rs. 5,500.

SECRETARIAT.

Colonial Secretary, E. W. Evans, C.M.G., Rs. 21,000.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk, Executive Council (vacant), Rs. 12,000.
2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, R. Viader, M.B.E., Rs. 8,000.

Printing Office.

Government Printer and Linotype Operator, R. W. Brooks, 400*l.* by 20*l.*, to 500*l.*
Assistant Government Printer, L. Chanier, Rs. 2,000—3,000.

TREASURY.

Treasurer, C. Watts, Rs. 15,000.

General Branch.

Assistant Treasurer, E. W. Pudney, A.C.A., Rs. 9,000.
Head Accountant, E. Blackburn, Rs. 8,000.
Revenue Surveyor, E. Lagoarde, Rs. 9,000.

Poll Tax Office.

Poll Tax Commissioner, T. R. Robertson, 1,000*l.*
Deputy Poll Tax Commissioner, M. Dubruel de Broglis, A.R.C.A., Rs. 8,000.
Poll Tax Assessor and Collector, M. Rougier-Lagane, Rs. 5,000–250–6,000.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor, J. R. Cusack, Rs. 12,000.
Assistant Auditor, J. L. Tadman, Rs. 8,000.

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEYS.

Director of Public Works and Surveys, Major F. Régnard, R.E., Rs. 15,000.
Deputy Director, A. Vallet, Rs. 13,500.
Executive Engineer, X. Koenig, Rs. 9,000.
Water Works Engineer (vacant), Rs. 10,000.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. Toureau. Rs. 7,500.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, T. F. Doyle, Rs. 13,500.
Deputy Collector, T. S. Hinds, Rs. 10,000.
Supervisor of Customs, A. T. Shill, Rs. 9,000.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Collector of Customs, T. F. Doyle (*see* under Customs Department).
Port Captain, V. R. Morin, Rs. 8,000 and quarters.
Pilot, G. Bétuel, Rs. 5,000.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Registrar-General, M. P. H. Herchenroder, Rs. 12,500.

Registration and Mortgage Branch.

Assistant Registrar-General, B. Maingard, Rs. 8,000.

Archives Branch.

Custodian of Archives, E. Perdrau, Rs. 4,000–Rs. 5,000.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs and Wireless, F. E. Pérombelon, Rs. 10,000.
Assistant Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs and Wireless, F. Grégoire, Rs. 7,500.

IMMIGRATION AND POOR LAW DEPARTMENT.

Protector of Immigrants and Poor Law Commissioner and Director of Labour, H. T. W Oswell, Rs. 20,000.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Director, J. Balfour Kirk, Rs. 20,250.
Deputy Director of Medical Services A. C. Labauve d'Arifat, Rs. 14,000 and house rent.
Medical Officer of Health and Port Health Officer, Dr. L. M. J. R. Pilot, Rs. 9,500–12,000.
Pathologist, H. D. Tonking, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Rs. 9,000–12,000 and quarters.
Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Dr. D. Dyson, Rs. 12,000.
Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Y. Cantin, Rs. 12,000.

* General Elections were in January, 1936.
† Of which Rs. 10,000 is drawn by the O.A.G. when the Governor is absent on full pay leave.

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Superintendent, Victoria Hospital, Dr. L. R. Duverge, Rs. 12,000.
Medical Officers, Drs. H. Andre and J. Maingard, Rs. 7,000–10,000 (plus an allowance of Rs. 2,000); W. Dupré, Rs. 9,000–10,000; E. Peerbaye, R. Laventure, Roger Pilot, J. Cantin, R. Lavoipierre, R. Pierre; L. N. R. Comty, F. Bonloux, Rs. 7,000–10,000; F. Letellier, Rs. 7,000–300–8,500; H. Madge, Rs. 7,000–300–8,500; E. Brunel, Rs. 7,500–8,500; M. Sunshin and J. Seegobin, Rs. 7,000–300–8,500.
Medical Officer in charge of Hookworm and Malaria Branch, L. J. MacGregor, Rs. 9,000–500–12,000.
2 *posts of Medical Officers, Hookworm and Malaria Branch*, Rs. 7,000–300–8,000 by Rs. 500–10,000, V. P. Goupille and one post vacant.
Accountant, G. Antoine, Rs. 7,500.

Department of Agriculture.

Director, G. E. Bodkin, Rs. 16,665 and quarters.
Geneticist, G. C. Stevenson, Rs. 6,300–250–7,800–400–9,000 and quarters.
Senior Chemist, N. Craig, Rs. 10,000.
Botanist, H. Evans, Rs. 9,000–500–10,000 and quarters.
Senior Agricultural Officer and Instructor and Inspector, Co-operative Societies, C.A. O'Connor, Rs. 7,000.
Assistant Registrar Co-operative Credit-Societies, M. Burrenchobay, Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Entomologist and Lecturer in Zoology and Entomology, W. F. Jepson, Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Assistant Entomologist, A. Moutia, Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Plant Pathologist and Lecturer in Plant Pathology, E. S. Shepherd, Rs. 6,300–250–7,800–400–9,000.
Veterinary Officer, Dr. F. E. Lionnet, Rs. 7,500–9,000.
Assistant Chemist, R. Lincoln, Rs. 5,000–250–6,000.
Agricultural Officer, E. Lesur, Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Statistician, M. Koenig, Rs. 8,000.
Sugar Technologist and Lecturer in Sugar Technology, L. Baissac, Rs. 9,000.
Government Tobacco Officer, G. Corbett, Rs. 9,000.

Department of Forests.

Director, J. E. Carver, M.A. (Oxon.), Rs. 12,000.
Assistant Director, H. C. King, B.A. (Oxon.), Rs. 7,000–9,000.

Museum and Public Library.

Librarian and Curator, R. E. Hart, Rs. 4,485.

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Director, N. R. McCurdy, Rs. 12,000–15,000.
Assistant Director, M. Herchenroder, Rs. 6,000–7,500.

Judicial Establishment.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge, E. Nairac, Rs. 24,000.
Puisne Judges, L. Leconte, and G. T. Watts, Rs. 15,000.

Master and Registrar's Office and Curator Accountant's Office.

Master and Registrar, G. Espitalier-Noël, Rs. 12,000.
Registrar in Bankruptcy and Chief Clerk, L. Delafaye, Rs. 6,000.
Curator Accountant, J. M. Rault, Rs. 7,500.

Procureur-General's Department.

Procureur and Advocate General, C. A. Hooper, Rs. 18,000.
Substitute Procureur and Advocate General, F. Herchenroder, Rs. 13,500.
Additional Substitute Procureur and Advocate General (vacant), Rs. 11,000.
Crown Attorney, C. Grégoire, Rs. 11,000.

District and Stipendiary Magistracies.

L. Ulcoq, M. Vigier de Latour, A. Legras, P .K. Vern, J. B. Colin, R. Espitalier Noel, Rs. 9,000–12,000; R. Brouard, R. Osman and L. Le Roy, Rs. 9,000.

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Prisons, R. Deane, O.B.E., Rs. 13,500.
Deputy Commissioner, H. Coombes, Rs. 9,000.
Superintendents, E. E. César, H. C. F. Rodda, P. D. Julien, H. R. Old, L. S. Parke, C. A. Lavictoire, J. E. Guichard, Major J. P. Magrane, and M. T. Williams, Rs. 5,200–7,200, and quarters, or lodging allowances, and H. S. Rolfe, Rs. 6,000.
Assistant Superintendents, G. Bagoban, A. E. Stafford, C. Mason, M. de Robillard, S. L. Lalanne, R. Venchard, M. Hitié and L. M. Maurice, Rs.2,600–4,800, with quarters, or lodging allowance, and travelling allowance.
Pay and Quarter Master, T. Lagaité, Rs. 4,000–5,000, and house rent.

Prisons Department.

*Superintendent of Prisons and Industrial School**
Senior Chief Officer, H. Newlands, Rs. 5,000–250–6,000, and quarters.
Junior Chief Officer, J. H. Beadles, Rs. 4,400–200–5,000, and quarters.
Assistant Chief Officers, W. Pyemont and W. McCormack, Rs. 3,400–150–4,000, and quarters.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.

Bishop of Mauritius, Right Rev. H. Otter-Barry, Rs. 10,000, and travelling allowance, Rs. 1,000.
Archdeacon, H. Rolph, Rs. 4,500.
Civil Chaplain and Sub-Dean, Port Louis, The Rev. W. J. H. Bankes, Civil Chaplain, Curepipe (vacant), (Bishop acting).
Civil Chaplain, Vacoas, Rev. A. F. Rogers, Rs. 3,900.
Civil Chaplain, Beau Bassin, Rev. J. H. Duff, Rs. 3,900; *Rose Hill and Black River*, Rev. E. E. Curtis, Rs. 3,900.
Civil Chaplain, Moka and Quatre Bornes, Archdeacon, H. Rolph, Rs. 3,900.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop of Port Louis, The Rt. Rev. J. Leen, Rs. 10,000, and travelling allowance Rs. 1,000.
Vicar-General, Rev. R. M. Lee, Rs. 3,900, and travelling allowance Rs. 500.
1*st Class Priests* at Rs. 2,600, Revds. J. P. O'Carroll, L. Fresia, J. Mamet, J. Fitzpatrick, M. Guerin, C. Streicher, A. Canning, P. Keenan, D. Casey, T. Eckert, M. de Boucherville, P. Bompard, J. Harmonic, E. Schnepp, D. Liston.

Church of Scotland.

Minister and Chaplain, W. L. Levack, Rs. 5,200.

* See Police Department.

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UNIV. OF MICH.

Siam, H. Goupille (Consular Agent).

(a) Of which Rs. 7,500 paid from Docks and Harbour votes.

about 7° 30′ N. on the western border to 6° N. on the extreme east. The country is generally undulating with scattered hills, and an extensive

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Chief Clerk,
. 7,500.

Church of Scotland.
Minister and Chaplain, W. L. Levack, Rs. 5,200.

* See Police Department.

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EDUCATION.

Rector, Royal College, T. B. Barnes, Rs. 15,000.
Masters, R. E. Vaughan, P. Bacon, P. L. Dumas, V. F. Lempriere, J. R. de Lingen, J. Young, M. Pierrot, R. Pouzet, C. J. Smith and R. H. Ardill, Rs. 6,000–9,000, and two vacancies.
Gymnastics and Games Instructor, A. Steel, Rs. 4,000.

Royal College School.

Headmaster (vacant), Rs. 10,000.
Masters, L. R. A. Glover, Rs. 7,000–9,000, and Dr. W. Ithier.

Government Schools.

Superintendent of Schools, P. Henri, Rs. 11,000.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

General Manager of Railways, Superintendent of Granary and Harbour Engineer, Director of Electricity, H. C. M. Austen, C.B.E., Rs. 22,500 (*a*).
Assistant Engineer P. Cantin, Rs. 7,500.
Accountant, H. E. Barlow, Rs. 7,500–500–8,500.
Traffic Superintendent, E. Lamberty, Rs. 7,500.
Works Manager, T. B. B. Giles, Rs. 10,500–12,500.

Electrical Department.

Director of Electricity and Telephones, T. Williams, Rs. 13,500.
Assistant Director of Electricity and Telephones, R. T. Stevens, Rs. 6,300–250–7,800–400–9,000.

RODRIGUES.

Magistrate, J. Le Roy, Rs. 9,000–12,000.
Government Medical Officer, M. Rousset, Rs. 7,000–10,000.

LESSER DEPENDENCIES.

District and Stipendiary Magistrate, J. Le Roy, Rs. 9,000–12,000.

Mauritius Territorial Force.

Adjutant, Captain C. A. Southey, Rs. 9,250.

MILITARY OFFICERS, &c. (*in Mauritius*).

Officer Commanding the Troops, Lt.-Col. H. J. Mortimer, M.C.R.A.
Commanding Royal Engineers, Captain F. B. Baines-Hewitt, R.E.
Commanding Royal Army Service Corps, Major A. J. W. Bavin, O.B.E., R.A.S.C.
Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Capt. H. H. Fitton, R.A.O.C.
Senior Medical Officer, Major B. C. O. Sheridan, M.B., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Command Paymaster, Major A. J. W. Bavin, O.B.E., R.A.S.C.

FOREIGN CONSULS (*in Mauritius*).

Argentine Republic, M. H. Flash (at Capetown).
Belgium, R. M. Currie; G. J. M. Schilling (Honorary).
Denmark, A. McTrome; F. R. G. Rountree (Honorary).
France, P. Orenga de Gaffory.
Netherlands, M. F. Brickdale, O.B.E.
Norway, F. R. G. Rountree (acting).
Peru (vacant).
Siam, H. Goupille (Consular Agent).
Spain, Senor Don Juan Lapuente (Cape Town).
Sweden, H. G. Robinson; Captain J. F. Ireland (acting).
Finland, Louis V. Goupille (Vice-Consul); Maingard de la Ville-ès-Offrams (Honorary).
Germany, A. D. Stein.
Portugal, G. M. Antelme.
U.S.A., Hugh S. Muller (at Durban).
Poland, E. de Chazal Rogers (Honorary).

(*a*) Of which Rs. 7,500 paid from Docks and Harbour votes.

NIGERIA.

Situation, Area and Population.

The British Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the north-eastern shore of that deep indentation in the western coast of the African continent known as the Gulf of Guinea, and is enclosed roughly by parallels of latitude 4° and 14° N. and by meridians of longitude 3° and 14° E.

It is bounded on the north and north-west by the military territories of the French Sudan, on the east and south-east by the Cameroons, on the south and south-west by the waters of the Gulf of Guinea, and on the west by the French colony of Dahomey. Its greatest length from east to west is 700 miles and greatest breadth from north to south 650 miles.

Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion (amounting to 34,081 square miles) of the former German territory of the Cameroons, which portion has been placed, for purposes of administration, under the Nigerian Government.

The area of Nigeria, including the area of Cameroons under British Mandate, is approximately 372,599 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 90,896 square miles, Northern Provinces 281,703 square miles). The country is therefore a little less in area than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium together, or about one-third that of British India. The population of Nigeria, excluding the Mandated Territory, in December, 1937, was estimated at 19,645,692, and of the Mandated Territory, at 831,103.

Physiography.

Topographically speaking, Nigeria consists of the following four main zones or areas:—

(1) An area of swamp and mangrove forest with almost impenetrable undergrowth, running parallel to the coast-line and varying in depth from 20 to 60 miles. This area, which includes the deltaic region of the River Niger, is covered by a network of creeks and traversed by numerous rivers, the most important of which are the Rivers Benin, Forcados (branch of the River Niger), Nun (branch of the River Niger), Sombreiro, Bonny, Imo, Kwa-Ibo, and Cross.

(2) A belt of dense forest with thick undergrowth extending from the western to the eastern boundary and from 50 to 100 miles in width. The southern border of this area is some 20 miles from the coast-line in the west and thence follows the northern limit of the swamp and mangrove area. Its northern edge is difficult to determine exactly, as the belt gradually changes to patches of forest alternating with thick scrub and grass plains running approximately along a line drawn in a general east-south-easterly direction from about 7° 30′ N. on the western border to 6° N. on the extreme east. The country is generally undulating with scattered hills, and an extensive

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view can seldom be obtained; there are, however, hills rising to over 3,000 feet, and the region becomes mountainous as the Cameroons frontier is approached. The zone is well watered by numerous rivers, which with few exceptions run from north to south, and contains extremely rich oil-palm areas. There are no open spaces, except around villages and clearings for farms.

(3) A zone of comparatively open country gradually developing into park-like land and thence into open expanses covered with high grass as the watershed of the River Benue and that of the Niger (above its confluence with the Benue) are neared. The zone is generally hilly and mountainous on the Cameroons frontier, where heights above 6,000 feet are to be found.

(4) A plateau occupying the greater portion of Nigeria north of the Rivers Niger and Benue. East of longitude 7° the southern limits of this plateau are determined by a zone of hills which succeeds the undulating grass country to the south. The features of the plateau are generally similar, and although many rivers take their rise in this tableland, it is broken to no great extent by their valleys, except in the cases of those of the Rivers Niger and Benue on the south and west. In elevation it does not exceed an altitude of much over 2,000 feet, except in the mountainous parts of Bauchi, where heights of 6,000 feet and more occur, and in the south-west of Yola, which is occupied by a part of the Cameroons mountain system. The surface is generally undulating, marked here and there by hills of granite and sandstone, which rise abruptly from the surrounding land. The country is clothed to a large extent with thin forests which become more and more scanty as the Western Sudan is entered and the arid "steppes" of the Sahara Desert are approached

Climate.

West Africa formerly had the reputation of being so unhealthy that almost certain death would be the fate of the white man who endeavoured to make it his permanent home. And in this general condemnation Nigeria has been included. Though it cannot be claimed, even at the present day, that the country is a healthy one for the European except to a moderate extent on the plateau, the conditions of living have been so greatly improved during recent years that the possibilities of good health during temporary residence have been enormously increased. Medical and sanitary efforts have effected much by anti-malaria precautions, such as the use of quinine, and, around Lagos, the reclamation of considerable areas of swamp lands at great expense to Government. In spite, however, of this undoubted improvement in the conditions of life, Nigeria is not a land which can be colonised in the proper sense of the term by Europeans.

The "dry season," characterised by the "Harmattan," a dry north-easterly wind accompanied by a thick haze composed chiefly of dust, and the "rainy season" are the predominating features in the climate of Nigeria. The former begins in the north in October, extending its influence gradually southward until it is perceptible at Lagos early in November. There it appears intermittently up to the beginning of March, but in the north the dust and haze are more continuous and last until April. During this period the maximum diurnal variations of temperature occur. The wind blows generally from the north-east, and both diurnal variation and humidity vary with the severity of the Harmattan. Even in Lagos, where hourly observations are taken, during December and January the humidity has been known to fall to 28 per cent. This season is ushered in and out by short periods of tornados and the rainy season fills the remainder of the year. A prevailing south-west wind supplies on the coast a copious precipitation which decreases rapidly as it travels inland. At Bonny, on the coast, the rainfall recorded in 1923 was 150·99 inches, rain falling on 151 days; at Kaduna, in the middle of the country, 43.55 inches, rain falling on 112 days; while the lowest recorded was 25·05 inches at Sokoto, rain falling on 44 days.

History.

As far back as the 17th century British traders have had mercantile depôts on the mouths of the Niger and adjacent rivers and creeks, known as the Oil rivers, and in those early times the trade was mainly confined to the traffic in slaves. At this epoch the French attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Niger, but were unsuccessful, and during the 18th century British interests preponderated.

At the beginning of the 19th century the exploration of the upper river, which had hitherto been supposed to be identical with the Nile or Congo, began, and Mungo Park traced its course from Bamako to Bussa, where he lost his life in the rapids. Lander in 1830 demonstrated the identity of Mungo Park's river at Bussa with the lower Niger, and followed its course to the sea.

In the next two decades, 1840-60, efforts were made, both by the British Government and private individuals, including French and German merchants, to develop the trade of the Niger, while our knowledge of the interior was greatly enlarged by the travels of Clapperton and Allen, both British, and of Barth and others, all at British instigation. A consulate was founded at Lokoja, and, at the cost of much money and many lives, some progress seemed to have been made, only to result in failure. The pioneer of these efforts was McGregor Laird, who in 1852 began to establish stations and to endeavour to secure the country for England, but the stations were destroyed by natives, or removed after Laird's death in 1861. The good results of his work were not, however, entirely lost.

The situation in the early seventies was that there were numerous trading firms—English, French, and German—on the Oil rivers, where the export trade in palm oil had begun to assume importance, the imports being chiefly confined to spirits, guns and powder. The expeditions sent by the British Government to the higher river, and the subsidies voted by Parliament, had been withdrawn, and European intercourse with the Niger would have ceased had it not been for the perseverance of a few British firms, who during the four months of high water each sent a trading steamer up the river, and soon established a few primitive stations, where the white population of Nigeria lived. These bold pioneers were at the mercy of powerful chiefs, and gross outrages were from time to time avenged by the despatch of a light draught gunboat.

At the close of 1877, Mr. Goldie-Taubman—afterwards Sir G. Taubman Goldie—visited the Niger and recognised that amalgamation of interests and a settled government must replace the

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chaotic rivalry of traders. With this object in view he determined to secure a charter for a British Company. After much negotiation the small British interests, which were the only ones existent on the Niger at that date, were amalgamated in the United African Company in 1879, and in 1881 a charter was applied for. The objection was raised that the capital of the Company was too small, and hence the National African Company was formed with a capital of a million sterling, with the object of opening up direct relations with the great chiefs of the interior.

With great energy the new company founded stations, sent out a river flotilla, and pushed up the Niger and Benue, but meanwhile the foresight of Gambetta had prompted the establishment of two French Companies, which, being backed by the French Government, acquired a great influence on the lower Niger. Of these the Compagnie du Senegal had a capital of 600,000*l*., and some thirty French stations were formed, and while the French flag remained the charter could not, of course, be granted. The energy of Sir George Goldie, however, secured the disappearance of the French flag just in time to announce at the Berlin Conference in 1885 that the British flag alone flew on the Niger, and to secure to Great Britain the guardianship of the international navigation rights on the Niger while the French companies and rival British interests which had meantime grown up were absorbed in the National African Company.

In April, 1885, a new danger arose from the mission of Herr Flegel to secure treaties with Sokoto and Gando on behalf of Germany, but he was anticipated by the British Company, who concluded treaties with those powerful emirs. Great Britain was, therefore, able to conclude the Agreement of 1886 with Germany, which settled the frontiers between Nigeria and the Cameroons as far north as Yola, and in July, 1886, the long-delayed charter was granted, and the Company changed its title to that of the Royal Niger Company. Meanwhile, the territories adjacent to the river had been placed under British protection.

The first decade was spent in founding a number of commercial and quasi-administrative stations on the Niger and Benue Rivers, and in making treaties with the native tribes, and consolidating the commercial organisation on which the Company was dependent for its revenue. The expeditions of Monteil to Lake Chad from the west, of Crampnel from the south-east, and of Mizon by way of the Niger and Benue, were checkmated, and finally, in 1890, an agreement was arrived at with France by which the line dividing the French Sudan on the north from Nigeria was drawn with certain deflections from Say, on the Niger, to Barua, on Lake Chad, and in 1893 the Cameroons boundary was extended from Yola to the south of the same lake.

In 1897 the growing hostility of the great Fulah Power culminated in a plan to drive the white men out of the country. The Company were not unprepared, and they took the field with some 500 or 600 soldiers, led by about 30 British officers, against many thousands of the enemy, of whom a large proportion were mounted. Nupe, a dependency of Sokoto, which had thus challenged the Company's existence, was divided by the Niger into two nearly equal portions. The southern portion was first conquered, and then northern Nupe after a two days' fight before the capital at Bida. Ilorin, a smaller dependency, was next subdued. Prior to this southern Nupe had been partially cleared of the Fulah slave raiders, and on the 20th June, 1897, the legal status of slavery in the Niger Territories was declared abolished by the Company.

Simultaneously with this crisis another, which was to have far-reaching effects, arose. The only indeterminate frontier remaining was that to the west. The Company perceiving, in 1894, that French enterprise contemplated the annexation to Senegal and Dahomey of the Borgu country, sent out Captain Lugard (now Lord Lugard) to negotiate treaties with the king or chiefs of that country. Anticipating the powerful French expeditions by only a few days, he succeeded in making treaties at the capital of Nikki, and with other semi-independent chiefs of districts. Disregarding these prior British treaties, a swarm of French expeditions spread over Borgu, and having obtained a pledge from our Government that Sir George Goldie's powerful expedition, then in the field against the Fulani, should not advance north of latitude 9°, they invaded Bussa, with which we had a specific treaty of many years' standing, and established themselves on the Niger at several points.

At the end of 1897, in view of this situation, the British Government decided to raise an Imperial local force, and the task was confided to Colonel Lugard, who left England in March, 1898. After a period of great tension, during which the British and French troops faced each other, and a conflict was daily imminent, a convention was signed laying down a boundary line from the intersection of the 9th parallel with the frontier of Dahomey to Illo on the Niger, and thence to the northern frontier, which was more accurately defined, to Lake Chad, and to its junction with the Cameroons frontier. Meanwhile, the Emir installed at Bida by the Company was ousted, and the Nupes were again in arms, while the army of Rabeh, which had penetrated from the Nile Valley to Lake Chad, conquered and laid waste the territory of Bornu, but eventually returned to the south of Lake Chad.

The Imperial force, called the West African Frontier Force, with a "Commissioner and Commandant" at its head, and independent of the Company, was rapidly being formed, with its headquarters at Jebba, and with numerous detachments holding the posts evacuated by the French throughout Borgu, and a strong garrison at Lokoja.

The Imperial Government having decided that the charter of the Royal Niger Company should be revoked, and that its administrative rights and powers should be transferred to the Crown, steps to this end were taken at the end of 1898, when the convention with the French Government had been signed. The actual transfer of the Company's rights and possessions to the Crown took place on the 1st of January, 1900, when the territories north of a line extending, with deflections, from approximately latitude 9° on the Dahomey frontier to Idah on the River Niger, thence to Takum on the Cameroons border, were formed into the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria under Colonel Lugard as High Commissioner.

During the first years of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria, the Government was engaged in bringing under control the powerful Emirates of the Hausa States and the Kanuri Kingdom of Bornu. These Emirs, who maintained large standing armies, a large proportion of which was mounted, annually took the field and devastated

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vast tracts of country in slave-raiding expeditions. Despite the treaty with Sokoto, under which the Royal Niger Company paid him an annual subsidy, the Fulani Emirates now defied the Government. The Emirs of Nupe and Kontagora were brought under control in 1901; Yola, Bauchi and Bornu in 1902; and the work of pacification was practically completed in 1903 with the taking of Kano and Sokoto, and the action at Birmi. Since that date the Hausa States have maintained a record of peaceful progress, with the exception of a rising by a so-called "Mahdi" in 1906 at Satiru in the Sokoto Province, which was, however, quickly suppressed with the loyal assistance of the Emir of Sokoto. The minor Emirate of Hadeija in the extreme north, which had not previously been brought under control, assumed an aggressive attitude in 1906 which, however, was suppressed. It was necessary also to send minor expeditions against various unruly and truculent pagan tribes, of which the more important were the Munshis on both banks of the Benue, the Okpotos in the Bassa Province, and various hill-tribes in the Bauchi and Nassarawa Provinces.

In addition to the pacification of these vast areas—hitherto largely unexplored—the early years of the Protectorate were devoted to creating a Civil Government in all its departments, and to the housing of the civil and military officials, and the erection of public offices; the building of the first light railway from Barijuko (on the navigable Kaduna) to Zungeru (22 miles), to which place the seat of Government was transferred in 1902 from the temporary capital at Jebba; and the opening up of communications both by land and by the navigable waterways of the Niger, Benue, Kaduna and Gongola Rivers. In 1907 the construction of the main trunk line from the navigable Niger at Baro to Kano (356 miles), the great market of the Hausa States, was commenced and completed, as a pioneer line, in 1912. During the 14 years from the inception of the Government of Northern Nigeria on 1st January, 1900, to its amalgamation with Southern Nigeria on 1st January, 1914, there were constructed in the Protectorate 700 miles of railways and 5,500 wire miles of telegraphs, while the Marine Department worked 1,000 miles of river.

In the political and administrative sphere a complete Civil Service was created, which increased from half a dozen officers in 1900 to an establishment of 132 residents and assistants in 1913. The guiding principle of the Administration was indirect rule through the native chiefs, the powers delegated to whom varied with their degree of enlightenment. A form of direct taxation was evolved, based on the elaborate system which obtained in the Hausa States prior to the British occupation, but shorn of its abuses. The collection of these taxes was made through the chiefs, a fixed proportion of them being retained in "Native Treasuries," from which the salaries of the native officials were paid.

As an indication of the progress achieved, the Durbar held at Kano on 1st January, 1913, may be instanced, when practically all the chiefs of the Protectorate—from the great Mohammedan Emirs to the petty chiefs of pagan hill tribes—assembled with such retinues as they were allowed to bring, estimated at 20,000 horsemen and 40,000 foot.

THE OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.—When, in 1885, the British Government at the conference of the European Powers, held at Berlin, was able to obtain acknowledgment of the fact that a British protectorate had been virtually established over the Niger districts, an Order-in-Council defining them was made, and the portion lying on the coast line was designated the Oil Rivers Protectorate, and placed under Consular rule.

In 1891 the rule of the Consul over the Oil Rivers Protectorate was exchanged for that of a Commissioner and Consul-General, stationed at Old Calabar (now Calabar), while Deputy Commissioners and Vice-Consuls were appointed to the Rivers Benin, Bonny, Brass and Forcados, and to the districts of Sapele and Warri.

By an Order-in-Council of 1893 the Oil Rivers Protectorate was extended definitely into the hinterland under the name of the Niger Coast Protectorate, and an administration established under an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General.

BENIN.—In 1892 Captain Gallwey (now Sir H. L. Galway) concluded a treaty with the king of Benin. As time passed, however, it became evident that this potentate had no intention of adhering to its provisions.

At this period Benin held enormous power over the surrounding territory, and it was said that her influence extended even so far as Sierra Leone on one side and the Congo River on the other. The terrible nature of the fetish rites and the wholesale human sacrifices which took place in Benin City, urgently demanded European intervention and the introduction of civilised rule.

Early in 1897 a peaceful mission, organised by the Acting Consul-General to establish friendly relations with Overami, the king of Benin, and to induce him to carry out the terms of the treaty of 1892, was treacherously attacked, and with the exception of two, all the European members of the party were massacred. A powerful expedition was sent against Benin, and in a short time the capital had been captured, but the king made good his escape. The state in which Benin City was found passes all description. In every direction human remains, pits filled with bodies in various stages of decomposition, and altars dripping with fresh human blood were to be seen.

Overami eventually surrendered and was sent into exile at Calabar, where he died in the early part of 1914. In 1899 there was a second expedition into the Benin country, which resulted in the capture and execution of Ologboshere, the leader of the attack on the mission.

THE PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1900–1906.—When in 1900 the charter of the Royal Niger Company was revoked by the Crown that portion of its territories lying between Idah and the coast was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate. At the same time by an Order-in-Council the Niger Coast Protectorate was constituted the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, the administration being transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, and placed under Sir R. Moor as High Commissioner. In 1901 the Niger Coast Protectorate troops were organised into a regiment of the West African Frontier Force, and remodelled on the lines of the original corps of that name raised in the Niger Company's territories by Colonel F. D. Lugard in 1898.

Towards the close of 1901 preparations for the Aro Expedition were commenced. These operations were directed against the southern Ibo people in general and the Aro, or Inokun tribe in particular. The Aros, who may be described as the dominant section of the great Ibo family, held paramount power over a large extent of

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country lying between the Niger and Cross Rivers. They had established a powerful fetish, probably derived from Benin, known as the Long Juju which exercised an extremely evil influence on the ignorant and superstitious natives for miles around. After five months of arduous work, the Field Force accomplished the subjugation and disarmament of the Aro tribe, the destruction of the Long Juju and the bringing under Government control of that portion of the territories as far north as about the 5th parallel.

Between 1905 and 1909 several expeditions were sent into the hinterland with the object of opening to trade and civilisation previously unexplored tracts of country. The principal operations were the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland Expedition, 1905-06, and the Niger-Cross River Expedition, 1908-09. As the troops progressed through the country new administrative districts and stations were formed, broad roads constructed in all directions, and many new markets established.

The eastern frontier from the Cross River rapids to the sea was surveyed by an Anglo-German Commission in 1905-06; and from Cross River rapids to Yola in 1907-09. For some years before these delimitations, there were frequent raids across the border by German native soldiery from the Cameroons, which were invariably accompanied by robbery with violence and seizure; and even after the boundary line had been demarcated this violation of British territory did not cease.

Lagos or Eko.—During the reign of Kosoko, Lagos, or Eko as it is known to the natives, became the chief centre of the slave trade in the Bight of Benin. Akitoye, his cousin, from whom the throne had been usurped, issued a proclamation to the effect that he would make common cause with the British against slavery if he were reinstated. Acting on this statement, the British Government took decisive measures, and in 1851 a party of bluejackets from Her Majesty's warships attacked and reduced the town. Kosoko fled and Akitoye was restored to power. In 1852 Akitoye and his chiefs signed a treaty by the terms of which they agreed to abolish the export of slaves, and to encourage the work of missionaries and the establishment of stations for them. A Consul was appointed to Lagos for the protection of British interests.

About nine months after the signature of this treaty some Portugese slave traders, who had been expelled, returned to Lagos and renewed their old practices. Akitoye was informed of what was going on, and their attempts were promptly suppressed. In consequence of this, the slave trade party, under the leadership of Kosoko, organised a rebellion which broke out in 1853. Indecisive encounters took place between the two factions, and bluejackets were landed to protect the Consulate. Attempts which were made by the Consul and officers to mediate failed, and finally marines were sent to assist Akitoye, when, after a short fight, Kosoko was defeated and fled. Dosumu, who succeeded his father Akitoye, was unable to adhere to the terms of the treaty, and was induced in 1861 to cede the sovereignty of Lagos and dependent territories to the Crown in consideration of a pension, which he continued to draw until his death in 1885.

The Colony of Lagos.—In 1862 these territories were erected into a Colony, and the following year Kosoko, who in 1854 had been acknowledged king of Lekki and Palma, districts lying to the eastward, ceded these places to the Lagos Government. At the same time Protectorate rights were established over Ado and Oke-Odan on the west. In 1866 the Colony became a portion of the West African Settlements, retaining a separate Legislative Council, but being subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. In 1874 the Colony, which extended from Badagri on the west to Odi on the east with an indefinite inland boundary, was united to the Gold Coast Colony.

In 1883 Appa, lying on the western border of the Colony, was the next district to be brought under British jurisdiction. In 1884, the British Consul concluded a treaty with the Jekris by which their country as far as Mollume was placed under British protection, and similar treaties were made with the chiefs of Ogbo and Mahin, small tribal areas situated in the creek region to the eastward. In 1886 the Lagos territories were separated from the Gold Coast and erected into a separate Colony and Protectorate. Between the years 1886 and 1895 Mahin, Ijebu-Ro, Itebu, and Aiyesan to the east, and Kotonu, Igbessa, Ado and Ilaro to the west were proclaimed part of the Protectorate. An expedition was sent against the Ijebus in 1892, which resulted in the military occupation of their country, and in the opening of a most important trade route to the interior.

From this time onward British influence gradually spread inland towards the Niger, and in 1899 the Protectorate was extended to the confines of Northern Nigeria and to the border of the Niger Coast Protectorate. The country generally prospered, and Lagos became a great trading port with many large mercantile firms, both European and native, established. Great trade routes were opened into the interior, and a railway was constructed from Lagos to Ibadan, passing through a thickly populated and fertile agricultural country.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, 1906-1913.—In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territory were amalgamated with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria under one administration and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. For administrative purposes the country was partitioned into three main divisions—the Western Province, which coincided with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos; and the Central and Eastern Provinces, which previously formed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

The next few years were spent in building up an extensive system of communications. The railway from Lagos to Ibadan was extended over the Northern Nigeria border to Jebba; thence across the Niger to Zungeru; and finally linked up with the railway in operation from Baro on the Niger to Kano, the great Mohammedan trade centre of the north. A light railway was built joining the main line at Zaria with the tin fields of Bauchi. Broad main roads were driven in all directions and telegraph lines constructed between important administrative and trade centres.

In 1901 the great undertaking of making Lagos an open port by the construction of huge moles and by the dredging of the sandbar, which obstructed the entrance to the harbour, was commenced; and by the end of 1913 sufficient progress had been made to permit of large ocean-going steamers entering the harbour and berthing alongside the wharves. For several years vessels drawing 25 feet of water have been able to use the harbour.

Large areas in the north-eastern portion of the Protectorate, notably the country inhabited by the

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warlike and hitherto intractable Munshi people, were brought under Government supervision.

THE AMALGAMATION OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1914:—By Letters Patent of 29th November, 1913, and an Order-in-Council dated the 22nd of November, 1913, which Instruments came into operation on the 1st January, 1914, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria were formed into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. By another Order of the same date the boundaries of the Colony of Nigeria were defined, and by a third Order, which applied to the Colony and to the Protectorate, an advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council was established.

Provision was made for an Executive Council and for a Legislative Council for the Colony. The legislative power for the Protectorate was vested in the Governor. The Colony was placed under an Administrator, and the Protectorate, divided into two groups of provinces—Northern and Southern—under two Lieutenant-Governors.

Since the amalgamation, the chief events in the history of Nigeria have been the Great War, which resulted in the conquest of the Cameroons; the building of the Eastern Railway, and the development of the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt, and of the Government Colliery at Enugu; the institution in 1923 of an enlarged and partly elected Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate (*see under* Constitution); two great trade booms and the depressions which succeeded them; the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1925, the introduction of direct taxation in the Southern Provinces and the establishment of air communication with Europe and the Gold Coast.

Political and Administrative Divisions.

Nigeria is arranged in three main divisions, the "Colony" and two groups of provinces designated the "Northern Provinces" and the "Southern Provinces." The Colony comprises the former Colony of Southern Nigeria, while the two groups of provinces are formed from the late Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

The Northern Provinces are Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Bornu, Ilorin, Kabba, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, and Zaria.

The Southern Provinces are Abeokuta, Benin, Calabar, Cameroons, Ijebu, Oyo, Ogoja, Ondo, Onitsha, Owerri, and Warri.

The Provinces are each partitioned into divisions.

The seat of Government is established at Lagos. The Administrative Head-quarters of the Colony is at Lagos, while those of the Northern and Southern Provinces are at Kaduna and Enugu, respectively.

THE CAMEROONS:—The conquest of the Cameroons was completed in February, 1916, after a series of operations which commenced in August, 1914.

An Anglo-French military and naval force under the command of Brigadier-General C. Dobell, (afterwards Major-General Sir C. Dobell), the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, compelled Duala to surrender on 27th September, 1914, and after hard fighting drove the German forces from the surrounding districts.

On the 10th June, 1915, Garua, on the River Benue, fell after a siege of a few weeks by forces from Nigeria and the French Chad Territory under the command of Brigadier-General Cunliffe, the Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, W.A.F.F.; having cleared the north of the Cameroons, except Mora, these forces marched southwards driving the Germans before them to the Sanaga River.

French forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa under the command of General Aymerich and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaunde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally the main German forces, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Muni, where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

By an arrangement which came into effect on 1st April, 1916, the Cameroons was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. The British sphere (about 31,150 square miles in extent) consisted of two portions. The smaller, in the extreme north was intended to include the whole of the Sultanate of Dikwa or German Bornu. The larger consisted of a strip of country bordering on Nigeria, about 400 miles in length and with a maximum width of 80 miles, extending from about 30 miles south of Yola to the Cameroon estuary. It included Buea, the German administrative capital of the Cameroons, and the ports of Victoria, Tiko, and Rio del Rey, and consisted of nearly the whole of the Victoria District, the Kumba (or Johann Albrechtshöhe) District, the Ossidinge District, part of the Chang District, the Bamenda District, and parts of the Banyo and Garua Districts.

The estimated population of the British sphere was about 650,000.

The rest of the Cameroons, about 275,000 square miles, with Duala and Kribi, the chief ports, was assigned to France. Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on 10th July, 1919. The principal features of these were the transfer to the British of the country west of the Mandara Mountains from the Dikwa Sultanate in the north to the River Tiel in the south, and the transfer of nearly all the Chang District to the French.

The British sphere was placed under the control of the Governor of Nigeria, and the parts of the sphere to the north of the Bamenda District were administered by the staffs of the adjoining Nigerian Provinces of Bornu and Yola. The Bamenda, Ossidinge, Kumba and Victoria Districts were administered as a separate Cameroons Province with four Divisions (Bamenda, Mamfe, Victoria, Kumba) under a Resident stationed at Buea, responsible to the Governor of Nigeria through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces. The large German cocoa, rubber and banana plantations in the Victoria District, with about 48,000 acres under cultivation, were placed in the charge of a Plantation Department, in order that they might be kept in good order as far as possible until their mode of disposal was settled. They were sold by auction in November, 1924.

By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over the Cameroons.

In December, 1920, the British and French Governments submitted to the Council of the League of Nations draft mandates for the British and French spheres with a joint recommendation (dated 17th December, 1920) for the division of

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the Cameroons in accordance with the Milner-Simon agreement of 10th July, 1919. In October, 1921, the Council of the League approved in principle the division of the country in accordance with that agreement and the application of the mandate system to those territories, and on 20th July, 1922, after a delay due to negotiations between the United States Government and the Mandatory Powers, the Council confirmed the mandates and defined their terms.*

By an Order in Council, dated 1923 and brought into force in February, 1924, and by Nigerian Ordinance No. 3 of 1924, provision was made for the future government of the British Sphere as if it were part of the Protectorate of Nigeria. Under these enactments, the Cameroons Province is administered and legislated for as if it formed one of the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, while the northern parts are administered and legislated for as if they formed parts of the Northern Provinces of Bornu and Yola; and most of the laws of Nigeria are applied to the British Sphere, subject to the terms of the mandate as regards the few provisions thereof which are not in accordance with ordinary Nigerian law and practice.

Commerce, Industry and Customs.

The progress of Nigeria may be illustrated by the fact that in 1904 the total value of imports and exports (excluding specie) was a little over 5 millions sterling, as compared with over 12 millions in 1914, over 27 millions in 1930 and over 35 millions in 1937.

Imports consist chiefly of the following goods, which are arranged alphabetically, and not in order of value:—Aërated waters, bags and sacks, beads, beef, bicycles, biscuits, chemicals and drugs, cigars and cigarettes, kola-nuts, cooper's stores, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, earthenware, enamelware, firearms, fish, flour, furniture, galvanized iron, gunpowder, haberdashery, hardware, kerosene, matches, motor vehicles, perfumery, rice, rope and twine, salt, silk goods, soap, spirits, stationery, sugar, timber, tobacco, umbrellas, wearing apparel, wines, and a great number of miscellaneous articles. Cotton-piece goods form the principal class in the import table, 3,045,144*l.* worth being received in 1930, and 4,851,041*l.* in 1937.

The principal exports are palm kernels, palm oil, tin, gold, coal, hides and skins, ground-nuts, cotton lint, cocoa, mahogany and other timbers, rubber, shea produce and benniseed, while bananas, fresh and dried, are exported from the Cameroons.

The influence of railway extensions in the Northern Provinces is shown by the largely increased exports of ground-nuts, hides and skins, and shea produce. In 1911, the year before the railway to Kano was opened, the total value of these three products shipped overseas was 89,000*l.* only, as compared with 3,130,207*l.* for these products in 1930 and 4,917,752*l.* in 1937. There is also a large increase in cotton goods carried to Kano.

Deposits of lignite and coal have been discovered near Asaba and Udi in the Southern Provinces. A colliery was opened by Government in 1915 at Enugu, the coal won being used by Government Departments or sold to the public. The output for 1930 was 364,844 tons, and 348,214 tons in 1937.

Amongst minor products exported from the Colony and Protectorate may be mentioned ebony, copra, gums, piassava fibre, ginger, native cloth, cotton seed and living animals and birds.

* For text of the British mandate see Cmd. 1794.

Crops cultivated for home consumption include maize, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, guinea corn, ground-nuts, rice, millet, tobacco, plantains and bananas, beans of various kinds, etc. Wheat is grown to a small extent in some parts of the Northern Provinces.

Large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats are raised in the Northern Provinces, and in the extreme north, ostriches and camels are bred. Horses and donkeys are bred and are in common use in the northern part of the Protectorate.

The ports served by ocean steamers are, from west to east, Lagos, Forcados and Burutu, Warri, Sapele, Koko Town, Akassa, Bonny, Port Harcourt, Degema, Opobo, Calabar, and Victoria, and Tiko, Cameroons.

Import and export merchants are established at the ports, and also up-country along the main waterways, the Niger, Benue, and Cross Rivers, and at inland railway stations.

The Customs Tariff of Nigeria is mainly specific in character. In 1932 the percentage of the proceeds of specific duties to the total import duties was 72, in 1937 the percentage was 90, the increase being due to the transfer of woven goods from an *ad valorem* to a specific basis.

Ad valorem duties are imposed on various miscellaneous articles, the rates being 10% or 6¼% assessable on the price which they would fetch on a sale in the open market at the time of importation.

Only articles especially scheduled are dutiable.

No Imperial Preference is in operation, existing treaties precluding that possibility.

The tariff imposes export duties on cocoa at 23*s.* 4*d.* per ton, on palm kernels at 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton, on palm oil at 11*s.* 6*d.* per ton, on tin at 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton, on fresh bananas at 1½*d.* per count bunch and on dried bananas at 2*d.* per 10 lbs.

Royalties on tin and other metals are chargeable under the Minerals Ordinance.

From the 1st January, 1934, statistics of imports were recorded as from country of origin as opposed to country of consignment in previous years. The following statement shows the percentage of Trade imported into or exported from Nigeria from the undermentioned countries during the year 1936:—

Country.	Import Trade 1937.	Export Trade 1937.	Aggregate Trade 1937.
United Kingdom ..	64·14	44·32	53·97
British West Africa ..	·17	1·77	1·
Other Parts of British Empire	5·53	1·11	3·26
Total British Empire ..	69·84	47·2	58·23
U.S. America	5·1	12·04	8·66
France	·69	8·34	4·62
Holland	1·49	8·49	5·05
Germany	7·32	16·88	12·23
Belgium	1·55	·41	·97
Italy	1·66	3·2	2·46
Japan	4·93	·02	2·41
Russia	·03	—	·01
Norway	2·66	·03	1·31
Cameroons (French) ..	·03	·29	·16
French Possessions in West Africa	·01	·22	·12
Other Foreign Countries	4·69	2·88	3·77
Total Foreign Countries	30·16	52·8	41·77
Grand Total	100	100	100

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The Nigerian Tin Fields.

The principal tin fields are situated on the western boundary of the Bauchi Province and in the Provinces of Nassarawa, Zaria, and Kano adjoining that boundary. Tin is also known to exist in the Provinces of Ilorin, Calabar, and Yola, but as yet has not been found in payable quantities.

The tin is in the form of cassiterite, and is mostly found in the detrital deposits resultant on the vast denudation that has taken place all over the known field; it is therefore more readily discovered in the existing river-beds; and shows a tendency to increase in size and richness of deposit nearer their sources.

The pagan town of Bukuru may be taken roughly as the centre of the field (about 6,000 feet above sea level), from which three great waterways of the Northern Provinces take their origin. Flowing westwards we have the N'gel River becoming the Kwall Danchandon, and eventually the Kaduna, flowing north-east the Delimi River that goes to Lake Chad, and flowing east the numerous tributaries of the Gongola which joins the Benue, such as the Shen, Forum, Ropp and Jarawa Rivers.

Tin ore has been worked and smelted by the natives during the last hundred years, the Seriki (Chief) of Liruein-Delma being a grandson of the native who historically first discovered and worked it. There is, however, strong evidence to show that some former race knew of its existence. Beads may be seen that have been found in the deep detrital deposits that could only have been made by man. These beads bear no resemblance to the modern ornaments made by tin workers, nor are such beads worn by any existing race of natives near the fields, also the depth at which they have been found precludes a modern origin.

The ore won by the existing mines amounted in 1913 to 5,530 tons. The exports were 8,475 tons in 1923, and 13,070 tons valued at 2,209,545*l.* in 1928, 10,794 tons valued at 906,185*l.* in 1931, and 15,035 tons valued at 2,628,175*l.* in 1937.

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). The former is established at Lagos (local head office, Marina, and branch office, 196, Broad Street), Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Maidugari, Kano, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Warri, Minna and Zaria. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is established at Lagos, Burutu, Ebute, Metta, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Jos, Kano, Port Harcourt, Zaria and Victoria (British Cameroons).

The coins current in Nigeria are:—*U.K.* silver and bronze coins; *West African* silver coins value 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* and 3*d.*, and *West Africa* alloy coins of the same denomination; *West African* nickel-bronze coins value 1*d.*, ½*d.* and 1/10*d.* (tenthpence).

All coins, which under the Coinage Acts, 1870 and 1891, are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all subsidiary coins coined in pursuance of the provisions of His Majesty's Order-in-Council dated 28th July, 1906, as amended by Orders-in-Council dated respectively 9th September, 1907, 19th October, 1908, 2nd August, 1910, and 7th, May, 1913, are current in all parts of Nigeria. The United Kingdom coins, however, are being superseded by the West African coins. Gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom and West African silver coins are legal tender to any amount; United Kingdom bronze coins and West African nickel-bronze coins are legal tender to the extent of one shilling.

The West African silver coins, authorised by the Nigerian Coinage Order, 1913, were introduced in May, 1913. Owing to the rapid disappearance of silver coins other West African coins of alloyed metal of the same denominations, and of the same standard weights, but of a low intrinsic value, were introduced in pursuance of the provisions of His Majesty's Order-in-Council dated 9th February, 1920, and the silver coins are being withdrawn. This alloy coinage has been in circulation since 31st July, 1920. The West African nickel-bronze coins were introduced in 1907, 1908 and 1911. Currency notes were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Notes of the values of 20*s.* and 10*s.* are now in circulation.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as those in Great Britain.

Chief Towns and Means of Communication.

The principal towns in the Protectorate are:—*Northern Provinces:* Bida, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Lokoja, Maidugari, Sokoto, Yola, and Zaria; while those of the *Southern Provinces* are:—Aba, Abeokuta, Benin City, Calabar, Enugu, Forcados, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Onitsha, Opobo, Oshogbo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Sapele and Warri. In the Colony is Lagos, the capital of Nigeria.

Steamships maintain a regular service between Nigeria, Europe, other West African Colonies, etc., and there is cable communication with West and South West African ports, Europe and South Africa, and thus with all parts of the civilised world.

(*a*) *Railways.*

The Nigerian Railway, which is a Government system, comprises two main lines and several branches. The gauge of the track is 3ft. 6ins. It has a total length, including branches, of 1,900 miles. Its equipment comprises 242 locomotives; 330 passenger train vehicles, including restaurant cars, and 3,524 freight train vehicles, including brake vans.

The north western main line of the railway runs from Lagos to N'guru, a distance of 848 miles. It passes through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba (where the line crosses the River Niger), Zungeru, Minna, Kaduna (the headquarters of the Northern Provinces), Zaria and Kano. Lagos is the terminal port; at Apapa, on the mainland side of Lagos harbour, there is a rail-served quay together with transit sheds. The terminus for local traffic is at Iddo, which is connected with the mainland and with Lagos Island by the Carter Bridge.

The principal export commodities carried on this section are ground-nuts and cotton from the northern provinces, cocoa and oil palm products from south of Jebba; general imports and kola nuts form the principal items of north-bound traffic.

The eastern main line runs from Port Harcourt deepwater quay on the Bonny River northwards, meeting the north-western main line at Kaduna Junction, a distance of 566 miles from Port Harcourt. It passes through a densely populated oil palm area en route to Enugu (the headquarters of the Southern Provinces) where it serves the Government Coal Mines. The line crosses the Benue River at Makurdi and passes through Kafanchan Junction to join the north western line at Kaduna. From Kafanchan, a connecting line runs to Jos, an important centre

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in connection with the mining industry. The tin mines are worked by private companies, and the tin is exported *via* Port Harcourt as is coal.

There are four branch lines: Ifo Junction to Idogo (27 miles); Minna to Baro, on the Niger River (111 miles); Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles) and Zaria to Jos (133 miles of 2ft. 6in. gauge track).

The Railway operates road feeder services in the north, the equipment comprising 29 lorries and 28 trailers.

(*b*) *Telegraphs.*

A system of inland telegraphs, also owned and operated by Government, connects the majority of the principal towns on the coast and in the interior, and the African Direct Telegraph Company controls a wireless station at Lagos.

(*c*) *Roads.*

The Government has constructed a very large number of roads, many of which are suitable for motor traffic, between the headquarter stations of the Provinces, and there are, in addition, many minor roads. The Rivers Niger and Benue are in themselves great natural highways, and in the south there are numerous other navigable waterways, which provide means of communication and transport.

(*d*) *Ports.*

The two principal ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. That of Lagos comprises Lagos Island and the mainland side of the harbour connected by the Carter Bridge. There is no rail connection to Lagos Island, on which side of the harbour is a deep-water wharf and transit sheds for imports and numerous private jetties. The railway maintains a depôt at the import wharf, connection with the mainland railway station being effected by road motor lorry. On the mainland side of the harbour, there is a modern deep-water quay at Apapa with rail and road connections, transit sheds and electric level-luffing cranes; also a wharf at which bulk-oil ships discharge to tanks ashore. The Apapa Quay is capable of very considerable extension as trade may require.

Port Harcourt lies some 60 miles up the Bonny River and comprises a deep-water quay and transit sheds capable of further extension, with rail and road connections. Port Harcourt is the port of export for Nigerian coal which is shipped by belt conveyor or tip, or across the quay.

The two principal inland river ports are Burutu on the Niger and Warri on the Warri River. Both are served from the ocean *via* Forcados. There is also a river port at Baro some 280 miles up the Niger, and one at Makurdi on the Benue.

Other coastal ports are Calabar and Victoria (Cameroons Mandated Territory).

(*e*) *Aviation.*

A main air-line for passengers and mails runs from Khartoum across the desert to Nigeria. There are six well-constructed Nigerian aerodromes at Maiduguri, Kano, Kaduna, Minna, Oshogbo and Lagos (Apapa). Wireless is installed at all aerodromes except Minna. There are direction-finders at Kano and Lagos (Apapa). A meteorological service broadcasts a daily weather report. The mail service extends to Accra and Takoradi in the Gold Coast. It is weekly in both directions, connecting at Khartoum with the London–South Africa mail service.

Religion and Education.

The bulk of the population of the Northern Provinces is Muhammadan, the majority of the remainder being pagan. In the Southern Provinces however, the proportions are reversed: Muhammadan communities occur, especially in the western districts. Missionary societies of various Christian denominations have established many stations with churches and schools throughout the country.

Education in Nigeria is under the control of a Director in Lagos and two Assistant Directors, at Kaduna and Enugu, the headquarters of the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively.

Although there is now one Department of Education for the whole of Nigeria, the unification of the two systems can only be gradual and modifications in curriculum, etc., are necessitated in the Northern Provinces by local conditions.

In the Southern Provinces education work is for the most part carried on by Missionary Societies. There are 36 Government schools, 339 assisted Mission schools in receipt of an annual grant-in-aid and 3,086 un-assisted schools (mostly Mission). All schools are controlled by the Department. The above figures include a number of Middle (Secondary) schools and classes and 37 girls' schools. There are 250,473 children in the Elementary Classes, and 4,012 in the Middle Classes of the above schools, most of the latter leaving after reaching the equivalent of Standard 6.

There are also Mission Training Colleges for Teachers, Government Elementary Training Centres, where teachers for Elementary schools are trained, and a Higher College for the vocational training of selected students from the Middle schools.

A new Education Code was introduced in 1926 and revised in 1931. There is a Board of Education on which the interests of Missionary Societies are largely represented.

In the Northern Provinces there are 191 Government Elementary and Middle schools, all of which are maintained by the Native Administrations. No school yet covers the full Middle course. There are also 3 Elementary Training Centres for Teachers and a Higher College. A beginning has been made in girls' education at four centres.

Mission schools total 344 (mostly elementary, in Pagan areas), of whom 22 are assisted, and 39,500 Native Muslim schools where only the Koran is read.

There are approximately 23,125 pupils in Elementary Classes, 1,279 in Middle Classes, and 210,285 in the Native Koran schools.

A separate advisory Board of Education functions in the Northern Provinces.

The total Government expenditure in 1937-38 was £274,065, of which £135,540 was paid in grants to Missions. In addition, the Native Administrations contributed £11,240 in the Southern Provinces and £48,200 in the Northern Provinces.

Constitution.

The territorial divisions of Nigeria are the "Colony of Nigeria," the "Northern Provinces" and the "Southern Provinces." The Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces together form the Protectorate.

The Government of the Colony of Nigeria is provided for by Letters Patent of 9th December, 1922 (as amended by Letters Patent of 21st October,

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1935), and Royal Instructions to the Governor of the Colony of the same date, as amended by Royal Instructions, dated 17th February, 1928, 11th August, 1933, and 21st October, 1935. The Government of the Protectorate is provided for by the Nigeria Protectorate Order in Council, 1922, of 21st November, 1922 (as amended by the Nigeria Protectorate Order in Council, 1935), and Royal Instructions to the Governor of the Protectorate of 9th December, 1922, 17th February, 1928, and 21st October, 1935.

The Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, dated 21st November, 1922, as amended by the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1928, dated 16th May, 1928, provides for a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, and this Council is also given control over Protectorate Government expenditure in the Northern Provinces. The Legislative Council consists of:—

The Governor, as President.

The Official Members, viz:

The Members of the Executive Council.

The Director of Marine.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The ten senior officers for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Senior Resident or Resident in Nigeria.

The Deputy Chief Secretary to Government.

The Secretary, Northern Provinces.

The Secretary, Southern Provinces.

The General Manager of the Railway.

The Director of Public Works.

The Director of Agriculture.

Not more than three Nominated Official Members.

The Unofficial Members, viz:

The Elected Members.

Three members elected by persons resident within the Municipal Area of Lagos.

One member elected by persons resident within the Municipal Area of Calabar.

The Nominated Unofficial Members, not exceeding 15 in number, including:

One member nominated by the Lagos Chamber of Commerce.

One member nominated by the Calabar Chamber of Commerce.

One member nominated by the Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce.

One member nominated by the Kano Chamber of Commerce.

One member nominated by the local Chamber of Mines.

One member to represent Banking interests in Nigeria.

One member to represent Shipping interests in Nigeria.

The qualifications for registration as an elector in Lagos or Calabar are that the elector must be a male person who:—(1) is a British subject, or a native of the Protectorate of Nigeria; (2), is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; (3), has been ordinarily resident for the twelve months immediately preceding the date of registration in the municipal area for which the election is being held; and (4), was during the calendar year immediately preceding in possession of a gross annual income, from all sources, of not less than one hundred pounds.

The Nigerian Council, created in 1914, was abolished in 1923.

Native Rulers.

The chief native rulers are given below with figures of the area and population under their jurisdiction.

Northern Provinces.

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Sultan of Sokoto ..	25,608	1,435,434
Shehu of Bornu ..	32,995	671,056
Emir of Kano	12,217	2,230,390
Emir of Katsina ..	8,490	940,296
Emir of Zaria	13,455	387,363
Emir of Gwandu ..	5,510	296,509
Emir of Bauchi ..	12,142	336,255
Lamido of Adamawa ..	18,563	446,132
Emir of Bida	4,867	167,505
Emir of Kontagora ..	9,157	76,063
Emir of Ilorin	4,089	359,760
Emir of Dikwa ..	5,149	201,058
Emir of Argungu ..	3,356	125,905

Southern Provinces.

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
The Alafin of Oyo ..	8,300	336,000
The Oni of Ife.. ..	708	47,754
The Alake of Abeokuta	2,109	389,460
The Awujale of Ijebu..	2,148	236,337
The Oba of Benin ..	4,000	111,180

Statistics of Nigeria.

FINANCES (INCLUDING RAILWAY).

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1927–28 ...	8,728,451 ...	9,147,530
1928–29 ...	8,429,308 ...	9,395,749
1929–30 ...	8,703,165 ...	8,947,707
1930–31 ...	7,847,554 ...	8,555,022
1931–32 ...	6,732,454 ...	8,063,143
1932–33 ...	6,899,566 ...	6,898,800
1933–34 ...	6,750,406 ...	6,898,816
1934–35 ...	7,001,547 ...	6,877,448
1935–36 ...	7,929,713 ...	7,690,972
1936–37 ...	8,952,948 ...	8,752,137

IMPORTS.

Year.	From the United Kingdom. £	Total. £
1927 ...	10,085,981 ...	14,437,993
1928 ...	11,006,783 ...	15,765,238
1929 ...	9,318,441 ...	13,219,165
1930 ...	8,625,021 ...	12,616,949
1931 ...	4,597,611 ...	6,510,515
1932 ...	5,356,310 ...	7,194,732
1933 ...	4,391,246 ...	6,339,892
1934 ...	3,149,581 ...	5,363,680
1935 ...	4,783,706 ...	7,803,811
1936 ...	6,294,800 ...	10,829,609

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EXPORTS.

Year.	To the United Kingdom.	Total.
	£	£
1928 ...	7,435,276 ...	17,075,165
1929 ...	7,826,506 ...	17,756,945
1930 ...	6,038,255 ...	15,028,624
1931 ...	3,253,284 ...	8,771,713
1932 ...	3,357,020 ...	9,476,762
1933 ...	3,425,281 ...	8,727,090
1934 ...	4,072,670 ...	8,873,800
1935 ...	5,669,222 ...	11,614,714
1936 ...	6,590,241 ...	15,076,946
1937 ...	8,539,068 ...	19,436,165

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1928 ...	1,976,099 ...	3,871,850
1929 ...	2,075,034 ...	4,018,801
1930 ...	2,020,891 ...	3,884,161
1931 ...	1,575,060 ...	3,306,452
1932 ...	1,454,936 ...	2,858,475
1933 ...	1,443,649 ...	2,950,427
1934 ...	1,576,938 ...	3,453,529
1935 ...	1,945,111 ...	4,006,632
1936 ...	2,008,698 ...	4,169,930
1937 ...	2,137,301 ...	4,508,952

GOVERNORS FROM 1907.

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

1907 Sir E. P. C. Girouard.
1909 Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.†

Governors and Administrators of the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

1907 Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.†

Governor.
Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

1914 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*†
1919 Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1926 Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1931 Sir Donald C. Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Executive Council.

Governor, Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Ex-Officio Members.
Chief Secretary to the Government, J. A. Maybin, C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner, Southern Provinces, W. E. Hunt, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, T. S. Adams, C.M.G.
Attorney-General, H. C. F. Cox, K.C.
Financial Secretary, H. L. Bayles, C.M.G.
Commandant, Nigeria Regiment, Brigadier D. P. Dickinson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Director of Medical Services, Dr. R. Brierciiffe, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Director of Transport, G. V. O. Bulkeley, C.B.E.
Director of Education, H. W. McCowan.

Legislative Council.

Governor, President.

Official Members.

Chief Secretary to the Government.
Chief Commissioner, Southern Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces.
Attorney-General.
Financial Secretary.
Commandant.
Director of Medical Services.
Director of Transport.
Director of Education.
Director of Marine.
Comptroller of Customs.
The ten senior officers for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Senior Resident or Resident in Nigeria.
Deputy Chief Secretary.
Secretary, Southern Provinces.
Secretary, Northern Provinces.
General Manager of the Railway.
Director of Public Works.
Director of Agriculture.
Commissioner of Lands and Surveyor-General, Captain A. W. N. de Normann.*

Unofficial Members.

Second Lagos Member, Dr. C. C. Adeniyi-Jones.†
First Lagos Member, E. O. Moore, C.B.E.†
Commercial Member for Lagos, R. M. Williams.
Member for Calabar, Rev. O. Efiong.†
Third Lagos Member, T. A. Doherty.†
Banking Member, D. D. Gibb.
Member for Shipping, H. S. Feggetter.
Commercial Member for Port Harcourt, P. H. Davey.
Member for the Egba Division, A. Alakija.
Member for the Colony Division, H. Carr, O.B.E. I.S.O., D.C.L.
Member for the Ibo Division, B. O.-E. Amobi.
Member for the Rivers Division, S. B. Rhodes.
Mining Member, Major J. West, M.C.
Commercial Member for Calabar, L. A. McCormack.
Member for the Warri Division, A. Egbe.
Member for the Oyo Division, N. D. Oyerinde.
Commercial Member for Kano, W. J. Ogden.
Member for the Ibibio Division, N. Essien.
Member for the Ijebu Division, N. T. Olusoga.

§CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Staff.

Governor, Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., 6,500*l.*, duty, 1,750*l.*

† Now Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard, P.C.
* Had the personal title of Governor-General.

* Nominated member; all other official members are *ex-officio*.
† Elected members.
§ In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment :—

Scale A is as follows :—For those appointed before 1st October, 1923 ; 450*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.* with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923 ; 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*, 450*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed on or after 12th August, 1935, or those who have converted to the new conditions :—400*l.*, 400*l.* 450*l.* or 500*l.*–25*l.*–600*l.* ; 630*l.* or 660*l.*–30*l.*–810*l.*

Scale B is as follows :—For those appointed before 1st October, 1923 ; 500*l.* for three years, then 570*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923 ; 450*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed on or after 12th August, 1935, or those who have converted to the new conditions :—400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.*, 500*l.*–25*l.*–600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.*–30*l.*–840*l.*–40*l.*–1,000*l.*

Scale C is as follows :—For those appointed before 1st October, 1923 ; 480*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923 ; 480*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed or on after 12th August, 1935, or those who have converted to the new conditions :—400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.*–25*l.*–600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.*–30*l.*–840*l.*, or 475*l.*, 4[illegible] 500*l.*–25*l.*–600*l.*–30*l.*–840*l.*

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Private Secretary, W. R. de la Cour Shirley.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. E. R. Pettit, 510*l.*

Nigerian Secretariat.

Chief Secretary to Government, C. C. Woolley, O.B.E., M.C., 2,700*l.*
Financial Secretary, H. L. Bayles, C.M.G., 2,100*l.*
Deputy Chief Secretary, G. C. Whiteley, C.M.G., 1,700*l.*
Deputy Financial Secretary, S. R. Marlow, 1,500*l.*
Principal Assistant Secretaries, L. H. Boileau, 1,400*l.*; J. S. Macpherson, 1,400*l.*; T. Hoskyns-Abrahall, 1,400*l.*; F. E. Stafford, O.B.E., 1,400*l.*
Senior Assistant Secretaries, G. M. Clifford, 1,200*l.*; J. R. P. McEwen, O.B.E., 900*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, Capt. E. J. Saltwell, M.C., E. R. Chadwick, T. Farley Smith, A. F. R. Stoddart, D. G. Stewart, R. E. Alford, R. P. Errington, N. A. B. Thomas, F. F. Wilkinson, R. L. Findlay, A. C. T. Edwards, A. G. Dalgleish.
Office Assistant and Official Reporter, Miss A. M. Harris, Scale C, with maximum 600*l.*

Chief Commissioner, Southern Provinces.

Chief Commissioner, Sir William E. Hunt, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., 2,400*l.* and 600*l.* duty pay.

Secretariat, Southern Provinces and Colony.

Secretary, Capt. H. P. James, 1,400*l.*
Senior Assistant Secretary, A. R. A. Dickins, 960*l.*, seniority allowance 72*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, W. G. Wormal, J. B. A. Abadoo, C. U. G. Tristram, W. R. Hatch, W. D. Spence, V. H. Moult.
Confidential Clerk, R. F. Dymond, Scale A, with maximum of 600*l.*

Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces.

Chief Commissioner, T. S. Adams, C.M.G., 2,700*l.*

Secretariat, Northern Provinces.

Secretary, A. E. V. Walwyn, 1,200*l.*, duty 240*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, R. F. P. Orme, P. A. Tegetmeier, G. E. McCabe, C. K. Wreford, F. Humphreys, A. R. Bailey, C. F. D. Atkinson, V. S. Williams, B. G. Bourdillon.
Confidential Clerk, Scale A, with maximum of 600*l.*, E. Simcock.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, Sir Donald Kingdom, 2,300*l.*
Puisne Judges, W. Butler Lloyd, C. W. V. Carey, G. G. Paul, F. H. Baker, 1,400*l.*, duty, 280*l.*, or (revised scale) 1,600*l.*
Chief Registrar, R. H. Browne, 880*l.*–40*l.*–1,000*l.*
Police Magistrates, Capt. A. C. Smith, M.C., 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, G. T. Lowry, duty, 72*l.* (revised scale) 630*l.*, 660*l.*–30*l.*–840*l.*–40*l.*–1,000*l.*, O. Jibowu, 600*l.*–30*l.*–720*l.*–40*l.*–840*l.*

Protectorate Courts.

Judges, N. J. Brooke, M. H. Martindale, 1,400*l.*
Assistant Judges, Capt. H. Waddington, Capt. S. S. John, M.C., C. G. Ames, J. Jackson, I. L. Brace, Capt. C. B. Pearson, 1,050*l.*, duty, 210*l.* or 1,200*l.*
Magistrates, Capt. C. B. Wolfe, Major C. M. Browne, O.B.E., M.C., H. M. S. Brown, Capt. J. N. Scott, M. R. F. Rogers, F. S. Protheroe, C. W. Reece, 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, duty 72*l.* (revised scale), 630*l.*, 630*l.*, 660*l.*–30*l.*–840*l.*–40*l.*–1,000*l.*

Legal.

Attorney-General, H. C. F. Cox, 1,900*l.*
Solicitor-General, C. W. W. Greenidge, 1,400*l.*
Legal Draftsman, G. L. Jobling, 1,200*l.*
Crown Counsel, E. O. Pretheroe, M.C., G. J. Horsfall, E. Hallinan, F. H. Collier, C. N. Scipio-Pollard, E. I. G. Unsworth, 800*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, duty, 72*l.* (revised scale), 660*l.*, 660*l.*, 660*l.*–30*l.*–840*l.*–40*l.*–1,000*l.*

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.

Staff Grade :—O. W. Firth, E. S. Pembleton, A. E. F. Murray, G. G. Shute, C.M.G., J. R. Patterson, F. de F. Daniel, W. O. P. Rosedale, A. E. V. Walwyn, H. F. M. White, Cmdr. J. H. Carrow, D.S.C., R.N., 1,400*l.*. duty, 280*l.*, and 1,600*l.*
Deputy Financial Secretary, S. R. Marlow, 1,500*l.*
Class I (1,200*l.*, duty 240*l.*, and 1,400*l.*) :—
H. F. Backwell, G. W. Izard, L. H. Boileau, D. M. H. Beck, M.C., P. G. Harris, Capt. E. J. G. Kelly, M.C., F. B. Carr, R. L. Payne, P. G. Butcher, K. V. Hanitsch, J. J. Emberton, M.C., J. S. Macpherson, Capt. E. W. Thompstone, M.C., Capt. N. C. Denton, F. M. Noad, Capt. E. A. Miller, D. P. J. O'Connor, M.C., Capt. H. P. James, T. Hoskyns-Abrahall, Major R. L. Bowen, M.C., F. E. Stafford, O.B.E.
Class II, 1,200*l.* :—
Dr. M. D. W. Jeffreys, J. B. Welman, Major J. Wann, M.C., R. D. Ross, E. V. S. Thomas, Capt. H. H. Wilkinson, G. B. Williams, M.C., R. F. P. Orme, M.C., Capt. E. S. Walsh, Capt. J. P. Smith, G. G. Harris, M.C., E. K. Featherstone, G. M. Clifford, E. N. Mulius, R. J. Hook, D.F.C., J. R. P. McEwen, O.B.E., Capt. R. M. Downes, M.C., E. G. Hawkesworth, M.C.
Classes III and IV (Scale B) :—
Major B. Glasson, M.C., P. W. D. Thurley, C. B. Coleman, Capt. C. G. McKenzie, A. L. Milroy, M.C., B. E. Sharwood Smith, M.C., Capt. A. R. A. Dickins, Major L. R. C. Sumner, M.C., A. A. Cullen, R. Logan, A. F. B. Bridges, Capt. J. A. Mackenzie, M.C., Capt. J. C. F. Pender, M.C., C. R. Niven, M.C., Capt. J. N. Hill, Capt. E. J. Saltwell, M.C., Capt. A. P. Pullen, J. W. Hartley, P. M. Riley, Major L. Sealy-King, A. C. Cooper, J. C. Drummond-Hay, Capt. P. F. Masterton-Smith, Capt. H. S. Bridel, P. A. Tegetmeier, B. J. A. Matthews, I. W. E. Dods, G. D. Pitcairn, Capt. H. D. Tupper-Carey, L. A. C. Helbert, Capt. V. C. M. Kelsey, R. L. A. Underwood, M.C., L. L. Cantle, Capt. E. F. G. Haig, Capt. R. W. Westmacott, Capt. D. A. F. Shute, Lieut.-Comdr. S. E. Johnson, R.N., Capt. E. J. Douglas, G. E. McCabe, Lieut.-Comdr. J. G. Pyke-Nott, R.N., G. Macdonald, M.C., H. B. Leonard, M.C., C. J. Pleass, J. S. Smith, N. P. M. Jones, Capt. H. C. MacMichael, I. F. Macdonald, M.C., Capt. G. H. Hudson, J. A. Bulger, Capt. J. D. Symes, Lieut.-Comdr. M. V. Hoyle, R.N., E. V. H. Toovey, Capt. H. Mercer, M.C., D.F.C., W. J. W. Norcott, Capt. P. R. Foulkes-Roberts, M.C., H. B. Shepheard, W. M. Bridges, R. L. B. Maiden, W. M. McCreery, L. H. Goble, A. Leeming, D. F. Heath, J. W. Jewell, R. J. Lynch, J. G. Cary, Capt. P. B. Hebbert, A. T. E. Marsh, L. T. Chubb, Capt. R. C. Abraham, Capt. G. D. C. Money, M.C., G. F. T. Colby, M. V. Backhouse, R. B. Kerr, D. E. R. M. Lambert, S. L. Knight, Capt. W. S. E. Warran, M.C., M. H. W. Swabey, Capt. E. C. Clegg, M.C., Lieut. Comdr. H. A. H. Doelberg, R.N., H. L. M. Butcher, B. M. MacFarlane, E. A. Carr, H. L. McCullagh, Capt. S. H. V. White, Capt. W. J. W. Cheesman, M.C., E. H. F. Gorges, S. A. S. Leslie, G. H. Payton, J. V. Dewhurst, D. C. Fletcher, H. C. Gill, K. J. Bryant, A. R. A. de Garston, Capt. R. E. Beevor, G. R. Osborn, C. V. Williams, I. V. Hoskins, E. R. Ward,

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 439.

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J. A. Hilton, V. K. Johnson, J. G. C. Allen, J. H. Blair, R. N. O. Marshal, D.S.C., R.N.R., Capt. G. M. Baker, R. H. Maddox, W. R. de la Cour Shirley, D. F. H. MacBride, H. J. S. Clark, K. Dewar, C. H. Croasdale, E. N. C. Dickinson, E. R. Chadwick, L. R. Delves-Broughton, G. I. Jones, C. W. Rowling, T. Farley Smith, I. F. W. Schofield, J. H. Shaw, A. F. R. Stoddart, H. C. B. Denton, G. B. G. Chapman, R. G. Biddulph, Capt. A. G. C. Stainforth, M.C., Flight-Lieut. R. A. Vosper, J. M. Smallwood, P. V. Main, P. F. Brandt, H. O. Anderson, R. S. Mallinson, J. M. Simpson, M.B.E., Capt. J. A. H. Maund, C. H. L. Bubb, C. E. L. Anderson, F. R. Kay, R. L. V. Wilkes, A. Frampton, H. Spottiswoode, D. G. Stewart, H. F. Marshall, H. H. Marshall, F. W. Carpenter, C. H. S. R. Palmer, H. Childs, A. J. Knott, H. R. E. Browne, J. Brayne-Baker, R. E. S. Morgan, C. K. Wreford, T. B. Bovell-Jones, A. E. Cook, B. W. Walter, R. E. Alford, H. W. Pierce, R. K. Floyer, W. L. Cox, R. J. M. Curwen, N. A. P. G. Mackenzie, N. E. Whiting, F. Humphreys, F. A. Goodliffe, T. E. Letchworth, J. Barmby, W. G. Wormal, C. M. Holme, Major D. A. D. Sewell, O.B.E., R. P. Errington, J. B. A. Abadoo, N. A. B. Thomas, O. V. Lee, W. E. Aston-Smith, Flight-Lieut. O. J. F. Jones-Lloyd, C. U. G. Tristram, H. McN. Callow, R. S. Warner, I. R. P. Heslop, A. V. Scallon, W. K. D. Macray, D. C. E. Tovey, A. B. Westmacott, C. S. A. Simey, T. M. Shankland, W. R. Hatch, J. E. Jull, J. H. Beeley, C. W. Cole, T. G. Connell, F. M. Woodhouse, H. F. P. Wetherell, J. S. Synge, T. B. G. Welch, A. R. Bailey, E. J. Gibbons, H. K. Robinson W. F. H. Newington, R. B. Cardale, A. F. Abel, R. B. B. Eustace, K. P. Maddocks, S. P. L. Beaumont, R. H. Gretton, J. G. Mackenzie, Capt. J. R. G. Cowan, J. M. Calder, J. E. Davies, C. P. S. Holme, T. F. G. Hopkins, F. F. Wilkinson, P. P. Grey, D. P. Stanfield, L. T. Scott, A. T. Weatherhead, J. L. Gordon, W. D. Spence, W. J. R. Mellor, J. E. B. Hall, H. N. Harcourt, C. V. Pegge, D. A. Percival, L. J. Logan, B. A. Roberts, H. N. G. Thompson, H. B. Cox, A. Y. Cann, G. Wilson, F. W. G. Blenkinsop, W. R. T. Milne, W. H. Paul, I. G. Gunn, R. L. Findlay, C. F. D. Atkinson, W. T. Barnicot, C. T. C. Ennals, J. G. Lenox-Conyngham, C. I. Gavin, D. H. E. Vesey, J. Dixon, W. Fowler, R. Newton, F. E. F. Savory, A. K. Judd, C. W. Michie, V. H. Moult, R. O. Blair-Cunynghame, G. T. Barton, S. Macdonald-Smith, E. C. Alderton, A. C. T. Edwards, E. H. M. Counsell, A. G. R. Mooring, M. V. Spurway, R. de S. Stapledon, H. J. M. Harding, A. J. Phillips, H. C. A. Bryant, O. P. Gunning, J. H. Ellis, V. S. Williams, E. R. Reeves, F. W. Parsons, M. H. Varvill, D. Bayley, A. F. F. P. Newns, A. G. Dalgleish, L. C. Giles, C. A. L. Guise, L. T. Stevenson, G. Lorimer, C. P. Thompson, P. C. Hodgson, B. G. Bourdillon, R. C. Wilkinson, H. P. Elliott, H. L. Novle, J. M. Stow, J. R. Stebbing, B. St. G. Thwaites, R. O. Mant, F. A. Evans, R. Rankine, S. White, H. A. S. Johnston, J. A. G. McCall, A. H. Dutton, P. H. G. Scott, C. J. L. Reynolds, B. C. Cartland, A. N. Cohen, D. A. Pott, J. O. M. Field, A. M. Muir, P. F. Campbell, J. H. D. Stapleton, G. I. Gorman, R. H. Wright, G. L. Stephenson, B. A. Marwick, R. F. A. Grey, N. G. Hay, D. M. Elliott, J. C. Guy, J. A. E. Morley, R. M. Frost, F. D. Jakeway, M. M. R. Haig, H. O. H. Strong, T. F. Barker, H. P. W. Murray, D. W. Russell, B. G. Smith, L. L. K. Rickford, C. M. H. Harrison, D. B. Wright, A. T. Slator, P. H. G. Stallard, R. W. Edgar, A. F. Trappes-Lomax, K. M. Walmesley, M. B. Hall, R. T. Kerslake, L. Bain, J. F. Symons, S. E. Bradshaw, W. M. Milliken, R. de Glanville, R. L. Peel, J. A. Allison, J. S. Dudding, R. E. Brown, D. Smith, G. J. Mott, J. R. V. A. Bromage, J. E. A. Baker, F. Martin-Davies, C. L. Walker, F. B. Hadow, J. Taylor, A. J. Stephens, H. Wrench, F. D. Physick, W. H. Ramsay, C. D. Hoare, G. de la P. Cassels, D. H. V. Smith, F. P. Cobb, J. D. Hamilton, N. F. Cooke, R. E. Greswell, A. M. Gerrard, E. O. W. Hunt, R. J. Burleigh, J. T Adamson, P. L. Trevorrow, R. G. Watson.

Audit.

Auditor, H. W. Drake, 1,400*l.*

Principal Assistant Auditor, R. H. Marshall, 1,100*l.*

Senior Assistant Auditors, C. J. Montague, R. S. Foster, 960*l.* and 96*l.* duty pay, R. L. Thomas, S. F. Dudley-Smith, R. Lilley, 840*l.*–920*l.*

Assistant Auditors, E. H. C. Lillicrup, D. W. Lattimer, F. E. L. Carter, H. D. D. Wilkinson, C. J. Guthrie, W. H. Williams, J. Cartmell, J. E. Brenan, A.C.A., J. Bailey, K. A. W. Johnson, E. A. Heathcote, D. N. V. Foster, T. M. Barton, Scale A.

Printing.

Government Printer, R. English, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 900*l.*

Superintendent of Press, L. H. Hughes, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Assistant Superintendents of Press, H. Hedges, G. M. Hardie, J. McFarlane, Capt. G. M. Bennett, A. Holloway, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 600*l.*

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, W. L. Mackinnon, 1,300*l.*

Assistant Accountant-General, M. S. Lewis, 1,050*l.* (Retains personal salary of 960*l.* and 96*l.* duty pay.)

Senior Accountants, B. M. Stanton,* J. O. Williams,* S. J. Butler,* F. G. Lloyd, S. T. Crampton,* H. H. Williams, B. H. Johnson, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.* or 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Accountant and Assistant Accountants, R. Le Mare, E. H. O. Keates,* H. S. Jervois,* N. L. L. de Garston,* E. C. G. Fuller,* J. I. Morgan,* A. B. Jones,* J. M. Pryde,* A. S. Allen,* Capt. D. Henderson, A. I. Graham, D. S. Johnson, W. J. Bocking, H. A. Taylor, R. Taylor, N. Turner, W. R. Skinner, B. S. Wolf-Milner, E. T. Roberts, R. C. Craig, E. Harding, E. A. Tejuoso, C. C. Taylor, F. G. Selby, W. R. Paterson, H. A. Davis, G. B. Harvey, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* and 315*l.*, 330*l.*, 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 575*l.*

Customs.

Comptroller, E. C. F. Bird, 1,400*l.*, duty 280*l.*

Assistant Comptroller, K. S. Martin, 1,200*l.*

Assistant Comptroller of Customs, C. F. C. Everett, 1,050*l.*

Senior Collectors, C. R. Miles, W. J. E. Rodwell, J. A. C. Cobb, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Collectors, R. L. Wroughton, H. M. Lucie-Smith, G. J Bonavia, C. W. Hayward, M. Bob-Manuel, B. Jemi Alade, M. A. L. Hartopp, E. O. Kernahan, A. J. V. de Boissiere, Lieut. F. D. Stacpoole, R.N.R., C. G. Darrell, R. F. F. C. Blennerhassett, 400*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*, or 320*l.* by 20*l.* to 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Police.

Commissioner of Police, Col. A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E., 1,500*l.*

Deputy Commissioner of Police, W. C. C. King, 1,200*l.*

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* Retain personal designation of Assistant Treasurer and salaries applicable thereto.

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Assistant Commissioner of Police (vacant), 1,100*l.*
Senior Superintendent of Police, G. H. Farrell, 1,050*l.*
Superintendents, T. H. Wilson, A. J. Wilson, Capt. J. R. Anderson, Capt. R. W. H. Ballantine, R. E. Foulger, Major R. G. H. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. J. T. Spender, D.C.M., W. M. Beresford, M.C., T. V. W. Finlay, R. S. Shuel, H. Harris, A. C. Luck, C. H. Ward, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Capt. C. W. Clark, L. S. Clinton, M.C., T. P. Phillips, M.C., R. H. Maunsell-Eyre, Capt. E. C. Gilbert, D. L. Hill, Capt. L. G. Matthews, J. B G. Austin, G. A. V. de Boissiere, R. V. D. White, A. V. D. Ince, A. T. G. Trumble, F. W. Tristram, K. M. Leighton, R. J. P. McLaughlan, N. M. Ffrench, V. D. K. Marley, G. F. Evelyn-Wright, C. H. F. Apthorp, Capt. F. B. Sharp, M.B.E., F. W. Syer, Major J. W. Garden, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. G. M. I. Blackburne, M.C., Capt. J. L. Leith, M.C., E. S. Morgan, R. G. Henderson, P. E. Nicholl, C. J. Gilbert, R. Alton, M. K. N. Collens, C. R. Bell, R. T. Michelin, S. P. George, Lieut. J. A. MacDonald, F. S. Phillip, W. J. M. D. Phillips, H. Haydock-Wilson, A. E. Hill, H. P. C. Hodgkinson, F. H. Hannaford, A. C. C. Peebles, E. S. Sherwood, I. M. Millar, C. O. Adams, J. E. Hodge, D. S. Fountain, E. J. G. Jacobs, R. Winter, D.C.M., M.M., N. K. Millett, A. I. Gordon-Ingram, R. N. Alcock, E. Everett, R. H. S. McConnell, F. D. T. Reid, Scale A.

Forestry.

Chief Conservator of Forests, J. R. Ainslie, 1,400*l.*, duty 280*l.*
Conservator of Forests, A. H. W. Weir, 960*l.*, duty pay 96*l.*; D. F. Chesters, W. D. MacGregor, 1,050*l.*
Senior Assistant Conservators and Assistant Conservators of Forests, Capt. T. G. Wood, Capt. L. Nicholls, M.C., J. D. Kennedy, M.B.E., F. T. Brand, G. R. G. Kerr, F. S. Collier, R. A. Sykes, G. C. R. Gray, D. R. Rosevear, A. T. Johnstone, W. A. Fairbairn, G. W. Russell, J. R. Lockie, J. C. Mallam, J. E. Taylor, J. Smith, R. F. Clarke-Butler-Cole, D. McIntosh, J. W. Costello, G. F. Cameron, P. S. Laws, J. Dundas, R. D. Catterall, P. C. Lancaster, I. W. G. Cameron, M. Robson, K. R. MacDonald, A. F. A. Lamb, E. H. Probyn, J. H. Mackay, P. A. Allison, T. F. Betts, P. C. Randell, R. H. Hide, A. K. F. Nicol, T. N. Wardrop, P. F. Mason, J. C. K. McElderry, M. L. Pattullo, T. W. Summers, L. C. M. Wedderburn, M. E. Dommen, P. R. Page, H. B. Burgess, T. W. Hussey, Scale C.
Forester, Grade II, K. G. Littleton, 400*l.* by 12*l.* to 484*l.* by 16*l.* to 500*l.*

Prisons.

Director, Capt. V. L. Mabb, M.C., 1,400*l.*
Inspector of Prisons (vacant), 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Superintendents, Capt. C. T. Bailey, K. R. D. Lace, T. F. Vernon, E. J. J. Hill, S. W. Long, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Superintendents, W. C. Dean, H. W. Hayllor, J. T. Carnes, J. A. Brown, A. Clark, H. C. Wheatley, D. E. Faulkner, 400*l.* by 12*l.* to 520*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*

Agriculture.

Director, Capt. J. R. Mackie, 1,750*l.*
Assistant Directors, Dr. G. Bryce, O.B.E., G. F. Clay, O.B.E., M.C., 1,200*l.*
Principal Agricultural Officers, J. E. James, A. G. Beattie, 1,050*l.*
Entomologist, F. D. Golding, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with 72*l.* seniority allowance from 720*l.* or 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Senior Chemist, H. C. Doyne, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, seniority allowance 72*l.*, or 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Chemists, K. T. Hartley, W. A. Watson, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.* or 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Botanist, J. K. Mayo, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Botanists, O. J. Voelcker, J. West, F. W. Toovey, W. E. Freeman, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.* or 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Agricultural Officers, H. Roebuck, Capt. W. B. Dowson, D. H. Urquhart, O. S. Swainson, J. W. R. Pedder, J. D. Brown, R. B. Shorter, Capt. H. G. Poynter, B. G. Owen, E. T Holmes, J. L. B. Kincaid, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*, or 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*
Agricultural Officers, J. Pirie, D. H. Brown, G. W. G. Briggs, J. F. Ward, J. W. Wallace, J. H. Palmer, E. W. Leach, F. E. Buckley, C. B. Taylor, L. P. Henderson, A. E. Trotman, R. Turner, A. V. Gibberd, D. W. H. Baker, S. D. Ross, J. B. G. Savory, A. F. W. Sheffield, V. F. O. Olivier, D. B. Sabiston, J. R. Miller, E. W. Momber, M. W. Gibbon, J. M. S. Usher-Wilson, J. D. Tallantire, W. T. Dalgarno, R. F. A. L. Reed, G. W. Lines, J. H. Gisborne, C. C. Webster, C. H. F. Walker, W. F. Gwilliam, J. R. Brown, D. H. Welch, W. E. T. Bond, E. J. Butler, Scale C.
Schoolmaster, R. J. Newberry, 450*l.*, 450*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Chief Inspector of Produce, E. MacL. Watson, M.B.E., A. H. Young, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Inspectors of Produce, J. F. B. Watling, J. P. Walters, J. K. Peile, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*
Inspectors of Produce, J. C. Bytheway, N. W. Hardwick, H. G. Pudney, J. R. Vernon, R. M. Steven, R. J. Sutton, M. C. M. Bridges, H. J. Taylor, L. R. Swindells, E. Davies, P. Coryndon, A. Gane, F. G. Bridges, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Veterinary Department.

Director of Veterinary Services, Capt. W. W. Henderson, C.B.E., 1,400*l.*
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services (vacant), 1,100*l.*
Senior Veterinary Officers, R. Dunwoody, W. G. Beaton, N. Clarke, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Veterinary Officers, R. W. Sainsbury, R. Coulthard, J. H. B. Best, T. F. O'Brien, H. A. Hay-Barclay, J. Morton, N. Burke, J. Heard, A. W. Hart, G. M. Gates, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.* or 630*l.*, 630*l.*. 630*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Pathologist, R. W. M. Metham, 1,100*l.*
Veterinary Research Officers, R. S. Marshall, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with 72*l.* seniority allowance from 720*l.* or 500*l.*, 550*l.*, 575*l.*, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 750*l.*, 780*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Inspectors of Livestock, F. W. de St. Croix, F. G. Chapman, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

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Medical.

Director of Medical Services, R. Brierciliffe, C.M.G., O.B.E., 2,000*l.*

Deputy Director of Medical Services, W. E. Glover, 1,700*l.*

Assistant Director of Medical Service, (vacant), 1,400*l.*

Senior Specialist, E. C. Braithwaite, O.B.E., 1,400*l.* plus 280*l.* duty pay.

Specialist, H. B. Lee, D.S.O., M.C., 1,300*l.* plus 260*l.* duty pay.

Senior Medical Officers, M. Morrison, E. W. Adcock, E. S. E. Mack, R. P. Crawford, P. J. Caffrey, J. R. H. Pasqual, J. Naudi, G. W. Vaughan, 1,200*l.*, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,150*l.*, seniority allowance 100*l.*, or 1,200*l.*

Deputy Director Sleeping Sickness Service, H. M. O. Lester, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*

Sleeping Sickness Medical Officer, M. D. MacQueen, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, seniority pay 72*l.*, staff pay 150*l.*

Entomologist, T. A. M. Nash, 480*l.* to 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Medical Officers, G. D. K. Waldron, M.C., F. McGrath, P. H. Rawson, M.C., T. James, N. S. Williams, E. H. L. Le Clezio, I. G. MacGregor, J. S. Robinson, W. S. Ormiston, G. G. Brander, F. L. G. Selby, A. E. F. L. Forbes, R. N. Hall, G. Shearer, D. W. McLaren, H. M. Soar, A. H. Bean, C. W. F. Mackay, H. C. Weir, A. C. Lovett-Campbell, D. C. G. Hanlon, C. E. G. Nunns, G. E. Dodds, G. M. M. Menzies, W. Hunter, J. G. Green, D. C. Bell, W. C. Dale, R. L. Le Clezio, W. McLelland, J. A. L. Inness, T. Simpson, F. W. W. Fox, C. P. Murray, W. Crawford, J. T. Sorley, C. N. Latham, C. H. C. White, W. T. M. Gilbert, E. N. O'Neil, W. Johnson, L. W. Banks, H. B. Boucher, T. H. Dalrymple, C. P. Campion, H. G. Edmunds, K. T. Moir, M. Ellis, T. H. L. Montgomery, R. D. Harding, A. C. Howard, 1,150*l.* and 100*l.* seniority allowance; A. G. W. Branch, E. J. Bury, K. O'Toole, V. T. Thorne, D. L. Cran, J. L. McLetchie, J. W. Pickles, G. H. Fisk, E. Bradbury, W. Serle, T. P. Eddy, A. L. F. Thomson, C. H. Smith, J. I. Lesh, A. D. Hodges, J. P. Harrison, E. N. Brockway, G. E. McVitie, B. S. Jones, C. J. Fournier, W. E. Hadden, W. U. Hill, I. M. Hill, V. F. Forbes-Winslow, W. Hughes, M. S. Patrick, C. Hollins, 660*l.*, 660*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Principal of Medical Schools, G. Taylor, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,150*l.*, seniority allowance 100*l.*, staff pay 150*l.*

Superintendent, Pharmacy Schools, E. Arthur, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Lady Medical Officers, Miss B. E. Ebden, Miss L. J. Ogle, 660*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Medical Officers, S. L. A. Manuwa, R. G. A. Savage, L. E. R. Henshaw, D. O. Peters, J. T. Femi-Pearse, R. O. T. Cole, H. A. A. Doherty, K. Sagoe, A. O. Majekodunmi, S. E. Onwu, T. A. Kester, S. O. Awoliyi, V. F. Ogunro, S. H. A. Pearse, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* and 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Junior Medical Officers, L. O. Adesigbin, A. O. Coker, M. O. Alakija, E. A. Akerele, 200*l.*

Government Dentists, C. N. Pearson, C. D. Cunningham, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, and seniority allowance of 72*l.* at 720*l.*

Nursing Staff.

Senior Nursing Sisters, M. Macdonald, A. E. Blakemore, D. J. Taylor, M. A. L. Gummow, E. Patchell, G. M. Spencer, M. A. Henry, 500*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*, duty 40*l.*

Medical Laboratory Service.

Senior Pathologist, E. C. Smith, 1,150*l.*

Pathologists, J. A. Young, M.C., G. W. St. Clair Ramsay, B. G. T. Elmes, W. E. S. Merrett, W. G. Davidson, M.B., Ch.B., 660*l.*, 660*l.*, 660*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Technical Assistants, Grade I, E. F. Hines, F. W. Randoll, R. Bowrey, 500*l.* by 12*l.* to 560*l.*

Medical Health Service.

Deputy Director of Health Service, G. B. Walker, 1,700*l.*

Senior Health Officers, J. Cauchi, G. R. Waller, E. J. Daly, J. G. S Turner, 1,050*l.*, by 50*l.* to 1,200*l.*, duty pay 210*l.*

Medical Officers of Health, N. S. Turnbull, J. S. Oliphant, W. C. Smith, E. J. Clark, G. A. C. Gordon, M.C., E. C. Gilles, S. A. B. Black, N. E. W. Anderson, 660*l.*, 660*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Chief Sanitary Superintendent, N. W. J. Turnbull, M.B.E., D.C.M., 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Analyst.

Government Analyst, C. L. Southall, 1,050*l.*

Assistant Government Analysts, R. K. Hardy, J. A. R. Stoyle, 550*l.*, 550*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Land and Survey.

Commissioner of Lands and Surveyor-General, Capt. A. W. N. de Normann, 1,600*l.*

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Surveyor-General, Major E. W. Nesham, 1,200*l.*

Meteorologist, D. E. Smith, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Assistant Meteorologists, R. B. Stonehouse, R. L. Stafford, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Meteorological Assistant, L. S. Matthews, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Land Section.

Principal Assistant, Land and Survey, Capt. G. Darby, O.B.E., M.C., 1,060*l.*

Assistant Commissioner of Lands, H. E. Bradley, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Legal Assistant, E. G. Fitt, 600*l.*, 600*l.*, 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Executive Officer, J. J. Hunter, M.M., 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

Survey Section.

Senior Surveyors, N. S. Clouston, O.B.E., F. E. Tavener, Capt. R. Buckingham, A. J. Morley, W. A. Kuenen, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Surveyors, J. F. Morris, H. Isherwood, J. P. Cunningham, G. J. Humphries, T. G. Blanchflower, N. E Mooney, W. B. Hewett, W. D. C. Wiggins, F. W. Sutton, T. Russell, E. A. Rothery, M. D. Wimbush, K. H. Hunter, W. Harrison, J. H. Keast, W. G. Wookey, V. T. H. Biddlecombe, 480*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.* or (revised scale), 480*l.*; 510*l.* by 30*l* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, plus 72*l.* seniority pay from 720*l.*, or 450*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Survey School Instructor, W. J. Phillips, M.M., 450*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Surveyor, C. T. Olumide, 325*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 439.

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Chief Draughtsman, C. A. Livingstone, 480*l*., 510*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*. by 40*l*. to 800*l*., plus 72*l*. seniority pay from 720*l*., or 400*l*., 400*l*., 450*l*. by 25*l*. to 600*l*., 660*l*. by 30*l*. to 840*l*.

Draughtsman, H. R. Hummel, 420*l*. by 15*l*. to 600*l*.

Chief Lithographer, J. H. Pook, 400*l*., 400*l*., 450*l*. by 25*l*. to 600*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*.

Assistant Lithographer, J. L. Emmett, 420*l*. by 15*l*. to 600*l*.

Mines.

Chief Inspector of Mines (vacant), 1,200*l*., duty 240*l*.

Senior Inspectors of Mines, E. W. Wright, H. R. Mitchell, 880*l*. by 40*l*. to 1,000*l*.

Inspectors of Mines, R. Patterson, A. P. A. Robertson, E. B. Thomas, G. H. Vivian, W. P. Gaskell, Scale C.

Education.

Headquarters.

Director of Education, E. G. Morris, 1,750*l*.

Inspector, E. H. Duckworth, 1,000*l*., duty pay, 200*l*.

Northern Provinces.

Assistant Director, G. A. J. Bieneman, 1,300*l*

Principal, Kaduna College, E. L. Mort, O.B.E., 1,200*l*.

Senior Superintendents, E. D. Craig, Capt. C. B. Campbell, M.C., T. H. Baldwin, L. R. O. Norwood, J. B. Gott, C. E. J. Whitting, R. M. East, H. R. Phillips, A. A. Shillingford, 880*l*. by 40*l*. to 1,000*l*.

Superintendents, Capt. E. J. H. Bowler, J. G. Speer, J. D. Clarke, K. A. Robertson, M.C., C. K. Brooke-Hunt, P. G. S. Baylis, J. L. Coulson, A. L. Baron Hay, R. E. Ellison, W. S. de G. Rankin, W. F. Jefferies, V. Slee, E. E. Thomas, Capt. R. Carr, M.C., D.C.M., M. G. Wood, B. A. Babb, F. D. Hibbert, H. W. Church, Capt. L. H. T. Sloan, H. E. Chappell, C. Graham, R. C. Allen, H. G. Butler, R. Miller, A. W. A. Spicer, Scale C.

Lady Superintendent, Miss A. Booker, 600*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*.

Assistant Mistresses, Miss O. C. Robinson, Miss M. U. Wainwright, Miss A. M. Adamson, Miss K. A. Dobbs, Miss A. D. M. Bastow, Miss I. M. Judd, Miss C. V. Kendall, Scale C.

Southern Provinces.

Assistant Director, P. F. Herbert, 1,300*l*.

Chief Inspector, J. N. Panes, 1,200*l*.

Principal, Higher College, C. R. Butler, 1,100*l*., 220*l*. duty pay.

Principals, H. T. C. Field, 960*l*., 96*l*. duty pay; A. H. Clift, W. N. Tolfree, 1,050*l*.

Senior Superintendents, J. W. A. Thorburn, A. K. Beauchamp, E. A. L. Gaskin, R. F. G. Adams, T. N. Lloyd, W. H. Thorp, C. T. Quinn-Young, W. T. Mackell, H. H. Jeffers, W. Simpson, F. K. Butler.

Superintendents, A. D. B. Trevor, T. R. Batten, V. B. V. Powell, K. C. Murray, W. E. Holt, K. B. Forge, J. E. H. White, L. J. Lister, A. H. Cooke, A. H. Parnaby, A. H. Smith, E. A. Cadle, W. B. Benton-Evans, R. F. Hogarth, C. Ll. Rice, A. J. Carpenter, F. Smithies, W. J. Webb, R. Day, R. S. Ducker, J. S. R. Cole, O. Waterfield, W. H. P. Browne, A. H. Sleigh, C. Bell, A. D. Porter, W. M. Wood, A. B. Cozens.

Lecturers in Agriculture, Engineering, etc., G. N. Herrington, J. A. Barclay, A. J. G. Barnett, A. G. Taylor, F. H. Bowen, R. J. Smith, H. J. Savory, A. Smith, Scale C, 480*l*.; 510*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*. by 40*l*. to 920*l*., plus seniority pay from 720*l*.; and 450*l*. by 20*l*. to 720*l*.

Technical Instructors, J. Hoskins, O. T. Jones, 480*l*., 510*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*.

Lady Superintendent, Miss G. Plummer, 600*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*.

Assistant Lady Superintendent, Miss M. B. Thomson, 400*l*. by 15*l*. to 430*l*. by 20*l*. to 600*l*.

Principal, Queen's College, Miss W. W. Blackwell, 600*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*.

Assistant Mistress in Charge, Domestic Science Centre, Miss E. M. Baker, Scale C. with maximum of 720*l*.

Assistant Mistresses, Miss D. M. Peel, Miss E. D. Harrison, Scale A, with maximum of 600*l*.

Superintendents, J. F. D. Green, I. A. Seriki, 320*l*. by 20*l*. to 400*l*. by 25*l*. to 600*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*.

Geological Survey.

Director, Capt. R. C. Wilson, 1,200*l*. and 240*l*. duty pay.

Deputy Director, C. Raeburn, 960*l*., duty pay 96*l*., or 1,050*l*.

Senior Geologist, A. D. N. Bain, 880*l*. by 40*l*. to 1,000*l*.

Geologists, W. Russ, C. M. Tattam, B. Jones, R. R. E. Jacobson, 550*l*., 550*l*., 575*l*., 600*l*. by 30*l*. to 840*l*., 880*l*. by 40*l*. to 1,000*l*.

Senior Engineer, H. A. Cochran, 880*l*. by 40*l*. to 1,000*l*.

Engineers, D. P. Le Jeune, W. R. W. Ferguson, M. W. Bryce, Scale C.

Drilling Superintendent, F. J. H. Paris, 800*l*.

Driller, T. W. Jenkins, 600*l*.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Administrative and Engineering.

Director of Public Works (vacant), 1,800*l*.

Deputy Director, H. E. Walker, O.B.E., 1,400*l*.

Assistant Directors, R. A. Brown, W. Livingston, W. H. Jackson, M.C., 1,100*l*. and 220*l*. duty pay, or 1,150*l*.

Senior Executive Engineers, C. E. Thorpe, R. Rodger, A. McDonald, J. M. Sleigh, E. Wall, C. E. Andraea, R. W. Taylor, 960*l*. and 96*l*. duty pay, equal 1,050*l*.

Executive Engineers, Grade I, B. P. Chadwick, J. T. Cradock, H. S. Aldred, L. A. Gordon, M.C., H. Wharton, P. R. T. Mumme, G. R. Hasselhuhn, K. P. Humpidge, D. M. MacLaughlin, J. A. Henry, A. Dunbar, W. A. Anderson, D. G. Blyth, D. H. Lawson, W. A. Dow, 880*l*. by 40*l*. to 1,000*l*.

Executive Engineers, Grades II–IV, S. J. Slaughter, R. E. G. Ferguson, E. Iliff, T. E. Brand, W. R. D. Crarey, J. Lilly, J. S. Long, L. M. Vaughan-Arbuckle, L. G. Culshaw, C. B. H. Henderson, J. C. Davison, W. Dempster, J. H. Gillespie, J. C. B. Thomson, P. I. O'Connor, R. A. Tennant, J. B. R. Pedder, G. C. Stubbs, G. D. Crerar, T. W. Shaw, J. Lea, F. H. Woodrow, A. G. Boorman, G. M. Johnson, H. C. Ketley, C. W. M. Williams, S. C. Barrie, H. P. Pooley, F. H. Meeres-Young, W. Grant, A. H. Clarke, E. H. Marflect, A. F. Daldy, C. N. Butler, V. F. Lindsey, R. G. Wallis, W. S. Bickerstaff, W. Auld, K. C. Ballantine, J. M. Longson, K. Wilson, J. W. Stokes, D. H. Yarnold, W. D. B. Kingston, D. Evans, H. M. Epton, 475*l*., 475*l*., 500*l*. by 25*l*. to 600*l*. by 30*l*. to 840*l*.

Engineering Assistant, A. H. Knox, 480*l*., 510*l*. by 30*l*. to 720*l*. by 40*l*. to 920*l*., plus 72*l*. seniority pay.

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 439.

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Works Manager, E. G. Garrity, M.M., 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant Works Managers, R. C. S. Fowler, H. Sellers, 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Architect, F. C. Haslam, 1,050*l.*
Architects, T. Scott, W. S. Corlett, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.*; 525*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 660*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Inspectors, A. H. Cherry, C. Ingleson, V. J. Turton, R. Lloyd, J. L. Roberts, A. Mokler, 600*l.*

Waterworks.

Waterworks Engineers, D. S. Bulbin, J. H. F. Sharkie. 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Stores.

Chief Storekeeper, R. C. Sykes, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers, F. Selby, F. W. Bailey, H. G. Hillier, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Mechanical.

Mechanical Engineer Grade I, J. W. Tallentire, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Mechanical Engineers, F. C. Kup, J. D. Redman, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Electrical.

Electrical Engineer-in-Chief (vacant), 1,400*l.*
Senior Electrical Engineer, J. O. Hall, 1,050*l.*
Electrical Engineers, Grade I, J. L. F. Middleton, C. L. Packe, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Electrical Engineers, Grade II, S. Evans, C. E. Harris, H. Jennings, F. W. Maidman, P. K. MacKintosh, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.*; 525*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Mechanical Engineers (Electrical Branch), O. C. Leak, A. R. Rae, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.*; 525*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 660*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant Electrical Engineers, A. J. Morris, H. H. Pernice, W. Miller, N. Wise, H. Blythe, J. H. L. Williams, R. H. G. Greener, F. W. Cuer, J. P. Gibb, J. C. Chopping, G. T. Turner, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.*, 525*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 660*l.*
Assistant Mechanical Engineers, W. T. S. Thurston, F. J. Leach, J. Kirton, F. P. Lloyd-Rees, W. H. E. Towell, R. S. Nelson, J. H. Hunter, A. C. M. Chapman, W. N. Roscoe, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.*, 525*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 660*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General, E. C. Crewe, 1,450*l.*
Engineer-in-Chief, J. A. Gundry, 1,150*l.*
Controller of Posts, E. S. Moore, 1,150*l.*
Chief Accountant, H. G. Jessop, 1,050*l.*
Senior Surveyor (Accounts), L. Roberts, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Divisional Surveyors, W. Adams, J. M. Cunningham, M.M., 1,050*l.*
Senior Surveyors, C. R. Rowlands, M.M., P. A. Courtney, F. Hampshire, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Surveyors, T. B. Bales, M.M., H. J. Edwards, C. E. Ross, W. J. Collison, R. H. Gallagher, R. E. G. Wilkins, L. R. Langridge, C. J. Tilt, A. Tomlinson, T. Huggon, G. Porter, W. C. B. Gascoigne, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*
Storekeeper, H. D. Coe, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* Scale A, with maximum of 720*l.*
Postmaster-Surveyor, J. A. Reffell, 315*l.* by 15*l.* to 330*l.*, to 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 575*l.*
Assistant Accountants, A. A. Bajulai, J. E. Thorpe, 315*l.*, 330*l.*, 350*l.* by 25*l.* to 575*l.*
Divisional Engineers, R. Lessells, S. P. Greer, H. A Smith, 1,050*l.*
Senior Engineers, T. R. Beckett, D. S. Foulkes-Roberts, D. Sanderson, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Engineers and Assistant Engineers, T. G. King, R. Groves, A. K. Todd, E. W. M. Revell, J. W Jehu, G. E. Fairey, L. M. Wallace, R. W. Stephens, L. F. Taylor, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Sub-Engineers, G. P. Williams, P. L. Barkway, R. Worthington, C. H. L. Parker, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 610*l.*
Workshop Superintendent (vacant), 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant Works Superintendent, S. G. Reed, 500*l.* by 12*l.* to 600*l.*
Wireless Engineer, D. H. Payne, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*; 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Technical Instructor, A. E. Cheal, Scale C.
Sub-Engineers, G. P. Williams, P. L. Barkway, R. Worthington, C. H. L. Parker, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 610*l.*

Transport Directorate.

Director of Transport, G. V. O. Bulkeley, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., 2,500*l.*
Secretary, J. H. Evans, Grad. Inst.T., 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Secretary, W. S. Mee, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*

I. Railway.

General Manager, J. H. McEwen, F.S.I., M.Inst.T., 1,800*l.*
Principal Administrative Assistant, F. G. R. Port, 1,050*l.*
Administrative Assistant, Grade I, A. Busby, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Administrative Assistant, Grade II, C. J. Greenway, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Accountant, E. J. Smith, A.C.I.S., 1,300*l.*
Principal Assistant to Chief Accountant, H. W. Winson, 1,050*l.*
Senior Accountants, H. B. Schofield, D. L. Riddle, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Accountant and Assistant Accountants, H. R. G. T. Chapman, M.C., F. R. Shields, J. C. Swallow, J. C. Morris, F. Sander, A.C.I.S., H. Wyles, F. R. Duce, A. J. Marinno, W. H. Fowler, R. L. Munro, H. F. P. Plumridge, I. Davies, N. C. A. Levy, J. L. Bomford, W. H. Moore, J. E. Crawley, R. E. Jenkins, C. W. Harvey, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Stock Verifiers, W. J. Stewart, F. W. Lovesey, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*, Scale A.
Railway Printer, H. V. Gray, 550*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 660*l.*
Stores Superintendent, J. H. Pirie, 1,100*l.*
Senior Storekeeper (vacant), 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*
Storekeepers, A. J. Barford, S. C. Griffiths, H. Payne, R. Haven, C. G. New, K. D. Francis, A. F. Lewis, Scale A, with maximum of 720*l.* 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Traffic and Commercial.

Chief Traffic Superintendent, C. E. Rooke, M.Inst.T., 1,400*l.*
Senior Traffic Assistant, P. L. Dawson, 1,100*l.*
District Traffic Superintendent, A. J. F. Bunning. 1,000*l.*
Assistant Traffic Officers, D. C. Woodward, W. D. Shreeve, L. Symons, D.C.M., M.M., E. H. Warham, Scale A., W. H. Best, J. R. Oldfield, F. C. Parr, T. W. Sharp, C. W. Putsey, R. H. Rose, Scale A, with maximum of 840*l.*

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 439.

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Road Transport Officer, F. J. MacLaren, 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Road Transport Officer, W. Cooke, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 660*l.*

Civil Engineering.

Chief Engineer, L. D. Morison, M.Inst.C.E., 1,400*l.*
Senior Engineers (vacant), 1,100*l.*
Section Engineers, Grade I, H. Llewelyn, G. C. Totton, M.C., 1,000*l.*
Section Engineers, Grade III, P. Pell-Ilderton, G. Brown, A.M.I.Struct.E., C. N. Brooks, N. M. Lewis, A.M.Struct.E., W. C. Bamford, A.M.I.Struct.E., C. C. Hoffman, E. Hall, B.Eng., A.M.Inst.C.E., G. S. Dick, B.Sc., K. Saddler, B.Sc., A.M.I.Struct. E., J. P. C. Bell, C. B. Watson, R. E. Broomfield, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., L. M. Wingate, H. R. Guenin, W. H. Norris, S. P. Smith, R. Bridgman, 550*l.* to 720*l.*, or 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Foreman of Works, W. C. Hedger, 600*l.*
Chief Signal Foreman, W. A. J. Buckingham, M.I.R.S.E., M.A.R.A. Signals, 600*l.*

Mechanical Engineering.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. G. W. Wilson, A.M.I. Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E., 1,400*l.*
Research Officer, M. A. Crane, A.M.I.Loco.E., 475*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).
Workshops Superintendent, J. W. Duggan, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Mechanical Officers, Grades I and II, E. W. Shorrock, R. E. Nelson, G.I.Mech.E., B. Quine (Scale C), 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 920*l.*
Chief Draughtsman, W. T. Dixon, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*
Draughtsman and Instructor, F. J. H. Jackel, 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*; 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Boiler Inspector, J. E. Hibberd, 600*l.*
Inspector of Electrical Equipment, E. P. Pascoe, 600*l.*
Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment, H. K. Bostock, M.I.Loco.E., M.Inst.T., 1,100*l.*
District Running Superintendents, T. B. Welch, G. O. Urion, A.M.I.Loco.E., A.M.Inst.T., E. Milne, M.I.Mech.E., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Mechanical Officers, Grades I and II, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* H. A. Johnson, A.M.I.M.E., M.I.Loco.E., A.M.Inst., C. M. Temple, 480*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).
Machinery and Weighbridge Inspector (*outdoor*), F. G. W. Potter, A.M.I.Loco.E., 600*l.*
Chief Running Inspectors, H. W. Mace, D. W. Harvey, 600*l.*

2. *Marine.*

Director, Comdr. A. V. P. Ivey, R.D., R.N.R., 1,400*l.*
Principal Marine Officer, Comdr. G. W. Trinick, R.D., R.N.R., 1,100*l.*
Senior Marine Officers, Lieut. G. Tait, R.N.R., Lieut.-Comdr. E. B. Causer, R.N., Lieut.-Comdrs. R. M. Maxwell-Johnson, R.N.R., S. H. Butler, R.N.R., Comdr. F. L. de Spon, R.N.R., Lieut.-Comdr. J. Jolly, R.N.R., Lieut. T. B. Webster, R.N.R., 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*, or 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*‡
Marine Officers, T. P. Griffith, J. F. Blower, A. L. E. Dennis, D. Jones, H. L. Cole, C. J. A. Coughlan, Lieut. D. L. Jones, R.N.R., Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. Martin, R.N.R., Lieut. L. E. Foster, L. Campton, V. W. Martin, S. C. Morley, F. W. J. Skutil, J. F. A. Bray, C. R. W. Jones, M. Price, Lieut. J. C. Needham, R.N.R., J. Nunweek, Lieut. K. H. Goodman, R.N.R., J. W. Cooper, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840.
Principal Engineer, Engr.-Lieut.-Comdr. W. D. Bisset, O.B.E., R.N., 1,100*l.*
Senior Marine Engineers, C. Hall, Engr.-Lieut. Comdr. E. Other, R.N., Engr.-Lieut.-Comdr. C. A. L. Booth, R.N., Capt. A. B. Waters, R.E., C. W. M. Turner, E. H. Jones, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Marine Engineers, R. H. Jacobsen, Engr.-Lieut. H. H. Marshall, R.N.R., J. Simpson, J. J. M. Johnston, Lieut. F. W. Richardson, R.E., R. S. Oakley, G. R. Farrington, A. H. Heron, T. T. Wilson, W. Scott, R. Arno, G. H. Roberts, E. Briggs, J. A. K. Oldland, T. F. Richards, C. A. Webster, L. C. Cox, W. R. L. Pretty, D. M. Aitken, J. Begbie, S. G. Hayward, W. H. Tyerman, E. J. K. Herbs, R. C. MacNab, A. B. Wenlock, G. E. Nicholls, J. O. C. Duffy, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Pilot, A. W. Flack, 700*l.*
Pilots, Lieut. H. J. Perks, R.E. (R. of O.), S./Lt. R. R. Quinn, D.S.M., R.N., R. J. Mather, 660*l.*
Personal Assistant, M. R. Harris, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*‡
Chief Foreman, T. J. Goodings, 600*l.*
Senior Storekeeper, F. P. Reid, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

4. *Port.*

Port Engineer, C. W. Carter, 1,300*l.*
Senior Assistant Engineer, L. G. M. Lyon, 1,050*l.*
Assistant Engineer, A. M. Burke, Scale C.
Senior Port Traffic Superintendent, Lagos, A. P. Massey, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Port Traffic Superintendent, Port Harcourt, E. E. Wenban, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

4. *Colliery.*

Colliery Manager, W. J. Leck, 1,150*l.*, duty 230*l.*
Deputy Colliery Manager (vacant), 1,300*l.*
Colliery Engineer, R. A. Bertram, M.M., 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Colliery Surveyor, B. S. Passmore, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Under Manager, C. E. Matthews, 540*l.* by 12*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

NIGERIA REGIMENT.

Royal West African Frontier Force.

Headquarters Staff (*Kaduna*).

Commandant, Brigadier D. P. Dickinson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., 1,400*l.* and 10*s.* per diem duty pay.
Assistant Commandant, Lieut.-Col. F. A. S. Clarke, D.S.O., 1,200*l.*
Brigade Major, Capt. I. L. Wight, 900*l.*
Staff Captain, (A) Capt. R. Chandler, 850*l.*
Staff Captain, (Q) Capt. R. Element, D.C.M., 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Staff Officer, European Reserve Force, Capt. A. H. Gillmore, 750*l.* or 700*l.*
Lieut.-Colonels (*Infantry*), Lieut.-Col. J. A. S. Hopkins, Lieut.-Col. W. Owen, M.B.E., M.C., 1,000*l.* and 10*s.* per diem duty pay.
Majors (*Infantry*), Major A. G. E. Alexander, M.C., Major R. H. Pigou, Major H. P. P. Robertson, Major A. T. McCullagh, 850*l.* and 5*s.* per diem duty pay.
Adjutants, Capt. R. M. J. Roche, Lieut. V. W. Barlow, Lieut. G. A. Chater, Lieut. J. T. Ennals, Lieut. A. E. Hillier, 600*l.* and 5*s.* per diem duty pay.
Regimental Quartermasters, Capt. E. B. Millwood, O.B.E., Capt. W. I. Wiffin. 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 700*l.*
Intelligence Officer, Lieut. R. N. Cartwright, 600*l.* or 510*l.*
Nineteen Company Commanders, 750*l.* or 700*l.*
Fifty-five Company Officers, 600*l.* or 510*l.*

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 439.
‡ Plus 72*l.* seniority allowance from 730*l.*

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NORTHERN RHODESIA.†

Situation and Area.

Northern Rhodesia comprises the northern part of the territory formerly administered by the British South Africa Company, whose principal field of operations was defined in the Charter of Incorporation as "the region of South Africa lying immediately to the North of British Bechuanaland, and to the North and West of the South African Republic, and to the West of the Portuguese dominions." It lies wholly to the north of the Zambezi River and is bounded by Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo on the north; Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east; Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south and Portuguese West Africa on the west.

The area of the Territory is estimated at about 290,323 square miles.

A map of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia will be found in the section relating to the latter.

Northern Rhodesia is divided into six Provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes. The seat of government is at Lusaka, to which the principal departmental headquarters were moved from Livingstone in May, 1935. Other important settlements are at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Ndola, near which the copper mines of Nchanga, Nkana, Roan Antelope, and Mufulira are situated, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, and Mongu in Barotseland.

History and Constitution.

The first explorations north of the Zambezi were carried out by various Portuguese travellers at the end of the eighteenth century. The first British person to enter Northern Rhodesia was Dr. Livingstone who reached the Zambezi in 1855. The Arab slave trade had begun a few years before Livingstone's arrival and flourished from that time onwards till 1893, twenty years after the death of Livingstone at Chitambo. The Arab influence was at first most felt in the North but soon extended over the whole country. It was not until 1893, by which time a Government post (Abercorn) near the south of Lake Tanganyika, and several mission stations were established, that this trade received any check. Blow after blow was inflicted by the destruction of the Arab settlements on Lake Nyasa, and with the defeat of the Arab chief Mlozi by Sir Harry Johnston at Karonga in 1894, the days of the slave trade in British Central Africa were numbered. The last caravan of slaves in Northern Rhodesia (intercepted on its way to the East coast via Lake Nyasa) was released at Fort Jameson, which had just been established, in 1898. An account of the early operations of the British South Africa Company under the Royal Charter of Incorporation of 1889 will be found under the section relating to Southern Rhodesia. Prior to 1911 the territory now called Northern Rhodesia consisted of two separate territories (*a*) Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia and (*b*) North-Eastern Rhodesia. On the 4th May of that year these two territories were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. (now Sir) Lawrence Wallace was appointed the first Administrator of the combined territory, and continued in office until 1921.

Several engagements took place during the Great War with forces from German East Africa.

In March, 1921, Sir Drummond Chaplin, Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, became also Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.

In July, 1923, a settlement was arranged of the various outstanding questions relating to the British South Africa Company's position in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. As far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned, the effect of the settlement, which was conditional on its acceptance by the shareholders and the approval of Parliament, was that the Company surrendered its buildings and assets used for administrative purposes, and its land and monopoly rights other than mineral rights under its concessions in Northern Rhodesia but retained three freehold areas in the Tanganyika Province of North-Eastern Rhodesia; on the other hand the Company would receive on the 1st October, 1923, a cash payment from His Majesty's Government, and would retain a half interest for 40 years in the net proceeds of the disposal of land in North-Western Rhodesia, such disposal to be in the hands of the administration of the territory; the Company would receive the Crown's recognition of its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia and a considerable measure of protection for its railway interests; and the Crown would waive its whole claim against the Company in respect of extraordinary military expenditure incurred in the course of the Great War. Subject to the foregoing, the Company would retain the whole of its commercial rights and assets; no further question would be raised as to any liability of the Company in respect of land appropriated for the purpose of its own commercial undertakings or granted to other parties; and the Company would be relieved of the duty of carrying on the administration of Northern Rhodesia. This provisional arrangement was unanimously approved by the shareholders, and on the 25th July, 1923, was approved by the House of Commons.

By Orders in Council dated 20th February, 1924, the office of Governor of Northern Rhodesia was created, an Executive Council constituted and provision made for the constitution of a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor as President, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, and the Director of Medical Services. The Legislative Council comprises the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council, *ex officio*, four nominated official members and seven unofficial elected members. On the 1st April, 1924, Mr. H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. (now Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G.), assumed office as the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.

Administrative and Judicial.

The natives are administered as far as possible through their own chiefs or headmen, who function as Native Authorities and Courts. Administrative and judicial functions are combined in the District Officers. The Barotse Province is a native reserve, and is administered under conditions differing in some respects from those obtaining elsewhere. The Paramount Chief of the Barotse has a Khotla or Native Council to assist him.

The law of the Territory is that of England except in so far as it may be inapplicable or may have been or may hereafter be modified by legislation, but no Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed subsequent to the 17th August, 1911, is deemed to

† See map under "Southern Rhodesia."

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apply to the Territory unless it has been specifically applied.

Administrative Officers in their capacities as Magistrates of Subordinate Courts have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from Subordinate Courts of the 3rd Class to Provincial Commissioners' Courts and from Subordinate Courts (including Provincial Commissioners' Courts) of the 1st and 2nd Class to the High Court.

Estimated Population, 31st December, 1936.

EUROPEAN:			
Male..	4,643		
Female	3,020		
Children	2,925		
Total			10,588
*NATIVE:			
Male..	368,829		
Female	436,292		
Children	561,304		
Total			1,366,425
Total population ..			1,377,013

* No re-estimate has been made during 1938.

Education.

European.—For the education of European children there were in August, 1938, controlled Schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana and Mufulira, offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and Science in Standards VI and VII. There were schools at Chomba, Silver Rest and Fort Jameson, offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government Management. The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination, Mulobesi School, Sakeji School and the Convent Schools at Livingstone and Ndola, offering primary education up to Standard V, were controlled but under private management.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, all under Government management, and, for girls, at the Convent Schools at Broken Hill and Ndola, under private management. There was also open during the year a number of uncontrolled schools with small enrolments and uncertain lives.

Native.—The Department of Native Education supervises the educational work of the Missionary Societies working in the Territory, and apportions the grants in aid of the Mission Schools which conform to the Government syllabus and requirements. There is an Advisory Board on Native Education upon which Missions, Settlers and Government Departments are represented.

There are 430 Schools receiving grants in aid. Of these 12 are Teacher Training Institutions with Senior primary classes attached, and 24 are Girls' Boarding Schools in charge of European Headmistresses. Some 30,000 children attend these schools while a further 75,000 are enrolled at 1,600 unassisted Schools which do not possess qualified teachers.

The Government Schools include a Jeanes Training School, a Trades School and a Teacher Training School. There are also 12 other Government Schools, 3 of which are District Headquarters Schools and the remainder are in Industrial Centres. Four of these are run by the United Missions in the Copperbelt as agents for the Government. Some 2,000 children attend the schools in the Copperbelt.

The Barotse National School, founded in 1907, and financed by the Barotse Native Treasury, with its subsidiary School at Mankoya, was until recently the only Native Authority School. A Native Authority School for the Ngoni has recently been opened.

Climate.

The climate, except in the low-lying parts, may be described as sub-tropical. Temperatures are moderate during the winter months, viz., from May to August. In low-lying parts the mean temperature varies from 70° F. to 90° F. with a maximum of 103° F. and a minimum of 56° F. In the high plateau the mean temperature varies from 55° F. to 75° F. with a maximum of 86° F. and a minimum of 40° F. In some parts the maximum temperature has reached the high figure of 120° F., whilst minima of 30° F. or less are not infrequent.

As a whole the country may be said to be suitable for white settlement, and Europeans have little to fear from the point of view of health if reasonable precautions are taken.

The average rainfall varies from over 50 inches in the northern and high-lying portions of the territory to 25 inches or less in the southern and south-eastern parts. On the average little or no rain falls during the period May to September. The month of October usually brings from about half an inch to two inches. The period, November to March, is the real wet season, during which anything from 70% to 90% of the total annual rainfall occurs. From April onwards the rains diminish again.

Agriculture.

The cattle and ranching industries are gradually attaining a more satisfactory position owing to increased fencing and better cattle-management amongst European-owned stock and to the dipping which is in progress amongst Native-owned stock in the Reserves.

The cattle of the Territory are singularly free from the major stock diseases. Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia is enzootic, however, in the Barotse Province. A comprehensive scheme for the eradication of this disease from the Province has been embarked upon. Mortality from any cause is low upon those farms and ranches where good cattle-mastership is practised.

The dairy industry has not developed to the extent which the local markets require. A cooperative creamery is in operation at Lusaka and it has no difficulty in marketing all its products.

The greater portion of the Territory is undeveloped agriculturally. The indigenous population is self-supporting in its food supply, practically the whole of its requirements being produced in the village gardens. There is little general trade in food commodities except in the railway belt where the surplus native maize crop is marketed by the Maize Control Board. The staple native cereals are finger-millet (*Eleusine coracana*), Kaffir-corn (*Sorghum*), and Maize. The former is produced over extensive tracts of the Territory on a system of shifting cultivation whereby grain crops are grown in rotation with forest re-growths. Other native crops are bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), ground-nuts, cassava, sweet-potatoes, and a variety of pumpkins, gourds, and beans. Tobacco is widely cultivated

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by the natives but on a small scale for private consumption and a small localized trade only. Considerable numbers of cattle are owned by natives in the Territory, but these are mainly confined to certain tribes, notably the Marosi, Bailu, Matoka, and, to a less extent, the Angoni in North-eastern Rhodesia.

Many parts of the Territory are impassable to animal transport owing to the presence of tse-tse fly.

In the tracts adjoining the railway line considerable areas are given over to farming and ranching operations under European management.

Maize is the chief crop of the settler. In the season 1936–37, 44,000 acres were planted and the total crop was 294 thousand bags, of which 52 thousand were retained for farm consumption.

As a result of Agreements with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa the internal market is protected against imported maize and cattle offered at unduly low prices.

Experimental work on the problems of cotton cultivation is being continued with the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Cultivation by European farmers is not at present recommended owing to the serious losses caused by insect pests. The work, however, has been extended to include experiments in certain native areas where it is believed that commercial production may be possible.

Flue-cured Virginian tobacco is produced chiefly in the Fort Jameson district. The crop reached 1¼ million pounds in the 1936–37 season. The better qualities of leaf are exported and, as the result of agreements with Southern Rhodesian manufacturers and the Union of South Africa, an African market exists for about half a million pounds of Northern Rhodesian leaf annually.

Most of the wheat produced in the Territory is handled by the Co-operative Society at Lusaka and is exported to Bulawayo for milling.

The headquarters of the Agricultural Department and the Veterinary Department are at Mazabuka.

Forestry.

More than 60 per cent. of the entire area of Northern Rhodesia is estimated to be more or less covered with trees and shrubs, but the forest growth, chiefly of the Savannah Woodland type, is undergoing considerable modification in composition and area as a result of native shifting cultivation and annual fires. A Forestry Branch of the Agricultural Department was instituted in 1929. Certain areas are being maintained as protection forests for the prevention of soil erosion and the preservation of water supplies in springs and rivers. Further areas are dedicated to the production of timber of the more useful indigenous species. Small experimental plantations of fast growing exotic tree species have been established.

The only large commercial timber industry in the Territory at present is that of the Zambesi Saw Mills Ltd., whose operations extend from Livingstone to the Machili River under concessions granted by the Government. This Company is chiefly concerned with the extraction, by light railway, of timbers of the Kalahari sand belt type, including Mkushi, *Baikiaea plurijuga*; Mukwa, *Pterocarpus angolensis*; Mwangura, *Pterocarpus stevensonii*; Mupumena, *Entandophragma sp.*; Mkamba, *Afzelia quanzensis*; Mugongo *Ricinodendrom rautanenii*; and Musheshe, *Burkea africana*. The Company has contracts for supplying Mkushi sleepers to the South African and Rhodesian Railways.

Land Settlement.

An Agricultural Survey Commission reported in 1932 upon the unalienated land within 25 miles of the railway suitable for European settlement, and this Commission has advised as to the class of farming or ranching for which the land is suitable. The Government is not embarking on any extensive programme of land settlement. Crown Land and privately owned land, however, suitable for mixed farming and ranching is available within easy distance of the railway and the price ranges between 2*s.* and 15*s.* per acre depending upon the quality of the soil, water supply, distance from railway, etc. A settler must be in possession of at least 2,000*l.* capital in order to obtain a grant of a farm from the Government on lease with option to purchase. Special travelling facilities are given to bona fide farm settlers and their wives and families proceeding to Northern Rhodesia for the first time to take up land, and special local railway rates are in force for their benefit. Application for land in Northern Rhodesia, should be addressed to the Commissioner for Lands, Livingstone.

Minerals.

The Department of Lands, Mines and Surveys administers the Mining Law and the Registration of Mining Titles Ordinance subsidiary thereto and the Mining and Explosives Regulations. The Registry of Mining Titles is kept, duty assessed and the necessary searches are made.

The production of copper, which is the major mineral industry of the territory, has been stabilised by the Copper Restriction Agreement of 1935, by which the tonnage of copper produced is varied to control market prices.

Early in 1936 the quota allowed the industry was 70 per cent. of its basic tonnage output but during the year the increased consumption of copper resulting from rearmament programmes and trade recovery reduced the world stocks and the quota was progressively increased to 105 per cent.

At the beginning of 1937 all restriction was removed, but the price continued to increase until it reached nearly £80 a ton in March. By this time increase in production began to take effect and by the middle of the year the price had dropped to a figure more satisfactory to the manufacturer and continued to drop slowly until October when a quota restriction of 125 per cent. of the basic tonnage was imposed in order to steady the market price. This quota was reduced to 115 per cent. in November and 105 per cent. in December. In spite of the large fluctuation in the tonnage of copper there was no depression in the industry, but without the Restriction Agreement the mines would probably have had to curtail their activities instead of diverting their labour from production to mine development.

The copper produced in the Territory in 1937 totalled 208,172 tons valued at 11,564,000*l.*, as against 142,340 tons valued at 5,709,000*l.* in 1936.

The production of the various copper mines in 1937 was: Mufulira 44,614 tons of blister copper, Roan Antelope 78,349 tons of blister copper, Nkana 54,475 tons of blister copper and 30,740 tons of electrolytic copper. As bye-products Nkana also produced 1,949,837 lbs. of cobalt, 326 ozs. of gold, 83,532 ozs. of silver and 1,446 lbs. of selenium.

Nchanga Copper Mine is being developed for large scale production. To date, the work has been confined to shaft sinking. Mine development and surface equipment will follow but with the large amount of work to be done it will be a few years before the mine is in full production.

Lead, zinc and vanadium are mined at Broken Hill. During the last few years the lead production has been very small, the ore being worked out to the present 200 foot water level of the mine. A new pumping shaft is in course of sinking in which pumps will

be installed at 1,000 feet to enable a large amount of fresh mineral to be worked, since mineral deposits, containing large tonnages of good sulphide ores of lead and zinc have been proved by diamond drilling to a depth of over 1,000 feet. A mining shaft will be sunk after the pump shaft is complete and large scale underground mining will follow.

Zinc is prepared for export as electrolytic zinc, the power for the cells being produced by a hydro-electric plant at Mulingushi Falls where the river is dammed back to conserve the storm water of the rainy seasons. The rains of 1935–1937 season were very light with the result that the dam did not fill and zinc production had to be curtailed as there was only sufficient power available for a portion of the cells.

The production of vanadium concentrates and fused vanadic oxide has been greatly developed in the last few years.

The production for 1937 was: lead 559 tons valued at 12,300*l.*, zinc 14,031 tons valued at 332,800*l.*, vanadium 518,727 lbs. valued at 132,700*l.* Other mineral activities are small, gold mining in particular is very disappointing: Jessie Mine closed down in 1937, the gold veins being too narrow to work, and Luiri Areas at the end of 1937 were reconstructing. A small amount of alluvial tin is washed in one area, also a small mica deposit gives a steady output.

The mineral production for the years 1936 and 1937 was :—

	1936	1937
Gold	4,452 ozs.	4,228 ozs.
Silver	229,151 ,,	83,861 ,,
Blister copper ..	114,321 tons	177,432 tons
Electro copper ..	28,012 ,,	30,740 ,,
Copper in matte ..	7 ,,	15 ,,
Zinc	20,730 ,,	14,031 ,,
Vanadium ..	450,774 lbs.	518,727 lbs.
Manganese ore ..	3,022 tons	2,341 tons
Tin ore	4,950 ,,	520 ,,
Lead	300 ,,	559 ,,
Cobalt	1,016,683 lbs.	1,949,837 lbs.
Mica	6,281 ,,	8,928 ,,
Tin concentrates ..	7·4 tons	7·75 tons

The estimated value of the mineral production was :

1936	1937
£6,375,929	£12,751,014

A large proportion of the increase in the value for 1937 was due to the enhanced price of copper over 1936.

Means of Communication.

The Railway was extended from Victoria Falls northward to Broken Hill—374 miles—in 1906, and the extension to the border of Northern Rhodesia, a further 132 miles, where it connects with the railway system of the Congo Belge, was completed in 1909. The Zambezi is crossed by a single span bridge, 650 feet long, 30 feet wide and about 420 feet high. The gauge of the railway is 3 feet 6 inches, the standard gauge of South Africa.

Branch lines have now been constructed from Ndola to Luanshya (Roan Antelope Mine), a distance of 24 miles, and to Nchanga *via* Nkana, a distance of 84 miles. Another line runs from Mokambo, in the Belgian Congo, to Mufulira, nine miles distant.

Road communications have been improved and the arterial road system has been bridged and culverted with permanent structures.

The main arterial roads are :—

(i) The "Great North Road" from Livingstone *via* Lusaka, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi, where the road leaves the Railway, to Mpika, Kasama and Abercorn, a distance of 986 miles, with a connection to Mwenzo, another 118 miles, where the road joins the Tanganyika and Nyasaland road systems.

(ii) The "Great East Road," which runs from Lusaka eastward to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland Border, a distance of 381 miles. This road crosses the Luangwa River at 157 miles from Lusaka by an imposing bridge presented to the Territory by the Beit Trust.

(iii) The Congo Border Road, which branches from the Great North Road 3 miles north of Kapiri Mposhi and proceeds north to Ndola and the Copper Mining Area and from there on to Solwezi, Kasempa and Mumbwa, joining the Great North Road again 44 miles north of Lusaka, the total distance being 675 miles. The Kafue River is crossed near Nkana by another large bridge presented by the Beit Trust.

In addition to the above main roads there is a large mileage of secondary roads serving the settled areas and districts.

The Zambesi, Kague, Luapula, and Chambesi Rivers are navigable for small boats for a considerable portion of their course, and where necessary for motor traffic these and other rivers may be crossed by pontoons.

Aviation.

The main air routes are as follows :—

(i) Livingstone to Balovale (or intermediate stations) *via* Sesheke, Njoko, Sioma, Senanga, and Mongu.

(ii) Livingstone to Ndola (or intermediate stations) *via* Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi.

(iii) Lusaka to Fort Jameson *via* Nyangwena, Rufunsa, Beit Bridge, Nyimba and Sasare.

(iv) Broken Hill to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) *via* Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona (for Serenje), Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(v) Broken Hill to Abercorn *via* Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(vi) Ndola to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) *via* Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(vii) Ndola to Abercorn *via* Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(viii) Abercorn to any line of rail station *via* Rosa, Kasama, Mpika, Kalonje, Kanona, Ndabala, Mtuga, Broken Hill and then to the required destination *via* the railway line.

Lusaka Airport is equipped with a hangar capable of accommodating all types of aircraft. There is also a ground staff in residence.

Hangars are available for small aircraft at Livingstone and Ndola, the former housing two aircraft, the latter one only.

Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless.

Mails are exchanged daily between all offices situated on the line of rail. There are services once weekly either by motor vehicle or by runner to all other offices in the territory. Mails to and from adjoining countries are despatched not less than twice weekly either by air or by surface route. Letter mails are received from and despatched to all countries on the England–South Africa route by air twice weekly in each direction. Other classes of mail matter are despatched to and received from these countries once weekly via Bulawayo and Cape Town. There are 44 Post Offices, 15 of which are Money Order Offices, and 23 are Telegraph Offices. The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway line from Victoria Falls to the Congo Border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Nchanga and from Nkana to Mufulira. Wireless stations at Abercorn, Broken Hill, Mpika,

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Fort Jameson, and Mongu-Lealui are equipped for point to point communication on short wave and maintain a public service. Broken Hill and Mpika Stations also provide radio services in connection with the African International Air Route, and are equipped for communication with aircraft in flight, on a wave-length of 900 metres.

Customs Duties.

The Tariff, excluding the Congo Basin tariff, provides for Empire preference for the following classes of goods which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty; clothing, blankets and rugs, cotton piece goods, motor cars, and all articles usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance 10 per cent. and the duty on foreign varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; in the case of cotton and silk piece goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes, from foreign countries, the tariff provides for alternative specific rates if the duty should be greater at such rates. Agricultural, electrical, mining and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture are free of duty and if foreign are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery which is 15 per cent.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer and tobacco; upon the latter items, apart from rum, no preference is granted except under the terms of the customs agreements with the neighbouring territories in the South, but varying rates of preference are granted, under the tariff, to foodstuffs of British origin.

Imports and Exports

Year.	£ Exports.	£ Imports.
1929	926,823	3,669,648
1930	909,541	4,953,720
1931	1,208,945	5,368,822
1932	2,705,685	1,959,555
1933	3,747,354	1,980,190
1934	4,540,395	2,931,126
1935	4,802,563	3,013,678
1936	6,045,137	2,349,946
1937	12,030,646	4,086,842

Finance.

Year.	£ Revenue.	£ Expenditure.
1928–1929	541,606	525,168
1929–1930	672,289	554,527
1930–1931	830,254	704,986
1931–1932	856,376	820,053
1932–1933	616,998	794,039
1933	551,972	541,962*
1934	933,337	952,903
1935	833,484	806,429
1936	863,255	887,417
1937	981,894	909,252

Loan expenditure for development purposes amounted to 2,190,402*l.* at 31st December, 1936.

Taxation.

An income tax was first imposed in Northern Rhodesia in 1921. The rates of tax now in force for individuals are:—

For each pound of the first 100*l.* of the chargeable amount		6*d.*
„ „ „ „ next 100*l.*	„ „	1*s.* 0*d.*
„ „ „ „ „ 100*l.*	„ „	1*s.* 6*d.*
„ „ „ „ „ 100*l.*	„ „	2*s.* 0*d.*
„ „ „ „ „ 100*l.*	„ „	2*s.* 6*d.*
„ „ „ in excess of 500*l.*	„ „	3*s.* 0*d.*

Before arriving at the chargeable amount the following deductions are allowed:—

(i) Personal, 300*l.*

(ii) For wife, 420*l.*

(iii) For children, 100*l.* each—age limit 18, unless receiving full time instruction at a University, College, School or other educational establishment, when age limit is 21.

(iv) For Insurance &c.—One-sixth of chargeable income before making deductions for insurance and deductions under (ii) and (iii) above and (v) below,

(v) For dependant, up to 100*l.*

The tax on the chargeable income of a Company is at the rate of 4*s.* on every pound thereof. Non-native personal Tax at the rate of 1*l.* per annum may be deducted from the amount of tax assessed.

Banking and Currency.

There are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa at Livingstone and Lusaka and an Agency at Mazabuka, and branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Lusaka, Livingstone, Broken Hill and Fort Jameson, and an Agency at Bwana M'Kubwa.

The currency of Northern Rhodesia is that of Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia. South African currency is not legal tender.

ADMINISTRATORS.

North Eastern Rhodesia.

R. E. Codrington, 1900 to 1907.
Sir L. A. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1907 to 1909.
Sir L. P. Beaufort, Kt., 1909 to 1911 (acting).

North Western Rhodesia.

Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., 1900 to 1907.
R. E. Codrington, 1907 to 1908.
Sir L. A. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1907 to 1911 (acting).

Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Lawrence Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1911.
Sir Drummond Chaplin, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., 1921.
R. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., 1923 (acting).

Governors.

1924, Sir Herbert J. Stanley, G.C.M.G.
1927, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.D.
1932, Col. Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1934, Major Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1938, Sir J. A. Maybin, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor (President).
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Senior Provincial Commissioner.
The Director of Medical Services.
Clerk of the Council, A. E. T. Benson.

* These figures are for the nine months April to December. Since 1933 the financial year has been coincided with the calendar year.

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Legislative Council.

The Governor (President).
Members of the Executive Council, ex officio.
Nominated Official Members :—
H. F. Cartmel-Robinson, O.B.E., C. J. Lewin, M.C., Lieut.-Col. W. A. Dimoline, M.C.
Nominated Unofficial Member to represent Native Interests, Lieut.-Col. S. Gore-Browne, D.S.O.
Unofficial Elected Members :—Sir L. F. Moore, Kt., Lieut.-Col. A. Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., E. H. Cholmley, T. S. Page, Capt. R. E. Campbell, Capt. A. A. Smith, O.B.E., R. Welensky.
Clerk, A. E. T. Benson.
Reporters, Miss K. E. Whaits, Miss A. M. Whaits.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir J. A. Maybin, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* duty allowance.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. O. Crewe-Read.
Clerk, Miss I. V. H. Morgan, 300*l.* to 390*l.*
Chauffeur, M. T. Elliott, 300*l.* to 340*l.*

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, W. M. Logan, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,700*l.*
Financial Secretary, K. R. Tucker, C.B.E., 1,500*l.*
Administrative Secretary, C. G. S. Follows, 1,200*l.*
Assistant Chief Secretary, C. D. Chamberlain, 950*l.*
Assistant Chief Secretary, Native Affairs, R. S. Hudson, 950*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, H. Ockendon, M.C., H. F. Wright, A. T. Williams, C. A. R. Charnaud, T. G. C. V. Jones, A. E. T. Benson, 475*l.* to 920*l.*

District Administration.

Senior Provincial Commissioner, T. F. Sandford, C.M.G., M.B.E., 1,350*l.*
Provincial Commissioners, H. F. Cartmel-Robinson, O.B.E., L. A. Russell, E. H. L. Poole, J. F. S. T. Warrington, J. G. Read, one at 1,200*l.*, one at 1,150*l.*, three at 1,000*l.*
District Officers, E. H. Cooke, E. H. B. Wickins, H. C. Brooks, M.C., C. H. Hazell, G. W. H. Bloomfield, H. L. Brigham, E. Munday, G. Howe, H. A. Watmore, E. D. Clough, V. E. Bourdillon, A. F. B. Glennie, G. R. R. Stevens, C. H. J. Rawstorne, C. J. Bowden, F. B. Macrae, R. P. Bush, K. G. Bradley, W. F. Stubbs, L. F. Leversedge, G. E. F. Smith, T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, G. R. Onions, J. H. Wallace, J. S. Moffat, M.B.E., H. F. Wright, S. D. Facey, H. Vaux, A. T. Williams, M.B.E., J. Gaunt, H. Franklin, C. A. R. Charnaud, H. B. Waugh, S. R. Denny, J. P. Murray, O. S. Wallace, F. R. G. Phillips, M. G. Billing, W. V. Brelsford, G. C. R. Clay, M. M. Heggs, N. S. Price, T. G. C. V. Jones, C. M. Douglas-Jones, J. O. T. Phibbs, D. B. Hall, B. E. Crawfurd, C. G. Stevens, C. J. W. Fleming, R. W. Parr, R. A. Nicholson, J. F. Passmore, J. C. Phillips, G. S. Jones, R. L. Moffat, J. B. W. Anderson, F. M. Thomas, A. G. K. Johnston, P. D. Thomas, E. A. T. Benson, R. Craufurd Benson, G. E. Curtis, H. L. Jones, P. J. Law, N. C. A. Ridley, J. L. Boyd Wilson, K. C. Johnson, J. A. Evetts, G. C. M. Heathcote, A. F. C. Campbell, R. S. Foster, A. C. Jamieson, A. G. H. Gardner-Brown, E. L. Button, D. C. Goodfellow, N. P. Hammond, J. J. Keigwin, N. S. Knight, C. P. A. Sharland, J. C. W. Walter, 475*l.* to 920*l.* and 400*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Cadets, P. A. D. Clark, E. C. Thomson, S. P. Bourne, F. M. N. Heath, R. C. Ward, G. K. N. Trevaskis, A. T. de B. Wilmot, W. Boyle, C. M. N. White, H. McL. McDowell, 350*l.*
Chief Clerks, E. E. Brooker, A. Wilson, J. H. Nisbet, F. A. Cross, A. H. Dobson, R. F. L. Hatchwell, M. Barker, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Accountant General's Department.

Accountant-General (vacant).
Senior Accountant, W. D. Colton.
Accountants, A. J. Austin, 360*l.* to 720*l.*; S. M. Rich, H. F. Cox, E. J. Thomson, F. M. D. Manning, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Administrator-General.

Administrator-General and Official Receiver, G. M. Oliphant, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, R. F. Pinder, 1,050*l.*
Senior Assistant Auditor, F. W. Power, 810*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Auditor, N. S. Carey-Jones, 350*l.* to 780*l.*
Examiner of Accounts, J. A. Robertson, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture, C. J. Lewin, M.C., 1,100*l.*
Ecologist, C. G. Trapnell, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Conservators of Forests, J. D. Martin, C. E. Duff, R. G. Miller, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Entomologist, W. Allan, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Cotton Officer, A. G. Bebbington, 650*l.**
Agricultural Officers, U. J. Moffat, R. H. Fraser, J. N. Clothier, C. E. Johnson, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Customs.

Controller of Customs, D. L. F. Manson, 1,050*l.*
Deputy Controller, (vacant).
Accountant, P. A. G. Gummer, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Collectors, C. H. H. Coleman, W. J. Page, G. Owen-Smith, A. L. D. Goodwin, W. G. O. Owen-Smith, 425*l.* to 660*l.*

Native Education.

Director of Native Education, C. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, M.C., 1,100*l.*
Superintendents of Native Education, J. A. Cottrell, D. S. Miller, C. J. Opper, J. M. Winterbottom, G. H. Wilson, G. H. Rusbridger, P. S. Tregear. 400*l.* to 920*l.*; J. C. Forester, 350*l.* to 840*l.*
Principal, Lusaka Trades School, F. Hodgson, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Industrial Superintendent, P. C. Southwell, 390*l.* to 600*l.*
Agricultural Instructor, F. J. S. Morkel, 390*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Master, Jeanes School, J. F. Ritchie, 246*l.* to 600*l.*
Industrial Instructor, F. Jackman, 390*l.* to 480*l.*
Mistress and Welfare Worker, Miss Seal, 246*l.* to 480*l.*
Clerk, G. Foyster, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

European Education.

Director of European Education, J. B. Clark, 1,100*l.*
Inspector of Schools, R. E. W. Burnside, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant to Director, W. G. N. Lightfoot, 400*l.* to 720*l.*
Head Masters, T. C. Deacon, F. C. H. Knapp, J. R. Chadwick, G. T. Jones, A. J. Gunn, E. C. Hobrough, T. F. Parker, A. M. Beckett, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Head Mistress, Miss E. F. Goring, 390*l.* to 600*l.*

Income Tax.

Commissioner of Income Tax, G. E. Thornton, M.B.E., 1,100*l.*
Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, J. S. Fowlds, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Assessor, W. J. Donnelly, 425*l.* to 720*l.*

* Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Seconded.

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Judicial.

Judges of the High Court, Chief Justice, Sir C. G. B. Francis, K.C., 1,800*l.*
Puisne Judge, G. G. Robinson, 1,250*l.*
Registrar of the High Court (vacant).
Resident Magistrates, R. S. Jeffreys, J. B. Thomson, H. S. Palmer, R. O. Sinclair, 600*l.* to 920*l.*

Lands, Mines and Surveys.

Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys, L. W. G. Eccles, 1,100*l.*
Chief Surveyor and Examiner of Diagrams, K. W. Hartland, 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Surveyors, T. J. Cassidy, S. F. Turner, A. D. Hamilton, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Surveyors, R. M. Garrard, D. S. Cleak, P. W. M. Allin, F. J. Woods, G. H. H. Quiggin, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Surveyor and Computer, W. M. Younger, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Draughtsman, R. T. Hockey, 480*l.* to 540*l.*
Draughtsman, A. L. Brown, 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Mining Titles, F. B. Coulson, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Inspector of Mines, J. A. Fawdry, 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Inspectors of Mines, S. Bray, R. K. McLeod, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Inspector of Machinery (vacant), 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Legal.

Attorney-General, H. W. Wilson, 1,350*l.*
Solicitor-General, P. F. Branigan, 1,000*l.*
Crown Counsels, P. G. Dickinson, W. E. Evans, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Medical.

Director of Medical Services, J. F. C. Haslam, M.C., 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director of Medical Services, J. M. Campbell, 1,200*l.*
Senior Specialist, J. D. Harmer, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Senior Medical Officer, J. A. Acheson.
Medical Officers, J. A. McGregor, D.F.C., P. B. Robinson, N. D. Sanderson, R. B. S. Smith, C. S. Davies, R. A. Newsom, E. J. Thomas, F. W. Gilbert, J. F. Macdonald, A. J. Board, K. C. P. Thomson, R. H. Purnell, W. C. B. Harrison, H. D. Sutherland, E. A. Beet, J. W. O. Will, E. A. Keith, I. L. Briggs, 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Pharmacist and Storekeeper, E. McPhee, 390*l.* to 720*l.*
Pharmacists, R. D. Cathro, N. L. Cunningham, 390*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. Loggie, 500*l.*
Matrons, Miss M. Roden, Mrs. M. C. Lewis, 300*l.* to 426*l.*

Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Commandant, Lieut-Col. W. A. Dimoline, M.C., 900*l.* *plus* command pay, 100*l.*
Captains, A. N. Bagshaw, H. T. Hughes, R. P. Whelan, A. M. C. Denny, the Hon. F. R. Clegg-Hill, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Lieutenants, J. D. Giddings, P. W. King, E. W. Matthews, G. H. W. Goode, C. T. Rodgers, 400*l.* to 550*l.*

Northern Rhodesia Police.

Commissioner of Police, H. G. Hart, 1,100*l.*
Deputy Commissioner of Police, R. J. W. Verrall, 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Superintendents, A. Pickup, E. S. Fold, D. H. Croxford, and N. Brodie, 400*l.* to 550*l.*
Assistant Superintendents, W. Totman, H. M. L. Wilkinson, 400*l.* to 550*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General, P. F. Boyd, 1,100*l.*
Deputy Postmaster-General, T. R. Jenkinson, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Postmaster, W. M. Jenkinson, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Accountant, H. E. Roberts, 425*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Accountant, C. D. Brokensha, 425*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerks (5), 120*l.* to 390*l.*
Postmasters (5), J. M. McIntyre, T. H. Dale, H. Mansfield, A. V. Courtney, (one vacant), 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Postal Assistants (39), 120*l.* to 480*l.*
Engineer-in-Chief, R. Sturman, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Engineer, W. J. Silvester, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Telegraph Inspectors (3), 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Telegraph and Telephone Foremen (10), 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Mechanicians (3), 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Wireless Officer, G. L. Scott, 372*l.* to 480*l.*
Telephonists (14), 120*l.* to 300*l.*
African Staff (230).

Printing and Stationery.

Government Printer, B. Pullon, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Government Printer, R. H. Payne, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Prisons.

Commissioner of Prisons, duties performed by Commissioner of Police.
Head Gaoler, C. F. Schronen, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer, W. Fairley, 1,100*l.*
Senior Assistant Engineer, W. C. Fitz-Henry, 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Engineer, A. M. Dibble, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Accountant, H. M. Kirk, 425*l.* to 720*l.*

Stores and Transport.

Controller, E. J. Whindus, 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Chief Clerk, B. Thomson, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Electricity and Water Undertakings (Ndola and Lusaka).

Manager, W. G. Ward, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Engineers, J. H. White, W. S. Hutchins, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Accountant, J. F. A. Powell, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Veterinary.

Director of Veterinary Services, J. P. A. Morris, 1,100*l.*
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, R. A. S. Macdonald, 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Veterinary Research Officer, P. L. le Roux, 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Veterinary Officers, E. T. Fern, F. E. Jones, G. F. Elliott, J. McArthur, M. H. C. Glyn, J. F. C. Swan 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Research Assistant, O. A. Gardiner, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.†

Situation and Area.

The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and the Shiré Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruo (an affluent of the Shiré) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shiré Highlands and Mlanje.

It is bounded on the north by Tanganyika Territory, on the west by Northern Rhodesia, on

† See Map under Southern Rhodesia.

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the south and east by Portuguese East Africa, and according to the most recent survey has a total area of about 47,949 square miles (land, 37,374).

It is divided into two Provinces, each under the control of a Provincial Commissioner. These provinces are sub-divided into twenty districts, each in charge of a district commissioner, who is also a district magistrate.

The chief town is Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands. There are 681 Europeans in the Blantyre district. The headquarters of the Government are at Zomba.

Population (1937).

Europeans, 1,894; Asiatics, 1,632; Natives, 1,639,329.

History.

In 1859 Dr. Livingstone was placed at the head of a Government Expedition, and reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa on the 16th of September of that year. His expedition was recalled in 1863, but resulted in the founding, from 1874 to 1881, of various Missionary Societies, notably the Universities Mission, the Livingstonia Mission, and the Church of Scotland Mission.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the Territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In 1889 public attention was drawn to Nyasaland by the application for a Charter by the British South Africa Company, and the despatch of an imposing expedition under Major Serpa Pinto to the Upper Zambesi and Lower Loangwa. At the same time Mr. D. Rankin announced the discovery of a navigable entrance to the Zambesi by the Chinde mouth.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (later Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul, and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting-Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on the 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shiré districts.

Mr. Johnston, during his progress up the Lake, induced the "Jumbe" or Sultan of Kota-Kota to place his country under British protection, and on arriving at Karonga arranged similar treaties with Mlozi and other Arab and Wahenga chiefs, after which he proceeded to Lake Tanganyika. On his return an agreement was made with Mponda, a Yao chief at the south end of Nyasa.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (later Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shiré and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

In the autumn of 1891 an expedition was successfully conducted by the Commissioner and Captain Maguire against Mohandanji and Mponda, slave-raiding Yaos at the south end of Nyasa, which resulted in the former being attacked and his followers effectually dispersed, and the latter sueing for peace after his town had been shelled. The next few years brought much trouble to the Protectorate in the way of slave-trading and constant raids, but owing to three gun-boats being placed on the Lake for the suppression of the slave trade, further reinforcements of Sikhs arriving from India, and the recruitment of native troops from the Atonga of West Nyasa, the slave trade was abolished and the peaceful development of the Protectorate secured. In 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

Constitution.

The administration of the Protectorate, control of which was transferred to the Colonial Office from the Foreign Office in March, 1904, was originally conducted by a Commissioner and Consul-General, assisted by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Commissioner. On transfer to the Colonial Office the post of Consul-General was abolished, and by an Order in Council which came into force in October, 1907, the Commissioner became a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. By the same Order Executive and Legislative Councils were established.

The Laws consist of local Ordinances duly enacted with such British Acts as are of general application. Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. Subordinate Courts are held by Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates in the various districts. Appeals from decision of the High Court are heard in H.B.M.'s Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

For the East African Governor's Conference, see under Kenya.

Climate and Products.

There are two distinct climates in the Protectorate, one of the Shiré Valley and Lake Nyasa, the other of the Shiré Highlands and the rest of the country which lies at a high elevation. The first has a rainfall averaging 35 inches yearly, and a temperature which touches 120° in the summer. The second has a pleasant climate, the thermometer ranging from 96° or 97° in the summer to a minimum of about 40° in the winter. The rainfall in the Shiré Highlands varies from about 40 to 100 inches.

Industry and Customs.

The chief products of the Protectorate are coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea, chillies, rubber, rice, maize, groundnuts.

The export of cotton for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was 4,628,821 lbs.; of tobacco 14,536,933 lbs. 93·7 per cent. of the export trade in 1937 was to the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

The chief imports are provisions, cotton goods, motor vehicles, earthenware, hardware, wines and spirits, salt, silk and woollen goods, agricultural

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machinery, arms and ammunition. 48·9 per cent. of the imports in 1937 came from the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

The Customs revenue is derived principally from an import duty of 20% on the cost at the seaport of discharge, *i.e.*, Beira. No export duties are levied.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its Customs Tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

Customs revenue collected during 1937 amounted to 172,702*l.* as against 159,979*l.* in the previous year.

The following table shows the origin of direct consignments of domestic trade imports during the last six years:—

Year.	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
1932 ...	409,092	55·64	98,396	13·38	227,807	30·98
1933 ...	341,484	54·30	54,841	8·70	232,920	37·00
1934 ...	250,111	48·30	38,386	7·40	229,649	44·30
1935 ...	279,461	44·50	38,398	6·10	310,640	49·40
1936 ...	311,483	46·20	47,781	7·10	314,314	46·70
1937 ...	313,443	42·00	52,020	6·90	381,112	51·10

NOTE.—Government Imports included.

The total domestic exports of the Protectorate during 1937 weighed 15,591 tons and were valued at 901,925*l.* Of the domestic products exported 90·9 per cent. of the weight and 92·5 per cent. of the value were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Means of Communication.

There is a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway system extending from the Port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, to Chipoka on Lake Nyasa (496 miles) crossing the Zambesi at Sena (199 miles) by the Lower Zambesi Bridge and passing through Blantyre (353 miles). Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,733. The Nyasaland road system is linked up with the Great North Road to Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony.

There are aerodromes suitable for all types of aircraft at Chileka, Zomba, and Lilongwe; and seasonal landing grounds are available at the principal district stations.

The Empire Air Mail Scheme (Southampton–Durban) was inaugurated in June, 1937. Nyasaland is one of the countries participating in the scheme. Letter Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other participating countries in the Empire Air Mail Scheme are despatched twice weekly by Imperial Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways feeder services, via Beira. Mails other than letters and postcards are despatched to and from England, via Capetown, weekly by surface means.

Rates of Postage.

Letters for delivery in Nyasaland 1*d.* per ounce, Postcards ½*d.*

Letters to countries participating in the Empire Air Mail Scheme, 2*d.* per ½ ounce (the normal route for such letters is by air), to other British Territories, not exceeding 1 ounce, 2*d.*, each additional ounce 1½*d.*, to other parts of the world, not exceeding 1 ounce, 3*d.*, each additional ounce 2*d.*; Postcards, by air to participating countries, single 1½*d.* each, to other countries by surface, 1½*d.* each; Commercial papers, 2 ounces ½*d.*, minimum charge 3*d.*; Newspapers, Printed papers and Samples, 2 ounces ½*d.*

Parcels to United Kingdom (via Beira), 3 lbs., 4*s.*, 7 lbs., 6*s.*; 11 lbs., 7*s.* 6*d.*; 22 lbs., 11*s.* Money Orders are issued at a commission of 6*d.* up to £3, and 2*d.* for each additional £1 or portion thereof (up to a limit of £40 for one order), for orders payable in Nyasaland.

For Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom and all other countries, the commission is for sums not exceeding £3, 1*s.*, and 4*d.* for every additional £1 (up to a limit of £40 for one order). Local parcels, 2 lbs. 1*s.*; 5 lbs. 2*s.*; 8 lbs. 3*s.*; 11 lbs. 4*s.* British Postal Orders issued and paid at all Post Offices. Rates of poundage, 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*d.*; 3*s.* to 15*s.*, 3*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, 4*d.*

Telegraphs.

In 1925 the Government purchased the assets of the African Trans-continental Telegraph Company. The line is in use from Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika southwards through the Protectorate, *via* Blantyre and Tete, to Umtali in Southern Rhodesia and thence to Salisbury and Beam Wireless to England. The total mileage through the Protectorate is 1,040 miles. Telegrams may also be transmitted over the railway line and the Portuguese line between Chinde and Tete. Since Government assumed control of the telegraph service extensions have been constructed providing 233 additional miles of line. The telephone service now links up Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, Cholo, Luchenza, Mlanje, Chiradzulu, Chikwawa, and Railway Telephone Offices.

Education.

An educational policy has been prepared by the Director of Education. Provision is made for the education of European children; native education in the hands of the missionary societies is controlled by the Government.

A grant of £12,079 was made by the Government in 1937.

Currency and Banking.

By a Proclamation of February, 1894, the legal currency is declared to be English sterling, and by Proclamation No. 11 of 1933, Rhodesian Silver Coin was declared legal tender.

Banking operations in the Protectorate are governed by "The Banking Ordinance, 1902."

Two Banks have branches at Blantyre, the principal trading centre of the country, viz., The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas); the former has a branch at Zomba, and agencies at other centres.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank.

Finance 1937.

Revenue	..†772,929*l.*
Expenditure	.. 745,544*l.*
Public Debt	5,264,099*l.*

	Imports.* £	Exports.* £	Total.* £
1928	869,463	760,757	1,630,220
1929	743,540	625,480	1,396,335
1930	744,372	691,908	1,436,210
1931	726,850	537,887	1,264,437
1932	735,295	650,776	1,386,071
1933	725,254	614,512	1,339,766
1934	519,544	787,229	1,306,773
1935	656,745	769,766	1,426,511
1936	794,089	817,669	1,611,758
1937	863,467	916,665	1,780,132

† Includes Interest, Grants-in-Aid, etc., towards Public Debt charges and Railway commitments.

* Exclusive of goods and specie in transit through the Protectorate.

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Governors since 1919.

1919, May .. Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.
1923, December.. Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1929, November, Sir T. S. W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1932, November, Major Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1934, September Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Government—Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Senior Provincial Commissioner (J. C. Abraham, C.M.G., M.B.E.).

Legislative Council.

Ex officio members, as above, and D. L. Blunt (*Director of Agriculture*).
Unofficial Members, W. Tait Bowie, O.B.E., H. B. Wilson, P. W. Skerrett, Right Reverend F. O. Thorne, M.C., M.A., Capt. W. Evans, M.C.
Clerk of the Council, W. J. Roper. 50*l.* allowance.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, (vacant), 2,500*l.* with 500*l.* allowance.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. T. H. Birkbeck, 240*l.* by 20*l.* to 400*l.*

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, K. L. Hall, C.M.G., 1,450*l.*
Assistant Chief Secretary, J. M. Ellis, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Roper, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Office Superintendent, H. P. Coombes, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*
Supt. of Registration, J. Mackenzie, M.M., 390*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.* to 540*l.* by 20*l.*
Senior Clerk, H. G. Lawrence, 390*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Clerks, P. L. Batcock, M. V. Smithyman, N. J. Carr, 300*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*

District Staff.

Senior Provincial Commissioner, J. C. Abraham, C.M.G., M.B.E., 1,300*l.*
Provincial Commissioner, A. G. O. Hodgson, 1,200*l.*
Labour Commissioner, E. Smith, 1,000*l.*
District Officers, H. C. Foulger, A. C. Kirby, W. S. Phillips, H. C. J. Barker, W. H. Murphy, I. C. Ramsay, R. C. Allan, S. G. Williams, M.C., C. B. Nichols, M.C., S. J. Pegler, D.S.O., G. W. Kenyon-Slaney, O. C. Ardagh, R. H. Keppel-Compton, V. Fox-Strangways, I. B. Moir, M.C., W. E. L. Jennings, E. C. Barnes, G. N. Burden, M.B.E., M. E. Leslie, M. C. Hoole, M.C., C. E. Parker, M.C., J. W. D. Locker, M.B.E., W. A. N. Thatcher, K. W. Switzer, P. B. McDonald, N. A. Whitechurch, H. V. McDonald, H. S. Selous, S. J. Olivier, A. E. Savage, H. F. Bingham, C. A. S. Parker, C. W. Benson, R. D. W. Martin, W. H. J. Rangeley, T. D. Thomson, 475*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.* to 920*l.* by 40*l.*
Cadets, H. J. H. Borley, J. H. Ingham, P. T. Cotton, I. G. Farquhar, M. A. Sharpe, W. B. Stanhope-Lovell, 350*l.* for 2 years.
Senior Clerk, J. L. Gamble, 390*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Junior Clerks, C. E. J. Lock, J. E. Gray, J. C. Bishop, G. C. Glegg, 186*l.* to 246*l.* by 15*l.* to 300*l.* by 18*l.*

Agriculture.

Director, D. L. Blunt, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Director of Agriculture and Chemist, A. J. W. Hornby, M.B.E., 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.* to 920*l.* by 40*l.*
Agricultural Officers, F. Barker, E. Lawrence, B. C. G. Charles, R. W. Kettelwell, A. P. S. Forbes, C. W. R. McCreary, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Entomologist, C. Smee, M.C., 600*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.*
Assistant Chemist, I. W. M. A. Black, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Office Superintendent and Secretary, Native Tobacco Board, J. A. Callow, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*
Clerk, R. Neil, 300*l.* to 390*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Junior Clerk, A. E. Copping, 186*l.* by 15*l.* to 246*l.* by 18*l.* to 300*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, F. S. Williams, 920*l.*
Senior Assistant Auditor, H. A. W. Churcher, 810*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Auditor, J. L. Hackforth, 360*l.* (for 2 years), 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren, M.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Customs Assistants, D. M. Black, J. G. Westwood, W. H. D. Charlton, J. C. Jeremy, 360*l.* (for 2 years), 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*
Clerks, K. W. West, A. Bishop, 300*l.* by 18*l.* to 390*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*

Education.

Director, A. T. Lacey, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Director (vacant), 720*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.* to 920*l.* by 40*l.*
Principal, "Jeanes" Training Centre, E. D. Bowman, M.B.E., 800*l.* to 920*l.* by 40*l.*
Superintendents of Native Education, L. A. C. Buchanan, I. F. G. Stott, 400*l.* for 2 years, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Masters, "Jeanes" Training Centre, N. D. Clegg, T. Mason, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Assistant Mistresses, "Jeanes" Training Centre, Miss M. M. Smith, Miss M. A. Kennedy, 240*l.* by 18*l.* to 276*l.* by 24*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerk, D. M. Paterson, 300*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Junior Clerk, J. A. Gray, 180*l.* by 15*l.* to 246*l.* by 18*l.* to 300*l.*

Forestry.

Conservator of Forests, J. B. Clements, 920*l.*
Assistant Conservators, R. G. R. Townsend, P. Topham, W. E. Lewis, R. G. M. Willan, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Forester, C. G. Searle, 372*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*

Lands.

Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander, 920*l.*
Assistant Lands Officer, H. Malpass, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Assistant Surveyors, E. D. Fort (one vacancy), 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Computer-Draughtsman, C. A. Higman, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*

Legal and Judicial.

Judge of the High Court, A. M. Thomas, 1,450*l.*
Attorney-General, H. G. Morgan, 1,200*l.*
Crown Counsel, G. E. Strickland, 720*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.* to 1,000*l.* by 40*l.*
Registrar and Administrator-General, A. J. Stone, M.B.E., 600*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*

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Assistant Registrar and Administrator-General, J. E. Jones, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*
Clerk, W. A. E. Rossiter, 300*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
The District Staff hold warrants as District Magistrates and Assistant District Magistrates.

Medical.

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, H. S. de Boer, M.C., 1,300*l.*
Senior Medical Officers, R. Calleja, T. A. Austin, H. G. Fitzmaurice, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.* by 50*l.*
Medical Entomologist, W. A. S. Lamborn, O.B.E., 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.* by 50*l.*
Pathologist, H. M. Shelley, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Medical Officers, W. H. Watson, W. L. Gopsill, R. Nicklin, F. O. W. A. Mahon-Daly, P. J. Bourke, L. C. Mayne, R. N. Wilcox, H. D. Cronyn, D. P. Turner, C. H. Howat, W. T. C. Berry, A. T. D. Whitfield, W. A. Glynn, J. O. Creighton, O. N. Ransford, 600*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.* to 920*l.* by 40*l.*
Office Superintendent and Medical Storekeeper, R. W. G. Pegg, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*
Junior Clerk, V. Smithyman, 186*l.* by 15*l.* to 246*l.* by 18*l.* to 300*l.*
Health Inspectors, W. A. Willox, F. L. Chapman, 372*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Nurses—
Matron, Miss N. M. Cremen, M.B.E., 300*l.* to 426*l.* by 18*l.*, and 20*l.* uniform allowance.
Nurses, H. M. Phillips, N. K. Clemence, M. E. S. Cumming, E. M. R. D. Davies, R. P. Harrison, E. Irving, S. Barber, M. Arnott, 240*l.* to 300*l.* by 18*l.*, P. Hutchinson, K. Scott, 240*l.* to 276*l.* by 18*l.* to 300*l.* by 24*l.*, and 20*l.* uniform allowance.

Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve.

Organising Secretary, H. P. Coombes, 120*l.*
Pay and Quartermaster, P. L. Batcock, 48*l.*

Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum.

Chief Commissioner of Police and Chief Inspector of Prisons, Principal Immigration Officer and Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Major F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C., 1,000*l.*
Superintendent (Criminal Investigation Department), V. C. Curnock, I.S.O., 600*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.*
Superintendents, R. J. Paul, B. J. Pearson, W. B. Bithrey, 600*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.*; J. Green, 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Assistant Superintendents, H. Stevens, A. E. Wilson, G. D. A. Branfill, C. P. Guise, G. B. Foote, 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Inspectors, A. T. Tate, J. E. S. Tennant, 372*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.* and uniform allowance, 10*l.*
Assistant Inspectors, F. B. Smith, A. L'E. Gammage, C. J. Anson, 300*l.* to 372*l.* by 18*l.*
Superintendent, Central Prison, J. Archer, M.B.E., D.C.M., 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*, and 100*l.* as *Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.*
Deputy Superintendent, Central Prison, G. S. Paveley, 300*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*, uniform allowance 10*l.*, and 50*l.* as *Deputy Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.*
Gaoler, J. R. Lennon, 372*l.* to 426*l.* by 18*l.*, and uniform allowance 10*l.*
Examiner of Motor Vehicles, H. G. Parker. 300*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Senior Clerk, J. A. A. Channer, 300*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Junior Clerk, R. D. McKay, 186*l.* to 246*l.* by 15*l.* to 300*l.* by 18*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General, J. A. Hudson, 920*l.*
Assistant Postmaster-General, H. Thompson, M.B.E., 600*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.*
Surveyors, J. W. Crompton, (one vacant), 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Accountant, W. R. H. Morgan, 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Senior Postmaster, P. Shimmins, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*
Postmasters, S. Lawrie, F. Wood, E. St. G. Browne, 426*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Assistant Postmasters, N. Smith, T. Hoey, J. S. Lynn, C. J. Chambers, J. A. Marais, 372*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Telegraph and Telephone Engineer, D. G. M. Lawson, 600*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Telegraph Inspectors, F. J. T. Burley, W. F. Irvine, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*

Printing and Stationery.

Government Printer, T. T. Davies, 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*; Stationery allowance, 25*l.*
Press Superintendent, E. G. R. Dunn, 372*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Asst. Press Superintendent, D. N. Fergusson, 372*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*

Public Works.

Director of Public Works, B. R. Peters, M.B.E., 1,100*l.*
Assistant Director (vacant), 840*l.* to 920*l.* by 40*l.*
Executive Engineer, H. R. Price, (one vacant), 600*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.*
Assistant Engineers, E. F. Bryan, M.B.E., R. E. Allen, H. L. Smith, C. R. P. Curran, M.B.E., 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Government Architect and Surveyor (vacant), 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Electrical Engineer, W. J. Barnicoat, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Accountant, L. E. Watson, 600*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Storekeeper (vacant), 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*
Senior Clerks, L. F. Haselgrove, G. T. Stafford, 390*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Clerks, E. Reed, M.M., J. Clyne, M.C., 300*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Works Supervisors, Grade I, E. G. Snow, D. I. Morgan, H. M. Mitchell, L. G. Walker, J. McLaughlan, J. W. Hitchner, C. W. Adamson, L. A. Clarke, E. A. du Frayer, 372*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Works Supervisors, Grade II, W. W. Hazeldine, 180*l.* by 12*l.* to 264*l.* by 18*l.* to 372*l.*
Road Plant Superintendent, C. J. Kearns, 372*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*
Assistant Road Plant Supervisor, S. J. Bell, 300*l.* by 18*l.* to 390*l.*
Workshop Manager, A. E. Wiltshire, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Geological Survey.

Director of Geological Survey, F. Dixey, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Geologist (vacant), 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Well Borer, W. H. Rider, 500*l.*
Well Borer, C. N. Pini, 540*l.*
Wells Maintenance Officer, W. G. Macintyre, 336*l.* to 480*l.* by 18*l.*
Wells Foremen, R. C. S. Broadbent, L. G. Jessep, 360*l.*
Clerk, E. P. Hodgson, 300*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*

Mineralogical Survey.

Geologists, H. E. F. Savage, 720*l.*, J. B. Alexander, 600*l.*

Transport.

Chief Transport Officer and Registrar of Aircraft, C. C. Metcalfe, M.B.E., M.C., 920*l.*
Senior Clerk, F. J. Kidman, 390*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*

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Supt. Engineer, M. W. Bartlett, M.B.E., 480*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Assistant Engineers, F. H. Dally, J. L. Edwardes, 372*l.* by 18*l.* to 500*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer and Commissioner of Income Tax (vacant), 1,250*l.*
Deputy Treasurer, F. J. Lock, 840*l.* to 920*l.* by 40*l.*
Assistant Treasurers, R. R. Harris, R. G. Fentum, E. I. Christie, C. H. Nicholl, V. B. Cammell, W. L. Skinner, 360*l.* (for 2 years), 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*; to 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Cashier, A. D. Wilks, 425*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* 720*l.* by 30*l.*
Book-keeper, J. S. Pring, 300*l.* to 500*l.* by 18*l.*
Senior Clerk, A. A. Bacon, 390*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*
Clerk, Miss M. B. Panting, 186*l.* to 246*l.* by 15*l.* to 300*l.* by 18*l.*

Veterinary.

Chief Veterinary Officer, J. de Meza, 920*l.*
Veterinary Officers, J. M. Culhane, S. G. Wilson, H. R. Binns, 600*l.* to 840*l.* by 30*l.*
Stock Inspectors, H. B. P. Cattrall, S. W. Gaffikin, 372*l.* to 426*l.* by 18*l.*

Relief Clerks.

U. J. Chamberlain, 300*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*, C. A. Clarke, J. J. Phillips, 300*l.* *Junior Clerk*, H. A. Wright, 186*l.* by 15*l.* to 246*l.* by 18*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerk Interpreter, Miss K. Smith.

PALESTINE.

Palestine is bounded on the north by the States of Syria and the Lebanon, which are under French Mandate, on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the Egyptian province of Sinai (the boundary running from a point west of Rafah on the Mediterranean to a point two miles to the west of where the thalweg of the Wadi 'Araba joins the Gulf of 'Aqaba) and on the east by Trans-Jordan, which is included in the area of the Palestine Mandate.

The boundary on the north was determined by the Franco-British Convention of 23rd December, 1920, (Comd. 1195) and in pursuance of that Convention was delimited between the Mediterranean and El Hamme in 1922. The Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the French Government giving effect to the delimitation is published as Cmd. 1910 (Treaty Series No. 13 (1923)).

The frontier runs from the Mediterranean at Ras en Naqura eastwards to Yarun, thence N.E. to the village of Qadas, thence N.N.E. to Metulla and across the Jordan Valley to Tell el Qadi (in Palestine) and Banyas (in Syria), thence S.S.W. to Jisr Banat Ya'qub, thence southwards along the Jordan to the Lake of Tiberias, thence along the eastern shore of the Lake of Tiberias to a point almost due east of the town of Tiberias, thence S.S.E. to El Hamme Station on the Hejaz railway.

The frontier with Trans-Jordan is defined as a line drawn from a point two miles west of 'Aqaba on the Gulf of 'Aqaba up the centre of the Wadi 'Araba, the Dead Sea and the River Jordan to the junction of the latter with the River Yarmuq, thence up the centre of the River Yarmuq to the Syrian frontier.

The Natural Divisions of Palestine.

Palestine comprises four zones of country:—
(*a*) The hill country of Galilee and Judaea,
(*b*) The five plains, including that lying in the rift of the Jordan Valley, which, from the north of Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea, is actually below the level of the Mediterranean,
(*c*) the Beersheba area, different in character and population from the rest of the country,
(*d*) the desert area.

The five plains are:—The Acre Plain, the Plain of Esdraelon, the Huleh Plain, the Coastal Plain and the Plain of the Jordan.

Geology.

The Hill Country is composed principally of limestone which provides excellent building stone of various types and colours. Calcareous sandstone abounds along the coast and was used by the Crusaders for their maritime forts and castles (Atlit and Acre); the new Haifa breakwater has been constructed of a similar stone from Atlit. Of metallic minerals, copper ores and deposits of manganese occur in the southern part of Palestine near the Gulf of 'Akaba, but are not worked at present. Petroleum and bitumen exudations are found around the southern part of the Dead Sea. This region and the area westward as far as the Mediterranean Sea has been partially explored by Oil Companies. Exploration was suspended for a period during which oil mining legislation was undergoing revision. The new legislation came into operation on 1st September, 1938, and as a result active exploration for oil will probably be resumed. Of non-metallic ores, rock phosphate and bituminous limestone occur in large deposits on the slopes of the Judaean Wilderness. Rock salt occurs in unlimited quantity in the salt dome of Jebel Usdum and has been used for the supply of the Jerusalem market. A sulphur deposit of commercial importance has been located south of Gaza. A plant for treatment and concentration of the sulphur in the ore has now been installed. A good quality of gypsum is found at Menahemiya near Tiberias and impure varieties are found on the slopes of the Judaean Wilderness. Extensive deposits of anhydrite (anhydrous gypsum) occur overlying the rock salt at Jebel Usdum.

The production of potassium chloride and bromine by Palestine Potash Ltd. shows a substantial increase and the market has now become world wide. Large evaporating basins have now been constructed at the south end of the Dead Sea. Pumps have been erected and production on a large scale is expected. There are hot springs of medicinal value at Tiberias and El Hamme where bathing establishments on modern lines have been erected for the treatment of patients and, in addition, at El Hamme large baths for pleasure bathing and swimming in the waters of varying tepid temperatures are provided.

Climate.

The climate of Palestine varies with the altitude: the coastal region is sub-tropical and humid; the elevated, hilly zone is drier and more temperate, while the Jordan Valley is hot and the rainfall slight. The summer months are almost rainless. January and February are, in general, the wettest months and the main rainfall occurs between November and April. The rainfall varies largely, from a minimum of 2½ inches in the south to a maximum of 31 inches in the north.

Water for domestic use is obtained in the larger towns from piped supplies; in the smaller towns

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Known also as [illegible] towns at the date of the Census (18.11.31) were :—

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l Sea and the River Jordan to the towns from piped supplies: in the smaller towns

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and rural districts, from rock cisterns in which rain water is collected or from small springs or wells.

Malaria, which was formerly very prevalent, has now been eradicated from the large towns and in rural areas a very marked reduction in incidence has been effected as a result of various large drainage schemes, anti-larval control, as well as by mass treatment of the population in those areas where the incidence of the disease was very high. One or two highly endemic areas remain to be dealt with on a permanent basis.

Epidemic diseases are not unduly prevalent.

Jerusalem Water Supply.

Jerusalem now has a pipe-borne, filtered, softened and sterilized water supply from Ras-El-Ain Springs (situated some 47 kilometres north-west from and 2,600 feet below Jerusalem). The pipe line is 60 kilometres long. The plant for the supply was installed by the Palestine Government.

All the earlier supplies established by the Military of Jerusalem Municipality were closed down in 1936.

The second service reservoir of 2,200,000 gallons and extension of 10″ to 18″ reticulation mains were completed in 1936 and further extensions of 8″, 6″, 5″ and 4″ mains have since been made.

Government.

Under Turkish rule, part of Palestine was in the Vilayet (Province) of Beirut and part in the Sandjak (District) of Jerusalem. After its conquest in 1917–1918 by the British forces, the country remained under British Military Administration until July, 1920, when Sir Herbert Samuel was appointed High Commissioner, and a Civil Administration set up.

By the Treaty of Peace, signed at Lausanne on 24th July, 1923, Turkey renounced all rights over Palestine. The Principal Allied Powers had selected His Britannic Majesty as Mandatory at the Conference at San Remo, on 25th April, 1920. The terms of the Mandate were approved by the Council of the League of Nations on the 24th July, 1922, and the Mandate came into force on September 29th, 1923. The Mandatory is responsible, *inter alia*, for carrying into effect the terms of the Balfour Declaration of November 2nd, 1917, viz.:—"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish Communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

On the 1st September, 1922, a Constitution was promulgated.

Under this Constitution Palestine is governed by a High Commissioner, who is also the Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer and Commissioner on Special Duty, and by an Advisory Council consisting of heads of certain Departments.

An attempt was made in 1923 to create the Legislative Council provided for in the Constitution, but owing to the refusal of the Arabs to take part in the elections, it was replaced by the Advisory Council in order to secure the enactment of legislation until such time as a Legislative Council is created.

English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country.

In 1921, a Supreme Moslem Council was constituted in order to control and manage Moslem Awqaf and Sharia Courts in Palestine. It consists of a President known also as Rais-Al-Ulema, and four members.

The Council has established a Moslem Orphanage in Jerusalem, and has carried out important repairs of sacred buildings and extensive tree planting on Waqf land and in Moslem cemeteries.

Regulations were made under the Religious Communities Ordinance, 1926, by the High Commissioner in 1927 for the organisation of the Jewish Community in Palestine. The Jewish community, like the Moslem and the various Christian communities enjoys autonomy in the administration of its internal affairs, religious, cultural and communal; it has also power to levy rates on its members. The organs of the community are a Chief Rabbinate and local Rabbinical offices, an Elected Assembly, a General Council which is elected by the Assembly and represents the community in its dealings with the Government, and local communities.

Complete freedom in their communal affairs is allowed to those Jewish congregations who have exercised the option to remain outside the recognized community.

The Jewish Agency is recognized as the representative body of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home: it is represented in Palestine by an Executive whose headquarters are at Jerusalem.

The Palestine Government has maintained in force the status and privileges accorded to the different Christian Communities under the Ottoman regime.

The affairs of the towns are administered by Municipal Councils presided over by Mayors. In large villages Local Councils have been set up.

District Town Planning Commissions have now replaced the former Central Town Planning Commission and deal with town planning schemes in their districts put forward by Local Town Planning Commissions both for municipal and rural areas. A Town Planning Adviser who is "*ex officio*" member of all the District Town Planning Commissions is attached to the office of the Attorney-General. The preparation of regional schemes under his direction are now being considered.

Area and Population.

The country is, at present, divided into four districts—the Southern, Jerusalem, Haifa–Samaria and Galilee–Acre Districts—each administered by a District Commissioner.

Palestine, as administered by the Palestine Government, is 10,400 square miles in extent.

The population of this territory taken by Census on November 18th, 1931, was 1,035,821, of which number 387,291 were living in 23 towns and large villages and 66,553 were nomad bedouin. An estimate of the total population at 30.6.38 based on natural increase and excess of immigration is 1,418,618, of whom 895,161 were Moslems, 399,807 Jews, 111,794 Christians and 11,856 others. The Moslems include the nomad bedouin population, about whom no separate figures are available except those given in the Census of 1931 (66,553). The chief town, Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered to General Allenby on December 9th, 1917. Its population in 1931 was 90,503. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is visited annually by large numbers of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic Churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, which contains a relic of Muhammad and the reputed sacrificial stone of Abraham. Bethlehem, the scene of Christ's Nativity and the birthplace of King David, is five miles south of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the east end of the present village, is said to be the oldest Christian church in existence.

The population figures of the other principal towns at the date of the Census (18.11.31) were:—

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Jaffa, 51,866; Tel-Aviv, 46,101; Haifa, 50,403; Gaza, 17,046; Nazareth, 8,756; Nablus, 17,189; Safad, 9,441; Tiberias, 8,601; Hebron, 17,531; Ramle, 10,421; Bethlehem, 6,815; Lydda, 11,250; Acre, 7,897.

There has been great growth of the large towns in the years since the census and at the end of 1937 the estimated populations were: Jerusalem 126,000, Haifa 100,000, Tel Aviv 140,000, Jaffa 69,000.

Jewish Colonisation.

The total Jewish population of Palestine is estimated in June, 1938, to aggregate very nearly 400,000, and thus to constitute 28·2% of the settled population of the country. Jewish agricultural settlements number 227 and have a population of close on 106,000 persons. 129 of these settlements are situated on land of the Jewish National Fund which was established by the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of acquiring land as inalienable property of the Jewish people. The land owned by the Jewish National Fund amounted at the end of July, 1938, to 420,000 metric dunams. These settlements were equipped and financed by the Jewish Agency with the funds provided by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) which is the financial instrument of the Agency.

During the last seventeen years (April, 1921, to the end of March, 1938) the Keren Hayesod spent £P.2,259,000 on agricultural colonisation; £P.1,089,000 on education; £P.1,159,000 on labour and urban colonisation; £P.1,095,000 on immigration, health and social work, and £P.892,000 on other purposes—in all £P.6,494,000. The investment of the Jewish National Fund in land and improvements, afforestation, water supply, etc., amounted to three and three-quarter million pounds (to the end of June, 1938). The total receipts of the Zionist institutions during the year 1936–37 amounted to £P.1,362,000.

Extensive colonisation work has also been done by the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association (PICA) which took over the colonies established by Baron Edmond de Rothschild and founded new settlements. There are at present 24 such colonies under the PICA administration.

A number of settlements have been established on land acquired by private companies and individuals. The total area in Jewish possession amounted at the end of July, 1938, to 1,290,000 metric dunams. The main areas are located as follows:—Maritime Plain, 570,000; Plain of Esdraelon, 165,000; Jordan Valley, 120,000; hill country, 393,000 and 42,000 in the Negev. In addition 162,000 dunams of land and water have been granted by way of concession, half of which was granted to Jewish colonising institutions, and the other half to industrial concerns in which there is Jewish and non-Jewish capital. The total area held by Jews thus amounts to 1,452,000 dunams, i.e., to 5·3% of the total area of Palestine. The area under citriculture in Jewish villages amounts to about 160,000 dunams, the export thereof during the season 1937–38 having amounted to over seven million cases.

The Jewish urban population totals approximately 300,000, its main centres being:—Jerusalem and suburbs, 77,000; Tel Aviv, a purely Jewish city, 155,000, including the neighbouring Jewish quarters of Jaffa; Haifa and Haifa Bay, 58,000. In 1937 there were in the country 5,606 Jewish factories and artisans' workshops, employing 30,000 owners and wage-earners, possessing an invested capital of about £P.11,637,000, and having an annual output of £P.9,109,000, as compared with 1,850 establishments in 1921, possessing a capital investment of half a million pounds.

The Jewish community of Palestine is organised in accordance with the provisions of the Communities Ordinance and is represented by the General Council (Vaad Leumi); the latter controls the Hebrew School System and the Jewish Health Services. In the school system of the Vaad Leumi there were at the beginning of 1938, 391 schools attended by 49,661 pupils.

At the end of 1938, 80,000 Jewish workers were organised in the General Federation of Jewish Labour. The Federation has organised a comprehensive system of co-operative societies with branches in agriculture, transport, construction, building and credit. It also maintains a workers' sick fund, with 72,000 members in January, 1938, annual budget being £P.253,000.

The Jewish Agency, consisting of Zionists and non-Zionists, functions under the terms of Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate. It is recognised by the Mandatory Power as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in matters affecting the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine. It is represented in Palestine by an Executive consisting of eight members.

Education.

In July, 1938, the approximate number of children in Palestine between the ages of 5 and 15 was 341,000, of whom 248,000 were Moslems, 68,000 Jews and 25,000 Christians.

The number of children of all ages who attended school in 1937–38 was 158,874, including 63,550 Moslems, 72,403 Jews, and 22,921 Christians.

The Arab Public System of Education, maintained by Government, embraced in that school year 402 schools with 49,400 pupils, the great majority of whom were Moslems. The schools included 2 Teachers' Training Colleges with 99 men and 60 women students, and 11 schools with 23 secondary classes containing 581 secondary pupils. The Kadoorie Agricultural School at Tulkarm had 50 boarders. Technical education is provided in most of the larger schools and a Trade School was opened in 1938 with 51 boys. The Law School in Jerusalem had 219 students.

The Jewish and Christian Communities provide, the former almost entirely and the latter to a very large extent, for the education of their own children.

The Hebrew Public System, controlled by the General Council (Vaad Leumi) of the Jewish Community of Palestine, embraced 395 schools with 49,920 pupils. These included 4 Teachers' Training Colleges with 249 men and 453 women students, and 12 schools with 51 secondary classes containing 2,817 secondary pupils. There were also 227 private Jewish schools with 21,456 pupils, including 2 Teachers' Training Colleges with 118 women students and 15 secondary schools with 1,162 pupils.

There were 13 Jewish Agricultural schools with 1,088 pupils, 14 junior technical schools with 1,428 students, and a Technical Institute at Haifa with 499 students. The Hebrew University at Jerusalem had 733 students. The Hebrew Kadoorie Agricultural School which was opened at Mount Tabor in the summer, 1934, had 40 boarders.

The Christian schools, maintained by various foreign and religious bodies, numbered 193, with 24,046 pupils, 39 of these schools had 122 secondary classes with 1,865 pupils; the 3 agricultural schools had 93 pupils.

There were 97 private Moslem schools maintained by private persons and associations, with 8,364 boys and 2,149 girls. There were also 87 kuttabs or Koranic schools. These provided for 3,539 children, of whom 183 were girls.

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Some non-Government schools receive a capitation grant-in-aid from the Department of Education, conditional on the acceptance of a certain measure of Government supervision and inspection. Grants totalling £P.46,352 were made to the Jewish Community of Palestine for its schools for the financial year 1936–7; these were raised to £P.53,365 in the financial year 1937–8.

The Palestine Board of Higher Studies was established in 1924. The Government and many educational institutions are represented on it. It conducts the Palestine Matriculation Examination and the Palestine Diploma Examination, both of which are public examinations recognised by Government. The Palestine Matriculation Examination is recognised by many British Universities.

Justice.

The Courts in Palestine are either Civil or Religious Courts. The former have jurisdiction over all matters save those of personal status and Waqfs or charitable endowments, subject to the provisions mentioned below.

There is a Magistrate's Court in each sub-district, and in the larger towns such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel-Aviv, and Nablus, two or more such Courts.

There are five District Courts, each composed of a British President or Relieving President and two Palestinian Judges sitting at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Nablus respectively. They go on circuit within the area of their jurisdiction. A District Court has jurisdiction in first instance over all crimes except those punishable with death, and civil cases outside the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in and for that district; it also hears appeals subject to certain restrictions from the decisions of Magistrates both in civil and in criminal cases. A Registrar is attached to each of the District Courts and exercises certain judicial functions. Crimes punishable with death are tried by the Court of Criminal Assize, which consists of the Chief Justice or British Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the President or Relieving President and a Palestinian Judge of the District Court.

The Supreme Court of Palestine is composed of the Chief Justice and three other British Judges and four Palestinian Judges. The Court sits in two capacities: (1) as a Court of Appeal, and as such it has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters decided by the District Courts in first instance, the Land Courts and the Court of Criminal Assize; (2) as a High Court of Justice, in which capacity it hears petitions for habeas corpus, mandamus, etc., and applications which are not within the jurisdiction of any other Court.

The Court of Appeal is composed of two Judges but the Chief Justice may by warrant under his hand constitute a Court of either three or five Judges, while the High Court may not sit with less than two Judges. In each capacity a British Judge presides.

Benches of honorary Magistrates have been established in certain towns to try contraventions for which the maximum penalty does not exceed £P.5 fine or 15 days' imprisonment or both penalties.

Special arrangements exist in the Beersheba sub-district, where minor cases are disposed of according to tribal custom by the Court of Sheikhs. An appeal lies from this Court to the Tribal Court of Appeal which is constituted of the District Officer of Beersheba as President and two Sheikhs chosen by the District Officer who have not sat in the Tribal Court as members.

All matters of personal status affecting Moslems are within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts. A Sharia Court consists of a Qadi, and appeals from his decision lie to the Moslem Court of Appeal, which is composed of a President and two members.

Jewish Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters of personal status of Palestinian Jews and jurisdiction by consent with regard to other nationals except in matters of dissolution of marriage. An appeal from the decision of the Jewish Religious Courts lies to the Rabbinical Council.

The different Christian Communities (such as the Orthodox and the Latin), have similar jurisdiction to that of the Jewish Courts.

Questions as to whether a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court shall be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two British Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Highest Court of the Religious Community concerned in Palestine.

Security.

The Police and Prisons establishment in December, 1937, was 190 Officers (including 73 British Officers) and 3,692 other ranks (including 1,121 British N.C.O.s and Constables). 1,598 serious offences against persons and property were reported in 1937 and 2 death sentences were carried out.

There are Central Prisons in Jerusalem and Acre for long-term prisoners, and a Female Prison in Bethlehem. There are also three Jail Labour Companies of approximately 350 each, the prisoners of which are employed on public works.

The normal garrison of Palestine and Trans-Jordan consists of:—

Headquarters, British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan (Jerusalem), which administers the following Army, Royal Air Force and Trans-Jordan Force units:—

Army:—

Headquarters, British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.
Headquarter Troops.
Headquarters, 14th Infantry Brigade.
3 Infantry Battalions.
Headquarters, 16th Infantry Brigade.
3 Infantry Battalions.
One Field Company, Royal Engineers.
Detachment, 8th Railway Company, Royal Engineers.

Royal Air Force:—

Headquarters, Royal Air Force in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.
2 Squadrons (Day Bomber aircraft).
1 Flight (Communication aircraft).
1 Company Armoured Cars.
Meteorological Sections at Amman and Ramleh.
Combined Supply Depot (R.A.S.C. and Royal Air Force).
Royal Air Force General Hospital, Sarafand.

Trans-Jordan Frontier Force:—

Headquarters.
3 Cavalry Squadrons.
2 Mechanized Squadrons.

Industry and Trade.

The principal industries of export importance are those of the cultivation of citrus fruits in the Southern District and the district round Haifa; soap-boiling in Nablus, Jaffa and Haifa; wine and brandy making, especially in the Jewish settlements, Zikhron-Ya'acov, Rishon-le-Zion and Petah-Tikvah; olive oil in Nablus, Acre, Haifa and the district round Jaffa. Hosiery, fancy leather goods, and a variety of other articles are exported to Syria and other neighbouring countries. Durrah, lentils, sesame, barley and olive oils are also exported, but this largely depends on favourable climatic conditions.

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Oranges and grapefruit are exported to the United Kingdom and Europe, exports during 1937 amounting to 11,903,868 cases valued at £P.4,183,075. The citrus crop may be expected to increase as many of the plantations are still very young.

Melons are exported mainly to Egypt and Syria.

The principal imports are rice, flour, sugar, petroleum products, textiles, building materials, automobiles, industrial machinery, dairy products, chemical fertilizers and animals for slaughtering.

There is a considerable number of small factories and workshops, including flour mills; factories for soap, brick and tile, knitted goods, textile, artificial teeth, iron and wood furniture, matches; oil mills, cigarettes, fruit juice, edible oils. Of the larger industries, a cement factory produces about 200,000 tons annually. 16 tobacco and cigarette factories produced in 1937 some 14,000 kilos of cut tobacco, 757,000 kilos of cigarettes, 75,000 kilos of tombac and 9,000 kilos of snuff, and 2,000 kilos of cigars. 15 wine presses and 17 distilleries produced in 1937 some 3,394,000 litres of wine, 365,000 litres of cognac, 59,000 litres of arak and 948,000 litres of other spirits. An oil factory produces several thousand tons of edible oil.

A Brewery commenced production towards the end of 1935. 1,954,786 litres of beer were produced in 1936 and 1,830,245 litres in 1937.

The Hydro-electric Power Station of the Palestine Electric Corporation at Jisr Mejamie now supplies current for light and power to Haifa, Tiberias, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Nazareth and many rural centres. The Palestine Electric Corporation has in addition constructed a 18,000 k.w. steam driven station in the Haifa-Acre Bay near Haifa and a larger station is under construction just north of Tel-Aviv. The Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation serves Jerusalem and its environs, including Ramallah and Bethlehem.

Agriculture.

Modern methods are making headway and hold out hopes of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, oranges, grape fruit and lemons, olives and various other fruits and vegetables are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands and in the mountains.

For the most part the crops are raised without irrigation, except where springs exist and in the eastern portion of the Plain of Esdraelon, and along the citrus belt on the coast.

There are generally two crops harvested each year —the cereal and leguminous crop in May to June and a summer crop in August and September.

The yields of the main crops in 1935 to 1937 were

Metric Tons.

	1935	1936	1937
Wheat	104,353	76,059	127,420
Barley	68,905	55,169	75,417
Durra	46,135	22,122	61,023
Lentils	2,698	2,379	3,830
Olives	45,092	15,755½	47,247
	1935-6	1936-7	1937-8
Citrus Fruits (Exports)	5,897,310 cases	10,790,110 cases	11,415,490 cases

An enumeration of livestock was made in July, 1937, according to which there were in Palestine:—

Horses	20,053
Mules	8,989
Donkeys	92,205
Camels	28,085
Cattle	175,209
Sheep	209,422
Goats	361,424
Poultry	2,660,092

Forestry.

During 1937-8, 1,919,000 plants were issued from 10 nurseries maintained by the Department of Forests. Since 1920 planting operations have proceeded on a small scale, and a total of 5,000 acres has been taken in hand. Some 185,000 acres of open land, mainly on rocky hills, but including some areas of sand dunes, have been reserved with a view to eventual afforestation.

Customs.

The Customs Tariff, which is non-differential, is fixed partly on a specific and partly on an *ad valorem* basis: 65% to 70% of imports pay specific charges, principally petrol, kerosene, sugar, rice, wheat, flour, leaf tobacco, cigarettes, wood and timber for building and furniture, rubber tyres and tubes, boots and shoes, motor cars, silk tissues, cotton piece goods. *Ad valorem* duties at varying rates are levied on other goods.

The revenue from import duties in 1937 was £P.2,133,190.

15·84% of imports came from the United Kingdom, 4·60% from other parts of the British Empire, 8·64% from Syria, 16·53% from Germany, 6·91% from U.S.A., 8·63% from Roumania, 3·11% from Belgium and 3·11% from Japan.

Exports to the United Kingdom constituted 54·19% of the total exports in 1937, to other parts of the British Empire 1·82%, to Germany 1·82%, to Syria 10·75%, to Egypt 1·71%, and to Holland 5·59%.

Shipping and Communications.

The chief ports of Palestine are Haifa and Jaffa (which includes Tel-Aviv Jetty and Lighter Basin). The harbour at Haifa, started in 1929 and completed in 1933, provides adequate facilities for ordinary passenger and cargo vessels both at moorings and alongside the new quays, with transit sheds, road, railway and other services. The Lighter Harbour, which was constructed in 1936, at the northern end of Jaffa Port, 3¼ miles from Jaffa Lighter Basin, to serve the needs of Tel-Aviv, was considerably extended during 1937, and further improvements are contemplated.

Acre and Gaza are also ports of entry, but their trade is small and is carried mainly by sailing vessels.

The following are the principal shipping lines which call at Haifa and Jaffa:—

Khedivial Mail Line, Adriatica S.A. (Soc. Venetzia di Navigazione, Adriatica S.A., Lloyd Triestino), Messageries Maritimes, Royal Netherland Steamship Co., Prince Line, Ellerman & Papayani, Moss Hutchison Line, Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Deutsche Levant Line, Svenska Orient Line, American Export Line, Armement Deppe Line, United Levant Lines, Hellenic Coast Line, Service Maritime Rumain, Ellerman Wilson Line, Polish Palestine Line, Lauritzen Line, Orient Line, Atid Navigation Co., Société Commerciale Bulgare, Palestine Maritime Lloyd, Westcott & Laurence Line, Yugoslavenski Lloyd, Black Sea State Steamship Line.

In 1937, 1,992 steamers, totalling 4,817,829 tons, and 1,545 sailing vessels, totalling 44,291 tons, called at Palestine ports in the foreign trade.

Two cargo steam vessels and one cargo motor vessel fly the Palestinian flag.

Postal despatches are exchanged daily (in some cases seven times daily) between all principal towns. There is also a daily exchange of despatches with Egypt, Syria and Trans-Jordan. Direct mails for Great Britain are despatched four times weekly by ordinary mail and five times weekly by air mail. An air mail is despatched daily to Egypt and Iraq.

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There is a twice-weekly overland desert mail service with Iraq and Persia, on Monday *via* Haifa and Mafrak and on Thursday *via* Jerusalem and Amman.

Imperial Airways use the Government Airport at Lydda in connection with the air mail services to and from Great Britain, Iraq, India, Australia, and beyond.

All the principal towns are connected by telegraph and telephone. There is direct telegraphic communication with Cyprus, Egypt, Syria and Trans-Jordan, and a trunk service with Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Trans-Jordan. The trunk service with Egypt affords radio-telephonic facilities with Great Britain and with all other countries connected thereto.

In 1937 there were conveyed 33,068,000 letters, 3,300,900 postcards, 21,371,100 printed communications and samples, 197,286 parcels, and 406,992 telegrams were transmitted. Total length of main telegraph and telephone lines, 19,104 kilometres; local lines, 70,658 kilometres. Number of telephone subscribers 8,417; telephone instruments in use 14,848.

The total length of the Palestine Railways, including branch lines and sidings, is approximately 728¾ miles, as follows:—

Standard Gauge (4′ 8½″).

El Kantara–Rafah	138½
Rafah–Haifa	198
Jaffa–Jerusalem	60½
Es Safriya–Sarafand	3½
Kafr Jinis–Beit Nabala Quarry Siding	3½
Ras el Ein–Petah Tiqva line ..	5¼

105 c/m. Gauge–Hijaz Railway.

Haifa–Samakh	72
Nassib–Ma'an	207
Haifa (Kilo 2) to Acre	15½
Nablus–Tulkarm	25
	728¾

The El Kantara–Rafah Section is operated by the Palestine Railways on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

There is through communication with Egypt, and trains connect at El Kantara West with Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and other parts of Egypt. Goods vehicles are sent across the canal by means of a truck transporter.

Sentinel–Cammell Steam Rail Cars are in use on the Lydda–Khan Yunis, Haifa–Acre and Haifa–Samakh Sections.

East of Haifa the Palestine Railways Administration extends to Ma'an in Trans-Jordan, but with a break between Samakh and Nassib which is operated by the Chemins de Fer du Hedjaz authorities.

There are (1937) 878 miles of roads in Palestine suitable for motor traffic in all weather and in addition over a thousand miles of seasonal track passable for wheel traffic of all kinds.

Banking, Co-operative and Currency.

The most important bank in Palestine is Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Nablus, Nazareth, and agencies at Acre, Hadar Hacarmel, Allenby Road North (Tel-Aviv), Ramat Gan, Gaza and Hebron. The Anglo-Palestine Bank has its head office in Palestine at Tel-Aviv with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, Safad, Petah-Tiqvah, Hedera, Rehovoth and agencies at Hadar Hacarmel, Allenby Road (Tel-Aviv), North Branch (Tel-Aviv). Affiliated with the Anglo-Palestine Bank is the General Mortgage Bank of Palestine, with head office at Tel-Aviv, which grants mortgage loans on houses. In addition there are branches in Jerusalem of the Ottoman Bank (also in Haifa, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Nablus and Amman), the Banco di Roma (also in Jaffa, Haifa, Tel-Aviv, and an agency in Jerusalem), the Holland Bank Union at Haifa, and the Polish Guardian Bank Ltd. in Tel-Aviv and Haifa. There are also the Workers' Bank Ltd., the Zerubabel Bank at Tel-Aviv and the Central Bank of Co-operative Societies at Jerusalem, which grant credit to co-operative societies.

The co-operative movement is extensively established among the Jewish population, both urban and rural. There is a Registrar of Co-operative Societies whose duties include the encouragement of the growth of a similar movement among the Arab farmers. At the request of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, about 95 Jewish Credit Societies have made regular monthly statements of their assets and liabilities as at the end of each month since April, 1936. At the end of August, 1938, the aggregate amount of the deposits held by 105 Jewish Credit Co-operative Societies amounted to £P.2,944,163, while the amount of credit granted to their members in the form of advances and/or bills discounted amounted to £P.3,402,753.

Following the appointment of the Examiner of Banks, the Banking Ordinance was amended in 1936. Accordingly all banks (foreign and local) are required to submit monthly statements of their assets and liabilities as at the end of each month. Summary statements showing the aggregated figures of commercial banks are published monthly by the Office of Statistics, Jerusalem. On the 31st August, 1938, the aggregate amount of time and demand deposits held by the 6 foreign banks and the 37 local banks amounted to £P.14,194,552, while the total amount of credit granted by these institutions in the form of advances and/or bills discounted amounted to £P.9,920,940.

A Currency Board was appointed in London in 1926 in order to introduce and control a Palestine currency based on the pound sterling; and the new currency was issued on the 1st November, 1927, under the authority of an Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 7th of February, 1927.

The standard of currency is the Palestine pound, divided into 1,000 mils. The Palestine Currency Order provides for a gold coin of one Palestine pound containing 123·27447 grains of standard gold (the equivalent of the English sovereign). It is not intended at present to introduce gold coins. The Currency Board has issued silver coins of 100 and 50 mils, nickel bronze coins of 20, 10 and 5 mils, bronze coins of 2 and 1 mils, and currency notes of £P.100, £P.50, £P.10, £P.5, £P.1 and 500 mils. The currency notes are legal tender for the amounts expressed therein. Silver coins are legal tender for the payment of £P.2, nickel bronze coins of 20 and 10 mils are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 200 mils, and coins of lower denomination are legal tender for an amount not exceeding 100 mils. The amount of Palestine currency in circulation at the 31st August, 1938, was:—Coins, £P.491,800; notes, £P.4,382,334.

The metric system is followed by the Government and local authorities, but the use of local weights and measures is still permitted for the general public.

Antiquities.

The administration of the Antiquities Service in Palestine is controlled by the Department of Antiquities, working under the Antiquities Ordinance

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(1929) and Regulations (1930–32). During 1937, fourteen licences to excavate or make soundings were issued. The results of the Department's research work, together with summaries of the results of licensed excavations conducted by non-Government bodies, are published in the Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine. (Published by Sir Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, E.C.4.)

The Department of Antiquities is housed in a building known as the Palestine Archæological Museum, the construction and equipment of which were made possible by funds contributed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

For further information on all the above subjects see the "Handbook of Palestine" (Luke, H. C., and Keith-Roach, E.), published in 1930 by Macmillan and Co., and issued under the authority of the Government of Palestine, the Annual Blue Books of the Palestine Government, obtainable from the Government Printer, Jerusalem, and the Annual Reports on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. The Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine, together with the volume of Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine for the Royal Commission and the Minutes of Evidence heard at the public sessions of the Royal Commission, may also be consulted. The publication of an annual Statistical Abstract of Palestine, obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, commenced with the 1936 issue.

Finance.

Period.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£P.	£P.
9 months ended 31st Dec., 1927	1,739,380	1,944,397
1928	2,584,317	3,381,993
1929	2,323,572	2,140,032
1930	2,389,546	2,536,505
1931	2,333,895	2,374,866
3 months ended 31st March, 1932	657,289	511,656
1932–33	3,015,917	2,516,394
1933–34	3,985,492	2,704,856
1934–35	5,452,633	3,230,010
1935–36	5,770,457	4,236,202
1936–37	4,640,821	6,073,502
1937–38	4,897,356	7,067,565

Calendar Year.	Imports. (excluding Specie)		Exports. (excluding Specie)	
	From the U.K.	Total.	To the U.K.	Total.
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1927	847,697	6,184,457	660,086	1,899,759
1928	781,905	6,770,818	550,405	1,487,207
1929	1,011,082	7,166,593	455,672	1,554,262
1930	1,163,619	6,985,258	702,664	1,896,095
1931	998,402	5,940,000	708,228	1,572,061
1932	1,552,073	7,768,920	1,342,031	2,381,491
1933	1,949,936	11,123,489	1,559,496	2,591,617
1934	2,960,706	15,152,781	1,785,014	3,217,562
1935	3,212,378	17,853,493	2,553,986	4,215,486
1936	2,775,912	13,979,023	1,970,359	3,625,233
1937	2,518,669	15,903,666	3,150,283	5,813,536

High Commissioners.

1920. The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E.
1925. Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1928. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1931. General Sir Arthur G. Wauchope, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
1938. Sir Harold A. MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Executive Council.

The High Commissioner, Sir Harold A. MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief Secretary, W. D. Battershill, C.M.G.
Attorney-General, W. J. FitzGerald, K.C., M.C.
Treasurer, W. J. Johnson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Commissioner on Special Duty, D. G. Harris, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clerk to Council, A. N. Law.

Advisory Council.

The High Commissioner (President).
Chief Secretary.
Attorney-General.
Treasurer,
D. G. Harris, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Inspector-General of Police Force and Prisons Service.
Director of Medical Services.
Director of Public Works.
Director of Education.
Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Director of Customs, Excise and Trade.
General Manager, Palestine Railways.
The Four District Commissioners.
Postmaster-General.
Commissioner for Migration and Statistics.
Commissioner of Lands and Surveys.
Clerk to Council, A. L. Kirkbride, O.B.E.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Harold A. MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., 4,500*l.* and 1,500*l.* duty allowance.
Private Secretaries, D. C. MacGillivray, M.B.E., and J. M. Montgomery.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. The Hon. H. C. H. T. Cumming-Bruce.

Administrative Service.

(i) *Secretariat.*

Chief Secretary, W. D. Battershill, C.M.G., 1,600*l.*
Deputy Chief Secretary, S. Moody, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*
Senior Assistant Secretary, J. V. W. Shaw, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Secretaries, D. C. Thompson, Ruhi Bey Abdul Hadi, O.B.E., A. N. Law, M.C., R. Scott, A. L. Kirkbride, O.B.E., Grade F., J. Jacobs, J. Gutch, J. F. Cornes, G. T. Farley, R. C. H. Greig, Grade G.
Public Information Officer, O. M. Tweedy.
Director of Civil Aviation, D. W. Gumbley, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Superintendent, I. Ramsay.
Meteorological Officer, R. Feige, Grade K.
Assistant Meteorological Officer, L. Juliusberger, Grade L.
Government Printer, G. W. Sindle, M.B.E., Grade H.
Inspector of Welfare Works, Miss J. M. Thompson.
Chief Interpreters, I. A. Abbady, I. F. Kaabani, Grade K.
Chief Clerk, A. G. Antippa, M.B.E., Grade L.

(ii) *District Staff.*

District Commissioners, Sir Henry Cox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., (‡) 1,400*l.*, E. Keith-Roach, C.B.E., R. E. H. Crosbie, O.B.E., A. S. Kirkbride, O.B.E., M.C., M. Bailey, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*

(‡) Seconded for service in Trans-Jordan.

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Assistant District Commissioners, R. D. Badcock, M.C., J. H. H. Pollock, O.B.E., Grade F., A. T. O. Lees (¶), H. M. Foot‡, O.B.E., K. W. Blackburn, O.B.E., B. C. Gibbs, C. M. Pirie-Gordon, G. T. Farley, R. H. R. Church, T. V. Scrivenor, G. G. Grimwood, C. T. Evans,* C. B. Norman, W. R. McGeagh, F. W. G. Blenkinsop, C. E. V. Buxton, M.C., D. Headly, R. Newton, E. R. Reeves, I. L. Phillips, K. C. Tours, G. W. Bell, A. E. S. Charles, Grade G.

Administrative Officers, Nasuhi Bey Beydoun, M.B.E., M. Nassar, A. Epstein, M.B.E., Rafik Bey Beydoun, M.B.E., Abdul Razzak Kleibo, O.B.E., A. J. Mantura, D. Farradj, A. Kardus, O.B.E., J. Kuperman, N. Saba, Grade H, N. Bawarshi, M.B.E., W. Isawi, M.B.E., B. Binah, M.B.E., Aref Al-Aref, M.B.E., B. Bushrui, M.B.E., D. B. Carmi, M.B.E. (Hon.), G. Khoury, M.B.E. (Hon.)ø, H. Husseini, M.B.E., J. Bergman, H. Boulos, T. Yazdi, M.B.E., N. Anabtawi, J. Tuqan, M.B.E. (Hon.)†, J. Kisselov, M.B.E., A. Nashashibi, M.B.E. (Hon.), N. Khairy, A. Komaroff, I. Hashem, K. Khairy, F. Sa'd, Z. Shimshi, I. Chizik, A. Khayr, F. Haddad, I. Nashashibi, A. Bergman, Grade K, A. D. Lebhar, A. A. Bibi, J. Gobernick, J. A. Taji, N. Abdul Hadi, S. Hareven, Grade M.

Legal Department.

Attorney-General, W. J. Fitzgerald, K.C., M.C., 1,500*l.*
Solicitor-General, A. E. P. Rose, Grade E.
Crown Counsels, E. P. S. Bell, M. J. P. Hogan, Grade F.
Legal Draughtsman, R. Windham, 650*l.*
Assistant Government Advocate, Fauzi Ghussein, Grade G.
Junior Government Advocate, Registrar of Companies and Partnerships and Official Receiver, H. Kantrovitch, Grade G.
Junior Government Advocates, Omar el Waari, E. Salant, Grade K.

Town Planning Office.

Town Planning Adviser, H. Kendall, Grade H.

Judicial.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir Harry Trusted, 1,800*l.*
British Puisne Judges, R. J. Manning, R. Copland, M. C. Greene, Grade C.
Palestinian Puisne Judges, Gad Frumkin, Francis Khayat, Majid Bey Abdel Hadi, 1 vacancy, Grade F.
Chief Registrar, L. A. W. Orr, Grade E.
Superintendent of Courts, B. O. Denham, Grade K.

District Courts.

Presidents, O. Plunkett, A. G Sherwell, P. E. F. Cressall, M.C., D. Edwards, Grade D.
Relieving Presidents, L. E. C. Evans, B. V. Shaw, W. Clive Curry, Grade E.
Judges, Moses Valero, Abdel Aziz Shaker el Daoudi, Ali Hasna, Muhammad Said Bey Tuqan, Israel Mani, Aaron Shems, Salim Shehadeh George, Mohammad Baradey, Philip Korngrun, Grade G
Registrars, Z. Harakabi, Amin Nasr, Jamil Habiby, Grade H. Khalil Shehadeh, Shukri Muhtadie, Grade K.

(¶) Seconded to Land Settlement Department.
ø Seconded to Haifa Municipality.
† Seconded for duty in the Secretariat.
* Seconded as Administrative Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
‡ Seconded to Colonial Office.

Magistrates.

Chief Magistrates, Commander R. B. Bodilly, R.N., P. C. Hubbard, P. J. Bourke, I. C. C. Rigby, S. W. Weldon, Grade F.
Senior Magistrates, Anton Atalla, Rafiq Abu Ghazaleh, Sheikh Omar Souan, Grade H.
Magistrates, Taher Afghani, Nassib Bey Tuqan, Musa Nammar, Hassan M. Katib, Behor Shitreet, Nathan Bardaky, Zaki Tamimi, Iskandar G. Khoury, Jermiyahu Zuckerman, Ali Zein el Abdin, Said Ala-ud-Din, Aziz Jarjura, Saleh Abdel Ghani, M. Hanania, J. Azoulai, Saman Daoud, Eliash Khoury, Hussein Abdel Samad, Zaki Dajani, M. Kantrovitch, Schneor Cheshin, Shalom Kassan, H. Rosenzweig, Anwar Nuseibeh, Benjamin Levi, Grade K.

Supreme Moslem Council.

Members, Amin Bey Abdul Hadi, Sheikh Muhiddin Abdul Shafi, Sheikh Yousef Tahboub, Sheikh Ismail Kamal.

Moslem Religious Court of Appeal.

President, Sheikh Ismail el Hafiz, Grade H.
Members, Sheikh Muhammad Amin el-Uri, Sheikh Muhammad Tewfik Tibi, Grade K, and a number of Qadis and Muftis.

Treasury.

Treasurer, W. J. Johnson, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,400*l.*
Deputy Treasurer, G. H. Adams, Grade E.
Senior Assistant Treasurers, C. D. Harvey, M. F. Abcarius, O.B.E., A. L. Peters, P. W. Adshead, Grade F, J. Gress, Grade G.
Assistant Treasurers, V. N. Levi, Raja'i el Husseini, Grade G, C. F. Wolfe, N. J. Davis, Grade H, A. K. Saba, S. Jouzy, B. K. Jamal, Grade K.
Examiner of Banks, G. D. Paton.
Assistant Examiner of Banks, L. Adahan, Grade K.

Audit Department.

Auditor, M. J. Flanagan, 1,100*l.*
Senior Assistant Auditor, R. Macdonald, M.C., Grade F.
Assistant Auditors, G. E. L. Lord, R. Fisher, 425*l.*-700*l.*
Assistant Auditor (Local), S. G. White, Grade H.
Assistant Municipal Auditor, C. K. Farah, Grade K.

Department of Customs, Excise and Trade.

Director, R. W. Belt, 1,100*l.*
Deputy Director, D. A. Finlayson, Grade E.
Assistant Director, J. L. Fletcher, Grade H.
Collectors of Customs, W. G. Smithers, M.B.E., W. G. Peasley, M.B.E., Grade H.
Accountant and Establishment Officer, F. Jackson, Grade H.
Drawback and Claims Officer (vacant).
Harbour Master and Port Officer, W. Gibb, Grade K.
Assistant Collectors, J. W. Gregory, A. Ben-David, M.B.E., Grade K.
Port Managers, F. O. Rogers, L. K. Pope, M.B.E.
Port Officers and Pilots, R. Hocken, R. A. B. Ardley, P. L. S. Baxendale, Grade K.
Surveyors, J. Atalla, M. Makhlouf, M.B.E., E. Waissel, F. A. Mansour, J. Ayoub, W. Carmi, Grade K.

Department of Health.

Director, Colonel G. W. Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O., 1,200*l.*
Deputy Director, J. W. P. Harkness, O.B.E., Grade E.

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Deputy Director (Laboratories), G. Stuart, O.B.E., Grade E.
Senior Medical Officers, W. K. Bigger, O.B.E., M.C., J. Macqueen, J. H. Thompson (Railways), V. L. Ferguson, J. H. Pottinger, W. J. E. Phillips, Grade F.
Senior Medical Officer (Endemic Diseases), W. J. Vickers, Grade F.
Specialist, W. E. Thompson, O.B.E., Grade F.
Assistant Specialist, F. B. Turner, Grade G.
Government Analyst, G. W. Baker, Grade G.
Sanitary Engineers, M. Samaha, M.B.E., L. T. Colburn.
Assistant Senior Medical Officers, D. Boulos, M.B.E., R. Oplatka, M.B.E., Halim Abu Rahmeh, M.B.E. (*), M. Shishmanoglou, M.B.E., Z. Haddad, M.B.E., Grade H.
Senior Bacteriologist, K. Krikorian, Grade H.
Assistant Bacteriologists, M. S. Dabbagh, R. Reitler, J. M. Shapiro, Grade K.
Inspector of Pharmacies, Farid Haddad, M.B.E. (Hon.), Grade H.
Medical Officers, J. Tucktuck, Grade H, M. K. Mishalany, F. K. Abla, A. Abdul-Al, O.B.E., G. E. Ayoub, S. G. Bodossian, K. Eid, F. I. Haddad, Y. Hajjar, M.B.E., I. H. Haurani, K. H. Kesheshian, H. S. Khalidi, T. el Khatib, M. S. Malouf, A. A. Shihadeh, F. I. Shubeita, E. G. Sikkareih, H. M. Torian, K. M. Abu Ghazaleh, N. A. Hamzeh, B. Franco, M. A. Shukair, A. I. Haddad, A. M. Shihadeh, A. Malchi, I. Itayim, S. Saleem, O.B.E., A. T. Sternberg, S. Shihab, A. K. Khartabil, J. M. Shapiro, A. A. Sururi, S. Bishara, Grade K, D. K. Mikhail, S. Btesh, S. N. Barnick, M. S. Musa, I. Alamuddin, Rafa'at Amin Faris, K. Roch, E. M. Kleinhaus, S. M. Kathuda, E. Mani, H. Lehrs.
Assistant Analyst, W. Itayim, Grade K.
Assistant Sanitary Engineer, G. R. P. Witts.
Office Superintendent, C. Morrall, Grade K.

Department of Education.

Director, W. J. Farrell, O.B.E., M.C., Grade C, 1,200*l.*
Deputy Director, S. J. Hogben, Grade E.
Senior Education Officer (vacant), Grade F.
Supervisor of Technical Education, W. A. Stewart, Grade F.
Senior Inspectors, J. Katul, M.B.E. (vacancy), Grade H.
Headquarters Inspectors, Sheikh Husameddin Jarallah, M.B.E., M. M. Hannush, Ahmad Tuqau, Ahmad Khalifa, Grade K.
District Inspectors, Sharif Subuh, J. Zananiri, Afif Atut, Mustafa Dabbagh, Grade K.
District Inspectors for Jewish Schools, J. L. Bloom, J. S. Bentwich, S. D. Goitein, Grade K.
Principal, Government Arab College, Ahmad Khalidi, M.B.E., Grade G.
Vice-Principal, Habib Khuri, M.B.E., Grade H.
Principal, Women's Training College, and Inspector of Girls' Schools, Miss H. Ridler, O.B.E., Grade G.
Vice-Principal, Miss F. H. B. Lovegrove, Grade K.
Principal, Government Trade School, A. H. E. Rogers, Grade H.
Principal Probation Officer, W. H. Chinn, Grade H.
Senior Probation Officer, J. Somerville, Grade K.

Department of Agriculture and Forests.

Director (vacant), 1,200*l.*
Deputy Director, F. R. Mason, Grade E.
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. M. Smith, O.B.E., Grade F.
Chief Agricultural Officer, G. G. Masson, Grade G.
Chief Plant Protection Officer, E. Ballard, Grade G.
Chief Horticultural Officer, R. O. Williams, Grade G.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer, G. B. Simmins, Grade G.
Agricultural Education and Research Officer (vacant), Grade G.
Senior Horticultural Officer, Asaph Grasovsky, M.B.E., Grade H.
Chief Fisheries Officer, A. L. Craig-Bennett.
Chief Fruit Inspector, R. E. Hunter, Grade H.
Veterinary Research Officer, R. M. Gambles, Grade H.
Fruit Inspectors, Ali Afifi, S. Fishelson, M. Aharonson, Grade K.
Senior Poultry and Beekeeping Officer, A. Livshitz, Grade K.
Agricultural Officers, S. Antebi, J. H. Hammad, A. Jubran, Grade K.
Manager, Govt. Stock Farm and Agricultural Station, B. M. Cameron, Grade K.
Veterinary Officers, Ahmad Khairi, Abdel Fattah Sabassi, Muhammad Sidky, J. Samsonoff, J. M. Deoucll, E. Cantor, Grade K.
Principal, Kadoorie Agricultural School, Tulkarm, W. K. Hubble.
Principal, Kadoorie, Agricultural School, Mount Tabor, N. I. Fiat.
Viticultural Officer, J. de Leon, Grade K.
Office Superintendent (vacant), Grade K.

Department of Forests.

Conservator of Forests, G. N. Sale, Grade F.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Amihud Grasovsky, A. Lahav, N. A. Pharron, Grade K.

Department of Antiquities.

Director, R. W. Hamilton, 1,100*l.*
Keeper, Archæological Museum, J. H. Iliffe, Grade F.
Departmental Assistant, W. B. K. Shaw, Grade H.
Librarian, W. A. Heurtley, O.B.E., Grade H.
Field Archæologist, C. N. Johns, Grade H.
Inspectors, J. Ory, N. Makhourly, D. C. Baramki, S. A. S. Husseini, Grade K.
Assistant Keeper, J. Baramki, Grade K.
Chemist, J. H. Haleblian, Grade K.
Formatore, J. Saad.

Department of Lands and Surveys.

Commissioner of Lands and Surveys (vacant), 1,200*l.*
Assistant Director and Agent, Haifa Harbour (reclaimed area) Estate, M. C. Bennett, Grade F.
Settlement Officers, I. N. Camp, G. F. Sulman, M.C., A. T. O. Lees, J. A. O'Connor, H. J. Miller, Grade G.
Inspector of Assessments, S. H. Lanfear, Grade H.
Settlement Officer, C. Pusey, V. C. W. Kenyon, Grade H.
Assistant Settlement Officers, I. Frunkin, M. C. Alhassid, S. I. Saleh, J. S. Ezel, T. Nasr, A. Salem, Ghaleb Nashashibi, J. K. Awad, Mustapha el Husseini, Ihsan es-Said, J. Sarraj, R. Aharoni, F. Qaddumi, S. J. Hadawi, Grade K.
Land Officer, J. M. Berncastle, Grade K.
Assistant Agent, Haifa Harbour (reclaimed area) Estate, R. C. Ward, Grade K.

Land Registration.

Director, J. N. Stubbs, M.C., 1,100*l.*
Chief Inspector, R. J. Jardine, C.M.G., Grade F.
Land Officers, Mitri Hanna, O.B.E., C. L. Horton, Grade H, B. Fishman, Y. J. Atallah, E. Matalon, A. Barakat, E. Deeby, Grade K.

Surveys.

Assistant Director, R. B. Crusher, O.B.E., Grade F.
Superintendents, H. G. le Ray, (1 vacancy), Grade H.
Assistant Superintendents, J. H. Mankin, (1 vacancy), Grade K.

(*) Seconded for service in Trans-Jordan.

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Junior Assistant Superintendents, N. Foutorian, B. A. McArthur Davis, H. A. M. Davis(*), J. W. Loxton, J. Albert, Grade K.
Reproduction Superintendent, S. Stollery, Grade L.
Chief Clerk, M. Sherin, Grade L.

Department of Development.

Development Officer, J. D. Shepherd, O.B.E., Grade F.
Geological Adviser, G. S. Blake, Grade G.
Irrigation Officer, M. Goldschmidt, Grade G.
Water Settlement Officer (vacant), Grade H.
Irrigation Inspector, G. Nassar, Grade K.

Commissioner on Special Duty.

Commissioner on special duty, D. G. Harris, C.S.I., C.I.E., Grade B.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, A. F. Nayton, O.B.E., Grade F.
Auditor, L. Levy, Grade H.
Inspectors, J. Blumenfeld, (1 vacancy), Grade K.

Department of Police and Prisons.

Inspector-General, A. Saunders, O.B.E., M.C., 1,600*l.*
Deputy Inspector-General, A. J. Kingsley-Heath, Grade E.
Deputy Inspector-General, G. R. E. Foley, O.B.E., Grade E.
District Superintendents, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.(*), W. F. Wainwright, O.B.E., M. J. McConnell, J. Munro, O.B.E., M.C., M. Fitzgerald, M.C., A. T. Barker, M.C., A. F. Giles, L. Harrington (acting), Grade F.
Force Transport Officer, Captain F. Richards.
Staff Officer to the Inspector-General, G. D. Sanderson.
Deputy Superintendents, E. W. Lucie-Smith, M.C., J. A. M. Faraday, M.C., F. M. Scott, M.C., M. S. O'Rorke, R. O. Cafferata, J. M. Kyles, E. M. V. James, J. D. Burns, W. G. Buttolph, Salim Hanna, O.B.E., H. S. Swain, F. H. Miller, A. W. Riggs, M.B.E., Abdin Husheini, M.B.E., Shawki Saad, M.B.E., C. V. S. Tesseyman, D.C.M., J. C. Martin, D.C.M., F. W. Syer, D. M. Stephens, R. J. C. Broadhurst (acting), Grade H.
Assistant Superintendents, R. L. Worsley, E. R. Stafford, W. J. H. Beard, F. C. Steel, B. Saig, M.B.E., E. T. Cosgrove, M.B.E., Hassan Faiz Idrissi, O.B.E. (Hon.), A. H. Silver, M.B.E., K. Cohen, M.B.E. (Hon.), N. Nassir, P. J. Hackett, S. Shieff, M.B.E., J. P. I. Fforde, N. H. B. Forde, N. M. Kramer, T. K. Bishara, K. P. Hadingham, H. B. Shaw, H. D. Grant, M.B.E., M.C., G. A. Broadhead (†), G. E. Charlton, R. C. Musgrave, I. Bitar, R. F. Townsend, W. Masaad, S. Soffer, H. G. G. Goddard, W. P. Gilpin, J. D. Hegerty, A. I. Tabbara, Captain C. J. Wilkinson, G. W. Nangle, R. F. Scott, J. H. C. Simpson, M.C., (Grade K), A. H. Leeves, Muhiddin el Assab, J. M. Flanagan, G. J. Morton, D. M. Mackie, F. E. Chowne, C. A. R. Lawrence, E. F. Butcher, W. W. Denton, A. C. Eattell, R. E. Middleton, G. F. Ring, J. H. Baskett, H S. Mansfield, Grade K (acting).
Paymaster, T. Krikorian, Grade K.
Chief Clerks, W. A. Thorogood, S. C. Knight, Grade L.

Department of Immigration.

Commissioner for Migration and Statistics, E. Mills, C.B.E., 1,200*l.*
Deputy Commissioner for Migration, E. H. Samuel, Grade F.
Assistant Commissioners for Migration, N. I. Mindel, S. Prosser, M.B.E., C. R. Arnott, M.C., A. Tattenbaum, E. R. Stafford, Grade H.
Inspectors, F. G. Parkhouse, G. D. Cocorempas, S. M. Wolfson, N. Nashashibi, M. Melamede, L. I. Scneider, E. Prudowsky, H. Player, A. G. Bedwell, J. Tavory, Grade K.

Office of Statistics.

Government Statistician, G. E. F. Wood, Grade F.
Senior Assistant Statistician, L. G. Hopkins, Grade G.
Assistant Statisticians, F. S. Khoury, P. Hamburger, S. W. Dajani, Grade K.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General, G. W. Webster, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*
Deputy Postmaster-General, H. C. Willbourn, M.C., Grade E.
Engineer-in-Chief, W. K. Brasher, Grade F.
Deputy Controllers of Posts, G. D. Kennedy, W. T. Heavens, Grade G, A. B. Condil, Grade H.
Chief Accountant, T. Griffiths, Grade G.
Divisional Engineers, D. H. Mackay, Grade G, E. B. Garnett, R. H. Wells, Grade H.
Chief Telephone Superintendent, E. E. Cassell, Grade H.
Assistant Chief Accountant, Z. Lipkin, Grade K.
Postmasters, H. Grant, F. Sachs, G. Ellison, Grade K.
Assistant Engineers, H. Parkes, M.C., A. G. Coates, Grade K.
Telephone Superintendent, S. S. Farrugya, Grade K.
Chief Storekeeper, D. H. Stonehill.

Broadcasting Service.

Director of Programmes (vacant).
Deputy Directors, C. B. McNair, R. Poston, Grade H.
Sub-Directors, E. Lubrani, I. Tuqan, Y. Lababidi, K. Salomon, Grade K.

Department of Public Works.

Director, C. Wilson Brown, O.B.E., M.C., 1,200*l.*
Assistant Directors, V. Kenniff, H. C. H. Jones, (1 vacant), Grade F.
Chief Accounting Officer, R. W. Price, Grade F.
District Engineer (vacant), Grade F.
Geologist, S. H. Shaw, Grade G.
Senior Architect, P. H. Winter, Grade G.
Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, J. M. Stock, Grade G.
Assistant Engineers, R. F. B. Crook, Grade G, H. C. Gill, P. W. Etkes, G. T. Caryer, O.B.E., A. E. Gorayib, M.B.E.(*), A. Tukan, M. Stern, Grade H, H. J. Pearce, M. Ladyjensky, H. Wanetick, S. Wildman, E. J. N. Holder, L. B. Watts, N. Y. Boulos, Grade K.
Assistant Architects, F. W. Foster-Turner, W. J. Price, Grade H.
Housing and Claims Officer, C. W. Cowell.
Quantity Surveyors, W. R. Wood, Grade H.
Structural Engineer, M. Reiner, Grade H.
Chief Draughtsman, R. L. Hume, Grade K.
Office Superintendent, I. Melamede, M.B.E. (Hon.), Grade K.

Palestine Railways.

General Manager, C. R. Webb, O.B.E., M.C., 2,000*l.*
Assistant General Manager, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Campigli, M.C., Grade E.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. A. Cotching, Grade F.
Chief Engineer, R. F. Scrivener, Grade F.
Superintendent of the Line, P. C. J. Baker, Grade F.
Chief Accountant, W. M. Young, Grade F.
Commercial Manager, H. W. Simpson, Grade F.

(*) Seconded for service in Trans-Jordan. (†) Seconded to Sierra Leone.

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Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Jones, M.C.
District Traffic Superintendents, F. A. Sargent, N. G. Tibshirani, Grade H.
Assistant Chief Accountant, K. A. Mansfield, Grade H.
District Engineers, J. P. Graham, F. H. Taylor, Grade H.
Secretary, L. F. Williams, Grade H.
Assistant Accountant (vacant), Grade K.
Supt. of Stores, J. Lawson, Grade H.
Running Superintendent, D. Cornet, Grade H.
Assistant District Traffic Supts., C. E. Coulman, S. D. Tuck, Grade K.
Assistant Running Superintendent, H. Willan, Grade K.
Chief Boiler Inspector (vacant), Grade K.
Assistant Secretary, C. W. Bridgen, M.C., Grade K.
Chief Draughtsman and Surveyor (vacant), Grade K.
Assistant District Engineer (vacant), Grade K.

Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding, Lieut.-Col. J. I. Chrystall, M.C.
Major (Second-in-Command), Major R. S. Y. Buller, O.B.E.
Company Commanders, J. W. Smith, O.B.E., Y. R. D. Wigan, P. T. Goodwin, O.B.E., G. W. C. Montgomery, H. R. Hildreth, M.B.E.
Senior Medical Officer, J. T. Robinson.
Senior Veterinary Officer, A. G. Heveningham.
Adjutant, R. G. Hooper, M.C.
Company Officers, J. H. Willis, J. F. Miller, B. M. Goddard, D. C. G. Seymour-Evans, E. C. Wilson, The Hon. H. G. A. Browne, E. H. Tinker, R. E. J. C. Coates, J. W. Hackett, The Hon. G. N. Rous.
Signal Officer, H. E. F. Middleton.
Quartermaster, G. T. Paley, D.C.M.
Paymaster, D. W. Roy.
M.T. Workshops Officer, C. J. C. Sherman.
Local Officers, Kaid Yousef Ramzi, Kaid Shoukry Bek el Amoury, Kaid Yusef Hassan Ali, Kaid Tewfic Ali Saleh.
Medical Officers, Jirius Mansour, F. S. Musallam, S. Haddad.
Veterinary Officer, Haim Appelbaum.

NOTE.—In the above particulars of the Civil Establishment, the salaries of Grades E, F, G, H, K, and L are as follows :—

Grade E 850*l.*–50*l.*–1,100*l.*
Grade F 800*l.*–25*l.*–1,000*l.*
Grade G 300*l.*–25*l.*–800*l.*
Grade H 550*l.*–25*l.*–750*l.*
Grade K 300*l.*–12*l.*–420*l.*–10*l.*–430*l.*–15*l.*–550*l.*
Grade L 360*l.*–10*l.*–480*l.*

NOTE.—In addition to the salaries stated above, officers who are neither Palestinians nor natives of Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and other neighbouring territories receive an Expatriation Allowance at the following annual rates :—Officers with fixed salaries of 1,100*l.* and over—200*l.* Officers on 850*l.*–50*l.*–1,100*l.*–150*l.* Officers of Grades F, G and H, 100*l.* Officers of Grades K and L—50*l.*

ST. HELENA

Situation, Area, &c.

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, in 15° 55′ S. lat., and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, covering an area of 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres (a little larger than Jersey). The distance from Southampton is 4,477 miles, and from Capetown 1,695 miles. The usual mail passage is, from England, 17 days, and from Capetown, 5 days.

A census taken in April, 1931, showed a population of 3,995, of whom 48 were members of the Garrison.

The capital and only town is Jamestown, on the N.W. of the island, with a population in April, 1931, of 1,381. The climate is mild and varies little, the thermometer in Jamestown ranging in summer between 68° and 84°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The country is 10° colder. The rainfall for the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 was 41·55, 33·26, 29·18 and 101·53 inches respectively. The island is very healthy. The death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was for 1935, 10·42, for 1936, 15·20, and for 1937, 7·27; and the birth-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was for 1935, 34·73, for 1936, 30·87, and for 1937, 29·67.

History.

St. Helena, then uninhabited and well wooded, was discovered by the Portuguese Commander, Juan de Nova Castella, May, 1502. The Portuguese appear to have kept the situation of the island a secret from other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. They built a church there, but made no permanent settlement. After Captain Cavendish's visit, the island became a port of call for ships of various nations voyaging between the East Indies and Europe. In 1633, Jacques Specz formally annexed it on behalf of the States General; but no attempt to occupy it was made by the Dutch. It was annexed and occupied by Captain John Dutton, who was sent out by the East India Company for the purpose with an expedition which arrived at St. Helena on 5th May, 1659. The first official authorisation of the Company's occupation occurs in a Charter dated 1661. In January, 1673, the Dutch seized it, but they were driven out in May by Captain Munden, of the English Navy. A Charter was issued by Charles II to the East India Company for its possession in December, 1673, and it remained under that Company till 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament of 1833.

Education and Local Government.

The Government maintain 3 schools, having 332 scholars. There are also 5 endowed and private day schools, all aided by Government, having 471 scholars. School attendance is compulsory under Ordinance No. 11 of 1903, and fees of 1d. a week per child are charged.

The only local authority is the Poor Relief Board, the revenue and expenditure of which for the year 1937 was 948*l.* and 930*l.* respectively.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, blowing from the S.E. for about 330 days in the year, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening of the Red Sea route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers to and from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a depôt for liberated Africans landed from

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slavers captured by the West Coast squadron. As early as 1818 a law was passed that all future children born in the Island should be free.

Apart from supplying provisions to ships, the Island has never produced any article of export properly so called, except flax fibre (*phormium tenax*). The company which started this industry failed from bad management in transporting the green leaves to town for treatment. For every 100 tons so transported at a heavy cost the yield was only about three tons of fibre, though, under present conditions of working, ten tons of phormium leaves give one ton of fibre and a quarter ton of tow. The industry was re-started with the help of a grant from the Home Exchequer. The Government Mill was opened in 1907, and is now on lease to Messrs. Solomon & Co., of this Colony.

A small industry, that of the export of Lily Bulbs to England, has been started, and there is every prospect of it proving of benefit to the Colony, particularly to small growers.

There are now nine mills operating in the Island, the amount of fibre and tow exported in 1937 being 1,090 and 418 tons respectively. A rope and twine industry was also established in 1925, the amount of rope and twine exported during 1937 being 11¼ tons.

In 1932 the land under cultivation of Flax was estimated at 3,000 acres. There has been no further development of the industry.

A lace-making industry was established in August, 1907, with the help of a grant from Imperial funds.

The number of ships calling at Jamestown (now a free port) for supplies, including steamers and ships of war was 41 in 1937. It is a port of registry.

The chief industries are phormium fibre, lace-making, aloe and bead work, fishing and agriculture, the main arable crop being phormium tenax.

The Government savings bank was established in 1865 (the amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1937, was 25,033*l.*), and the Government issues bills of exchange on England at par.

There are excellent facilities for the supply of coal and water to ships.

There are preferential and general customs tariffs, the duties being mainly *ad valorem*. A number of essential commodities, such as flour, rice, etc., are exempt from duty if they are the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire.

Means of Communication.

Steamers arrive from England at regular intervals of 4 weeks, and proceed to the Cape and Natal, steamers arrive from thence at the same interval and proceed to England. The interval between the arrival and departure of the mails is 14 days. The rate of postage to the U.K., India, and British Possessions is 2*d.* for the first oz. and 1½*d.* for each additional ounce; to other parts of the world 3*d.* for the first oz. and 1½*d.* for each additional ounce. There is no internal post, but there are approximately 75 miles of telephone lines, constructed by the Colonial Government with the assistance of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund of 475*l.* The cable from the Cape (which is being worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company with a staff of 4, including a Manager) reached St. Helena at the end of 1899, and was carried forward to Ascension by February, 1900. It is completed to St. Vincent.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to legislate by Order of His Majesty in Council.

	Finances.		Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
Year.	†Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	15,549	19,671	132,315	132,315
1929	20,456	22,385	129,946	137,867
1930	18,569	25,819	150,502	150,502
1931	12,480	23,819	165,591	165,591
1932	27,877	18,906	162,642	172,692
1933	18,548	18,617	158,431	158,491
1934	24,474	23,792	160,184	174,913
1935	21,089	20,487	179,944	185,115
1936	23,198	19,569	169,265	187,833
1937	—	—	169,312	187,219

† Including grant-in-aid from Home Exchequer.

The grants-in-aid have amounted to:—For 1928—2,000*l.*; 1929—2,000*l.*; 1930—6,000*l.*; 1931—12,740*l.*; 1932—13,500*l.*; 1933—5,000*l.*; 1934—2,500*l.*; 1935—nil.; 1936—3,000*l.*; 1937—nil.

Population (including Military and Shipping).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census, 1911	1,658	1,862	3,520
,, 1921	1,756	1,991	3,747
,, 1931	1,904	2,091	3,995

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	Total.
	£	£
1928	39,735	49,030
1929	34,848	47,405
1930	36,160	—
1931	35,920	43,883
1932	†28,732	36,229
1933	*24,358	31,119
1934	§22,129	33,476
1935	18,964	29,824
1936	22,130	32,836
1937	26,687	37,828

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	Total.
	£	£
1928	29,321	31,267
1929	36,715	38,571
1930	18,699	—
1931	12,205	12,767
1932	5,774	6,880
1933	10,319	10,566
1934	8,446	8,949
1935	12,195	13,967
1936	15,570	18,166
1937	25,651	25,943

* Includes specie £1,020. † Includes specie £1,000.
§ Includes specie £800.

Governors since 1890.

1890 W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.
1897 R. A. Sterndale, C.M.G.
1902 Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. L. Gallwey (now Galway), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1912 Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (now Sir Harry Cordeaux).
1920 Colonel R. F. Peel, C.M.G.
1925 Sir Charles Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1932 Sir Spencer Davis, Kt., C.M.G.
1938 H. G. Pilling, C.M.G.

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Executive Council.

The Governor; O.C. Troops, Government Secretary, H. W. Solomon, O.B.E.; P. E. Bunker: F. R. Thorpe; F. G. N. Deason, O.B.E.; *Clerk,* F. Jarrett.

Civil Establishment.

Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. G. Pilling, C.M.G., 1,200*l.* Duty allowance, 300*l.*

A.D.C. (vacant).

Secretariat.

Government Secretary, G. C. Kitching, O.B.E., 700*l.*, transport allowance.

Treasury and Customs.

Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. Jarrett, 450*l.*, fees.

Manager, Government Savings Bank, F. Jarrett.

Audit.

Local Auditor, G. C. Kitching, O.B.E.

Port Office.

Harbour Master, R. Bizaare, fees.

Post Office.

Postmaster (vacant), 225*l.*, quarters.

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, J. Gray, M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), 550*l.* and 40*l.* transport allowance and private practice.

2nd Medical Officer (vacant), 500*l.* and 40*l.* transport allowance and private practice.

Dental Surgeon (vacant), 240*l.* and 30*l.* transport allowance, free quarters.

Sister in-Charge Civil Hospital, Miss J. Watson, 200*l.* and 3*l.* uniform allowance.

Sanitary Inspector, F. Brett, 15*l.*

Judicial.

Acting Chief Justice, The Governor (*ex officio*).

Police Magistrate, Judge Small Debts Court, G. C. Kitching, O.B.E.

Registrar, Supreme Court, F. Brett (acting).

Coroner, F. R. Thorpe, Esq., J.P.

Legal.

Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor (vacant).

Educational.

Supervisor of Education, Rev. Canon L. C. Walcott, 78*l.*, transport allowance.

Head Master, Government Boys' School, W. Corker, 100*l.*

Registration Department.

Registrar General,

Registrar of Deeds, Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, F. Jarrett, fees.

Police and Prison.

Superintendent of Police and Gaols, F. Brett, 200*l.* and quarters.

Agriculture and Forestry.

Agricultural and Forestry Officer, K. E. Toms, 400*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.* and 40*l.* transport allowance.

Public Works.

Clerk of Works, W. Hurn, 200*l.* by 8*l.* to 240*l.*, transport provided.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of St. Helena, Right Rev. C. A. W. Aylen, M.A.

Chaplain to Hospital and Prison, Rev. Canon L. C. Walcott.

Troops.

Officer Commanding, Capt. R. W. Bagot, R.M.

Consuls.

H. W. Solomon, Consul for *Netherlands* (acting), *Denmark, Portugal, and Norway,* Vice-Consul for *Spain.*

Consular Agent for *France,* Georges Colin.

ASCENSION.

The island of Ascension, 34 square miles in area, lying in the South Atlantic, lat. 7° 55′ S. and long. 14° 18′ W., was taken possession of in 1815, and, until 1922, it was under the supervision of the Admiralty and a small naval station was maintained there.

By Letters Patent dated 12th September, 1922, it was made a Dependency of St. Helena and placed under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which are caught between December and May. It is connected by telegraph with St. Vincent, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone, and is an important cable station of the Cable & Wireless Ltd. It is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point, 2,870 feet high, but has been cultivated to an extent permitting the maintenance of about 600 sheep and cattle.

Population at 1931 Census, 188, of whom 126 are St. Helenians.

Resident Magistrate and Receiver of Wrecks, P. E. Bunker.

Postmaster, N. T. Bramble.

Harbour Master, H. W. Tucker.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938, Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands were made dependencies of St. Helena. The three latter islands are uninhabited.

Tristan da Cunha is the principal of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. long., 12° 2′ W., about midway between South Africa and South America. It is an extinct volcano rising to 7,640 feet above sea level, with a crater-lake near its summit. It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. When the garrison was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, a corporal of artillery, and his wife elected to remain, and they were joined by two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and these, with certain ship-wrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement, which is on the north-west of the island, where there is a comparatively level area about 9 miles long and 1½ miles broad and about 100 feet above the sea. After some years, the five unmarried settlers contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. A supply of stores and provisions was provided out of a grant voted by Parliament, and sent out by a man-of-war in 1886, nearly all the able-bodied men having been drowned while attempting to board a vessel in December, 1885.

In November, 1933, the population numbered 167, all with the exception of 6 having been born in the Island. 13 were over the age of 60, including

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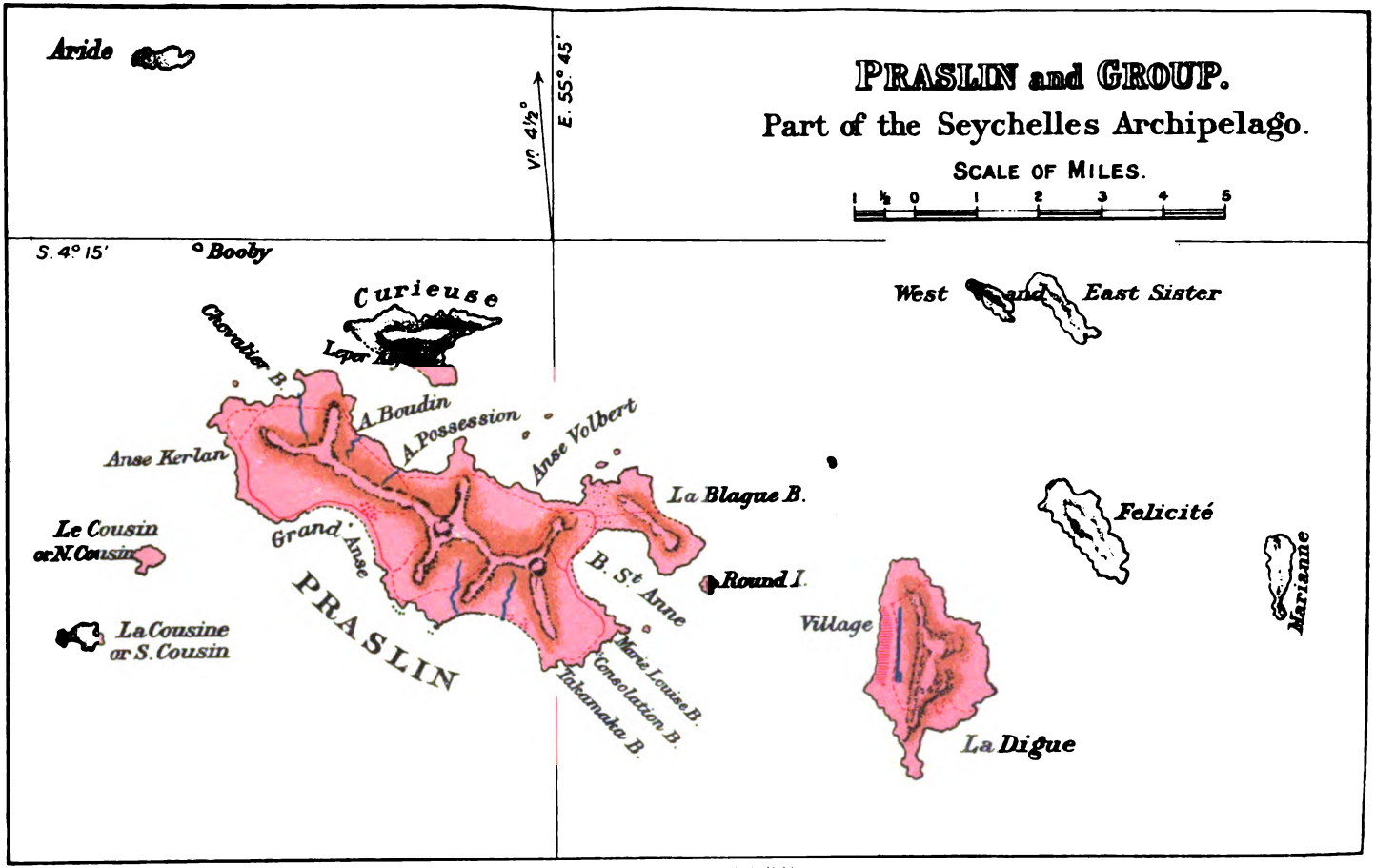
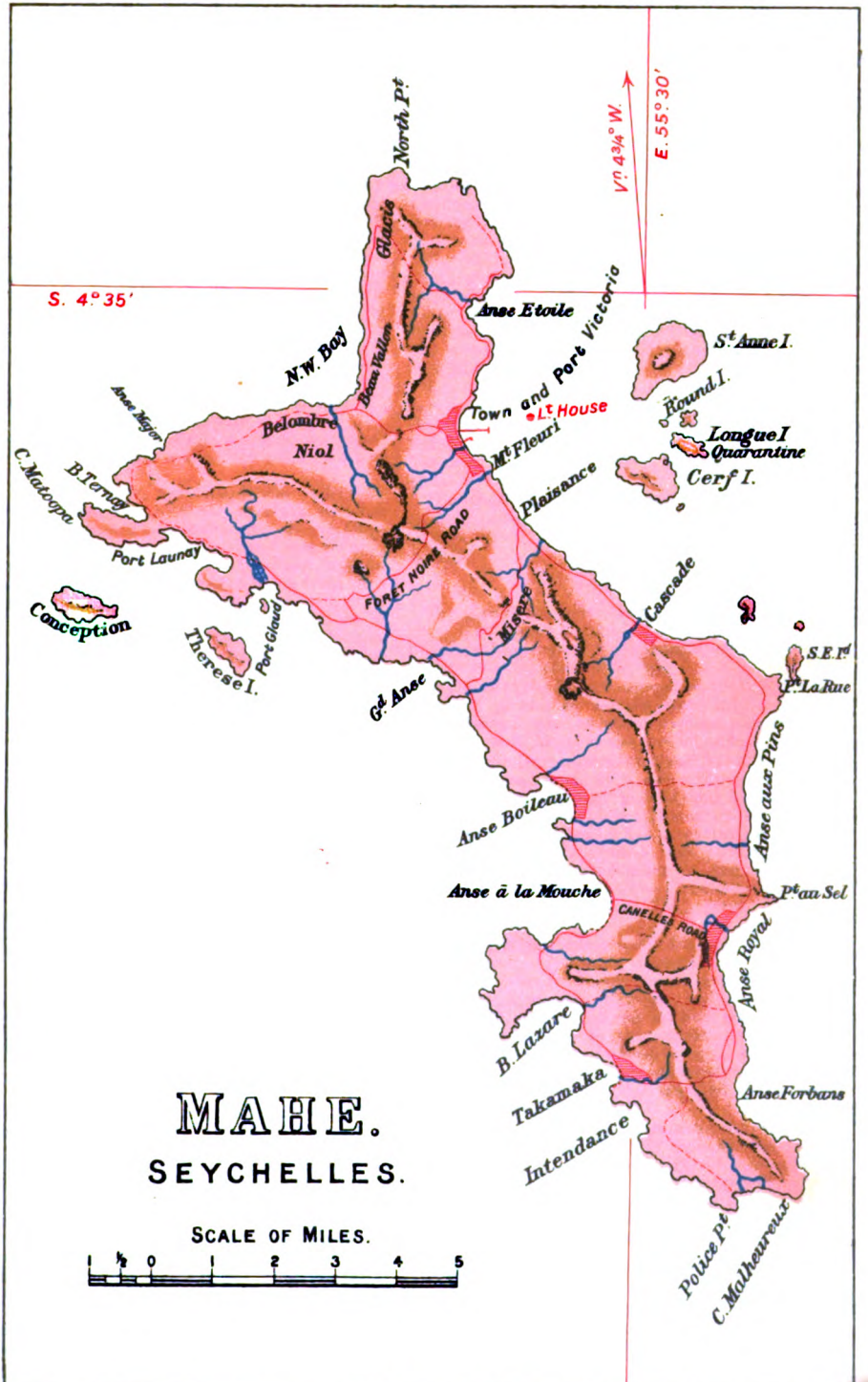

PRASLIN and GROUP.
Part of the Seychelles Archipelago.
SCALE OF MILES.
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5
Aride
Vn. 4½°
E. 55° 45'
S. 4° 15'
Booby
Curieuse
Chevalier B.
Laprise
A. Boudin
A. Possession
Anse Volbert
Anse Kerlan
La Blague B.
Le Cousin
or N. Cousin
Grand Anse
B. St. Anne
Round I.
La Cousine
or S. Cousin
PRASLIN
Marie Louise B.
Consolation B.
Takamaka B.
West and East Sister
Felicité
Marianne
Village
La Digue



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one man aged 76 and one woman aged 94. The inhabitants are generally healthy, and are spoken of as moral, religious, and hospitable.

In the way of live stock, the inhabitants have between them about 170 head of cattle, about 600 sheep and a stock of poultry. Potatoes do well, and crops are got in annually. Potatoes form the staple article of diet. Fish of good quality is obtainable in plenty. During the nesting season penguin and albatross eggs are gathered. For flour, sugar, jam and other prepared or manufactured food the island is dependent upon passing ships. Despite the limited choice of diet no evidence of malnutrition or deficiency disease is observable. Apple trees are in fair number, and bear well; there are also a few fig trees, but they do not fruit. The tree of the island, which apparently is a juniper, and upon which the islanders are dependent for their wood for fuel, is getting scarce in the neighbourhood of the settlement, but is abundant further off, and there is no fear of supply failing.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has from time to time maintained a clergyman in the island.

In January, 1904, the island was visited by H.M.S. "Odin" in order to ascertain whether the islanders would accept the offer of the Cape Government to settle them in the Cape Colony, but out of eleven families only three families elected to go. The islanders are liable from time to time to privations. In March, 1907, owing to information indicating probability of failure of supplies, relief was sent by His Majesty's Government by the "Greyhound," chartered at Cape Town. On this occasion also the inhabitants were unwilling to leave the island, and the Rev. J. G. Barrow, a clergyman who had gone to the island in April, 1906, reported that though there is sure to be privation from time to time, it does not cause absolute distress. (See correspondence presented to Parliament in Cd. 3098 and Cd. 3764.)

Arrangements are usually made for the island to be visited by a ship at least once a year.

January, February, and March are the best months for visiting the island. It is in these months that weather at times becomes so settled that the islanders are able to make visits to Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, which are some 20 miles off. They also are often able to visit these islands in November to gather eggs, etc.

SEYCHELLES.

Description.

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 10°. The total area of the Colony and its dependencies is 156¼ sq. miles. The number of islands under the Seychelles Government is 92.

The death-rate in 1937 was 14·22 per 1,000; the birth-rate in 1937 being 26·72 per 1,000.

Mahé is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 3 to 7 miles broad, and is estimated to contain 55½ square miles. It has about 105 miles of good roads and paths, and communication between all the districts of the island is easy. The estimated population of Mahé in 1937 was 26,327.

It is distant from Mauritius 934, from Madagascar 600, and from Zanzibar 970 miles. It is fertile, and healthy. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 84, and falls frequently at night to 72, and the records taken on the hills are several degrees lower. The rainfall at Victoria was in 1937, 92·97 inches.

The island rises abruptly from the sea, and the highest peak reaches the elevation of 2,993 feet. Victoria, the capital of the island, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a safe and commodious harbour, provided with a lighthouse showing a white flash of 0·7 second duration every 6·7 seconds.

The other chief islands are Praslin (9,700 acres); Silhouette (4,900 acres); La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (900 acres); Félicité (689 acres); North Island (525 acres); St. Anne (500 acres); Providence (500 acres); Frigate (700 acres); Denis (340 acres); Cerf (290 acres); and Bird or Sea Cow Island (160 acres).

The following islands are also dependencies of Seychelles:—The Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. Francois Island, St. Pierre Island, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, Coetivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island.

The island of Coëtivy, formerly a dependency of Mauritius, was transferred to Seychelles by Letters Patent in 1907, and Farquhar Island in 1922.

History.

The islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas, in 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonisation.

Previous to the French occupation they were the resort of pirates or corsairs who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahé at the present time.

Under the Government at Mauritius of Labourdonnais, whose name they originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession of the Islands in the name of the King of France, called the principal island Mahe. In 1756 the group was re-named the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau de Séchelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV., from 1754 to 1756.

The natural resources of the Islands, and their freedom from hurricanes, induced the French to transplant from the Isle de France (now Mauritius) cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, under the directions of M. Poivre. Much secrecy was at first observed in regard to the existence of these retired plantations, the object being to wrest from the Dutch the lucrative spice monopoly which the colonies of that nation then enjoyed in Europe from their own possessions.

The rumours of the war that broke out between France and England in 1778, induced the then French Governor of Mauritius, Count de Souillac, to issue peremptory orders that in the event of an attack the spice plantations should be at once destroyed. Soon afterwards a French ship from Madagascar, having slaves on board, called at Mahé to take in wood and water, but fearing that the English might be in possession, adopted the ruse of hoisting the English flag. The small French force at Mahé had already been withdrawn, and the officer in charge, knowing that resistance was useless, at once set fire to the whole of the spice trees, each of which had previously been surrounded with dry wood and inflammable material.

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During the war of the French Revolution Mahé was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on the 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcome, of His Majesty's ship "Orpheus."

The last French Governor, M. De Quincy, who was born at Paris in November, 1748, became, after Lieutenant Sullivan, R.N., who had been placed in charge, had left, the first Agent Civil under the British Government. M. De Quincy's reign as French Governor lasted twenty years. He remained for eighteen years in the service of the British Government, and died on the 10th July, 1827.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806 by Capt. Ferrier, of His Majesty's ship "Albion," but it was not until the capture of Mauritius in 1810, that Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony. From 1794 to 1810 Seychelles, though nominally a British Colony, seems to have been administered as a French Colony, and all Civil Status Acts ran in the name of the French Government. A Board of Civil Commissioners was appointed in 1872, when the finances of the Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius. The title of the Head of the Government was changed from that of Civil Commissioner to that of Chief Civil Commissioner. The powers of the Board were further enlarged in 1874 by another Order in Council.

The increasing importance of these islands was considered sufficient to warrant an alteration in the constitution of the Government, and in December, 1888, an Order in Council was passed creating the office of Administrator, and nominating an Executive and Legislative Council. In 1897, by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and Seychelles was practically separated from Mauritius. The separation was completely carried out by Letters Patent of 31st August, 1903, by which Seychelles was erected into a separate Colony under its own Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

An education grant of Rs. 22,214 is given for assisting schools of all denominations, of which there were 26 in 1937. All schools are now denominational. Technical education is dealt with by means of Government apprenticeships. All primary schools are inspected by the Inspector of Schools.

Communications, &c.

The British India Company's steamers call regularly once every 4 weeks from Bombay to East African Ports, and once every 8 weeks on their return voyage from Mombasa to Bombay. During June and July these steamers call fortnightly on their return voyage from Mombasa to Bombay. The Royal Dutch Mail Line steamers call once every month on their return journey from Mombasa to Singapore and Batavia and the Scandinavian East African Line steamers call irregularly at this port on their way to Europe from Madagascar. The Admiralty used Victoria as a coaling station. Seychelles is now included in the East Indies Naval Station.

Telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe *via* Zanzibar was completed in November, 1893. Direct cables to Aden and Colombo were completed in 1922. The rates for telegrams from Seychelles were 90 cts. per word to Mauritius or Zanzibar, Rs. 1·90 to Aden and Rs. 1·50 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but, since the commencement of the Cable and Wireless Inter-Empire Rates Scheme on the 25th April, 1938, the rate to all parts of the Empire is 85 cts. per word ordinary and 60 cts. per word code.

The present letter rate of postage to the United Kingdom, India, Dominions and British Possessions is 12 cents; to other countries of the Postal Union 20 cents. The parcels post has been in full operation since April, 1890. The cash on delivery service for parcel post was introduced in 1911. The money order system is in operation with England and numerous other countries and colonies, including Bombay, Aden, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Ceylon.

Savings Bank and Currency.

A Government Savings Bank was established in March, 1897, and at the close of the year 1937, the amount standing to the credit of depositors was Rs. 373,523. 75% of the Savings Bank Funds are invested. The branches which were established at Anse Royale and La Digue were closed during 1906 as there were no transactions. The Baie Sein branch was reopened this year. The Bank is now self supporting.

The legal tender currency is Seychelles notes and Mauritius subsidiary coinage. Mauritius notes and Indian notes and coins hitherto in free circulation have now been demonetised. Accounts are kept in rupees and cents.

Local Boards.

A Local Board of Health, vested with powers and duties somewhat similar to those entrusted to Municipal Bodies, was created in Victoria at the end of 1900. In 1922 the title was changed to that of "The Victoria Town Board." Similar Boards were created for the Islands of Praslin and La Digue at the end of 1901, and for the South Mahé District in March, 1902. A Road Board for the North Mahé District was created in 1935, this Board now enjoys the full status of a District Board.

Products and Industries, Trade and Customs, &c.

In 1937 the chief exports were copra, 5,611 tons; guano, 9,594 tons; essential oils, 72,741 kilos; tortoiseshell, 896 kilos; vanilla, 466 kilos; calipee, 4,416 kilos; bird egg yolk liquid, 27,890 kilos.

In Victoria, there is a Botanic Garden containing many interesting tropical plants.

More especially at Praslin, though also in other parts of the group, are to be found the celebrated coco-de-mer, with the leaves of which beautiful hats and delicate basket work are made by the natives.

The Aldabra group of islands under the Seychelles administration is the habitat of the gigantic land tortoises; numerous living specimens are, however, to be seen in Mahé and the neighbouring islands.

The revenue is derived principally from specific import duties, which are light, and an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on articles not otherwise enumerated (10 per cent. surtax on Customs Imports duty was imposed for the period of the War and is still in force), licences, an income tax on a graduated scale and a tax on immovable property and stamps. An export duty of Rs. 1 a ton is levied on guano, prepared fertiliser, and mangrove bark, Rs. 2 a ton on cinnamon bark and Rs. 1 per hectolitre of whale oil. The Customs Tariff is partly *ad valorem* and specific and provision for Empire preference has been included in 1932.

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From 1st January, 1933, a package tax is levied under Ord. No. 34 of 1932, on certain goods imported into the Colony.

The percentage of trade in 1937 was as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	%	%
United Kingdom	36	54
Other parts of British Empire ..	40	27
Foreign Countries	24	19

There are lighthouses on Denis Island 53 miles north of Mahé, on Mamelles Island 9½ miles north of Victoria, and in Victoria Harbour, on Dennis Island and Mamelles Island (9 miles north-east of Mahé in long. 55° 32′ 20″ E., and lat. 4° 29′ S. and in Victoria Harbour. The light installed on Capucin Point, discontinued on the 31st July, 1922, was re-exhibited on the 4th December, 1931. The quarantine station is placed on Long Island opposite to Victoria.

Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Shipping, Inwards only. Tons.
1928	751,633	731,672	1,644,719	2,434,330	141,424
1929	762,062	715,641	1,813,283	2,143,743	120,528
1930	754,173	709,345	1,631,077	2,048,967	119,468
1931	692,412	814,351	1,069,958	1,102,913	134,605
1932	701,164	685,631	1,009,111	1,347,338	161,380
1933	592,042	658,549	834,943	900,961	179,938
1934	†795,767	679,257	823,953	980,104	208,968
1935	723,173	675,059	891,384	996,209	203,851
1936	801,878	706,430	1,132,141	1,575,180	
1937	1,008,873	903,902	1,263,351	1,503,310	

The surplus of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1937, was Rs. 691,739 and the market value of surplus funds invested was, on the same date, Rs. 526,062.

Population.

Census, 1901 — 19,237 ; 1911 — 22,691 ; 1921 — 24,523 ; 1931, 27,444 ; estimate 1934, 29,406 ; 31st Dec. 1935, 29,803 ; 1936, 30,461 ; 1937, 30,940.

*Administrators.**

T. Riseley Griffith, C.M.G.... ...	1889.
H. C. Stewart, C.M.G.	1895.
E. B. Sweet-Escott. C.M.G. ...	1899.

Governors.

E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.	1903.
W. E. Davidson, C.M.G.	1904.
Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G. ...	1912.
Lt.-Col. The Hon. Sir Eustace Edward Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Bart.	1918.
Brig-General Sir Joseph Byrne, K.B.E., C.B.	1922.
Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G. ...	1927.
Sir De S. M. G. Honey, Kt., C.M.G.	1928.
Sir G. J. Lethem. K.C.M.G. ...	1934.
Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C.M.G. ...	1936.

Executive Council.

The Governor, *President.*
The Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor.
The Treasurer and Collector.
F. L. Squibbs (official).
Unoff. Member, W. F. Stephens, C.B.E.
Clerk, O. Ward-Horner.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, *President*
The Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor
The Treasurer and Collector of Customs
} *ex officio.*
F. L. Squibbs.
F. Touris.
W. F. Stephens, C.B.E.
L. Bessin.
Clerk, O. Ward-Horner.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Miss Hélène Tonnet, Rs. 600.

Governor's Office.

Clerk to Governor and Clerk to Councils, O. Ward-Horner, Rs. 4,500.

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, Collector and Commissioner of Income Tax, A. J. de St. Jorre, O.B.E., Rs. 6,000.
Extra grade Customs Officer, M. Meslé, Rs. 3,600.

Audit Department.

Audit Officer, E. Michel, Rs. 4,000.

Port Department.

Port Officer and Pilot, Captain A. Sauvage, Rs. 3,600 p.a. (with Rs. 500 for quarters).

Legal Department.

Chief Justice, E. Gardiner Smith, M.A., LL.B., Rs. 10,000.
Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor, M. C. Nageon de Lestang, LL.B., Rs. 5,200 to 6,000.
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Deeds, A. E. Bossy, Rs. 4,200.

Bankruptcy and Curatelle.

Official Assignee in Bankruptcy. Is paid under Legal Department.

Police Department.

Superintendent of Police (vacant), Rs. 4,600 (with Rs. 500 for quarters and Rs. 120 as visiting officer).

Prison Department.

Superintendent of Prisons, C. B. Smith, Dir. of Education.

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, E. M. Lanier, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Rs. 7,000 (quarters, private practice).
Medical Officer, E. Christianson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Rs. 6,000 (with private practice).
Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahé District, K. C. Mathew, M.B., B.S. (Madras), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.), Rs. 6,000 (with quarters and private practice).
Assistant Medical Officer, Praslin District, P. M. Joseph, M.B., B.S. (Madras), Rs. 4,000 (with quarters and private practice).

Education Department.

Director of Education, C. B. Smith, M.A., Rs. 8,000.

Post Office.

Postmaster, S. Mathiot, Rs. 3,600.

Department of Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture, F. L. Squibbs, Rs 7,000.
Assistant Director of Agriculture, A. F. Nichols, Rs. 4,800.

* For Officers previously administering the Government since 1800, *see* Edition for 1903.

† Includes Rs. 166,182 from Guano Royalty Fund transferred to Revenue.

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Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, H. Tonnet, Rs. 5,500 (with Rs. 500 for quarters).

Victoria Town Board.

Chairman, Armand Sauvage.

Foreign Consuls.

Netherlands, P. V. Hunt (Honorary Vice-Consul).
Portugal, A. Leite.
France, H. de Caila (Consular Agent).
Norway, P. V. Hunt (Honorary Vice-Consul).

SIERRA LEONE.

Situation and Area.

The territory known as the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is an area of some 27,925 square miles, roughly circular in shape, lying between 6° 55″ and 10°of N. lat., and 10° 16″ and 13° 18″ of W. long. The sea coast, 210 miles in length, extends from Kiragba at 9° 2″ on the border of French Guinea, to the Mano River at lat. 6° 55″ N. on the border of the Republic of Liberia.

The Colony portion of this area, i.e. the territories acquired by the Crown by Treaty of Cession or otherwise consists of the following :—the Sierra Leone Peninsula in which is situated Freetown (the seat of Government), Sherbro Island, the Tasso, Banana, Turtle, Plantain and York Islands and other small islets, the Bake Loke, Mafoki and part of the Bure Chiefdoms in the Northern Province, and the Bumpe, Kagboro-Bagru, Mano Bagru, Timdel, Bendu, Cha, Nonkoba Bullom, Messi Krim, and part of the Mano Sa Krim Chiefdoms in the Southern Province. The Crown has also acquired a strip of land, varying in depth from a quarter of a mile to one mile throughout the whole coast line not included in the areas specified above. Of these areas the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe in Sherbro Island, only, are administered as strictly Colony ; the other areas are administered as part of the Protectorate.

History.

The Colony of Sierra Leone originated in the sale and cession of a portion of land by "King" Nembana and his subordinate chiefs to Captain John Taylor, of His Britannic Majesty's brig "Miro," on behalf of the "free community of settlers, their heirs, and successors, lately arrived from England, and under the protection of the British Government." This portion of land was described in the treaty as extending from the bay commonly called Frenchman's Bay, but of which the name was changed to St. George's Bay, coastwise up the River Sierra Leone to Gambia Island, and southerly or inland from the riverside 20 miles. The treaty is dated 22nd August, 1788.

The main purpose of the Colony in its inception was to secure a home on the African Continent for a number of natives of Africa, and some others, who from various circumstances had been separated from the countries of their origin, and were destitute in and about London. Subsequently the settlement was used for Africans rescued from slave-ships during the period when England was putting forth her efforts for the suppression of the over-sea traffic in slaves. The territory received additions from time to time by various concessions from the native chiefs. Thus, on the 10th July, 1807, "King" Farima and "King" Tom ceded all the land they possessed in the peninsula of Sierra Leone lying to the westward of the settlement and on the 1st January, 1808, the whole settlement became a Crown Colony ; in 1861 Bai Conteh, "King" of Kwaia, with his chiefs, ceded a portion of the Kwaia country abutting on the Colony of Sierra Leone, measuring 10 miles in width and 16 miles in length from the River Sierra Leone to the River Ribbi, and particularly described as to its inland boundary in the Treaty of Cession. In 1825 the Governor of Sierra Leone made a treaty of cession with various Chiefs in, and in the neighbourhood of, Sherbro Island, for the purpose of adding these countries to the territories of the Colony. The treaty, not immediately ratified by the Crown, was revived by a new agreement made in 1882. Other Treaties of Cession were made from time to time.

On August 21st, 1896, a Proclamation was issued declaring a Protectorate over the Hinterland of Sierra Leone, and Ordinances were passed providing for the administration of this Protectorate, which, by Order-in-Council is divided into two Provinces as follows :—

Northern Province—Districts.—Port Loko, Bombali, Karene, Koinadugu and Tonkolili.
Southern Province — Districts. — Moyamba, Kono, Kenema, Kailahun, Bo, Bonthe and Pujehun.

General Description.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone is about 25 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 miles in breadth at its widest part. It is one of the few points on the African coast where there is high land near the sea. It is formed by a range of igneous mountains, running parallel to the sea from N.N.W. to S.S.E., the summits of which, in the Picket Hill, Sugar Loaf and Leicester Mountains, rise in conical form to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The mountains are composed principally of norite, and are thickly wooded. They are intersected by ravines and small valleys, and there are considerable tracts of level ground, especially on the eastern side of the peninsula, where it sinks to the mainland.

The configuration of the Protectorate varies much in different localities. The coastal strip is flat and low-lying and the river estuaries, below high tide mark, are bounded by extensive mangrove swamps. The western and southern part of the Protectorate consists of rolling wooded country, broken in places by ranges of hills rising to 1,000 ft. or more. The ground rises to the north and east to form an upland plateau having a general elevation of about 1,500 ft. The Sula and Kangari hills rise to nearly 3,000 ft., while to the east, near the French Guinea frontier, Bintumane Peak and the summits of the Tingi range rise to above 6,000 ft. Unlike many regions on the West Coast of Africa the country is well watered by rivers and streams. The principal rivers of Sierra Leone which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean are the Great and Little Scarcies, the Rokel or Seli (or Sierra Leone river), the Jong or Taia, the Ribbi, the Bum or Sewa, the Moa and the Mano, most of which are navigable by small craft for several miles.

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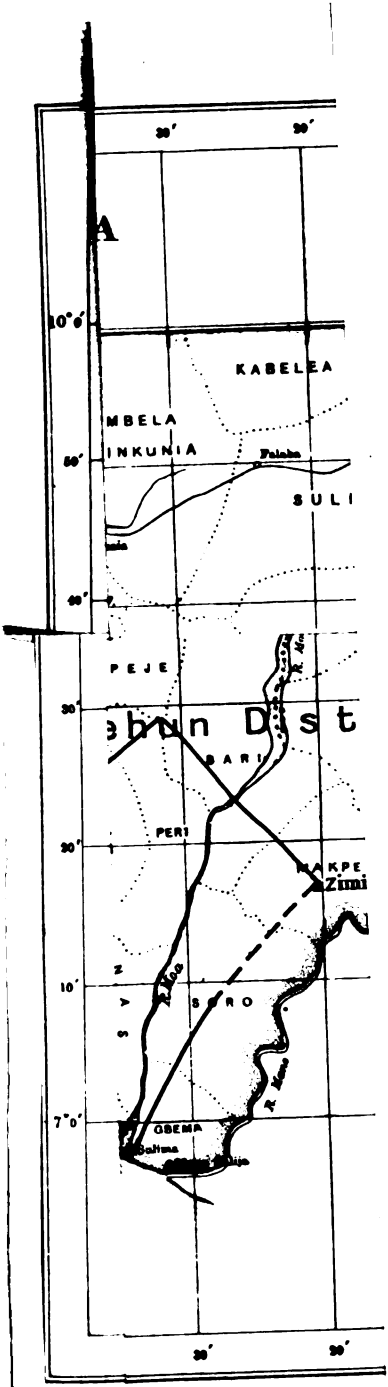

UNIV. OF MICH.

instructions or ... New letters patent dated 17th June, 1885, provided for the continuance of

length of time since the area was last cultivated. In the north, where the rainfall is less than that

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The capital, Freetown, lies about four miles up the Sierra Leone River, at the foot of a chain of hills rising 2,900 feet above the sea. In 1931 it contained 54,958 inhabitants. It possesses the best harbour in West Africa, and is an important coaling station and a port of registry.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone and the lands immediately adjoining have a population (including Freetown and its Districts) of 90,885. It yields only a small quantity of exportable commodities, but ginger and coffee thrive if well looked after. The extent of the territory is, however, small (256 square miles), and the generally rocky soil is not very well adapted for cultivation.

Considerable quantities of palm kernels, palm oil, piassava, with other articles of lesser importance are exported viâ Bonthe in the Southern Province.

Many districts in the Protectorate are fertile and well adapted to the growth of oil palms, coconuts, beniseed, kola nuts, gum-producing trees, ginger, cocoa, rice, and other tropical products.

Alluvial platinum deposits occur near York, and are being worked on a small scale. Alluvial gold in the Protectorate has attracted both companies and individuals. Gold mining is now being actively pursued and is already of great value to the country.

Chromite has been discovered in several parts of the Protectorate and the most promising deposit occurs in the Kambui Hills near Hangha. Prospecting operations are being carried out.

Diamonds are being mined in the Kono District and now form a very important industry in this country.

Two large deposits of iron ore occur and export on a large scale has commenced from Marampa. Preliminary work is now being undertaken in connection with the second, known as the Tonkolili deposits.

The native population of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,672,057 and is composed of the following tribes:

Northern Province	Temnes, Limbas, Susus, Lokos, Fulas, Mandingos, Korankos, Yalunkas.
Southern Province	Mendes, Sherbros, Konos, Krims, Gallinas, Golas, Vais, Kissis.

Constitution.

A Charter, issued on May 27th, 1863, created an Executive Council for the Colony composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council and nominated members.

A Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1866, established a Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone.

A new Charter, dated the 24th of July, 1874, revoked so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos under the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, and those settlements were erected into a distinct government. A further Charter, dated 17th of December, 1874, erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," consisting of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and created a Legislative Council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government, and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New letters patent dated 17th June, 1885, provided for the continuance of the government on the same lines, with some minor differences. By letters patent of 28th Nov., 1888, the Gambia was again made a separate government. By letters patent, dated 3rd April, 1913, and Royal Instructions, dated 4th May, 1922, there were constituted an Executive Council composed of the Officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and a Legislative Council, composed of the members of the Executive Council and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

On March 7, 1913, an Imperial Order-in-Council was issued providing for the administration of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Governor by Ordinances passed in the Legislative Council to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown in Sierra Leone.

Letters Patent, dated the 28th January, 1924, revoked those issued on the 3rd April, 1913, and made fresh provision for the appointment of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet on the same date cancelled those of the 3rd April, 1913, and 4th May, 1922. An Order of the King in Council dated the 16th January, 1924, provided for a new and considerably enlarged Legislative Council, introducing an elective element and direct representation of Protectorate interests into the constitution of that Council for the first time in the history of Sierra Leone.

Climate.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting till October. The shade temperature varies during the year from about 62° to 97°. Tornadoes or violent thunderstorms occur at the commencement and close of the rainy season. They are accompanied by strong wind, but do not last long, and seldom do much damage. The atmosphere during the rainy season is excessively damp. The rainfall in Freetown for the year 1937 was 148.87 inches, but decreases inland to an average annual rainfall of about 93 inches at Kabala. Between the months of December and March the wind known as the "Harmattan" is prevalent; it is very dry, and often brings with it a fine dust said to come from the Sahara. Its direction ranges from N.E. to S.E.

The climate of Sierra Leone, as elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa, is trying, but conditions have been greatly improved in recent years through the efforts of the Medical and Sanitary Services, and if ordinary precautions are taken the risk of contracting malarial fever can be much reduced.

Vegetation and Agriculture.

The greater part of the country is covered by bush growth, the height of the bush varying with the length of time since the area was last cultivated. In the north, where the rainfall is less than that

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nearer the coast, the country passes from bush into orchard bush and grass. Wild oil palms and raphia palms provide some of the principal exports in the shape of palm kernels, palm oil and piassava, while the semi-cultivated kola tree provides an important kola export to West African territories.

The agriculture of the country is still primitive, "shifting cultivation" being universally practised. Of recent years the utilisation of swamps for swamp rice has been advocated and steady propaganda has resulted in a remarkable spread in the growth of swamp rice all over the Protectorate. Owing to heavy rainfall there are innumerable swamps and considerable areas available for this form of cultivation.

The chief cultivated crops are rice, cassava, sorghums, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, benniseed, peppers, coffee, ginger, and cocoa, the three last being cultivated chiefly for export. These (excepting the last three) are the food crops of the country, the most important being rice which forms the staple food of the inhabitants of the Protectorate. In the Colony Peninsula, cassava products (chiefly foo-foo) displace rice to some extent as a food.

The agricultural exports for 1937 were as follows :—

	Quantity Tons	Value £
Palm kernels	76,776	884,812
Kola	2,248	60,504
Palm oil	2,325	42,238
Piassava	3,392	43,609
Ginger	2,384	97,622
Rice	8	104
Peppers	20	1,093
Cocoa	265	8,830
Benniseed	104	1,662

Minerals.

All minerals are vested in the Crown and rights to prospect for minerals and titles to mine minerals are issued through the Mines Department, Freetown. The mineral industry owes its inception to the discoveries made by the Government Geological Survey. The minerals mined at present are gold, platinum, diamonds and iron. The following is a comparative statement of the annual mineral production and its value :—

Year	Gold : Crude and unrefined Bullion (ozs. troy)	Platinum : Coarse Crude (ozs. troy)	Diamonds : (carats)	Iron Ore : Exports (tons)	Chrome Ore Exports (tons)	Estimated Value £
1929	—	26	—	—	—	252
1930	957	542	—	—	—	6,113
1931	6,650	594	—	—	—	30,815
1932	12,125	531	749	—	—	71,567
1933	15,604	431	32,017	24,550	—	178,368
1934	22,614	474	68,633	229,465	—	376,612
1935	32,947	750	295,483	433,540	—	905,000
1936	40,764	484	616,200	566,595	—	1,249,695
1937	39,151	308	913,401	633,985	729	1,666,102

Gold is mined from alluvial deposits in the Protectorate. An occurrence of lode gold is under active prospecting in the Pujehun area, Southern Province. Platinum is won in the Colony peninsula from stream gravels. Diamonds were first discovered in 1929 in the Nimi Koro chiefdom of Kono district. Diamondiferous alluvial deposits are very widespread. They are worked by a diamond mining company on a profit-sharing basis with Government. Iron ore is being mined at Marampa whence the ore is conveyed by a mineral railway some fifty miles to Pepel for shipment. Exploitation commenced in 1933. Government has lent more than £400,000 to the Marampa company, secured by first mortgage debentures on the property present and future and the uncalled capital of the company. Large iron ore deposits of good grade have been found in the Tonkolili area. These are to be exploited by the Marampa company under an agreement by which a sliding scale royalty will be paid to Government. Other minerals which are being prospected or are known to exist are chromite, molybdenite, ilmenite, bauxite, lignite, corundum and garnet.

Customs.

The import duties, which make provision for preferential treatment to British goods, are mainly specific—a preference of 100 per cent. as a general rule being accorded to the British article. There are also export duties on palm kernels (20*s.* a ton), and kola nuts (½*d.* a lb.).

Import duties in 1937, 444,289*l.*
Export „ „ „ 87,267*l.*

	1937
Percentage of trade with United Kingdom ..	69·35
„ „ „ Germany	10·42
„ „ „ British Possessions	7·55
„ „ „ U.S. America ..	2·97
„ „ „ Netherlands ..	4.13

Currency and Banking.

Besides English currency, West Africa silver coins (2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* and 3*d.*) were put into circulation in 1913, and alloy coins of similar denominations in 1920. Silver coinage is gradually being withdrawn. Currency Notes of the value of 20*s.* and 10*s.* were introduced in 1916 and of 2*s.* in 1917, and 1*s.* in 1919, but the last two denominations are not now current. The Bank of British West Africa has two branches in the Colony and some agencies in the Protectorate. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) Ltd. also is established in Freetown. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1882.

Education.

Throughout the 19th century facilities for education were provided in the Colony by religious bodies; financial assistance was given by Government. At present primary instruction is given in Amalgamated Mission Schools and in private schools. In the former Government receives the school fees, pays the salaries of teachers, and provides equipment. There are one Government Secondary School for boys and several assisted and unassisted Secondary Schools for boys and for girls. One Male and one Female Training College train teachers for Primary Schools. Fourah Bay College (of which the Church Missionary Society are Proprietors) is affiliated to Durham University and prepares students for degrees in Arts and Theology and for Teaching Diplomas. In the Protectorate educational development has been slow. There are two Government Boarding and one Government Day School of primary standard. In the Southern Province there are a number of Missionary primary schools, many of which receive Government assistance through Capitation grant. In the Northern Province there are only a few schools, whether assisted or unassisted. There is

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in the Protectorate one Protestant missionary institution for the training of teachers and evangelists. Throughout the country and particularly in the Northern part of the Protectorate there are numbers of Koranic schools giving religious instruction. The numbers of Government and Assisted schools and pupils at the end of 1937 in the Colony and Protectorate were as follows:—

	Schools	Pupils
Colony, Primary	46	7,583
,, Secondary	8	1,081
,, Industrial	1	50
Total Colony	55	8,714
Protectorate, Primary	97	7,916
,, Secondary ..	—	—
,, Industrial ..	1	91
Total Protectorate	98	8,007
Total Sierra Leone	153	16,721

Educational administration is governed by the Education Ordinance of 1938 and the Rules made thereunder. The Vernacular is used as the medium of instruction for one or two years in numerous schools in the Protectorate. Local Teachers' Certificates of Primary Grade are granted by the Education Department on the result of examinations held annually. Instruction in Domestic Science has received considerable attention in the girls' schools of Freetown and certificates of various grades are granted for proficiency.

Means of Communication.

Mail steamers leave Liverpool for Freetown and Freetown for Plymouth and Liverpool every fortnight. The passage takes about 10 days.

An air mail service was started by Elders Colonial Airways in 1938 to connect Sierra Leone with the Gambia.

Telegraphic communication with Europe was established in 1886, there being now three cables, to Bathurst, Conakry, and Accra respectively. A wireless telegraphic station was opened in 1913.

The main line of the Sierra Leone Government Railway, which was the first Railway to be constructed in British West Africa, runs from the Freetown terminus to Pendembu in the Railway District, a distance of 227½ miles. The number of stations and flag stations is 53. From Bauya Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makeni, a distance of 82⅜ miles. The gauge of the Railway is 2 ft. 6 in. The Marampa railway running from the iron ore deposits at Marampa to Pepel, the port of shipment, is 57½ miles long. The railway is open only for the transport of iron ore.

The total railway receipts for 1937 were 207,676*l.*; the working expenses for the same year were 129,908*l.*

There are 1,948 miles of combined telegraph and telephone lines in operation.

There are 832 miles of first-class roads in the Protectorate constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department, about 164 miles of Chiefs' roads of an inferior standard of construction and about 81 miles of roads constructed and maintained by private companies.

In the Colony peninsula there are about 83 miles of first-class roads including 21 miles with tarred surfaces mainly in Freetown and its vicinity.

The Sherbro river is navigable by ocean-going vessels as far as York Island, about 45 miles from the entrance, and the Sierra Leone river as far as Pepel, some 15 miles above Freetown.

The Great Scarcies river, the Little Scarcies river, the Port Loko Creek, the Ribbi river, Bumpeh river, Cockboro river, Yaltukka river, Bagru river and Jong river are all navigable by small craft up to about 7 feet draft for from 20 to 30 miles from their entrances.

The Kittam River is navigable for launches to Mopalma (about 80 miles) all the year and for six months to Pujehun. Much of the produce from the Pujehun District is thus transported to Bonthe.

There are 66 post offices and postal agencies. The estimated number of letters, &c., handled in 1937 was 2,271,900: of parcels 39,098, of which the Inland Post dealt with 1,398,800 and 13,336 respectively.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Post Cards.	Newspapers, Books, etc., per 2 ozs.,
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
Internal . . .	1	½	½
To U.K. British Dominions and Colonies	2*d.* per oz. (1½*d.* each additional oz.)	1½	½
To Other Countries	3 (1½*d.* each additional oz.)	1½	½

Parcels: maximum weight 22 lbs. for places inland and to certain countries which accept heavy parcels; 11 lbs. other countries.

Inland, 6*d.* for 2 lbs.; 3*d.* each additional lb.

Gt. Britain, N. Ireland—Up to 3 lbs., 2*s.* 3*d.*; 7 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.*; 11 lbs., 4*s.* 9*d.*; 22 lbs., 7*s.*; British W. A. Colonies, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, and 7*s.* respectively.

Parcels for other countries except U.S.A. and Liberia are forwarded through the U.K.

British Imperial Postal Orders are issued and paid in the Colony; there is also an Inland and Foreign Money Order Service.

At the close of 1937 the Post Office Savings Bank held 80,563*l.* to the credit of 13,289 depositors.

	Finances.		Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	*826,318	*815,373	2,961,323	4,774,831
1929	*740,646	*871,086	2,984,305	4,812,566
1930	*742,972	*805,724	2,816,249	4,621,121
1931	*884,153	*884,008	2,191,383	3,927,457
1932	*872,469	*831,921	1,939,692	3,286,299
1933	*655,529	*691,686	1,979,434	3,496,054
1934	*598,839	*603,208	2,513,375	4,269,310
1935	678,978	585,574	2,864,987	4,794,868
1936	969,668	879,370	3,322,831	4,979,189
1937	1,025,709	919,266	3,537,932	5,473,014

* Excluding Railway figures.

	Imports.			
Year.	From U.K.	From other B.W.A. Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	1,239,807	40,072	774,628	2,054,507
1929	977,692	53,387	757,974	1,789,053
1930	783,812	29,509	610,854	1,424,175
1931	722,792	14,872	403,947	1,141,611
1932	822,155	12,552	413,639	1,248,346
1933	489,233	6,315	330,321	825,869
1934	470,100	6,226	328,901	805,227
1935	852,124	34,837	327,354	1,214,315
1936	942,746	4,882	399,087	1,346,715
1937	1,283,815	10,137	545,630	1,839,582

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EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To other B.W.A. Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	539,488	271,919	1,017,686	1,829,093
1929	531,017	224,319	776,901	1,532,237
1930	337,376	192,233	686,437	1,216,046
1931	450,423	60,626	412,564	923,613
1932	370,356	55,150	507,267	932,773
1933	434,700	52,515	296,578	783,943
1934	679,163	31,490	301,222	1,011,875
1935	1,078,923	48,822	456,089	1,583,834
1936	1,469,276	175,847	731,842	2,376,965
1937	1,964,006	61,358	818,176	2,843,540

Customs Revenue, 1935, 441,966*l.*; 1936, 491,694*l.*; 1937, 531,556*l.*

**Governors of Sierra Leone since 1911.*

1911. Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
1916. R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
1922. Sir A. R. Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1927. Brigadier-General Sir J. A. Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1931. Sir Arnold W. Hodson, K.C.M.G.
1934. Sir H. Monck-Mason Moore, K.C.M.G.
1937. Sir Douglas Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council.

The Governor, *President.*
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Commissioner, Northern Province.

* The Colonial Secretary acts as Governor during the absence of the latter.

Population of Sierra Leone according to the Census of 1931.

Nationality.	Colony.			Protectorate.			Total, Colony and Protectorate.		
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL POPULATION	96,422	52,552	43,870	1,672,058	796,392	875,666	1,768,480	848,944	919,536
British	293	211	82	142	113	29	435	324	111
Other Europeans	108	87	21	55	47	8	163	134	29
Americans	19	10	9	34	13	21	53	23	30
Asiatics	444	309	135	772	577	195	1,216	886	330
African non-natives	33,775	15,021	18,754	3,265	1,765	1,500	37,040	16,786	20,254
African natives	61,783	36,914	24,869	1,667,790	793,877	873,913	1,729,573	830,791	898,782

For further particulars of Sierra Leone, see "The Handbook of Sierra Leone," by T. N. Goddard, M.B.E. published for the Sierra Leone Government by Messrs. Grant Richards Ltd., London, W.C. 2 See also H. C. Luke's "Bibliography of Sierra Leone," 2nd edition, Oxford University Press, 1925.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, *President.*
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Commissioner, Northern Province.
The Commissioner, Southern Province.
The Comptroller of Customs.
The Director of Public Works.
The Director of Education.
The General Manager of the Railway.
The Director of Agriculture.
First Urban Elected Member (Dr. H. C. Bankole-Bright).
Nominated African Member (C. E. Wright, M.B.E.).
Nominated African Member (Rev. I. E. C. Steady).
Rural Elected Member (J. C. O. Crowther).
Protectorate Member (Para. Chief John Manna Kpaka).
Protectorate Member (Para. Chief Fomba Kutubu).
European Mercantile Member (J. A. Gallagher).
Nominated European Member (W. E. Passells).
Second Urban Elected Member (T. E. Nelson Williams).
Protectorate Member (Para. Chief Alikali Mela).
Clerk of Legislative Council, J. L. John, J.P.

†CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor's Office.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Sir Douglas Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., 3,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* duty allowance.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, T. G. Fitzgerald, 450*l.*

†—In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment:—

Scale A is as follows:—For those appointed before 1st October, 1923; 450*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed between 1st October, 1923, and 31 July, 1935; 400*l.*, 415*l.*, 430*l.*, 450*l.*, by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

Scale B is as follows:—For those appointed before 1st October, 1923; 500*l.* for three years, then 570*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed between 1st October, 1923 and 31 July, 1935; 450*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed on or after 1st August, 1935; 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.*; 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Scale C is as follows:—For those appointed before 1st October, 1923; 480*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

For those appointed between 1st October, 1923 and 31st July, 1935; 480*l.* for three years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, with seniority allowance of 72*l.* from 720*l.*

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Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, H. R. R. Blood, C.M.G., 1,600*l.*
Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, A. B. Mathews, 1,200*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretaries (Sierra Leone), J. L. John, N. T. A. Davis, 360*l.* to 500*l.*

Printing and Stationery Department.

Government Printer, (vacant), 600*l.* to 780*l.*
African Assistant Government Printer, G. B. Cassell. 264*l.* to 372*l.*

Provincial Administration.

Provincial Commissioners, A. H. Stocks, C.M.G., 1,400*l.*; one vacancy.
Senior District Commissioner, J. S. Fenton, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*
District Commissioners, E. F. Sayers, S. M. Despicht, L. W. Wilson, J. de B. Shaw, E. Harnetty, A. C. C. Swayne, A. Burns, C. G. Hancock, G. P. Taylor, N. A. C. Weir, A. M. Sim, N. M. McRobert, E. B. Reetham, D. Cox, J. E. H. Towndrow, C. G. Simpson, C. H. Newland, L. E. B. Dunkerley, G. E. Mercer, I. S. Fairley. Scale B.
Assistant District Commissioners, F. G. O'Dwyer, C. J. Mabey, P. Wilkins, A. M. Grier, H. W. Davidson, C. E. Wool-Lewis, E. A. Waldock, E. W. M. Watt, A. W. Gaminara, V. Ff. Smith, J. M. Malcolm. Scale B. 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.*
Office Assistant, W. J. Johnson-Cole, 310*l.* to 450*l.*

Treasury Department.

Colonial Treasurer, G. N. Farquhar, M.C., 1,300*l.* Currency allowance 100*l.*
Deputy Treasurer, Major M. J. Stewart, 1,050*l.*
Assistant Treasurers, R. S. Hector, Scale A, J. A. D. Barton, 400*l.*, 450*l.* to 600*l.*, 660*l.* to 810*l.*; *African Assistant Treasurer*, J. C. Hamilton, 360*l.* to 500*l.*
Staff Superintendent, T. R. Jones, 310*l.* by 20*l.* to 450*l.*

Customs Department.

Comptroller of Customs, W. H. Eccles, 1,050*l.*, and duty allowance of 210*l.*
Assistant Comptroller of Customs, (vacant), 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Collector of Customs, F. A. von Weiller, Scale A.
Supervisors, F. C. Campbell and S. E. Cole, 360*l.* to 500*l.*
Staff Superintendent, W. A. P. Buck, 310*l.* by 20*l.* to 450*l.*

Audit Department.

Auditor, J. D. M. Bourne, 1,100*l.*
Senior Assistant Auditor, H. C. V. B. Barnes, 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Auditors, R. T. Spencer, R. D. Littlejohns, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

Broadcasting.

Wireless Engineer and Broadcast Officer, F. G. Taylor, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Port and Marine Department.

Harbour Master, (vacant).
Government Pilot, H. Bowles, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Deputy Harbour Master, S. G. Randall, 264*l.* to 372*l.*

Judicial.

Chief Justice, A. H. Webb, 1,800*l.*
Puisne Judge, C. A. G. Lane, 1,350*l.*
Police Magistrate, Coroner and Registrar-General, E. S. Besku Betts, M.B.E., 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Master and Registrar, Supreme Court, A. Alhadi, M.B.E., 360*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.*

Law Officers.

Attorney-General, I. J. T. Turbett, K.C., 1,400*l.*
Solicitor-General, C. T. Abbott, 1,050*l.*
Crown Counsels, Capt. G. Callow, D.S.O., M.C., Scale B, and A. S. Bodley, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Police.

Commissioner of Police, Capt. P. T. Brodie, D.S.O., M.C., 920*l.*, and 92*l.* duty allowance.
Senior Assistant Supt. of Police, Capt. R. J. Craig, M.C., G. Tuach, Scale A, maximum 720*l.*
Assistant Supts. of Police, D. A. Boyd, P. E. Turnbull, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 810*l.*

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, R. H. Dolan, 550*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Asst. Superintendent of Prisons, A. Simmonds, 400*l.* by 12*l.* to 484*l.* by 16*l.* to 500*l.*
African Asst. Keeper of Prisons, S. T. Johnson, 310*l.* by 20*l.* to 450*l.*

Survey and Lands Department.

Director of Surveys and Lands, P. A. Godwin, O.B.E., M.S.M., 1,050*l.*
Lands Officer and Surveyor, R. C. Burgess, F.S.I. 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Survey Probationer, S. C. Collins, 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services, W. P. H. Lightbody, 1,600*l.*
Senior Specialist, Q. Stewart, 1,400*l.*, and 280*l.* duty allowance.
Senior Medical Officers (Col. Med. Service), W. N. Greer, O.B.E., C. B. Jennings, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,150*l.* and 100*l.* seniority allowance each.
Medical Officers (Col. Med. Service), A. W. Lewis, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,150*l.*, H. R. F. Tweedy, H. Peaston, A. Johnson, W. J. Laird, W. M. Quin, W. R. Williams, 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 960*l.*, C. A. McComiskey, J. C. Busby, G. T. Allen, 660*l.* for three years, then 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Senior Medical Officer (*Sierra Leone*), E. J. Wright, M.B.E., 740*l.* by 25*l.* to 790*l.* by 30*l.* to 820*l.*
Pathologist (*Sierra Leone*), E. A. Renner, 740*l.* by 25*l.* by 25*l.* by 30*l.* to 820*l.*
Medical Officers (*Sierra Leone*), M. C. F. Easmon, W. B. Hughes, W. F. O. Taylor, M. A. S. Margai, and J. C. Massally, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* each.
Senior Nursing Sisters, R. Baldock, and L. D. S. McPetrie, 500*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.* each.
Nursing Sisters, N. M. Brown, A. Stewart, J. A. Marwick, T. B. Juchau and C. E. Taylor, 350*l.*, then 400*l.*, then 415*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.* by 20*l.* to 480*l.* each.

Health Branch.

Assistant Director, Medical Services, C. R. Waller, 1,400*l.*
Senior Medical Officer (*Health*), J. S. Oliphant (one vacant), 1,050*l.* to 1,200*l.* by 50*l.*, and 210*l.* duty allowance.
Medical Officer (*Health*), E. H. Taylor Cummings, 720*l.*, Staff Pay 150*l.* p.a.
Chief Sanitary Superintendent, F. E. Levermore, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 12*l.* and 16*l.*

Education.

Director of Education, W. E. Nicholson, 1,100*l.*, and 220*l.* duty allowance.
Senior Education Officer, S. Milburn, 840*l.* to 920*l.*

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 478.

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Senior Education Officer, H. E. T. Hodgson, 760*l.* to 920*l.* and 72*l.* seniority all owance.
Principal, Prince of Wales School, W. J. Davies, 540*l.* to 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Education Officer, C. P. Ellis, 480*l.* to 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Education Officer, H. Earnshaw, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 630*l.*,; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* (one vacancy).
Lady Education Officer, Miss A. M. McMath, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
African Assistant Director of Education, S M. Broderick, 310*l.* to 450*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster General (vacant), 1,000*l.*
Assistant Postmaster General and Accountant, V. K. Edwin, 360*l.* by 20*l.* to 500*l.* then by 25*l.* to 600*l.*
Staff Superintendent, E. S. B. Francis, 310*l.* to 450*l.*

Agricultural Department.

Director of Agriculture, F. J. Martin, M.A., Ph.D., F.I.C., 1,050*l.*, duty allowance, 210*l.*
Entomologist (vacant), 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Plant Pathologist, F. C. Deighton, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Agricultural Officers, J. W. D. Fisher, R. R. Glanville, M.B.E., Scale C.
Agricultural Officers, E. I. Nisbet, G. M. Roddan, E. S. Garner, A. F. MacKenzie, Scale C., H. Macluskie, J. D. Gillespie, M. J. Douglas, 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, 630*l.*; 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Live Stock Officer, S. A. Roach, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 690*l.*
Inspector of Plants and Produce, F. W. B. Allinson, 400*l.* by 15*l.* to 430*l.*, 450*l.* by 30*l.* to 690*l.*

Forests Department.

Conservator of Forests, W. M. Robertson, 1,050*l.*
Assistant Conservators of Forests, D. G. Thomas, B.Sc., T. E. Edwardson, Scale C, R. S. Pelley, (one vacancy), 450*l.*, 450*l.*, 475*l.* to 840*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, Major F. L. V. Mills, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., 1,200*l.*
Assistant Director of Public Works, O. G. Price, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.I., F.S.I., 960*l.*, duty allowance 96*l.*
Provincial Engineers, A. R. Smee, A.M.I.C.E., A. S. Ellicott, B.Sc., 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, allowance 92*l.*
Executive Engineers (3), E. L. Smith, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., and K. H. B. Collier, A.M.I.C.E., 480*l.* for 3 years, then 510*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, J. H. Amos, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.C.T., and P. W. Loveday, A.M.I.C.E., 475*l.* to 840*l.*
Technical Assistant, J. Stevenson, 475*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Accountant, L. P. John, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 800*l.*, duty allowance 72*l.*
Storekeeper, L. B. White, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Acct. and Storekeeper (vacant), 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Inspector of Works, W. H. Brown, 560*l.* to 600*l.*
Electrical Engineer, Electricity Sub-Dept., T. Maloney Assoc.I.E.E., 630*l.* to 840*l.*
African Asst. Storekeeper, A. J. Momoh, 310*l.* to 450*l.*
Office Asst., A. F. G. Taylor, 310*l.* to 450*l.*

Railway Department.

General Manager and Traffic Manager, A. Allan, 1,400*l.*
Office Assistant, W. A. Fitz-John, 310*l.* to 450*l.*
Chief Engineer, G. S. Dick, 1,000*l.*
Assistant Engineers, A. Woodburn, A.M.I.C.E., and J. Ronaldson, Scale C.
Telegraph Engineer, N. Robson, 475*l.*, 475*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. E. Allwood, M.I.Loco.E., 1,000*l.*
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, T. Delmore, Scale C; J. R. Best, 480*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Assistant Traffic Superintendents, V. Dunglinson, J. Hamilton, W. H. Salkield, Scale A, with maximum of 800*l.*
Chief Accountant, J. Hunter, A.M.Inst.T., 920*l.*, duty allowance 92*l.*
Assistant Accountants, A. Hides, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 40*l.* to 800*l.*, C. Innes, 400*l.*, 400*l.*, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Chief Storekeeper, A. C. Blanchfield, 800*l.*, duty allowance 72*l.*
African Asst. Chief Storekeeper, S. G. Thompson, 310*l.* to 450*l.*

Geological Department.

Geologist, J. D. Pollett, 1,000*l.*

Mines Department.

Chief Inspector of Mines, K. E. Heesom, 1,000*l.*
Inspector of Mines, F. A. Cassidy, Scale C.
African Assistant Inspector of Mines, A. Akiwumi, 300*l.* by 15*l.* to 450*l.*

Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force.

Lieut.-Colonel, Lt.-Col. H. U. Richards, 1,000*l.*, and 10*s.* a day duty allowance per annum.
Second-in-Command, Major L. H. Bean, 850*l.*
Adjutant, Capt. E. J. O'B. Croker, 510*l.* to 600*l.*, duty pay, 5*s.* per diem.
Quartermaster, Captain W. W. King, 600*l.* by 20*l.* to 700*l.* per annum.
3 Captains, 700*l.* to 750*l.*
8 Lieutenants, 510*l.* to 600*l.*

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

In 1884, a Protectorate was established over the tribes on the Somali Coast, extending from Lahadu (Loyi-ada), half-way between Ras Jibuti and Zeilah, to the 49th meridian E. long. The boundary has been settled by agreements with France, Italy, and King Menelik of Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Somaliland Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden, as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and in 1905 to that of the Colonial Office.

General Description and History.

The chief ports are Berbera and Zeilah. Area about 68,000 square miles.

Although the camel remains one of the chief means of transport, the last few years have seen a large increase in the use of motor transport. The approximate mileage of road and cleared tracks suitable for general traffic and mechanical transport of medium weight is 2,000 miles. There are no railways in the Protectorate. There is a weekly steamer service with Aden.

The climate at the coast is trying for Europeans, but it is comparatively healthy in the interior, where an elevation of from 4,500 feet to 6,800 feet is reached.

The Haud waterless plains constitute the principal pastures of the country. The chief source of wealth of the people lies in their live stock.

For Scales A to C, see footnote on page 478.

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In the beginning of 1901, operations were commenced against a fanatical Somali leader, the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, and a native levy with British officers penetrated into the Nogal valley. The Mullah was defeated at Somala and Ferdiddin, and was driven into Italian territory.

The dervishes afterwards gathered together again, and a similar expedition, strengthened by the 2nd King's African Rifles (Yaos), was despatched in the summer of 1902, and again drove the Mullah into Italian territory with heavy loss, but met with a severe check in Italian territory at Erigo, on October 6th. The Mullah, however, retired as the result of this action still further into Italian territory, to Galadi.

Five months later, a third expedition, comprising British and Boer M.I., Indian and African troops, with the main base at Obbia in Italian Somaliland, proceeded to Mudug, thence detaching a force to Galadi, which place was up till then the headquarters of the enemy. A force of 200 Yaos and Sikhs, was overwhelmed at Gumburru in April, 1903, after a fight of the fiercest description. A column of 200 men was at the same time attacked at Daratoleh, whence it retired fighting to Bohotleh. In June the expedition fell back on the Berbera-Bohotleh lines of communication, and Lieut.-General Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B., was placed in command.

Reinforcements, increasing the force to 7,000 rifles, were despatched and placed in the field, and in January, 1904, 3,250 troops defeated 5,000 dervishes at Jidballi.

In March, 1905, an agreement was concluded between the Italian Government and the Mullah whereby peace was declared between the dervishes and the neighbouring tribes, both those subject to the Government of Italy and those under the protection of the British Government. The Mullah was given a port on the east coast, and was assigned certain territories within the Italian sphere of interest, beyond which he and his dervishes undertook not to encroach.

In the latter part of 1908, some unrest was caused by the unfriendly attitude of the Mullah, and during 1909 reinforcements were brought into the Protectorate from East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland, and India.

Subsequently arrangements were made to arm the friendly tribes to enable them to defend themselves against attack, and in March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the interior; the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles was disbanded, and a policy of strict coastal concentration was adopted. This policy having disappointed expectations, a Camel Constabulary, 150 strong, was raised at the end of 1912 to check inter-tribal fighting, which by this time had assumed serious proportions. A measure of peace among the friendly tribes was quickly restored, but in August, 1913, the Constabulary, at a strength of 109 rank and file, encountered at Dulmadoba a raiding party of dervishes estimated at 2,000 rifles, and in the action which ensued, though heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the Constabulary sustained casualties amounting to 50 % killed, including the Commandant. The force thereupon fell back on Sheikh, and reinforcements of Indian infantry were moved up from the coast. His Majesty's Government later decided to increase the forces of the Protectorate in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendlies from dervish attack, and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west.

In November, 1914, military headquarters were established at Burao, 90 miles from the coast. At this time the dervishes were in occupation of the Ain valley, which is one of the principal grazing grounds of the friendlies. Strong forts had been constructed by the Mullah at Jidali and Shimber Berris and these were used as forward bases for raids against our tribes. The position at Shimber Berris was accordingly attacked by the local troops, and after a stubborn resistance all the forts were finally captured and blown up. In 1914, the dervishes made serious raids and their aggressions went on during the war, but, early in 1920, operations against them were carried out by air attacks followed up by mounted forces with infantry supports. These operations were completely successful; the power of the dervishes was destroyed, and the Mullah became a fugitive in Ethiopian territory. He died there in 1921. Since 1923 the condition of the country has been peaceful, and as a result the stock wealth of the native population has largely increased, while in the western areas the development of agriculture has made great progress. A geological survey of the Protectorate has been made.

From June, 1932, to May, 1935, the officer appointed to administer the Government was designated Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

Trade and Customs.

Exports consist of skins and hides, sheep and cattle, gums, ghee, and salt.

Imports consist of rice, dates, sugar, cotton piece goods and shirtings, iron and hardware.

The Customs Tariff is mainly on an "ad valorem" basis of 20 % and 25 %, but specific duties are imposed upon rice, dates, cloth (long cloth and grey sheeting in the piece), matches and alcoholic liquors.

Goods of British or Empire origin to the extent of 50 % of their content enjoy preferential rates of duty both specific and "ad valorem." The margin of preference is 10 %.

In 1937, the percentages of Domestic Imports from the countries of origin were as follows:—

United Kingdom ..	25 %
British Empire	47 %
Foreign	28 %

No percentages can be given for exports: all produce is shipped to Aden where it is distributed by dealers, mainly to the United Kingdom and to the United States of America.

Statistics.

	Imports.	Exports.
1928	635,908*l.*	564,470*l.*
1929	473,294*l.*	238,867*l.*
1930	371,502*l.*	255,808*l.*
1931	311,443*l.*	205,561*l.*
1932	306,643*l.*	160,254*l.*
1933	323,830*l.*	193,010*l.*
1934	316,450*l.*	193,026*l.*
1935	325,491*l.*	203,199*l.*
1936	445,017*l.*	235,287*l.*
1937	685,441*l.*	286,821*l.*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1928	157,487*l.*	198,628*l.*
1929	105,781*l.*	207,067*l.*
1930	105,304*l.*	199,027*l.*
1931	101,893*l.*	185,762*l.*
1932	102,894*l.*	156,240*l.*
1933	111,886*l.*	153,820*l.*
1934	106,169*l.*	167,656*l.*
1935	118,976*l.*	187,578*l.*
1936	164,356*l.*	207,190*l.*
1937	214,749*l.*	213,139*l.*

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Grants in Aid.

1931	Grant in Aid	...	59,000*l.*
	Loan in Aid	...	32,250*l.*
1932	Grant in Aid	...	42,000*l.*
	Loan in Aid	...	16,000*l.*
1933	Grant in Aid	...	29,000*l.*
	Loan in Aid	...	2,750*l.*
1934	Grant in Aid	...	36,000*l.*
	Loan in Aid	...	16,000*l.*
1935	Grant in Aid	...	71,000*l.*
	Loan in Aid	...	...
1936	Grant in Aid	...	53,000*l.*
1937	Grant in Aid	...	44,000*l.*

Governors since 1919.

1919, Oct. G. F. Archer, C.M.G. (later Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.).
1922, Aug. Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G. (later Colonel Sir G. H. Summers, K.C.M.G.)
1926, H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E. (now Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.).

Commissioner since 1932.

1932. Major A. S. Lawrance, C.M.G., D.S.O. (now Major Sir A. S. Lawrance, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.).

Governor since 1935.

1935. Major Sir A. S. Lawrance, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major Sir A. S. Lawrance, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., 1,600*l.* and duty allowance, 200*l.*
Secretary to the Govt., C. H. F. Plowman, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,050*l.*
Legal Secretary, R. A. Haig, 800*l.* by 30*l.* to 920*l.*

Administration.

District Officers, Major B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Capt. E. N. Park, O.B.E., M.C., R. H. Smith, O.B.E., Capt. D. J. C. Walsh, A. McCallum, O.B.E., M.C., E. Barry, M.B.E., C. H. Gormley, each 700*l.* by 40*l.* to 800*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant District Officers, F. J. Chambers, M.B.E., E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E., A. S. Poulton, A. W. Bradley, G. H. W. Kitson, J. L. W. Hodgson, J. A. Hunt, each 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 550*l.* by 30*l.* to 700*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, H. W. Skinner*, 850*l.*

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, P. S. Dell, 920*l.*, plus 100*l.* duty allowance.
Medical Officers, P. P. Murphy, J. Tillman, J. H. C. Clarke, A. R. C. Young, each 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*

Police.

Commissioner of Police, J. Beattie, O.B.E., M.C., 800*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, A. P. Oakes, M.B.E., M.M., 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 550*l.* by 30*l.* to 700*l.* by 40*l.* to 800*l.*
Superintendents, A. J. B. Temple, E. H. Halse, C. N. A. B. Mumby, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 550*l.* by 30*l.* to 700*l.*
Pay and Quartermaster, H. O. Cain, M.B.E., 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 550*l.* by 30*l.* to 700*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Magill, O.B.E., 800*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Director of Posts and Telegraphs, G. Hill, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 550*l.* by 30*l.* to 700*l.*

* Is also Auditor of Aden.

Prisons.

Director, Commissioner of Police.

Public Works.

Director of Public Works A. T. R. Grimson, 800*l.*
Assistant Director, A. F. P. Ross, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 550*l.* by 30*l.* to 700*l.*

Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles.

Officer Commanding, Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lieut.-Col. A. R. Chater, D.S.O., O.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Second-in-Command, Major R. R. Michell, 775*l.*
Adjutant (vacant), 500*l.* and allowance, 50*l.*
Pay and Quartermaster, Captain W. R. Haymes, M.B.E., 720*l.*
Company Commanders, Captains B. G. Pulliblank, M. Thorold, P. St. Clair-Ford, H. French, 700*l.*
Company Officers, Captain A. A. B. Harris-Rivett, Lieutenants O. G. Brooke, D. G. B. Cuppage, J. D. A. Hardie, A. D. N. Hunter, R. E. W. Sale, 550*l.* or 500*l.*

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer and Chief of Customs, H. W. Claxton, O.B.E., 800*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*, plus 50*l.* duty allowance.
Assistant Treasurers, A. A. McKinnon, A. V. Davis, 550*l.* by 30*l.* to 700*l.*

Veterinary and Agricultural.

Chief Veterinary and Agricultural Officer, E. F. Peck, 800*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Agricultural Officer, A. S. McKinnon, 450*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

†TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former Colony of German East Africa which, under Article 23, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The remaining portions of the Colony, namely the districts of Ruanda and Urundi in the North-West, and the Kionga Area, South of the Rovuma River, were similarly entrusted to the administration of Belgium and of Portugal respectively. The Territory extends from the Umba River on the North to the Rovuma River on the South, the coast line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands. The Northern Boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of latitude with the eastern shore of the lake (Mohuru Point), and thence along the first parallel of latitude until it strikes the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary follows the Kagera River to approximately latitude 2°25′, and thence along the eastern boundary of Urundi to the Mlagarassi River which it follows to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the centre line of Lake Tanganyika which it follows to Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), at the southern end of the lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Rhodesia to the northern end of Lake Nyasa and continues along the centre line of Lake Nyasa

† For map see under Kenya.

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to a point due west of the Rovuma River whence the boundary runs east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area of the Territory is about 360,000 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water.

The Island of Mafia was transferred in 1922 from Zanzibar to the Territory.

General Description.

Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,590 feet, Nyasa, 1,60[illegible] feet), which mark the great Rift valley extending northwards to Lake Naivasha.

The seat of government is Dar-es-Salaam (population 30,000) which lies along the northern and north-western shores in an almost land-locked harbour, about 3 miles long. The chief buildings are solid and roomy. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam and 80 miles distant from Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani. The most important inland town is Tabora, which has a population of 10,000*, and is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast of Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Nyasa. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi and Arusha; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa, and Dodoma; and in the south, Iringa, Mahenge, and Songea. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba, on Victoria Nyanza; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway; Ujiji, on Tanganyika; and Mwaya, on Nyasa.

The highest points in the Territory are in the north-east, where are the extinct volcanoes, Kilima Njaro, which rises to 19,720 feet, and is snow-capped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone Mountains, where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

Portions of the great lakes of Central Africa are included in the Territory, viz.: the southern portion of Lake Victoria, the eastern shores of the lower part of Lake Tanganyika, and the northern and north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa. There are smaller lakes and numerous rivers.

Climate.

The climate of the Territory varies greatly according to the height above sea-level of the several districts. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even among these there are considerable local variations:—(i) The warm and rather damp coast region with its adjoining hinterland.—Here, conditions are tropical, though not unpleasant except just before and during the rainy seasons, when the heat is trying and the atmosphere humid. The average yearly temperature is 78 degrees. (ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coast and the central plateau (300 feet—2,000 feet). This zone is characterised by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain, and a temperature rather lower but with greater daily and yearly variations. (iii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau between 2,000 feet and 4,000 feet in height.—The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts, but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, little rainfall (at Tabora an annual average of 32 inches), a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and yearly variations, sometimes exceeding 36 degrees Fahrenheit daily. The heat is dry, but not so trying to the European as the moist and steamy warmth of the coast, while the nights are invariably cold. (iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, of the Usambara Highlands, the Ufipa Plateau, and the mountainous areas of the south-western area (5,000 feet—10,000 feet).—Frosts occur at the higher altitudes, and the nights are cold. These districts enjoy a bracing climate, and alone can be considered healthy for Europeans, but prolonged residence in these altitudes is apt to produce nervous strain, even though physical fitness is maintained. There are two well-defined rainy seasons annually. Generally speaking, the long rains begin in February or March, and last for two or three months, while the short rainy season extends from October to November, but the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and droughts are not infrequent.

History and Constitution.

Plentiful evidence exists of Arab traders having visited the Territory for several centuries and of their opening up the great slave route from Bagamoyo on the Indian Ocean to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. The British explorer, Burton, first entered the Territory in 1856, and was soon followed by Speke, Livingstone, and Stanley.

The territory was visited in 1884 by Dr. Karl Peters, who made twelve treaties with native chiefs, and in the following year the German Government established a protectorate. This arrangement was recognised by the British Government in 1886. In 1889 an Arab rising was quelled, and the first German steamer launched on Lake Nyasa. A serious native rising took place in 1905. It is estimated that some 120,000 natives died during the struggle or from its immediate results.

Early in 1916 Lieut.-General J. C. Smuts attacked and defeated the German forces at the foot of Kilima Njaro and occupied Moshi on March 13th of that year. By the end of 1916 all the country north of the Central Railway was effectively occupied by His Majesty's Forces or by Belgian troops, and a provisional civil administration was established in that area on January 1st, 1917. In November, 1917, the Germans were driven across the Rovuma River into Portuguese East Africa, and in March, 1918, the jurisdiction of the Administrator was extended to include the greater part of German East Africa. After the surrender of Major-General von Lettow-Vorbeck, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the military forces were withdrawn, leaving only a garrison of the King's African Rifles; and a Royal Commission was issued in 1919 appointing an Administrator, The Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, which was read and proclaimed in Dar-es-Salaam on September 25th, 1920, constituted the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council. In 1921 the district of Ujiji and portions of the districts of Bukoba and Ufipa, which had formerly been administered by the Belgians, were taken over.

In 1920 draft mandates for "German East Africa" were submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in favour of Great Britain and Belgium, and these were approved by the League of Nations in 1922. The mandate for the part to be assigned to Great Britain lays down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic and the trade in spirits, the

* Decrease due to alteration of Township Boundaries.

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recruiting of labour, transfer of native lands (except between natives) without the consent of the authorities, and usury. It is provided that nationals of States members of the League of Nations are to have complete commercial equality. An annual report is to be made to the Council of the League. By an Order in Council dated the 19th of March, 1926, provision was made for the constitution of a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, thirteen official members, and not more than ten unofficial members, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1926.

For the East African Governors Conference, see under Kenya.

Population.

The number of Europeans in Tanganyika Territory is approximately 9,128. There are also over 33,019 Asiatics, chiefly Indians, Arabs and Goans. The natives are estimated at 5,182,289. The majority of the natives are Bantu, but considerable areas in the north are occupied by the Masai and other Hamitic races, and in the south by tribes of Zulu extraction. The most important language is Swahili, which is a hybrid between Arabic and Persian and all sorts of African tongues. It is more or less spoken as a *Lingua Franca* from Aden in the north to Durban in the south and from the Indian Ocean to the waters of the Nile and the Congo.

Most of the natives are pagans, but the majority of the coastal tribes and a few in the hinterland profess Mohammedanism.

The territory is divided into 8 Provinces as follows:—

Provinces.	Capital.	Approx. Native Population, 1937.
Central	Dodoma	547,803
Eastern	Dar-es-Salaam ...	654,202
Southern Highlands	Mbeya	496,048
Lake	Mwanza	1,466,589
Southern	Lindi	603,182
Northern	Arusha	385,265
Tanga	Tanga	359,805
Western	Tabora	669,445
	Totals ..	5,182,289

Education.

European Education.—Two schools are maintained by Government for the education of European children, one at Dar-es-Salaam and the other at Arusha. A Correspondence Course for children in the more remote districts is conducted from Dar-es-Salaam. Assistance is given to two English schools, three Dutch schools, five German schools, two Greek schools, one European and Goan school and two Kindergarten schools. The total enrolment is 823.

Indian Education.—There are 60 Indian schools with a total enrolment of 4,191. Grants-in-aid are paid in respect of staff and buildings. 46 schools are on the grant earning list. Instruction in the lower standards is conducted in Gujerati or Urdu, and in English in the higher standards. At the Government school in Dar-es-Salaam and at three other schools the curriculum is designed to take pupils to the Cambridge Senior Certificate Examination.

African Education.—99 schools are maintained by Government, including six Boys' Primary Schools, one Junior Secondary school and eight Girls' Schools. The total enrolment is 9,574. Swahili is the medium of instruction in primary schools for the first four standards after which there is a bifurcation, some schools continuing instruction in Swahili while at the larger schools classes are then started in English. Stress is placed on the teaching of agriculture and nearly every school has its garden. Industrial sections teach carpentry, masonry, smithing and tailoring. A printing press is attached to the Primary School, Dar-es-Salaam. A post-primary Clerical Course extending over two years is undertaken at Tabora Primary School in which boys designed for the Local Civil Service are taught office routine, typewriting and accountancy. Assistance is given from Public Funds to 227 Mission schools with a total enrolment of 21,576.

The total estimated expenditure on Education in 1938 was 99,717*l.*

The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population.

Staff.—The European Staff of the Education Department consists of a Director, Assistant Director, Superintendents of Education, Senior Industrial Instructors, Industrial and Clerical Instructors, Headmistresses, Office Superintendent and Clerk.

The Indian Staff consists of a Headmaster, Senior Assistant Masters, Inspector, Assistant Masters and Clerks.

The African Staff consists of Teachers, Industrial Instructors and Clerks.

Forests and Minerals.

The total area under close forests is approximately 4,661 square miles, of which 87 per cent. is in Government Forest Reserves, 7 per cent. awaits reservation, and 6 per cent. is valuable forest in private ownership of non-natives and native communities. The forests are most numerous in the north, on the shores and islands of Lake Victoria, in the North-east on Kilimanjaro and Meru Mountains; in the East along the Pare and Usambara ranges and in the Uluguru and Nguu Mountains; and at the coast in the districts of Rufiji, Kilwa, and Lindi. Further considerable areas of close forest are situated in the highlands of Iringa Province, most of which have now been explored and demarcated for reservation and have been gazetted as Forest Reserves. The number of timber producing species is large and includes among many others the following:—Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus procera*), Podocarpus, Chlorophora excelsa (resembling Burma Teak), Ocotea Usambarensis, Pterocarpus angolensis, Parinarium Holstii, Pygeum africanum, Afzelia quanzensis, Khaya nyasica, and Cassipourea elliottii. In addition, valuable species of hardwoods occur as single trees or in groups widely scattered throughout large areas of dry savannah forest. Mangroves of excellent quality cover large areas of the littoral. Ebony and gum copal are plentiful near the coast. Bamboo and baobab are found and may prove suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp. Acacias yielding gum arabic of good quality are abundant in the dry savannahs.

The following have been mined for export or local use:—Gold, tin, wolfram, diamonds, salt, mica, phosphates and red ochre. Other minerals known to exist include:—Coal, graphite, soda, magnesite, gem garnet, corundum and manganese, iron, lead, and nickel ores. Extensive areas remain to be prospected. The total mineral production for 1937 was valued at 652,442*l.*

Further information with regard to trade and cognate matters in Tanganyika Territory can be obtained from the Chairman, Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee, c/o the Comptroller of Customs, Dar-es-Salaam.

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Communications.

The Territory is served by two railways of metre gauge.

1. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika (774½ miles), with a branch line from Manyoni (365 miles) to Kinyangiri (94 miles) via Singida, and a branch line from Tabora (524 miles) to Mwanza (236 miles) on Lake Victoria.

2. The Tanga or Northern Railway from Tanga via Moshi (219 miles) to Arusha (272 miles). From Kahe Junction (206 miles) a line links up with the Kenya and Uganda Railway at Voi. The Voi-Kahe line is run under the management of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Light motor traffic is now possible over 18,454 miles of roads during the dry season.

The Ports of Lake Victoria are served by the steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Marine; those of Lake Nyasa by the Nyasaland Government steamers, and on the Lake Tanganyika, the steamers of the Grands Lacs Company operate between the Belgian Congo, Urundi and Kigoma, while the Tanganyika Railway steamer "Liemba" operates from Kigoma to the southern ports of Lake Tanganyika including Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia.

Steamships.

The following are the steamship lines serving the coast of Tanganyika:—

To and from Europe and Cape Ports:—
- Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
- Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Lines.
- Deutsche-Ost-Afrika Linie.
- Holland-Africa Line.
- Lloyd Triestino.

To and from India and Cape Ports:—
- British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
- Bank Line.

To and from Europe and Beira:—
- British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

To and from Europe and Mauritius via Madagascar:—
- Messageries Maritimes.

To and from Japan (to South America via Capetown):—
- Osaka Shoshen Kaisha.

To and from United States of America:—
- Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.
- Robin Line.
- American South Africa Line.

To and from East Coast Ports:—
- Tanganyika Railways Marine Steamer.
- Zanzibar Government Ships.
- British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.
- The Shell Company of East Africa, Limited.
- Texas Company.
- The African Wharfage Company.
- Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.
- Holland Africa Line.

Five privately owned Schooners ("Vera," "Lindi," "Bahati," "St. George," "Colibri."

Posts and Telegraphs.

The telegraph system comprises 3,799 miles of pole route with 8,298 miles of wire, and the number of telegraph offices, including railway telegraph offices, open for public business, is 137. The principal offices are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Lindi on the coast, Bukoba and Mwanza on Lake Victoria, Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, Morogoro, Kilosa, Dodoma and Tabora on the Central Railway Line, Moshi and Arusha in the Northern Area, and Iringa, Mbeya, Chunya and Tukuyu in the South Western Area.

All classes of business, including Money Order, Postal Order and Savings Bank are conducted at 66 Departmental Post Offices, in addition to which 69 Sub Post Offices and Postal Agencies perform restricted classes of postal work. Savings Bank business is also performed at 20 District Offices of the Administration.

The principal places in the Territory are connected by telegraph, and the system forms a land line communication link between Kenya and Uganda to the North, and Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa to the south. Communication with the Belgian Congo is obtained through a wireless station at Kigoma.

Dar-es-Salaam is connected by cable with Zanzibar, whence communication with all parts of the world may be established. In addition the Kenya Radio Service provides a channel of communication with Great Britain.

There are 46 telephone exchanges comprising 260 route miles and 2,521 miles of wire.

The main telephone trunk service is between Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Mombasa, and thence to Nairobi in Kenya Colony. Telephonic communication is available to most places in the Tanga and Northern Provinces. There are also trunk lines between Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro and Kilosa, and between Tabora and Mwanza.

Commercial radio-telegraph stations are situated at Dar-es-Salaam and Musoma and there are aeronautical stations at Dar-es-Salaam, Mbeya, Dodoma, Moshi and Lindi.

Letter mails are received and despatched by the twice-weekly flying boat mail service from and to all places on the Imperial Airways London–Durban and London–Far East routes. The time taken between Dar-es-Salaam and London is 4 days.

Mails containing second class matter from Great Britain are despatched from London weekly via Marseilles, whence they are conveyed direct by vessels of the Messageries Maritimes, and by the P. & O. line via Aden, the average time in transit being 21 days. Similar mails are despatched to Great Britain from Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga by all available steamers.

Parcel mails are despatched weekly by steamers of the P. & O. Line from London by the all-sea route to Aden, whence they are conveyed by any steamer proceeding to Mombasa or beyond. The Aden–Mombasa–Dar-es-Salaam service is irregular, and the average time of transit of parcel mails from London to Dar-es-Salaam is 30 days.

Fortnightly services conveying second class mails are maintained with India, and mails are despatched by all available steamers to South Africa. There is a frequent exchange of mails by sea with Kenya Colony and Zanzibar.

Internal first class mails are conveyed by air as opportunity offers and many places have a regular service partly or wholly by air two or three times weekly. First and second class mails are also exchanged between offices on the Railway as frequently as the regular train service permits (minimum twice weekly), while places off the railway normally have a weekly service by Lake steamer, motor or runner.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	Revenue.*	Expenditure.
	£	£
*1928-29 ..	1,972,858 ..	1,873,007
*1929-30 ..	1,992,675 ..	2,084,898
*1930-31 ..	1,749,478 ..	2,102,501
*1931-32 ..	1,522,368 ..	1,820,928
1932 April—Decr.	1,290.891 ..	1,255,164
1933 ..	1,564,538 ..	1,655,193
1934 ..	1,720,285 ..	1,871,496
1935 ..	1,973,863 ..	1,750,068
1936 ..	2,206,417 ..	2,029,824
1937 ..	2,261,806 ..	2,173,922

* Excluding Railway Revenue.

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Currency and Banking.

The German Government and the Deutch Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft minted and issued silver rupees of the Indian Standard and subsidiary coins. The silver coinage was redeemed at the rate of two shillings of East African currency to the rupee and withdrawn from circulation and ceased to be legal tender as from 1st April, 1923. The period of the redemption of the subsidiary nickel and copper coinage (Hellers) expired on 15th August, 1925. It became necessary to redeem Indian silver coinage at the same rate and redemption was effected by 23rd July, 1921.

The only currency now recognised in the Territory is shillings and subsidiary coins and currency notes of the East African Currency Board.

The banks operating in the Territory are the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), and the Banque du Congo Belge.

Trade and Customs.

Since 1923 the Customs Tariff of the Territory has been identical with that in force in Kenya and Uganda and provision was made for the duty-free interchange of all goods grown, produced or manufactured in any one of the three territories. In 1927 the Customs management laws of the three territories were co-ordinated, and on the 1st August, 1927, effect was given to an Agreement under which all goods on which duty had been collected in one of the territories may be transferred to any of the other territories without further formality except the preparation of simple transfer forms, on which inter-territorial adjustments of revenue are subsequently arranged.

The tariff was revised in 1930, being enacted simultaneously in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. The basic fiscal rate is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, assessed on the current domestic value of the goods in the exporting country together with the cost of packing, delivery on board, freight, insurance and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Territory. On certain goods which permit of such an imposition duty is charged at specific rates corresponding generally to an equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 20 per cent. Minimum specific rates of duty were imposed on selected imports such as cotton piece goods, artificial silk, cotton blankets, wearing apparel, boots and shoes, umbrellas and cycles in June 1933. On liqueurs and similar spirits the duty is 48 shillings per Imperial gallon, while whisky, brandy, gin and rum are charged with duty at 48 shillings per proof gallon as ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer. Manufactured tobacco is liable to 62½ per cent. *ad valorem*, with a minimum of 5 shillings per pound on cigars, and 2.65 per pound on cigarettes and tobacco. In the case of certain specific commodities such as sugar, timber, wheat flour, bacon and ham, butter, cheese and ghee, which can be produced locally in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the three territories, provision is made, in the form of additional "suspended" duties, for a modified degree of protection. A reduced rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is payable on building materials, metals, tools, printing materials, paints, children's toys, and infants' foods, while the free list includes machinery, packing materials, ships and boats, aircraft, motor and steam lorries and tractors, materials and equipment for the construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines and of railways, tramways and roads; medicines, disinfectants and insecticides; coal, coke and oil fuel; fertilisers; blasting compounds; filters and refrigerators; surgical and scientific instruments, and all used personal and household effects imported as passengers' baggage. No provision is made for Imperial Preference.

The values in pounds sterling of the import and export trade of the Territory, the total Customs receipts, and the tonnage of vessels entered at Tanganyika ocean ports, are given below. The import figures are exclusive of Government imports, transit traffic, and bullion and specie, while transit exports are similarly excluded from the export figures.

Year.	Trade Imports.	Total. Exports.	Customs Receipts.	Tonnage entered.
1928	3,267,849	4,050,594	697,712	2,526,629
1929	3,743,215	3,988,365	750,145	2,715,461
1930	3,044,910	2,897,938	637,134	2,861,345
1931	2,000,087	1,890,722	463,189	2,399,951
1932	1,749,849	2,356,942	389,882	2,230,647
1933	1,868,579	2,725,878	427,508	2,641,813
1934	2,241,354	2,856,589	513,154	2,582,907
1935	2,854,480	3,723,688	657,073	2,741,838
1936	3,201,013	4,805,958	743,783	2,906,896
1937	3,782,574	5,311,464	815,267	3,117,812

For the year 1937 the principal imports were :—

	£
Cotton piece goods	802,854
Iron and steel manufactures ..	197,950
Building materials	175,193
Machinery	263,623
Motor spirit	184,146
Motor cars and lorries	202,558
Tobacco and cigarettes	103,785
Grain	46,743
Kerosine	63,868
Sugar	70,232
Wheat flour	43,443
Other foodstuffs and provisions ..	195,968

The principal articles of domestic produce exported during 1937 were :—

	£
Sisal	2,079,204
Coffee	429,501
Cotton	603,594
Groundnuts	257,807
Hides and Skins	300,695
Copra	104,757
Grain	126,413
Sesame	55,939
Beeswax	81,658
Gold	526,277

The following table shows the percentages of the import and export trade of the Territory with the countries specified :—

	1937. Import trade.	Export trade.
United Kingdom	24·3	29·9
British India	5·4	8·4
Kenya and Uganda ..	9·3	16·0
Zanzibar	2·7	1·2
Union of South Africa ..		2·9
Other British Possessions		2·6
Total British Empire	41·7	61·0

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	Import trade.	Export trade.
Germany	13·4	10·1
United States of America	6·5	4·7
Japan	23·8	0·2
Holland	2·4	4·2
Italy	0·3	0·9
France	0·7	4·1
Belgium	1·8	12·0*
Other Foreign Countries ..	9·4	2·8
Total Foreign Countries	58·3	39·0

Administrator.

1916 Sir Horace A. Byatt, G.C.M.G.

Governors.

1920 Sir Horace A. Byatt, G.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1931 Sir G. Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
1934 Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1938 Sir Mark A. Young, K.C.M.G.

ADMINISTRATION.

Executive Council.

The Governor (President).
The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Director of Education.
The Administrative Secretary.
Clerk of the Council, P. M. Huggins.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, as President.
Official Members:—
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Director of Education.
The Administrative Secretary.
The General Manager, Railways.
The Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province.
The Comptroller of Customs.
The Director of Public Works.
The Director of Lands and Mines.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Postmaster General.
Non-Official Members:—
Major Sir William Lead, M.C.
Rev. Canon R. M. Gibbons, O.B.E.
Dr. K. S. Bajwa.
A. B. Massie.
A. A. Adamjee, O.B.E.
Major A. King, M.C.
Major J. F. Dew, D.S.O., M.C.
Major G. L. O. Grundy.
Kassum Sunderji Samji.
F. J. Anderson.
Clerk of the Council, P. M. Huggins.

The Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Mark A. Young, K.C.M.G., 4,500*l.* with 1,500*l.* duty allowance.
Private Secretary, F. A. Montague, 690*l.*
Aide-de-Camp, Captain H. Lloyd-Carson, 400*l.*

* This figure is largely due to the bulk of the sisal exports being shipped to Antwerp on "option" for subsequent transhipment.

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*
Financial Secretary, G. R. Sandford, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,650*l.*
Administrative Secretary, G. F. Sayers, 1,450*l.*
Assistant Chief Secretary, E. R. E. Surridge, 1,000*l.*
Secretaries—Eight Officers Seconded, J. E. S. Lamb, P. M. Huggins, B. Leechman, A. L. Pennington, A. H. Maddocks, R. D. H. Arundell, D. W. I. Piggott, E. E. Sabben-Clare.
Establishment Officer, R. G. Bailey, 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Office Superintendent, A. R. M. Forrest, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Superintendent, Registration and Correspondence Branches, E. G. Curtis, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*

Water Consultant.

Water Consultant, C. Gillman, C.B.E., 1,500*l.*

Labour Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector of Labour, E. G. Howman, 1,200*l.*
Labour Officers, R. C. Jerrard, A. L. George, M.M., Major C. S. Scarth, M.C., I. G. Stewart, J. Dickson, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*
Factory Inspector, H. W. Nelson, 480*l.*

Provincial Administration.

Senior Provincial Commissioners, G. F. Webster, F. Longland, W. E. H. Scupham, M.C., 1,350*l.*
Provincial Commissioners, A. E. Kitching, Captain J. L. Berne, O.B.E., Captain F. C. Hallier, C. McMahon, O.B.E., M.C., O. Guise Williams, G. J. Partridge, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*
Deputy Provincial Commissioners, R. S. B. M. Hickson-Mahony, O.B.E., L. H. L. Foster, J. E. S. Lamb, W. S. Marchant, O.B.E., E. C. Baker, 1,000*l.*
District Officers, E. E. Hutchins, H. H. Allsop, E. A. Leakey, R. E. Seymour, M.C., W. Ronayne, J. Cheyne, R. H. Harris, M.C., L. A. W. Vickers-Haviland, A. V. Hartnell, M.C., Hon. F. W. Bampfylde, W. D. E. Alcock, W. J. Bonavia, R. A. J. Maguire, M. A. Callaghan, D.S.O., F. J. Lake, R. C. Northcote, M.M., A. C. Davey, O. A. Flynn, J. D. Lawrence, M.C., C. Seymour-Hall, W. T. H. Hilpern, W. F. Page, G. A. R. W. Ansdell, C. M. Coke, J. R. Johnston, O.B.E., J. L. Fairclough, M.C., H. C. Baxter, E. K. Lumley, R. W. Varian, P. M. Huggins, A. A. Oldaker, O. S. Hopkin, R. B. Richardson, C. B. Wilkins, H. D. Curry, J. W. Large, N. F. Burt, A. Sillery, B. Leechman, A. L. Pennington, J. B. Budge, C. P. Lyons, A. H. Le Geyt, A. M. B. Hutt, F. H. Page-Jones, A. S. Armstrong, T. E. M. Pringle, G. K. Whitlamsmith, S. A. Platts, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant District Officers, A. W. Wyatt, R. de Z. Hall, T. M. Revington, C. E. D. Stiebel, C. Macpherson, Captain D. A. G. Dallas, H. R. F. Butterfield, I. L. Robinson, B. W. Savory, G. D. Popplewell, A. H. Maddocks, Lieut.-Commander H. R. Gilbert, R.N. (retd.), Captain W. J. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., H. S. C. Gill, C. F. Ellaby, R. D. H. Arundell, Captain F. W. N. Collingwood, M.B.E., G. A. Mitchell, A. H. Pike, D. A. Waring, W. S. Yates, F. A. Montague, J. F. R. Hill, A. K. Bate, A. T. Culwick, M.B.E., E. G. Rowe, D. K. Daniels, W. A. Forbes, D. W. Malcolm, J. S. Darling, H. M. Alleyne, W. M. M. Duncan, O. T. Hamlyn, H. G. Richards, G. W. S. Conan-Davies, C. F. Beauclerk, S. A. Walden, F. Crawford, S. H. M. Webb, M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E., R. Bone, W. B. Tripe, D. C. MacGillivray, M.B.E., E. W. Miller, L. M. Heaney, G. W. Y. Hucks, T. O. Pike, A. T. Curle, M.B.E., C. C. C. de Rosemond, J. J. Tawney, H. H. Mc-

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Cleery, D. S. Troup, J. V. Lewis, C. H. Thornley, H. S. Senior, Z. E. Kingdon, C. F. C. V. Cadiz, R. S. W. Malcolm, C. E. G. Russell, M.B.E., M. G. Lewis, W. Wenban Smith, H. A. Fosbrooke, P. R. O'Sullivan, R. H. R. Hayne, G. N. Clark, K. B. A. Dobson, J. E. S. Griffiths, M.B.E., F. D. Dowsett, E. J. W. Carlton, R. J. Harvey, R. M. Bell, R. C. Jerrard, J. W. T. Allen, J. C. Clarke, R. C. H. Greig, J. P. Moffett, T. J. R. Dashwood, D. W. I. Piggott, J. T. Rodger, A. M. Dyer, J. V. Shaw, J. Bradley, J. C. Morgan, E. M. Martin, 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Assistant District Officers, E. E. Sabben-Clare, E. D. Hone, M. H. Dorman, T. M. Skinner, C. C. O. O'Hagan, B. J. Dudbridge, D. Shackleton, G. W. I. Shipp, 400*l.*, 450*l.*, 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*; 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Cadets, G. T. Bell, P. A. P. Robertson, S. R. Tubbs, J. D. Bates, J. F. Millard, J. Young, D. C. Flatt, H. F. I. Elliott, M. St. G. Gray, E. H. Risley, L. H. Braddell, J. D. Turner, W. Macmillan, D. S. O'Callaghan, C. Winnington-Ingram, G. A. Tomlinson, P. H. W. Haile, D. J. Powell, P. Bleackley, R. H. Robertson, P. H. Johnson, L. A. Haldane, 350*l.*

Financial Assistants, A. G. Tubb, C. A. Westbury, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Accountant-General.

Accountant-General, E. P. Troughton, 1,150*l.*

Senior Assistant Treasurers, J. B. Brown, S. Flaks, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Treasurers, W. V. Banting, E. C. Allen, G. A. L. Rutledge, R. A. J. Lazard, T. H. W. Gould, 360*l.* to 720*l.*

Administrator-General's Department.

Administrator-General; Official Receiver; Public Trustee; Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages; Registrar of Companies, Trade Marks, Business Names, Patents and Trade Unions, A. R. Holliday, 1,050*l.*

Senior Assistant Administrator-General (vacant), 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* *(also *Deputy Official Receiver, etc.*, as below).

Assistant Administrators-General, *(also *Deputy Official Receivers, etc.*, as below), E. D. W. Crawshaw, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*; E. T. Haywood, 550*l.*, 550*l.*, 575*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

* Deputy Official Receivers; Assistants to Public Trustee; Assistant Registrars of Companies and Patents and Deputy Registrars of Business Names.

Agriculture.

Director, A. J. Wakefield, 1,350*l.*

Deputy Director (vacancy), 1,000*l.*

Entomologists, W. V. Harris, F. B. Notley, 480*l.*–840*l.*

Plant Pathologist, G. B. Wallace, 600*l.*–840*l.*

Coffee Experimental Station: Chief Scientific Officer, S. M. Gilbert, 1,000*l.*–1,200*l.* *Chemist*, H. B. Stent, 480*l.*–720*l.* *Agricultural Assistant*, C. E. Allen, 300*l.*–480*l.* *Clerk*, C. H. Taylor, 300*l.*–480*l.*

Senior Agricultural Officers, R. M. Davies, D. Sturdy, 720*l.*–840*l.*, H. P. Smart, vacancy, 880*l.*–1,000*l.*

Agricultural Officers, J. V. R. Brown, C. B. Garnett, C. Harvey, A. S. Stenhouse, H. Marsland, C. J. McGregor, A. H. Savile, N. V. Rounce, T. C. Cairns, R. D. Linton, F. R. Sanders, J. Robertson, F. W. Thomas, R. B. Allnutt, J. R. Curry, N. R. Fuggles-Couchman, G. W. Lock, D. Thornton, J. G. M. King, J. C. Eyre, N. M. Wight, H. Gillman, T. H. Marshall, R. J. M. Swynnerton, C. J. M. Krige, 480*l.*–720*l.*

Agricultural Officer (Ginnery), N. Field, 560*l.*

Senior Agricultural Assistants, T. S. Jervis, B. E. Eustace, 426*l.*–534*l.*

Agricultural Assistants, R. W. Collett, L. Leslie-Moore, G. S. Brown, A. Taylor, W. Sibley-Warne, A. Young, W. C. Clarke, L. F. Higgins, R. Seager, A. A. E. Weirich, B. R. D. Eccles, H. L. Brett, H. A. B. Fowler, R. Silcock, G. H. Foster, D. Shepstone, J. H. McGregor, E. Pienaar, L. M. Fernie, 300*l.*–480*l.*

Senior Overseer, Agricultural Stations, vacancy, 300*l.*–360*l.*

Chief Clerk, D. F. T. Brown, 480*l.*–600*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, F. W. P. Kingdom, 1,150*l.*

Deputy Auditor, C. L. Todd, 960*l.*

Senior Assistant Auditor, F. F. P. Smartt, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Auditors, R. N. Seeman, W. J. Meredith, K. S. Collins, C. A. G. Coleridge and H. E. K. Field, 360*l.* to 720*l.*, or 350*l.* to 780*l.*

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs, J. H. McQuade, 1,350*l.*

Senior Supervisors, L. J. D. Smith, H. L. Renwick, W. G. Quann, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Supervisors, C. V. Nicolle, A. W. S. Hooper, B.A., R. E. Garrard, J. G. Hoatson, D. E. A. Tucker, M.C., H. McLeven, 360*l.* to 720*l.*

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani.

Director, A. G. G. Hill, 1,250*l.* to 1,500*l.*

Plant Pathologist, H. H. Storey, 850*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Entomologist, T. W. Kirkpatrick, 850*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Soil Chemist, G. Milne, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Biochemist, R. R. Le G. Worsley, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Plant Physiologist, F. J. Nutman, 600*l.* to 840*l.*

Geneticist, L. R. Doughty, 600*l.* to 840*l.*

Botanist, P. J. Greenway, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Second Physiologist, J. Glover, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Laboratory Assistants, R. F. W. Nichols and W. E. Calton, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Superintendent of Plantations, F. M. Rogers, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Secretary and Librarian, R. E. Moreau, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Asst. Secretary and Librarian, W. M. Nutter, 400*l.*

Engineer-Mechanic, T. V. Greenwood, 400*l.*

Assistant Superintendent of Plantations, C. B. Gibbins, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Education.

Director, A. A. M. Isherwood, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*

Assistant Director, R. A. McL. Davidson, 1,000*l.*

Superintendents of Education, A. C. Donne, E. S. Williams, G. N. Eeles, R. J. Mason, R. J. Harvey, C. Whybrow, P. E. W. Williams, J. J. Feely, J. W. Smethurst, D. Watt, H. W. E. Ginner, R. H. Cutler, J. A. C. Blumer, D. R. John, M. J. Cooke, P. W. Mollard, R. A. Wallington, R. F. Stowell, R. W. Blaxland, J. R. Carbonell, H. A. Lindeman, W. W. E. Giles, 400*l.* to 920*l.*, D. Kingdom-Hockings, K. B. Hill, 350*l.* to 840*l.*

Head Mistresses, Miss M. H. S. Hanna, Mrs. E. G. Zimmermann, Mrs. H. J. Taylor, 354*l.* to 500*l.*

Senior Industrial Instructors, C. Goodall, A. D. McFarland, 480*l.* to 540*l.*

Industrial Instructors, H. D. Taylor, P. R. Short, H. C. Kelly, J. W. Dowd, J. S. Keegan, J. Gower, J. Bromley, J. Sowerby, 372*l.* to 480*l.*, R. Marriott-Ward, 300*l.* to 390*l.*

Clerical Instructor, W. H. Maxwell-Davies, 300*l.* to 390*l.*

Office Superintendent (vacant), 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Clerk, L. V. G. Cross, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

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Forests.

Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant, O.B.E., 1,150*l.*
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, W. F. Baldock, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Conservators of Forests, C. L. Bancroft, L. A. Markham, L. G. T. Wigg, H. Fraser, H. R. Herring, C. J. W. Pitt, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Foresters, F. J. Ross, A. S. Adamson, E. D. Maber, A. T. Reid, H. A. Lewis, T. W. Lewis, H. Burrows, R. R. Baldwin, D. A. Fletcher, 300*l.* to 500*l.*

Game Preservation.

Game Warden, S. P. Teare, 840*l.*

Judicial.

Chief Justice, Sir L. C. Dalton, 2,200*l.*
Puisne Judges, M. Wilson, K. McRoberts, T. D. M. Bartley, 1,400*l.*
Resident Magistrates, W. M. O'Grady, 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*; F. W. Theeman, 600*l.*, 600*l.*, 630*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*; N. S. Tacey, 720*l.*, 720*l.*, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*; L. D. Smith, Clifford Knight, G. M. Mahon, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*; K. G. Bennett, 660*l.*, 660*l.*, 690*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Registrar of the High Court, W. J. Lockhart-Smith, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Deputy Registrar of the High Court, R. H. Keatinge, 550*l.*, 550*l.*, 575*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*

Lands and Mines.

Director (vacant).
Secretary, N. H. Vicars-Harris, 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Accountant, S. Thomas, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Clerk, G. W. Williams, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
European Clerks, W. M. Donaldson, A. W. Field, J. E. Jardin, B. R. Thomas, H. C. C. Smith, R. Bergner, 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Land Officer, P. H. Hutchison, 1,000*l.*
First Assistant Land Officer, D. R. McDonald, 550*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Land Officers, R. A. Cotton, A. L. Morris, W. G. Alcock, 480*l.* to 600*l.*; J. H. Webster, 550*l.* to 720*l.*
Land Assistants, E. G. Rayner, A. J. Grace, (vacant), 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Chief Surveyor, H. P. Rowe, 1,000*l.*, also *Acting Director of Civil Aviation.*
Senior Surveyors, F. M. Ford, W. Horsfield, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Surveyors, E. C. Lingham-Lees, A. J. Seex, J. A. J. Thompson, R. N. Lissett, J. H. Tanner, W. R. Meikle, A. M. D. Howes, L. T. Higson, A. F. M. Smith, F. L. Petrie, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Junior Surveyors, F. Ratzeburg, A. C. Tennent, 180*l.* to 360*l.*
Computers, T. F. G. Johnson, W. A. Errit, F. R. H. Adendorf, 400*l.* to 720*l.*
Chief Draughtsman, A. G. Whitehead, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Draughtsmen, E. G. Blight, J. McQuie, E. Harvey, J. W. Broughton, J. S. Dunbar, 372*l.* to 540*l.*
Air Survey Draughtsman, J. Cherry, 372*l.* to 540*l.*
Photographer, R. B. Herring, 372*l.* to 540*l.*
Chief Inspector of Mines, B. E. Frayling, O.B.E., 1,000*l.*
Senior Inspectors of Mines, V. T. Hockin, (vacant), 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Inspectors of Mines, L. F. F. W. Streit, R. A. M. Mackay, S. P. B. Henderson, H. O. Berryman, A. F. Skerl, A. Cawley, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Beacon Inspectors, G. Darley-Bentley, C. J. Potgieter, 300*l.* to 432*l.*; D. R. A. Goode, 156*l.* to 300*l.*; J. N. Ley, 120*l.*
Chief Geologist, F. B. Wade, 1,000*l.*
Geologists, F. Oates, D. R. Grantham, G. M. Stockley, 600*l.* to 840*l.*; N. W. Eades, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Drill Foreman, L. Ellero, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Mining Consultant, Sir Edmund Teale, 1,500*l.*

Law Officers.

Attorney-General, R. H. Drayton, 1,650*l.*
Solicitor-General, J. H. Vaughan, M.C., 1,150*l.*
Crown Counsel, G. W. McL. Henderson, 720*l.* to 920*l.*; G. M. Paterson, 720*l.* to 1,000*l.*; G. D. L. Carnegie, 690*l.*

Inter-Territorial Language Committee.

Secretary, Rev. B. J. Ratcliffe, 600*l.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical and Sanitation.

Director of Medical Services, R. R. Scott, M.C., 1,500*l.*
Deputy Director of Medical Services, G. Maclean, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*
Assistant Director of Medical Services, R. Nixon, 1,150*l.*
Secretary, A. A. Oldaker, 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Pathologist, H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Pathologist, D. R. Wilson, 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Government Analyst, W. D. Raymond, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Anti-Malarial Engineer, W. Millar, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Medical Officers, G. R. C. Wilson, J. H. Parry, A. McA. Blackwood, W. A. Young, T. A. Austin, G. M. C. Powell, R. S. McIlroy, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Sleeping Sickness Officer, H. Fairbairn, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Specialists, C. F. Shelton, W. K. Connell, one post vacant, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Medical Officers, J. F. Corson, O.B.E., C. H. Phillips, F. R. Lockhart, D. V. Latham, J. Williamson, R. C. Speirs, R. Mackay, B. O. Wilkin, A. McKenzie, G. S. P. Noble, W. H. Smith, D. A. Skan, B. A. Coghlan, W. J. Aitken, H. N. Davies, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*; J. H. McDonald, J. Harkness, S. E. Theis, C. J. MacQuillan, A. V. Clemmey, A. H. Morley, K. Edmundson, N. Chilton, D. B. Wilson, I. C. Middleton, J. W. Walker, H. G. Calwell, G. A. Wilson, F. Bell, A. C. de B. Helme, J. F. Jarvis, G. A. MacGregor, A. C. E. Cole, B. G. H. Balfe, 600*l.* to 920*l.*; E. J. Foley, 660*l.* to 920*l.*
Senior Dental Surgeon, H. M. Fisher, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Dental Surgeon, P. H. Tatchell, 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Matron (vacant), 440*l.* to 500*l.*
Assistant Matron, Miss K. P. Heckford, 354*l.* to 440*l.*
Senior Nursing Sisters, Miss R. V. G. Daye, Miss J. L. Vaux, Miss B. Eager, 300*l.* to 426*l.*
Senior Health Visitor, Miss A. L. Ryder, 354*l.* to 462*l.*
Pharmacist, H. M. W. Nicholson, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Pharmacists, R. S. Cayzer, one post vacant, 372*l.* to 480*l.*
Laboratory Assistant (vacant), 372*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. L. Mason, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerk (vacant), 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Senior Sanitary Superintendent, C. N. Rowe, 540*l.* to 660*l.*
Sanitary Superintendents, T. Bell, W. M. Mackay, B. T. Bailey, H. L. Bolton, A. Hume, A. L. George, H. J. Rance, C. E. W. Foster, E. L. Morgan, J. Allan, A. S. Murdison, J. H. Salter, J. W. Jepp, R. B. Owen, C. W. Manton, H. Cooper, F. O. Hersee, J. G. Findlay, V. L. Roberts, R. Stewart, 372*l.* to 540*l.*
Superintendent, Mental Hospital, D. Mackay, 372*l.* to 480*l.*
Supervisor of Female Patients, Mental Hospital, Mrs. C. Mackay, 300*l.*
Assistant Medical Instructor, A. E. Stringman, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

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Agricultural Surveyors, Sleeping Sickness Branch, C. Macqusrie, M.B.E., E. E. Hulley, E. H. Allinson, A. F. Litchfield, J. S. Scott, C. M. H. Sutherland, 300*l.* to 480*l.*; J. Dickson, 300*l.* to 452*l.*

Assistant to Sleeping Sickness Research Officer (vacant), 300*l.* to 480*l.*, J. R. Allen, 240*l.* (temporary).

Dental Mechanic, S. Anderberg, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner, Major F. A. B. Nicoll, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*

Deputy Commissioner, F. P. Leathes, 1,000*l.*

Superintendents, A. R. L. Neame, F. E. Little, A. G. de Villiers, H. le P. Agnew, J. Jenkinson, C. E. Page, S. J. Brown, J. R. Dyer, M.B.E., 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, E. F. E. Wolton, M.M., W. Harris, J. P. Hamilton, A. M. Esson, D. C. E. Clark, H. M. S. Bailey, A. T. Garner, R. D. Vernon, C. H. Keir, R. E. Thorne, W. L. South, V. G. Revington, N. D. Morant, *Captain A. E. Sigrist, C. W. Ruddick, P. Digges la Touche, L. P. Rouquette, *J. W. E. Mackenzie, *J. G. L. Scott, L. T. Vyvyan, D. Barrow-Dowling, 425*l.* to 720*l.*, *400*l.* to 780*l.*

Chief Inspectors, G. Olliver, E. H. Riches, W. Duncan, H. W. T. Butler, 480*l.* to 540*l.*

Inspectors, D. B. B. Harris, W. Holman, M. C. Hallier, A. McLeod, E. J. G. Brown, F. S. Lawrence, W. W. Wiskar, J. M. Ralph, F. S. Such, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Assistant Inspectors, H. O. Milne, N. C. MacLeod, J. E. Davies, F. V. Boswell, D. D. Macmillan, E. O. Viall, M. D. A. Thomson, J. Finnigan, R. H. Stewart, L. A. Weeks, R. E. Beckham, G. A. Bennett, H. E. Moore, F. R. Brothers, P. J. Fennessy, M. M. Milner, E. A. Hunter, 300*l.* to 372*l.*

Clerk, A. S. Gibson, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Inspector of Weights and Measures, H. Forrester, 426*l.* to 540*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs.

See under Kenya Colony.

Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebden, A.M.I.E.E., 1,600*l.*

Printing and Stationery.

Government Printer (vacant), 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Press Superintendent, A. G. B. Matthews, 600*l.* to 720*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, W. N. L. Dingle, H. W. Keiffer, F. Stansfield, S. S. Engeland, 426*l.* to 600*l.*

Junior Assistant Superintendent, J. R. Hilton, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Press Engineer, R. G. Merrifield, 426*l.* to 600*l.*

Operator, W. J. Apps, 426*l.* to 600*l.*

Proof Reader, F. W. Goodwin, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Prisons.

Commissioner, G. H. Heaton, 960*l.*

Senior Superintendent, A. C. Taylor, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Superintendents, D. Milne, M.C., F. H. C. Dawson, 600*l.* to 720*l.*

Superintendent, Approved School, Tabora, W. G. Baker, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, S. E. McNeil, W. M. Holden, M.C., M.M., 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Gaolers, 1st Class, R. Hollyer, J. M. Tomkins, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Gaolers, 2nd Class, T. Fraser, F. J. Reaney, M.M., P. H. Faithorn, M.M., A. Stanton, A. E. Hooper, 372*l.* to 426*l.*

Public Works.

Director of Public Works, C. Y. Stevenson, 1,350*l.*

Assistant Director of Public Works, W. H. McLuckie, 1,000*l.*

Irrigation Engineer, L. L. R. Buckland, 840*l.* to 920*l.*

Road Engineer (vacant).

Water Engineer, A. J. Mitchell, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Divisional Engineers, R. MacDonald, D. M. Mends-Gibson, S. Gardner, J. Brown, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Engineers, B. A. Rice, J. L. Brown, H. S. Roe, H. Wallhouse, E. W. Pennefather, H. N. Wilford, J. R. Omond, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Architect, J. H. Pashen, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Architectural Draughtsman, E. W. Davies, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Accountant, G. G. Giffard, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Chief Accountant, E. E. Roden, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Financial Assistant (Seconded as Chief Clerk), C. A. Westbury, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Acct. Storekeepers, A. J. MacEwan, V. Fireland, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Water Supply Superintendent, A. M. Watters, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Water Supply Superintendent, F. G. Coppin, 426*l.* to 480*l.*

Workshop Superintendent, E. Hooper, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Workshop Superintendent, J. G. Gardner, 480*l.* to 540*l.*

European Motor Mechanic, A. E. Savage, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Senior Inspectors, E. S. Sutherland, A. E. Collins, F. Bullock, E. C. Kent, J. Baggot, 480*l.* to 540*l.*

Inspectors of Works, Grade I, J. A. Kemp, D. Jackson, T. J. Walls, G. S. Cox, A. J. Hopwood. 426*l.* to 480*l.*

Inspectors of Works, Grade II, J. S. Hance, C. W. Hancock, S. Campbell, W. Organ, A. Trump, A. B. Ririe, E. J. P. Hall, J. Fraser, J. I. Rook, 372*l.* to 426*l.*

Bridge Foreman, J. Melville, 426*l.* to 480*l.*

Road Foremen, D. J. McBride, J. Howard, J. J. B. Wheatcroft, W. A. Jenkins, A. R. Cobner, T. W. Ashenden, A. M. Watermeyer, W. Robertson, W. H. Grose, H. Butterworth, H. L. Clarke, 372*l.* to 426*l.*

Loan Works Staff.—Assistant Road Engineer, G. Paker, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Railways.

General Manager, R. E. Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,800*l.*

Personal Assistant to the General Manager, J. R. Farquharson, 1,000*l.*

Office Superintendent, H. S. C. Ramos, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Office Assistant, D. Graham, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Accountant, W. L. Tinworth, 1,250*l.*

Senior Assistant Accountant, H. Sharpe, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Accountants, F. D. Dams, C. C. Kirk, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Storekeeper, A. A. G. Fisher, 950*l.*

Storekeepers, H. J. Bolsom, H. Lowles, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Engineer, M. L. Cobb, 1,250*l.*

Office Assistant (Technical), G. G. Jackson, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

District Engineers, E. E. Dawson, L. J. Martin, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Engineers, W. M. Duncan, J. C. Forgan, N. R. Rice, J. G. Rice, W. Wallace, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Draughtsman, R. W. Norton, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Office Superintendent, W. A. Hughes, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Mechanical Engineer (vacant), 1,250*l.*

Works Manager, G. Gibson, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Locomotive Running Superintendent, G. H. Tanner, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, W. E. Bulman, A. R. Loveridge, H. B. Marshall, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Office Superintendent, J. Morrice, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Traffic Manager, L. E. Steventon, 1,250*l.*

Traffic Superintendents, J. R. Roberts, F. Wilson, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Traffic Superintendents, M. J. Griffiths, W. L. W. Freeman, W. J. Jamieson, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Marine Superintendent, R. G. Hudson, 840*l.*

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UNIV. OF MICH.

H. C. Smith, N.D.A., N.D.D., Dip.Agric., ... by 18*l.* to 480*l.*, A. C. Robbie, J. S. Gillett.
Pasture Assistant (vacant), 300*l.*

... representations made to the

* For general map of West Indies, see under Windward Islands.

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Irrigation Engineer, L. L. R. Duckham, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Road Engineer (vacant).
Water Engineer, A. J. Mitchell, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Traffic Superintendents, [illegible]
L. W. Freeman, W. J. Jamieson, 480*l.* to [illegible]
Marine Superintendent, R. G. Hudson, 840*l.*

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Marine Officers, W. G. Sawtell, Comdr. G. H. S. Sulivan, R.N. (retd.), Lt.-Comdr. L. P. Lane, R.N. (retd.), R. E. F. Parsons, Lieut. G. F. Cole, R.N.R., Lt.-Comdr. H. V. Briscoe, R.N. (retd.), Lieut. P. Vaughan, D. Boyd, 426*l.* to 660*l.*
Marine Engineers, G. Crawford, G. Barnes, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Township Authority, Dar-es-Salaam.

Municipal Secretary, E. H. Helps, 750*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Accountant, J. H. Willmott, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*
Building Inspector, P. W. Morgan, 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 660*l.*
Clerk, R. A. J. Walton, 372*l.* to 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 540*l.*

Tsetse Research.

Director, H. E. Hornby, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*
Assistant Director S. Napier Bax, 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Secretary (*Librarian*), K. S. Hocking, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Senior Entomologists, W. H. Potts, C. H. N. Jackson, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Junior Entomologists, H. M. Lloyd, J. Y. Moggridge, J. Ford, 475*l.* to 720*l.*
Botanist (vacant), 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Ecologist (vacant), 475*l.* to 720*l.*
Field Officers, V. A. C. Findlay, H. Harrison, R. K. J. Gascoigne, P. E. Glover, A. G. Robertson, F. L. Vanderplank, J. P. Glasgow, 400*l.* to 720*l.*
Field Assistants, A. Lombard, T. G. Brent, A. G. H. du Frayer, J. R. Poole, F. E. Kirk, S. G. Matthews, E. F. Whiteside, 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Mechanical Assistant, G. Rosch, 300*l.* to 480*l.*
Laboratory Assistant (vacant), 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Veterinary.

Director of Veterinary Services, (vacant).
Senior Veterinary Research Officer, S. A. Evans, M.R.C.V.S., 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Veterinary Research Officer, R. L. Cornell, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S, 720*l.* to 840*l.* Seconded to Siam Government.
Senior Veterinary Officers, H. J. Lowe, M.R.C.V.S., J. D. S. Tremlett, M.C., M.R.C.V.S. 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Veterinary Officers, Major H. R. C. Higgins, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., W. A. Burns, M.R.C.V.S., G. S. Cowin, M.R.C.V.S., M. A. Molloy, M.R.C.V.S., N. R. Reid, M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc. (S.A.), H. E. Harbour, B.A., M.R.C.V.S., H. M. Stuchberry, B.V.Sc., 600*l.* to 840*l.*, J. E. Turnbull, M.R.C.V.S., W. G. G. Pevie, M.R.C.V.S., 600*l.*, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.*
Botanist, R. R. Staples, M.A., Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Chemist, M. H. French, M.A., Ph.D., Dip.Agric. (Cantab.), 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Chief Clerk, H. C. R. Formby, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Laboratory Assistants, E. S. E. Thompson, 372*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*, 500*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*, C. A. Durkin, 300*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*
4 *Senior Assistant Livestock Officers*, J. T. Purvis, B.Sc. (Agric.); H. E. Emson; H. Winship; P. E. Tully, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
15 *Assistant Livestock Officers*, A. G. Gowan, W. Cartmell, D.C.M., W. G. Webb, C. J. Buckley, G. W. H. Webb, N.D.A., Dip.Agric. (Harper Adams), C. M. Anderson, N.D.A., Dip.Agric. (Lancs.), J. W. T. Holloway, N.D.A., H. W. Bailey, Dip.Agric. (Armstrong), S. A. Child, N.D.A., N.D.D., Dip.Agric. (Seale-Hayne), G. E. Howe, Dip.Agric. (Armstrong), W. E. A. Cook, H. C. Smith, N.D.A., N.D.D., Dip.Agric., 300*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.*, A. C. Robbie, J. S. Gillett.
Pasture Assistant (vacant), 300*l.*

Military.

Headquarters, Southern Brigade, The King's African Rifles (*Dar-es-Salaam*).
Commander, Colonel C. C. Fowkes, C.B.E., M.C., 1,200*l.*, plus 150*l.* Command allowance.
Brigade Major, Major J. Y. Whitfield, *p.s.c.* 850*l.*
Staff Quartermaster, Major F. Kennedy, O.B.E., 840*l.*
Staff Paymaster, Captain F. A. Hopkins, O.B.E., 780*l.*
Storekeeper, J. Duffy, M.B.E., 480*l.*
Officer Commanding Brigade Signal Section, Lieut. A. L. Atkinson, 550*l.*
Officer Commanding Brigade Transport Corps, Lieut. C. C. Johnston, 575*l.*
Officers Commanding Battalions, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Dillon, 1,000*l.*, plus 150*l.* Command allowance; Major L. C. Thomas, M.C., Major G. G. Johnson, Major N. R. G. Tucker, 850*l.*, plus 50*l.* Command allowance.
Adjutants and Quartermasters, Lieut. G. N. B. Spencer, Lieut. R. C. H. Miers, Lieut. H. P. L. Glass, 500*l.* or 550*l.* plus Shs. 5/- or Shs. 3/50 per diem duty allowance.
Nine Company Commanders.
Twenty-one Company Officers.
Twenty-three British Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.

* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD.

Situation and Area.

The island of Trinidad lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ N. latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ W. longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is 50 miles, its average breadth 37 miles, and its area 1,862 square miles. It is separated from S. America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. The distance between Chacachacare, the most westerly of the Bocas Islands and Venezuela is only seven miles. The island of Tobago (formerly in the Windward Islands) was amalgamated with Trinidad by an Order in Council under the Act 50 & 51 Vict., c. 44. on 1st Jan., 1889.

History.

Trinidad was discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1498; and taken possession of by him for the crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the King of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley, and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, who signalised his visit by burning the newly-founded town of St. Joseph, and it was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant, 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was largely and successfully cultivated, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of the representations made to the

* For general map of West Indies, see under Windward Islands.

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Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On the 12th February 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad. The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor.

In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

The population of Trinidad and Tobago at the census of 1931 was 412,783. The white population is chiefly composed of English, Portuguese, French, and Spanish. There is also a large number of East Indians, totalling 137,583. The French lower classes speak a *patois* peculiar to the West Indies.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of seven members. The legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It now consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, nine nominated official members, six nominated unofficial members and seven elected members. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

General Description.

The north coast is rock bound through its whole extent, the east coast is so exposed to the surf as to be almost unapproachable, while the south coast is steep in most parts; only on the west coast is there a good natural harbour, at Chaguaramas. The whole Gulf of Paria, however, is so shut in and sheltered as to afford a most safe anchorage. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months of the year are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The total rainfall in 1937, from records taken at 121 stations, was 58·00 ins. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken.

There are three ranges of hills running roughly east and west, the most northerly fringing the north coast, and rising to 3,085 feet; the central range runs south-west from Manzanilla point to San Fernando, and the southern runs parallel and near to the south coast. There are numerous rivers, but none of them of any size or navigable, and all running east or west.

The soil is varied, extremely fertile, and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar, cacao, and coconuts, which are its staples.

The chief town and principal port is Port of Spain (population by the census of 1931, 70,334), situated on a gently inclined plane near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st Dec., 1937, 32 vessels registered. Fifteen miles of electric tramway and 22,040 miles of telephone have been constructed in Port of Spain and its environs. The latter also extends to some of the country districts.

Production and Industry, Trade and Customs.

The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year 1937 were :—

	Quantity.	Value. $
Asphalt	90,872 tons	1,194,914
Bitters	12,870 galls.	112,977
Cocoa	26,258,288 lbs.	3,086,995
Coconuts	5,020,665 nuts	99,331
Copra	17,277,120 lbs.	542,802
Grapefruit	4,062,033 fruit	187,579
Molasses	4,258,934 galls.	220,576
Oil, Petroleum, Crude	21,753,223 „	489,737
„ „ Fuel	362,709,751 „	10,133,972
„ „ Refined	4,218,725 „	420,796
„ „ Motor Spirit	104,611,997 „	7,766,341
„ „ all kinds	494,341,963 „	18,896,422
Rum	109,860 „	89,855
Sugar	319,753,056 lbs.	6,115,294

Sugar.—The sugar crop yielded 154,285 tons in 1937. In 1937 cane farmers sold 629,881 tons of canes to the factories, for which they received $1,662,883. In 1936 the tonnage sold was 594,176, and the value $1,568,624. The sugar manufacturers again voluntarily maintained a basic price of $2·64 per ton.

Coconuts.—The value of the exports of coconuts, copra and coconut oil in 1937 was $652,747 compared with $324,832 in 1936.

The factories established in 1930 continued to manufacture copra products, and as a result the sum of $13,384 was distributed by copra producers by way of bonus, while 475,408 gallons edible oil, and 1,420,825 lbs. lard substitute were manufactured, of which 3,558 gallons of edible oil were exported. Excise duty collected during 1937 on edible oil, lard substitute locally manufactured and consumed amounted to $52,999.

Asphalt.—The asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, situated in the Ward of La Brea, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years. The lease was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909. In February, 1925, a fresh lease of the lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years, from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :—

For each ton of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 60c. and an Export Duty of $1·20.

For each ton of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 84c. and an Export Duty of $1·66.

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The quantity of asphalt produced during 1937 was 145,904 tons as against 111,965 tons in 1936.

The quantity of Asphalt exported during 1937 was 90,872 tons to the value of $1,194,914, as compared with 70,543 tons exported in 1936 of a value of $959,759.

Petroleum.—At the close of 1937 there were 18 Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies, having a total share capital of approximately $40,800,000, held over 417,483 acres of Crown Lands under licenses and leases, of which approximately 176,753 acres were held under mining lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown Land, but after that year all Crown grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz., lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner; land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

In addition to the above, the Marine areas applied for within territorial waters cover, 389,500 acres.

The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, etc.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, etc.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, from Crown Lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oilfields Operating Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco; New Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad; the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd. from Crown lands at Palo Seco; the Trinidad Investments Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Oropouche. The Palo Seco Oilfields (C.C. Stollmeyer) from Crown lands at Palo Seco; The Petroleum Options (1925) Ltd. from private lands at San Francique; Coldan Co., Ltd. from private lands at Fyzabad; Antilles Petroleum Co. (Tdad) Ltd. private lands at Brighton; Mitchell, F. W., private lands at Point Fortin; Scottish Trinidad Oilfields, private lands at Rio Claro; and the Trinidad Consolidated oilfields, Crown oil rights under lease and private lands at Fyzabad. There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite, La Brea and San Francique, and all grades of petroleum products from petrol to road oil are produced. The total quantity of oil produced during 1937 was 15,502,989 barrels, an increase of 2,265,959 barrels as compared with the production for 1936. Of this total 9,743,292 barrels were from Crown Lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The royalty paid by operating companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1937, amounted to $720,857, as against $617,885 in 1936 and wayleaves to $1,760 as against $1,878 in 1936. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 14,124,056 barrels valued at $18,896,422 as against 12,405,222 barrels valued at $15,910,638 in 1936.

Grape Fruit.—Large areas have been planted, and the area under cultivation amounted in 1937 to 2,800 acres. The exports during the year 1937 amounted to 4,062,033 fruit, valued at $187,579.

Lime Fruit.—The value of the lime and lime products exported during the year 1937 amounted to $230,873 as compared with $91,834 in the previous year.

Of the total area of the Colony, including Tobago, 1,267,236 acres, the alienated acreage at the end of December, 1937, was estimated to be approximately 708,941 acres. About 377,050 acres are under cultivation.

The chief imports are textiles, flour and rice, dried fish and meat, hardware, machinery and lumber. 36.52 per cent. of the whole trade of the Colony is with the United Kingdom.

Under the Customs Tariff, goods of Empire origin are admitted at a preferential rate of duty, the principal items being entitled to a preference of 50 per cent. of the general rate of duty. Approximately one half the list of items on the tariff are chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, the remainder, including all high duty goods, being subject to specific duties.

The following tables show the direction of the import and export trade of the Colony for 1937:—

IMPORTS.

Countries of Origin.	1937.	
	$	%
United Kingdom	12,886,789	*36·52*
Canada	4,342,097	*12·35*
Other British Possessions ..	3,177,047	*8·99*
Argentine	312,191	*·88*
Czecho-Slovakia	127,942	*·36*
Denmark	88,557	*·25*
France	386,735	*1·09*
Germany	1,243,001	*3·52*
Holland	760,264	*2·15*
Italy	73,504	*·21*
Japan	605,476	*1·71*
United States of America ..	8,379,596	*23·75*
Venezuela	1,899,893	*5·38*
Other Countries	1,003,720	*2·84*
Total ..	35,286,812	

EXPORTS.

Countries of Destination.	1937.	
	$	%
United Kingdom	14,318,745	*48·3*
Canada	1,399,610	*4·7*
Other British Possessions ..	3,206,355	*10·10*
France	296,009	*·9*
Germany	501,863	*1·7*
Holland	400,799	*1·3*
Italy	23,809	*·1*
United States of America ..	3,057,505	*10·3*
Venezuela	398,534	*1·3*
Other Countries	6,040,722	*20·4*
Total ..	29,643,951	

Municipalities.

In 1914 Port of Spain was constituted a municipal city. The corporate body created under provisions of the Port of Spain Board Ordinance, 1907, and known as the Port of Spain Town Board, was dissolved.

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The next town and port is San Fernando, about 30 miles south from Port of Spain. The population at the census of 1931 was 14,287.

San Fernando has an elective municipal council and mayor. The chief source of revenue in both boroughs is a rate on property.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Arima, an inland town about 16 miles from Port of Spain (population at 1931 census, 5,072). The total municipal revenue of the two boroughs, and town of Port of Spain for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was $1,073,647 the expenditure $1,097,003, and the debt was $1,524,134 on the 31st December, 1937. This includes the loan for the purchase of the Woodbrook Estate, which has become an important suburb of Port of Spain.

Means of Communication.

The Government coastal steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and the following Tobago ports:—King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara. Pembroke, Plymouth, Mount Levine, Milford and Hilsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

The railway system consists of the following:—

The Port of Spain—Arima—Sangre Grande line (opened in 1897) 29 miles along the southern foot hills of the northern range of hills to within 8 miles of the eastern coast.

The San Fernando—Siparia line, 44 miles (leaving the former line at St. Joseph) following roughly the western coast line of the Colony (opened to Couva in 1880, San Fernando in 1882, Siparia in 1913); total distance, Port of Spain to Siparia, 51 miles.

The Caparo valley and Caparo valley extension lines, 28½ miles (opened to Tabaquite in 1898, Rio Claro in 1914), leaving the Port of Spain—San Fernando—Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port of Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction; total distance from Port of Spain 43 miles.

The Guaracara line (10 miles) opened in 1884, leaving the Port of Spain—San Fernando—Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port of Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; total distance from Port of Spain 42 miles, and

The total length of this system is 118 miles.

The railways afford opportunities of communication for passengers between all lines three times a day, and there are goods train opportunities once a day.

A suburban service of trains is run between Port of Spain and Arima (16 miles) at low fares, giving a service of 6 trains daily each way.

Road transport feeder services between the principal terminal stations and the coast provide for through transport between all the Districts of the Colony

The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of about 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

The total receipts from the railways, telegraph and telephones for the year 1937 amounted to $856,938, and the working expenses to $747,759, exclusive of provision for loan and capital interest and sinking fund amounting to $271,861. There was, therefore, a net surplus on working of $109,179, as compared with a surplus of $13,992 in the previous year.

The total number of passengers carried during 1937 was 1,737,006. The total tonnage of goods was 581,000 tons.

The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58·38 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads amounting to 534 miles are under Local Road Boards. The main roads, with a total mileage of 1,081 miles, are made up of 459 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 266 miles metalled, 181 miles gravelled, 26 miles pitched and 149 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in Districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 764 miles and are made up of 42 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 106 miles metalled, 283 miles gravelled, 43 miles pitched and 290 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago, and 120 out-offices throughout the Colony.

The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

Within Colony	1*d.*
To U.K., India and British Colonies, for 1st oz.	1½*d.*
and for each additional oz. or fraction of oz.	1*d.*
To other places, for 1st oz.	3*d.*
and for each additional oz. ...	1½*d.*

Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board (All Red Route) and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company. The Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company are both now under the management of Cable & Wireless Ltd. of Electric House, London.

A wireless system is maintained between the following Islands—Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

The principal tariffs are:—

To the United Kingdom from Port-of-Spain	56*c.* per word
To Eastern Canada	36*c.* ,, ,,
To Western Canada	41*c.* ,, ,,

There are also cheap rates at half and quarter of the ordinary tariff, the latter being subject to a minimum charge.

Three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain. Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

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Steamers calling at Trinidad comprise the following lines :—Aluminium Line, American Carribbean Line, American-South African Line, Bermuda and West Indies Line, Canadian National Steamships, Canadian Transport Company, Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion Compagnie General Transatlantique, Fyffes Line, Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Aktiengesellschaft, Harrison Lines, Horn Line, Lamport and Holt, McCormick S. S. Co. (Pacific Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.), Munson Line, Nourse Line, Ocean Dominion New York Service, Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation, Prince Line, Robin Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (1), Colon Line (2), Surinam Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritime, Standard Oil Company of Venezuela, Wilhelmsen Line, and the Surinam Combined Navigation Company, and Weshfal-Larsen Line. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by some of these steamers.

In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes, or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by the Pan American Airways Inc. with the United States of America via St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Havana, with Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown, and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, La Guaira, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombo, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras and the Republic of Honduras.

Currency and Banking.

British Currency and Trinidad Government notes are legal tender. Accounts are kept in dollars (1 dollar = 50 pence), and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

In 1903 an Ordinance provided for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, but the $1,000 notes were withdrawn and destroyed on the 21st December, 1934. The total value in circulation at 31st December, 1937, amounted to $945,720.

Government Savings Banks are established in 38 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1937 was 53,080, with deposits amounting to $2,814,932.

The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd., with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at $862,580; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000; (3) The Canadian Bank of Commerce, with an authorized note circulation of $750,000; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd., the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have Savings Bank branches and pay interest at the rate of 1½ per cent., while the Government Savings Bank pays 3 per cent. on amounts up to $2,400. The Bank of Messrs. Gordon Grant and Co., Limited, is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above Banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank, an institution established in 1914, for the encouragement of thrift.

Education.

At the close of 1937 there were 293 primary and intermediate schools in the Colony, 45 being Government and 248 assisted schools. There were 258 schools in Trinidad and 35 in Tobago.

The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1937 was 72,766. The average daily attendance was 50,799, or 69·8 per cent. of the number on roll. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 2,567 on the roll, and an increase of 2 per cent. in average attendance. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,888 (1,904 in 1936).

The total expenditure on education during the year 1937, deducting the amount received in school and examination fees, was $878,499 as compared with $870,325 in 1936.

Secondary Education.

The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando, the Bishop's High School in Tobago. The St. Joseph's Convent and the St. Hilary's High School in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School at San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls.

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

A Government Training College for Teachers at Port-of-Spain was attended by about 133 students in 1937.

Besides the public schools, of which mention has been made above, there are many private schools.

Opportunities for technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training established in 1906, which also supervises a small institution for the instruction of the blind.

TOBAGO.

History.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. It was visited in 1596 by Capt. Keymis in the *Darling* and found to be uninhabited. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they themselves were compelled by the French Admiral Estras, to evacuate the island the Dutch Admiral Binks being defeated

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in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a company of London merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781 Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, after a most gallant defence by the Colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield, and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

Situation and Area.

Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ N. lat. and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ W. long., distant from Barbados 120 miles, from Grenada 75 miles, and from Trinidad, 26 miles. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles, or 74,392 acres, of which about 42,000 acres are under cultivation.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

The population of Tobago in 1931 was 25,358 according to census.

General Description.—Tobago.

Tobago is a Ward of Trinidad and its exports out of the Colony all pass through Trinidad and are included in the general statistics of the Colony. It has also a considerable trade in minor products, vegetables, live stock, etc., with Trinidad. The total value of the Tobago trade in 1937 was $538,333, made up as follows:—

Cacao	$176,740
Coconuts	7,743
Copra	190,275
Other Products	163,575

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 8 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. The town had a population, according to the census of 1931, of 833. It is a port of registry. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, also has good anchorage. There is a lighthouse at Fort King George, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of about 425 feet above the level of the sea.

Regular communication with Trinidad is maintained by means of wireless telegraphy, and a coastal steamer service, provided by the Government.

The island possesses a fair mileage of motor roads.

Education is in the hands of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Moravian, and Methodist bodies, who are assisted by a Government grant.

Constitution.

The Government was formerly administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada, and a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

By an Order in Council of 17th November, 1888, issued under Act 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 44, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new Colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the United Colony, who was *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council, and one unofficial member of Council represented Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor and three elected. The revenue, expenditure, and debt of the islands remained distinct, but there was entire freedom of commercial intercourse between them, and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

By an Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1898, the Order in Council of the 17th of November, 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the Island of Tobago should become a ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; that the revenue, expenditure, and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the United Colony; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad; that all future Ordinances of the Legislature of the Colony should extend to Tobago, with the proviso that the Legislature should be able to enact special and local Ordinances and regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the Colony.

This Order in Council was brought into effect from the 1st of January, 1899, by a proclamation of the Governor issued on the 8th of December, 1898. The post of Commissioner ceased to exist, and the post of Warden and Magistrate was created.

Population.

Census.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901	8,671	10,080	18,751
1911	9,922	10,827	20,749
1921	11,194	12,184	23,378
1931	12,280	13,078	25,358

Governors of Trinidad (since 1897).

2 June 1897	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
4 Dec. 1900	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
30 Aug. 1904	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
12 May 1909	Sir George R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.
1 June 1916	Lieut.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1 Jan., 1922	Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
22 Nov. 1924	Sir Horace A. Byatt, K.C.M.G.
22 Mar. 1930	Sir A. C. Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
5 Sept. 1936	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1938	Major Sir Hubert W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

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Trinidad and Tobago.

Year.	Finances. Revenue. $	Finances. Expenditure. $	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. Total Tonnage.
1928 ..	8,469,139	7,382,798	3,317,011	6,693,375
1929 ..	8,978,654	7,746,288	3,798,926	7,713,116
1930 ..	8,643,507	8,370,257	4,093,568	7,936,881
1931 ..	7,877,491	9,913,119	3,641,523	7,711,172
1932 ..	8,131,857	8,150,946	3,857,729	7,985,184
1933 ..	8,097,981	8,078,811	4,154,259	8,766,464
1934 ..	8,210,245	8,190,253	4,416,838	9,164,651
1935 ..	8,692,699	8,682,708	3,758,717	9,066,015
1936 ..	12,560,314	9,170,685	3,965,345	9,709,147
1937 ..	12,252,785	10,365,848	3,897,598	10,027,442

Year.	Imports. From U.K. $	From Colonies. $	From Elsewhere. $	Total. $
1928	8,619,331	6,643,767	9,323,423	(c)24,586,521
1929	8,939,534	6,859,804	11,935,902	(d)27,735,240
1930	9,075,802	5,920,699	10,020,095	(e)25,016,596
1931	6,611,376	4,674,278	7,038,979	(f)18,324,633
1932	7,602,182	4,056,179	5,667,647	(g)17.326,008
1933	8,543,458	3,964,464	6,342,993	(h)18,853,915
1934	8,381,357	4,013,400	8,747,226	(i)21,141,983
1935	9,083,588	4,431,779	7,055,760	(k)20,571,127
1936	10,591,931	5,513,394	10,592,799	(l)26,698,124
1937	12,886,789	7,519,144	14,880,879	(a)35,286,812

Year.	Exports. To U.K. $	To Colonies. $	To Elsewhere. $	Total. $
1928	9,492,216	5,386,977	14,725,583	(n)29,604,776
1929	9,037,637	5,019,945	16,637,132	(o)30,694,714
1930	6,287,174	5,331,989	13,285,665	(p)24,904,828
1931	3,615,888	6,559,113	10,586,054	(q)20,761,055
1932	5,546,025	5,407,938	8,996,790	(r)19,950,753
1933	8,474,995	4,238,658	5,414,956	(s)18,128,609
1934	8,779,848	3,526,333	8,569,268	(t)20,875,449
1935	8,677,596	4,876,455	7,254,813	(v)20,808,864
1936	11,742,689	5,551,809	6,927,563	(u)24,222,061
1937	14,318,745	4,606,965	10,719,241	(b)29,643,951

The total amount of Customs receipts in 1937 was $7,082,607.

Population: Census 1901—255,148.
1911—333,552.
1921—362,780.
1931—412,783.

Public Debt of Colony on 31st December, 1937—$20,013,312.

(a) Exclusive of Parcel Post $548,702.
(b) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Planes $4,058,344.
(c) Exclusive of Parcel Post $755,247.
(d) Exclusive of Parcel Post $845,467.
(e) Exclusive of Parcel Post $637,162.
(f) Exclusive of Parcel Post $479,074.
(g) Exclusive of Parcel Post $410,854.
(h) Exclusive of Parcel Post $354,346.
(i) Exclusive of Parcel Post $392,093.
(k) Exclusive of Parcel Post $414,722.
(l) Exclusive of Parcel Post $489,870.
(n) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $2,490,206.
(o) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $3,495,000.
(p) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $3,133,152.
(q) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $1,529,467.
(r) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $2,019,859.
(s) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $3,943,809.
(t) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $4.435,902.
(u) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $2,713,015.
(v) Exclusive of Ships' Stores, Bunkers, Planes $3,294,504.

Executive Council.

The Governor, *President.*
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
L. A. P. O'Reilly, Kt., K.C.
A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
E. V. Wharton.
Clerk of the Council, W. E. Boardman.

Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Governor, *President.*
Colonial Secretary, Capt. J. Huggins.
Attorney-General, Justin Louis Devaux.
Treasurer, E. L. dos Santos, C.B.E.
A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., *Collector of Customs and Excise.*
E. J. Wortley, C.M.G., O.B.E., *Director of Agriculture.*
Col. W. A. Muller, *Commissioner of Police.*
Captain J. O. Cutteridge, M.B.E., *Director of Education.*
H. A. Tyler-Smith, A.M.I.M.E., *Director of Works and Transport.*
A. Rankine, M.C., M.B., *Director of Medical Services.*
J. H. de Comarmond, *Solicitor-General.*
H. Meaden, M.B.E., *Warden, St. George and Protector of Immigrants.*
R. S. Mackilligin, O.B.E., M.C., *Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist.*
Unofficial:
Nominated: A. H. McShine, O.B.E., M.D., Sir L. A. P. O'Reilly, Kt., K.C., F. G. Grant, O.B.E., S. W. Fitt, H. C. W. Johnston, J. M. Kelshall.
Elected: A. C. Rienzi, Capt. A. A. Cipriani, T. Roodal, S. Teelucksingh, G. de Nobriga, M. A. Maillard, E. V. Wharton.
Clerk of the Council, W. E. Boardman.

*Civil Establishment.**

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hubert W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., $27,360.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Capt. A. B. Cree, $1,920.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Capt. J. Huggins, $7,680.
Deputy Colonial Secretary, J. F. Nicoll, $4,800.
Assistant Colonial Secretary, J. de Nobriga, $2,880 to $3,360 (also $576 as Superintendent, Government Printing).
2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, J. O'Connor, $2,880 to $3,360.
Principal Officers, E. F. Aanensen, $2,400 to $2,880, and W. E. Boardman, $2,400 to $2,880.
Senior Clerk, W. E. Gocking, B.A., $1,680 to $2,160.
1st Class Clerks, R. J. d'Abadie, A. E. de Gaunes, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, Miss C. Fort, V. H. Knowles, W. J. Boos, A. R. de Chezeuil, $960 to $1,440.
Shorthand Writer, Legislative Council, M. W. Gilkes, $1,440 to $1,920 (also $480 as Manager, Labour Bureau).

Audit Department.

Auditor, F. P. L. Derriman, $3,840 to $4,320.
Examiner of Accounts, F. Delmas, M.B.E., $2,640 to $2,880.
1st Class Clerks, J. A. N. Camps, C. H. A. Reece, A. R. A. Beaubrun, R. C. Miles, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, J. V. Powell, C. C. Reece, C. F. A. Adams, J. G. Moore, $960 to $1,440.

* All salaries of 100l. a year and over are subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commandant, Col. W. A. Mullor, paid as *Commissioner of Police.*
Staff Officer, Capt. H. R. Hopking, M.B.E., $3,120 and quarters.
Garrison Quartermaster, Capt. G. E. Laughlin, $1,920, allowance of $360 p.a. in lieu of quarters.
Garrison Quartermaster, Sergeant Local Forces, Regt.-Sergt.-Major H. B. Bowen, $576, quarters and uniform.
Armourer Staff-Sergt., G. Long, $888, quarters and uniform.
Sergeant-Instructors, A. Clark, W. Wilford, $840, quarters and uniform.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Director of Works and Transport, H. A. Tyler-Smith, A.M.I.M.E., $6,720.
Deputy Director of Public Works, G. M. Gordon, B.A., B.A.I., T.C.D., A.M.I.C.E., $3,840 to $4,800.
Divisional Engineer, N. J. C. E. Sellier, B.Sc., C.P.E., $3,360 to $3,840.
Divisional Engineer, L. G. Seheult, A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I., $3,840.
Principal Officer and Secretary, Central Road Board, A. G. Macintyre, $2,160 to $2,400.
Principal Officer, E. G. de la Bastide, $1,920 to $2,280.
Draughtsman and Estimator, H. H. Williams, $2,352, personal allowance, $240.
Designer-Draughtsman, R. Martin, $1,920.

District Engineers.

3 *Assistant Engineers*, D. M. O'Neale, B.Sc., W. L. Rowland, M.S.E., M.Inst.H.E., C. J. Sellier, B.Sc., C.P.E., A.M.I.C.E., $2,880 to $3,120.
2 *Assistant Engineers*, C. E. Newbold, S. O. Laurence, B.Sc., $2,400 to $2,880.
3 *Assistant Engineers*, E. G. L. Anderson, B.A., B.A.I. (T.C.D.), A.M.I.C.E., A. M. Foley, B.A.I. (T.C.D.), D. D. Ash, A.M.I.C.E., $2,400 to $2,640.
1 *Assistant Engineer*, A. B. O'N. Skinner, A.M.Inst. C.E., B.Sc., $1,920 to $2,400.
District Officer, E. H. Borde, $1,680 to $1,920.
Waterworks Foreman, $1,680.
General Foreman, B. Berridge, $1,320 to $1,560.
Clerks to Divisional Engineers, T. W. Herbert, H. V. Monteil, $1,440 to $1,920.
Surveyors, S. M. Montes de Oca, $2,400 to $2,640; G. W. Gordon, $1,920 to $2,160; and P. N. Dumanoire, $1,680 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks to District Engineers, F. H. Lashley, E. J. Clovis, G. P. Mitchell, A. Frenche, $960 to $1,440.

Accounting Staff.

Accountant, C. Fitzwilliam, $2,400.
2nd Accountant, A. H. Maingot, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerk, C. A. M. Adams, $960 to $1,440.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Officer in charge, T. Evans, $2,640.
Chief Operator (vacant).
2nd ,, A. E. Wilson, $1,200 to $1,440.

LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Director of Surveys and Sub.-Intendent, J. W. Macgillivray, O.B.E., F.S.I., $5,280.
Deputy Director of Surveys and Deputy Sub.-Intendent, J. G. Reece, $3,360 to $3,840.

Survey Section.

1st *Assistant Surveyor* (vacant), $2,400 to $2,640.
2nd ,, ,, C. E. Lawrie, $2,160 to $2,400.
3rd ,, ,, R. T. Galt, $2,160 to $2,400.
Draughtsmen, R. E. Johnson, P.A.S.I., and L. E. Gill, $1,920.
Assistant Draughtsmen, Miss V. E. Telfer ($720 to $960), $1,200, and Miss S. Deeble ($720 to $960), $1,080,
2nd Class Clerk, R. O'Brien, $960 to $1,440.

Lands Section.

Principal Officer, E. C. Donglin, $1,680 to $2,160.
1st *Class Clerk*, A. E. Joseph, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerk, G. N. Massiah, $960 to $1,440.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist, R. S. Mackilligin, O.B.E., M.C., $7,680. Allowance in lieu of quarters, $600.
Assistant Inspector of Mines, N. Betancourt, M.I.P.T., Assoc.M.Inst.M.E., $3,840 to $4,800.
2nd Assistant Petroleum Technologist, R. G. Ffoulkes-Jones, $3,840.
Draughtsman, T. C. C. Harding, $960 to $1,200.
2nd Class Clerk, A. C. Francis-Lau, $960 to $1,440.

TREASURY.

Treasurer, Commissioner of Income Tax and Commissioner of Estate Duties, E. L. dos Santos, C.B.E., $5,280 to $5,760, $480 as Commissioner of Currency and $960 as Chairman of the Cocoa Relief Board.
Deputy Treasurer, Commissioner of Income Tax and Deputy Commissioner of Estate Duties, R. B. Skinner, $3,840, and $240 as Secretary to Commissioners of Currency.
Secretary, Inland Revenue Branch, A. de Verteuil, $3,120, also receives $480 as Secretary to the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund.
Accountant, A. P. C. dos Santos, $2,400 to $2,880.
Assistant Secretary, Inland Revenue Branch, A. Maingot, $2,400 to $2,640.
Cashier, T. L. G. Stone, $2,160 to $2,640.
Principal Officers, E. S. O'Connor, $2,160 to $2,400; R. H. Julumsingh and G. Donawa, $1,440 to $1,920 to $2,160.
Paymaster, P. J. Cumming, $1,440 to $1,920.
1st *Class Clerks*, I. Towine, C. L. Williams, W. H. Clarke, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, L. T. Rostant, G. C. Hunte-Fitzwilliam, E. R. D. Arrindel, L. N. Blache-Fraser, P. Rodriguez, A. L. Reece, W. J. Maingot, $960 to $1,440.

San Fernando Treasury.

Sub-Receiver, Postmaster, Sub-Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, etc., J. R. Rochford, M.C., $2,400 to $2,640.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, C. C. Williams, $1,440 to $1,920.
Paymaster, E. S. Hart, $1,440 to $1,920.

Tobago Treasury.

Sub-Receiver, Sub-Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, etc., $2,160 to $2,400.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerk and Paymaster, $960 to $1,440.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Collector of Customs and Excise, and Registrar of Shipping, A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., $5,760, personal allowance $480.
Deputy Collector, E. M. Legge, $3,840.
Sub-Collector, San Fernando, J. R. Rochford, M.C.
Supervisor, E. H. B. Crooks, $2,880.

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Assistant Supervisor, L. H. Basanta, $2,400 to $2,640.
Cashier, E. A. Pampellonne, $2,160 to $2,400.
Principal Officer, S. E. Knowles, $1,920 to $2,160.
1st Class Clerks, G. J. Maingot, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, H. J. A. Fleming, $960 to $1,440.
Principal Officer and Jerquer, G. A. Duruty, $2,400 to $2,640.
Principal Officer, R. M. Metivier, $1,920 to $2,160.
1st Class Clerk, M. Amoroso-Centeno, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, W. L. Blache-Fraser, A. H. McShine, J. E. Coombes, J. P. de Nobriga, $960 to $1,440.
Assistant Supervisor (out-door), L. C. Pouchet, $2,400 to $2,640, allowance $240.
Officer-in-Charge, Bonded Warehouses, P. I. Blane, $1,920 to $2,160, personal allowance $488.
1st Class Officers, L. E. Dasent, G. A. R. Dewhurst, E. V. H. McEachrane, E. O. Searl, G. E. de Gamma, J. J. Waithe, J. Marcano, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Officers, F. N. Pogson, W. V. Brown, J. T. Cummings, R. W. Pierre, N. A. A. Monsegne, A. McKay, $960 to $1,440.

EXCISE AND PREVENTIVE BRANCH.

Chief Inspector, Preventive Service, F. H. Stent, $3,360 p.a.
Principal Excise Officer, San Fernando, O. A. Latour, $2,160 to $2,400. House allowance $480.
Principal Excise Officer, Port-of-Spain, J. W. Ramirez, $1,920 to $2,160.
Officer-in-Charge, Petroleum Warehouse Accounts, J. W. Dav, $2,160 to $2,400.
1st Class Officers, H. Alleyne, H. A. Lans, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Officer, R. E. Halfhide, $960 to $1,440.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Railway, T. F. Tomlinson, M.C., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., $3,840 to $4,800.
Assistant to Superintendent, H. C. Green, $2,400 to $2,880.
Assistant Traffic Superintendent, H. A. Dunn, $2,400 to $2,880.
2nd Class Clerks, W. R. Wilcox, C. A. Field, $960 to $1,440.

Accountant's Branch.

Accountant, V. J. Maingot, $2,400 to $2,880.
Cashier, C. A. Schjolseth, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, E. N. Pinheiro, H. R. Murray, $960 to $1,440.
Travelling Auditor (vacant), $1,440 to $1,920.

Goods Branch.

Inwards.

Chief Goods Clerk, I. R. Bates, $1,440 to $1,920.

Outwards.

2nd Class Clerk, O. Roberts, $960 to $1,440.

Telegraph Branch.

Telegraph Inspector, A. Gomez, $2,400 to $2,640.
Assistant to Telegraph Inspector, H. V. E. Gomez, $960 to $1,210.

Locomotive Branch.

Locomotive (Carriage and Wagon) Superintendent, F. B. Carmichael, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E., $3,360 to $3,840, also *Engineer Supt. Coastal Steamers*, $240.
Works Manager, B. W. Turner Smith, A.M.I.C.E., $1,920 to $2,400.
Foreman Running Shed, R. Dick $1,680 to $1,920.
Workshop Foreman, J. Bansfield, $960 to $1,080.
Carriage and Wagon Shop Foreman, H. Carter, $960 to $1,080.
2nd Class Clerk, W. Haddaway, $960 to $1,400.

Engineering and Maintenance Branch.

Maintenance Engineer, E. F. Cornilliac, M.I.Struct.E. $3,120.
1st Assistant Engineer, J. R. Gomez, A.M.I.Struct.E., $1,680 to $1,920.
2nd Assistant Engineer and Draughtsman, M. de Verteuil, A.M.I.Struct.E., $1,680 to $1,920.
1st Class Clerk (vacant), $1,440 to $1,920.
Inspectors, Ways and Works, W. Evans, $1,440, house, $360; C. H. Weekes, $960 to $1,200, and quarters; S. A. Byam, $1,228·80, and house allowance, $120.
Workshop Foreman and Storekeeper, St. Joseph, W. A. Moore, $1,084·80, and quarters.

Storekeeper's Branch.

Storekeeper, S. W. Branker, $1,920 to $2,400.
Assistant Storekeeper, J. E. Greenidge, $960 to $1,440.

PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master, Superintendent of Lighthouses and General Manager of Coastal Steamers, Capt. A. B. Smith, $4,080 and certain statutory fees.
Assistant Harbour Master, E. J. Hemming, $2,160 to $2,640.
Harbour Master, San Fernando, J. R. Rochford, M.C.
Harbour Master, Brighton, The Warden, Victoria, St. Patrick.
Assistant Harbour Master, Brighton, The Customs Officer.
1st Class Clerk and Boarding Officer, R. P. Campbell, $1,440 to $1,920.
Clerk and Boarding Officer, G. Fifi, $960 to $1,440.

Coastal Steamers.

Masters, A. G. S. Madrell, O. Hocken, $2,160 to $2,640.
Chief Engineer, W. J. Conolly, $2,160 to $2,400.
Senior Assistant Engineers, A. L. Goddard, A. Smith, $960 to $1,200.
Mates, C. E. Bodden, W. L. Bodden, $960 to $1,200.
Cargo Superintendent and Relieving Officer, J. C. Pierre, $1,440.

POST OFFICE AND SAVINGS BANK.

Postmaster-General and Manager of Savings Bank, J. A. Ayles, M.C., $3,840 to $4,320.
Assistant Postmaster-General, D. M. Fraser, $2,640 to $2,880.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. L. Clarke, $1,920 to $2,400.
Postmaster, Port of Spain, H. G. Hart, $1,680 to $2,160.
Inspector of Post Offices and Savings Bank, G. C. Laurence, $1,440 to $1,920.
Chief Clerk, Savings Bank, J. N. Weekes, $1,440 to $1,920.
Principal Officer, R. J. Maingot, $1,680 to $2,160.
1st Class Clerks, R. C. Gordon, J. H. McLachlan, R. E. Duff, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, A. L. Lashley, E. L. Hatt, S. A. E. Ferreira, S. B. McLachlan, C. L. Gomez and F. V. Hutchinson, N. H. Garcia, V. E. C. Nurse, $960 to $1,440.
San Fernando Postmaster, J. R. Rochford, M.C.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conservator of Forests, R. L. Brooks, Dip. For. (Edin.), $4,320 to $4,800.
Assistant Conservators of Forests, L. F. Melizan, J. C. Cater, $1,920 to $2,880.

* Is also Sub-Receiver, &c., $2,400 to $2,640.

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Forest Supervisors, C. M. Gooch, F. E. G. de Boehmler $960 to $1,440.
2nd Class Clerk, E. C. C. Arrindell, $960 to $1,440.

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, C. C. Gerahty, $8,640. (Is also *President of the West Indian Court of Appeal*).
1st Puisne Judge, W. J. Gilchrist, $6,720.
2nd Puisne Judge, K. V. Brown. $5,760.
3rd Puisne Judge, Allan Chalmers Smith, B.A., M.C., $5,760.
Clerk to the Judges, T. F. Farrell, $960 to $1,440.†
Registrar and Marshal, A. V. N. McCracken, $4,320 and $240 as Registrar to W.I.C.A.
Deputy Registrar and Deputy Marshal, J. B. Hobson, $2,400 to $2,880.
Principal Officer and 2nd Deputy Marshal, C. D. Newbold, $1,920 to $2,140.
1st Class Clerk, A. C. Clarke, $1,440 to $1,920 (receives $72 as Clerk to the West Indian Court of Appeal and $360 as Shorthand Writer to Court of Criminal Appeal).
2nd Class Clerks, G. C. A. Charles, J. V. Rodriguez, $960 to $1,440.
Sub-Registrar and Deputy Marshal, San Fernando, W. F. O. Paul, $1,920 to $2,160.
Sub-Registrar and Deputy Marshal, Tobago, B. W. Celestain.‡
Registrar-General, J. E. Boncand, $2,400 to $2,880.
Deputy Registrar-General (vacant), $1,920 to $2,400.
2nd Class Clerks, S. C. Deeble, M. R. Coggins, $960 to $1,440.

LEGAL.

Attorney-General, J. L. Devaux, K.C., $7,200.
Solicitor-General, J. H. de Commarmond, $5,280.
Assistant Law Officer, C. T. W. E. Worrell, $3,360 to $3,840.
1st Class Clerk, R. E. J. Legendre, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerk, A. C. E. Soloman, $960 to $1,440.
Crown Solicitor, Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Public Trustee, E. F. Maingot, $5,760.
Assistant Crown Solicitor, etc., T. M. Milne, $3,840 ($480 as *Registrar of Friendly Societies*).
1st Class Clerk and Accountant, W. Sargeant, $1,440 to $1,920. and $240 as Clerk to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.
2nd Class Clerks, C. H. Inalsingh, $960 to $1,440. Shorthand Typist allowance $120 and $120 as Clerical Assistant to Registrar of Friendly Societies.

MAGISTRATES.

County St. George (West), J. L. M. Perez, LL.B., $2,840 to $4,320.
Assistant Magistrate, County St. George (West), A. J. Hamilton, $2,880 to $3,360.
Assistant Magistrate and Clerk of the Peace, St. George (West) (vacant), $2,400 to $2,880.
County St. George (East), W. J. André, $2,880 to $3,360.
County Victoria, F. M. Boland, LL.B., $3,600 to $3,840.
Assistant, Victoria, A. H. L. Masson, $2,880 to $3,360.
County Caroni, B. A. Doyle, $2,880 to $3,360.
Eastern Counties, F. J. Camacho, $2,880 to $3,360.
County St. Patrick, J. Mahabir, $2,880 to $3,360.
Tobago, B. W. Celestain, $2,400 to $2,880.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

Warden, County of St. George, and Protector of Immigrants, H. Meaden, M.B.E., $4,320.
Senior Assistant Warden, County of St. George, L. E. des Iles, $1,920 to $2,400.

† Receives $240 as Secretary of Oil and Water Board.
‡ Paid as Clerk of the Peace.

Warden, Eastern Counties, F. N. Brierley, $2,880 to $3,360.
Senior Assistant Warden, Eastern Counties (Rio Claro), E. F. Knowles, $1,920 to $2,400.
Assistant Warden, Eastern Counties (Toco), T. N. Searl, $1,680 to $2,160.
Warden, County of Caroni, J. H. Maingot, M.C., $2,880 to $3,360.
Assistant Warden, County of Caroni, T. C. Cambridge, $1,680 to $2,160.
Warden, Counties of Victoria and St. Patrick (vacant), $3,360 to $3,840.
Senior Assistant Warden, Counties of Victoria and St. Patrick (Siparia), A. J. Bernard, $1,920 to $2,400.
Assistant Warden, Counties of Victoria and St. Patrick (La Brea), J. A. M. de Verteuil, $1,680 to $2,160.
Warden, County of Tobago (vacant). Duty allowance $240.

EDUCATION.

Department of Education.

Director of Education, Capt. J. O. Cutteridge, M.B.E., A.C.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., $4,800.
Assistant Director and Chief Inspector of Schools, E. W. Daniel, B.A. (Lond.), F.R.S.A., M.R.S.T., $2,880 to $3,360.
Senior Inspector of Schools, J. E. Clarke, $2,160 to $2,400.
Junior Inspector of Schools (vacant), $1,920 to $2,160.
Assistant Inspectors, Rawle Ramkeesoon, B.A., J. H. Maurice, B.A., and C. Gayadeen, B.A., L.C.P., M.R.S.T., $1,440 to $1,680; Miss H. F. Bushe, Miss A. D. Brodie, B.A., $1,200 to $1,440.
Principal Officer and Accountant, and Secretary Education Board, C. Norman, $1,920 to $2,400.
1st Class Clerk, F. H. R. Douglin, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, H. M. V. McVorran, Miss M. de Nobriga. $960 to $1,440.

Queen's Royal College.

Principal, Revd. C. S. Doorly, B.A., $3,360 to $3,840 and quarters.
2nd Master, A. Daunt, M.A., $2,640 to $3,120.
Assistant Masters, G. E. Pilgrim, B.A., B. J. Bedell, B.Sc., A. L. Potter, B.Sc., A.I.C., A. C. Farrell, M.A., L.C.P., A. Wilkinson, B.A., $1,920 to $2,400.
Assistant Masters, J. Wright, B.A., R. C. Loinsworth, B.A. and J. Thompson, B.A., $1,680 to $2,160.

Government Training College.

Principal and Lecturer in Pedagogy, I. M. Hopkins, B.Sc., $2,880 to $3,360.
Lecturer in Drawing and Handicraft, H. W. Hall, M.R.S.T., $1,920 to $2,160.
Lecturer in Domestic Economy, Miss E. P. Clark, M.R.S.T., $1,680 to $1,920.
Lecturer in "Infant School" Method and Handicraft, Miss V. N. Moore, $1,440 to $1,650.
Assistant Lecturer, G. Byam, $960 to $1,200.

Health Establishment.

Director of Medical Services, A. Rankine, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H., $6,240.
Deputy Director of Medical Services, H. A. Gilkes, M.C., M.D. (Oxon.), M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lon.), $5,280.
1st Class Clerk and Secretary Quarantine, F. A. G. Burke, $1,440 to $1,920.
2nd Class Clerks, V. Richardson, E. A. Carr, $960 to $1,440.
Medical Storekeeper, A. McN. Cartar, $1,200 to $1,440.

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Government Medical Officers.

A. R. McLean, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Port of Spain, Surgeon Royal Gaol and Female Prison, and Medical Supt. House of Refuge, $1,920 to $2,880. and rent allowance, $480.

William St. C. Thwaites, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.,Chaguanas, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

C. M. Austin, M.B., Ch.B.Edin., St. Joseph ($1,920 to $2,880), and quarters.

S. D. Stewart, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. Edin., D.T.M. (Liverpool), Ortoire-Moruga ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,327 and quarters.

N. H. Brewster, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Tacarigua ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,125 and quarters.

E. Hamel-Smith, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.P.F. ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters

J. M. P. Grell, M.B., B.S. Cant., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Erin-Siparia ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters.

R. C. Wupperman, M.B. Ch.B., Edin., Arima, $3,475 and quarters.

C. G. Deane, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Couva ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters.

J. A. Tsoi-A.-Sue, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. South Naparima and San Fernando, Port Health Officer and Police Surgeon ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,125.

F. Mahabir, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Prince's Town and N. Naparima ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters.

J. L. Pawan, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. Eng., Bacteriologist and Pathological Registrar, $4,800. Rent $544.

G. H. T. N. Clarke, M.D., C.M.Ont., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glasgow, D.P.H. Manchester, Plymouth, Tobago, $1,920 to $2,880 and rent allowance $240.

N. O'C. Blanc, M.B., Ch.B. Ireland, Scarborough, Tobago, $3,600 and quarters.

H. S. A. Bishop, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Roxborough, Tobago, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

G. E. Tracey, M.D.(Montreal), L.R.C.P. & S. (Quebec) $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

T. F. Carter, M.B., M.C.P. & S. Ont., Guaracara, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

C. J. Milne, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Gran-Couva, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

S. E. Ammon, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Diego Martin-Bocas, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

C. Siung, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Toco., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Miss M. Gosden, M.B., B.S. (Lon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.), Pathologist, $2,880 to $3,840 and house allowance, $480.

Miss S. Abith, M.D. (Toronto), L.M.S. (Nova Scotia), L.M.C.C., Child Welfare and School Medical Officer, San Fernando (part time), $1,200.

P. L. Lai Fook, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., School Medical Officer, Port of Spain, $1,680.

Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.

Resident Superintendent, J. Cook, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Durham), $5.280 and quarters.

Senior Medical Officer (*Surgeon*), J. E. A. Boucaud, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., London, $4,800 and quarters.

Medical Officer, Grade I (*Surgery*), M. V. Boucaud M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, $3,720 and quarters.

Senior Medical Officer (*Physician*), K. U. R. Inniss, M.B., Ch.B.Edin., $4,800, rent allowance $600.

Radiologist, Surg. Lieut., S. R. G. Pimm, R.N., $4,800.

Medical Officers.

C. F. Rostant, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

J. A. Waterman, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

A. G. Francis, M.B., Ch.B. Ireland, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

E. Siung, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

A. F. H. Stewart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.S., University of London, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Health Officer, Grade II, V. E. Donawa, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Contract Medical Officers, O. Warner, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., N. Chan Pong, M.D., B.S. (Birmingham), A. A. Reece, M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M.C.C. (Canada), $960 by $1,440 to $1,920.

Hon. Dr. A. H. McShine, O.B.E., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), *Honorary Consulting Surgeon* (*Eyes*).

W. G. MacKechnie, M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), *Honorary Consulting Surgeon* (*Ear, Throat and Nose*).

Secretary (vacant), $2,400 and quarters.

Chief Dispenser, E. N. Gaspard, $1,200 to $1,440 and $240 in lieu of quarters.

Matron, Miss L. Hammond, $1,320 and furnished quarters.

Assistant Matron, Miss D. E. Cocker, $960 and furnished quarters.

Assistant Matron, X-Ray, etc., Miss A. M. Wolfe, $960.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando.

Senior Medical Officer (*Surgeon*), P. A. Rostant, M.B., Ch.B.Edin., $4,320 and quarters.

Senior Medical Officer (*Physician*), A. L. Krogh, M.D., Ch.B.Edin., $3,360 to $4,320 and quarters.

Medical Officers, J. H. Pierre, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters; N. L. Chang Pong, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Medical Radiologist, B. O. Jarrette, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $3,840.

Contract Medical Officer, R. Dolly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., $960.

Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, V. M. Metivier, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. London, F.R.C.S. Edin.

Dispenser, N. Alexis, $1,200 to $1,440.

Steward, G. H. Knight, $1,200 to $1,440.

Matron, Miss M. A. Johnstone, $1,080 and furnished quarters.

Mental Hospital.

Medical Superintendent, A. H. W. Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., $4,800 and quarters.

Assistant Medical Superintendent, E. G. L. L. Masson, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $2,880, $3,360, $3,840.

Head Attendants (*Male*), H. W. Eaton, P. Cunningham, $960 to $1,200, ration allowance $120, and quarters.

Matron, Miss N. C. D. Banks, $624 to $720, ration allowance $120, and furnished quarters.

Steward, L. Springer, $960 to $1,200 and quarters.

Leper Settlement.

Medical Superintendent, Sir Robert Archibald, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., $4,080 and quarters.

Resident Superintendent, Rev. Mother S. Dobrowska, $1,440 and quarters.

Dispenser-Steward, C. Warner, $720 to $960 and quarters. Duty allowance, $120.

House of Refuge.

Medical Superintendent, A. R. McLean, M.B., Ch.B., is also *District Medical Officer, Port of Spain.*

Resident Superintendent, Mrs. O. L. Williams, $1,440 to $1,680 and quarters.

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Steward, L. C. James, $1,200 to $1,440, rent allowance, $240.
Senior Medical Officer of Health (North-Western District), E. J. de Verteuil, M.B., B.Sc. London, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. London, D.P.H. London, $3,840 to $4,320. Rent allowance $480.
Senior Medical Officer of Health (South-Western District), E. J. Sankeralli, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Belfast, D.T.M. Liverpool, L.M. Dublin, D.P.H. Belfast, $3,840. Rent allowance $480.
Port Health Officer, S. M. Laurence, M.B., C.M. Edin., retaining fee $2,112.
Medical Officer of Health, L. G. W. Urich, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., D.T.M. and H.D.P.H.Univ. Lond, $2,880 to $3,840.
Health Officer, Grade II, V. E. Donawa, $1,920 to $2,880.
Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Service, Stella P. Abidh, $2,880 to $3,360.
Medical Officer of Health, Borough of San Fernando, K. P. Beaubrun, M.B., Ch.B.(U. Bris.), D.P.H. (Lond.).
Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Disease Service, D. R. Huggins, M.B., Ch.B., $2,880 to $3,840.

Poor Relief.

Chief Inspector of Poor Relief, Secretary Poor Relief Board, Capt. K. Costelloe, M.B.E., $1,440 and travelling allowance.

Department of Agriculture.

Scientific and Technical Staff.

Director, E. J. Wortley, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.C.S., F.L.S., $5,760 and quarters. Receives $360 for supervising Department of Agriculture, Grenada, $480 as a member of the Agricultural Bank Committee and Cocoa Subsidy Board, and $120 as a member of the Hurricaner Industry Relief Committee.
Assistant Director, A. B. Killick, $4,320 and quarters.
Mycologist, F. Stell, $3,600.
Economic Botanist (vacant), $2,400 to $3,120.
Cocoa Agronomist, F. J. Pound, B.Sc., Ph.D., $2,880 to $3,600.
Government Veterinary Surgeon and Examiner of Animals, Capt. H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., $4,080 and quarters. Personal allowance $240. Receives $720 as Lecturer Veterinary Science, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.
Sugar Agronomist, P. E. Turner, M.Sc., F.I.C. $3,600.
Entomologist, A. Pickles, M.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., F.R.E.S., $2,880 to $3,600.
Agricultural Officers, B. G. Montserin, B.S.A., M.Sc., F. Mc. G. Bain, B.S.A., A.C.I.C., D.I.C.T.A., $1,920 to $2,880. House allowance $480.
Assistant Chemist, Soil Survey, E. M. Chenery, $1,920 to $2,160.
Agricultural Advisers, F. D. Davies ($1,440 to $1,680, $240 for Agricultural Co-operation), C. M. Roach, T. Boodansingh, R. W. M. Leacock, S. E. T. Hagley ($1,200 to $1,440), A. H. Pena, A. J. Alexis, R. S. Hanomansingh, B.Sc., D.I.C.T.A., and V. O. Ferrer ($960 to $1,200).
Inspector Agricultural Co-operative Societies, C. K. Hutchinson ($1,680 to $1,920).
Banana Officer, J. E. Beansoleil, $1,200.

Clerical Staff.

1st Class Clerks. Secretary, Board of Agriculture, and *Inspector*, Agriculture Credit Societies, M. Dhein, A.M.C. ($1,440 to $1,920, $48 as *Secretary* of Veterinary Board); Ali Hosein.
2nd Class Clerk, F. Chookolingo, $180 as Accountant, Banana Board, $960 to $1,440.

Trinidad.

Botanical Department.

Curator, R. E. Dean, $1,440 to $1,680 and quarters.
Superintendent, River Estate, F. J. Pound, paid as *Agronomist.*
Manager, R. O'Connor, $1,920 to $2,160 and quarters.
Manager St. Augustine Experiment Station, E. J. Gregory, $1,920 to $2,880.
Manager, St. Augustine Nursery, F. C. Buthn, $1,440 to $1,920 and quarters.

Trinidad.

Government Farm.

Officer-in-Charge, Capt. H. V. M. Metiver (paid as Government Veterinary Surgeon).
Assistant Officer-in-Charge, J. L. Shannon, D.V.M., $2,160 to $2,400, and quarters.
Veterinary Officer, M. D. Lumsden, B.V.Sc., $2,160 to $2,400 and House allowance $480.
2nd Class Clerk, H. J. Brooks, $960 to $1,440.

Tobago.

Manager, T. Ades Isles, B.V.Sc.(Ont.), and *Officer in Charge*, $1,200 to $1,440 and quarters.

Analyst's Department.

Government Analyst (vacant), ($2,880), $3,744.
Assistant Government Analyst, L. S. Davis, F.C.S., $2,400 to $2,880.
Laboratory Assistant, S. M. Carrmuddeen, $1,200 to $1,680.

Police.

Commissioner of Police and Commandant, Local Forces. Col. W. A. Muller, $5,280 and free quarters.
Deputy Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Orrett, $3,360 to $3,600 and free quarters.
Superintendent, Capt. A. I. J. Knights, $2,400 to $2,880 and free quarters.
Detective Inspector, Capt. L. R. O'Hanlon, $2,160 to $2,640. House allowance, $480.
Superintendents, Capt. G. B. Liddelow, T. D. Ogier and E. E. Morgan, $1,920 to $2,160. All Superintendents are granted free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Pay and Quartermaster, and Secretary to Commissioner, Major W. Knaggs, M.B.E., $1,920 to $2,160. House allowance $480.
Senior Assistant Superintendent, W. E. Rumbelow, $1,440 to $1,920.
Assistant Superintendents, G. T. W. Carr, H. K. Bowring, A. L. Alexander, J. P. Reid, D. A. Weir, A. M. Hazlerigg, E. T. Egg, and R. W. Lucie-Smith. $1,440 to $1,680. All Assistant Superintendents receive a uniform allowance of $96 per annum and have free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Director of Music, R. Dennison, M.M., A.R.C.M., $1,200 to $1,440. Uniform allowance of $96 per annum and free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Traffic Inspectors and Licensing Officers, Capt. J. Sharpe, M.C., and Capt. A. T. Essex, $2,400 per annum (non-pensionable).
2nd Class Clerks to Licensing Officers, P. U. Corbie and A. F. Leiba, $960 to $1,440.

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons, Reformatories and Industrial Schools (vacant).
Superintendent of Prisons, M. A. Puckerin, $3,360 to $3,840 and House allowance, $540.

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Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, O. V. Garratt, $1,680 to $2,400. House allowance, $360.
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons (Stationed as Officer-in-Charge of the Preventive Detention Prisons and the Young Offenders Detention Institution, J. E. Fox, $1,680 to $2,400. House allowance $360.
Assistant Superintendent, (Stationed as *Officer-in-Charge* at Carrera Island Convict Prison), S. T. Baker, $1,200 to $1,440 and furnished quarters, $120 Depot allowance.
Steward, C. W. Solomon, $960 to $1,440. Grant in aid of house allowance $72.

Printing and Stationery Department.

Superintendent, Government Printing, J. de Nobriga (also 1*st Assistant Colonial Secretary*), $537 to $600.
Government Printer, A. L. Rhodes, M.B.E., $2,880 to $3,120, personal allowance $480.
1*st Class Clerk*, J. D. Corrie, $1,440 to $1,920.
2*nd Class Clerk*, J. A. Rawlins, $960 to $1,440.
Proof Reader, R. A. S. Herbert, $1,200 to $1,440.
Lithographer, S. Isaac, $1,200 to $1,440

Consuls.

Argentine, J. F. Salazar, Vice-Consul.
Belgium, Dominique Majani.
Bolivia, A. W. Kraft-Siegert.
Brazil, Ernesto Gomez (Dean).
Brazil, J. A. Antoni (Vice).
Chile, A. M. Sucre.
China. J. R. Hing-king.
China, G. Marfoe, (Vice).
Colombia, Ernesto Gomez (Dean).
Costa Rica, A. M. Sucre.
Cuba, A. G. Siegert, Consular Agent.
Czechoslovakia, Mon. V. Kácal, Consular Agent.
Denmark, G. Wight.
Dominican Republic, Alex. Gordon, Vice-Consul.
Ecuador, Spencer J. Kirton.
Finland, E. H. Canning, Vice-Consul.
France, M. M. Pelleterat de Borde.
Germany, Paul Urich.
Guatemala, A. M. Sucre.
Haiti, Felix Leotand.
Italy, Dr. C. Cicconi, Consul in Charge.
Latvia, F. J. Leotaud.
Liberia, F. J. Leotaud.
Mexico, C. H. Hayward.
Netherlands, James Forbes.
Nicaragua, Dr. G. A. Lyon.
Norway, A. E. Emlyn.
Norway, J. R. Taylor (Vice).
Panama, A. P. Smith.
Peru, Dr. G. A. Lyon.
Portugal, Dr. Jose Dos Santos Silva Taveira, Consul de Carriere. Alfred Mendes (Vice).
Roumania, Dr. G. A. Lyon.
Salvadore, Dr. G. A. Lyon, Jr.
Spain, J. Salvatori, Vice-Consul.
Sweden, D. McBride.
Switzerland, C. M. Kuhn, Consular Agent.
Uruguay, Spencer, J. Kirton.
U.S. of America, C. H. Hall, Jnr.; Marc de Verteuil, Consular Agent at Brighton, Trinidad.
Venezuela, Señor F. Rojas, H. G. Dalla Costa (Honorary Vice-Consul).
Venezuela, J. A. Odreman, Vice-Consul.
Yugoslavia, Dr. G. A. Lyon.

UGANDA.

(For Map see under Kenya.)

Extent and Boundaries.

The British Protectorate over Buganda was proclaimed on August 27th, 1894. The Protectorate was further extended over Bunyoro and Busoga on July 3rd, 1896. By numerous treaties concluded by various officers in the service of the Protectorate, the British administration has spread still further over countries adjoining the kingdom of Buganda proper, and the boundaries of the Protectorate may now be set forth as follows:—

On the east by Kenya Colony as far north as Mount Zulia, near the 4th degree of north latitude, the natural boundaries being the Turkana escarpment, Mount Elgon, and the Sio River running into the north-east corner of Lake Victoria; on the south, by the Tanganyika Territory and by the 1st degree of south latitude; on the west, by the frontier of the Belgian Congo, the natural boundaries being Lake Edward, Mt. Ruwenzori, the Semliki River, Lake Albert and the Nile watershed; and on the north, by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The area of the Uganda Protectorate is estimated at 93,981 square miles, including 13,680 square miles of water. Pending the complete survey of the country, it is not possible to give the correct area.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into three provinces (Eastern, Western, and Buganda), and then again into numerous districts.

The headquarters of the Uganda administration are at Entebbe, and the chief commercial towns in the Protectorate are Kampala and Jinja; all three are on or near the North shore of Lake Victoria.

Climate.

The climate, when compared with that of some tropical countries, is not unpleasant, but there are parts of the country which can by no means be called healthy. The conditions vary with the altitude in different parts of the Protectorate: the Nile Valley, which lies about 2,000 feet above sea-level, is hot, and is considerably more unhealthy than the higher-lying regions between Lakes Victoria and Albert. The most congenial climate for European residence is found in the Buganda kingdom and in the Western Province, where in some districts the altitude exceeds 5,000 feet above sea-level. European children thrive well in infancy in a few of the healthier stations, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when over six or seven years old, as they are always liable to attacks of malaria and the anæmia and general ill-health resulting therefrom.

The climate is mild, neither excessively hot nor cold, the average temperature for the year 1937 at Entebbe being—Mean maximum, 77·9° Fahrenheit; mean minimum, 63·3° Fahrenheit. Average daily sunshine 6·3 hours.

The lowest rainfall for 1937 was recorded at Mwirasandu (Western Province), which registered 29·33 inches, the highest (128·75) being recorded at Kalangala (Sesse Islands).

The seasons are not well defined, but there are two dry seasons within the year; one dry season usually includes June and July, and the other December, January and February.

The healthiest months of the year are usually January, February and March, July, August, September and October, and the least healthy, April, May, November and December, or the periods corresponding to those immediately following the rains, when the mosquitoes become more in evidence and malarial infections more numerous.

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No part of the Protectorate can be said to be absolutely free from malaria, but in some districts, for example those of Toro and Kigezi in the Western Province, there is comparatively little, while on the other hand, in the Nile valley and along the courses of the larger rivers, malaria prevails at all seasons of the year.

Sleeping sickness, which proved such a scourge to the country in 1902 and the years following and necessitated the evacuation of the natives from the islands in Lake Victoria, and from the shores of the great lakes and rivers, is now well under control. During 1921 and 1922 the island population was to a great extent restored and many of the islands were successfully reopened. The focus of the disease is no longer on Lake Victoria.

Plague and smallpox are unfortunately endemic in the native population, but it has been possible to confine outbreaks for the most part within narrow limits. Active measures against these diseases are constantly engaging the attention of the medical and administrative authorities.

History.

The countries that now make up the Uganda Protectorate did not become known to Europe until the journey of Speke and Grant in search of the sources of the Nile, which brought them to Buganda in 1862 and to Bunyoro a year later. In both countries they found a somewhat advanced indigenous civilisation, and it is around the rivalries of these two principalities that all the early history of the country centres. The Swahili form of "Buganda," the country of the Baganda people, has been adopted as the name of the whole Protectorate, although there are many other quite separate races and tribes among its inhabitants. Speke's discoveries were not at first credited, but were soon confirmed by Sir Samuel Baker and his wife who discovered Lake Albert. The first missionaries arrived in Buganda in 1877, and the rivalries of Protestant, Catholic and Mohammedan which soon naturally arose ended, after the death of the old king, Mutesa, and the accession of his weak and vacillating son, Mwanga, to the throne in 1884, in bloodshed. The Imperial British East Africa Company which, after concluding a treaty with Mwanga in 1890, had occupied Kampala with a weak force under Capt. Lugard, had much difficulty in trying to compose these rivalries, and would have been forced to abandon the country but for the intervention of the British Government, which sent out a Special Commissioner, Sir Gerald Portal, in 1893. His enquiry and negotiations led to the establishment of the Protectorate in the following year. For three years the country remained quiet, but in 1897 mutiny broke out among some of the Sudanese troops who had been recruited by the Company from the remains of the Egyptian forces cut off by the Mahdist rebellion. It soon spread to all the discontented elements, but was ultimately overcome after having seriously menaced British rule. Finally the two kings—Mwanga of Buganda and Kabarega of Bunyoro—who had always resented European penetration and had seized upon the mutiny as a good opportunity to put an end to it, were captured and deported.

Since then there is little but peaceful progress to record. Sir Harry Johnston was sent out by the British Government in 1900 as Special Commissioner to settle the country, and concluded agreements with the heads of the native principalities of Buganda, Toro and Ankole, which laid down the principles governing their administrative relations with the Crown and the ownership of the land. No such arrangements could be made at the time with regard to the rest of the present Protectorate, but administration has since been extended gradually over the more primitive and unorganised tribes, and the same principles of "indirect rule" have been followed wherever and whenever it was possible as in the "agreement districts." In 1903 the Eastern highlands of the Protectorate along with the Kavirondo country were transferred to what is now Kenya Colony, and the succeeding years saw further adjustments of frontiers with the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, and German East Africa, now the Tanganyika Territory. In 1903 the superintendence of the Protectorates affairs passed from the Foreign to the Colonial Office. In the Great War the population, of all races, remained devotedly loyal and played a great part in the East African campaign. Since then progress, both material and cultural, has continued, the former made possible by the success of the cotton industry and the development of communications, the latter based on the activities of the missions, both Protestant and Catholic, in whose hands was all educational work until 1925.

Population.

Estimated population, December, 1937 :—

Europeans, males	1,316
,, females	795
Asiatics	17,256
Native Population	3,692,127
Total ..	3,711,494

Constitution.

By the Uganda Order in Council, 1920, it was provided that there should be an Executive Council and a Legislative Council both consisting of such persons as may be directed by Royal Instructions. Under the Royal Instructions dated the 5th June, 1920, as amended by subsequent instructions, the Executive Council consists of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture, Director of Education, and the Resident Commissioner, Buganda (*ex-officio* members), and such other persons holding office in the public service as the Governor may appoint (official members), and such other persons (if any) not holding such office as the Governor may appoint (unofficial members), with the Governor as President.

It is further provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of the Governor, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture and Director of Education (*ex-officio* members), with official and unofficial members as in the case of the Executive Council. There are at present four unofficial members and no official member.

For the East African Governors Conference, see under Kenya.

The Native Government of Buganda has certain rights of internal legislation granted by agreement. The king, or *Kabaka*, who is accorded the title of "His Highness," rules the Baganda people with the advice of the Governor and of a native Council known as the *Lukiko*, which also has judicial functions.

Communications.

The Uganda Protectorate is separated by about 500 miles from the nearest point on the east coast of Africa. Over this stretch of country, all of which lies within the Colony of Kenya, transport was exceedingly difficult before the construction of the "Uganda Railway" from Mombasa to the north-east corner of Lake Victoria, which the Imperial Government decided in 1895 to undertake. This railway at the end of 1901 had covered the whole 584 miles separating Mombasa from Kisumu on Victoria Nyanza, which was the terminus of the railway until recent years.

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There is a Lake Steamer Service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), and Jinja with Kisumu and the other ports on Lake Victoria. Steamers ply also on Lake Kioga and on Lake Albert and the Albert Nile as far North as Nimule. All these services are maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

A railway, 62 miles long, from Jinja to Namasagali on the Victoria Nile, giving access to the waterways of Lake Kioga, was completed in 1912, and one from Port Bell on Lake Victoria to Kampala, the principal commercial centre, a distance of 7¾ miles, was opened for public traffic in 1915.

Since the Great War considerable railway development has taken place, and the main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, leaving the original line at Nakuru, now extends into the Eastern Province of Uganda to join the Jinja-Namasagali railway at Mbulamuti, and so places Uganda in direct communication with the Coast. An extension of this line from Tororo, near the Kenya border, to Mbale and Soroti was completed in 1929, and the linking up of Jinja with Kampala—a scheme which involved the bridging of the Victoria Nile at the former place—was completed in the early part of 1931.

The system of all-weather main roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres is maintained by the Public Works Department, which has a road mileage of 2,075 under its control. A system of roads in the Western Province establishes connection between the tin-mines and the Kagera River steamship service, taps the resources of the Ruchuru area of the Belgian Congo for that service, and links up direct the district headquarters in the west of the Protectorate. About 5,324 miles of excellent roads are also kept up by the Native Administrations. Motor-transport, in consequence of these facilities, has reached an advanced stage of development in the Protectorate.

The Uganda Posts and Telegraphs Department is amalgamated with those of Kenya and Tanganyika under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi.

Uganda is now in telegraphic communication with Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam by land lines, and thence by cable with Great Britain and other countries and also by wireless to Great Britain through Nairobi. All important centres within the Protectorate are also connected by telegraph.

The total mileage of telegraph and telephone pole route at the end of 1937 was 1,574, and the wire mileage 5,156. Telephone exchanges are worked at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Inganga, Busambatia, Mbale, Tororo, Bombo, Mpigi, Busia and Masaka, and connected by trunk lines.

Aviation.

Landing grounds are kept up at Kololo (Kampala), Entebbe, Tororo, Masindi, Gulu, Mbarara and Jinja, Lira, Butiaba, Arua and Moroto. Landing facilities for sea-planes exist at Entebbe, Port Bell, Jinja and Butiaba. There is no accommodation in Uganda for housing aircraft, but repairs can be carried out at the above places. Tri-weekly communication by air with Europe and South Africa, has now been established by means of Imperial Airways, Ltd.

Industries.

Coffee of the *Arabica* and *Robusta* varieties has been introduced and thrives exceedingly well; the former is the principal crop on European plantations, and both are being grown in increasing quantities by Africans. The principal industry is cotton, and 1,353,566 centals of lint, valued at 4,269,283*l.*, as well as 103,440 tons of cotton seed, of a value of 392,083*l.* were exported in 1937. Sugar, hides and skins, ground-nuts and chillies, are the other principal agricultural exports, and, except for sugar, practically all the production is in native hands. Mineral discoveries have been made in recent years, and there is a considerable export of high-grade tin ore from the Western Province. 19,590 ozs. (troy) of gold, valued at 124,713*l.* was also exported in 1937. Cattle are plentiful. Leasehold grants of land can be obtained from the government, but the issue of freehold concessions has been withdrawn for the present.

The weights and measures in common use in the Protectorate are the Imperial weights and measures. The currency is the same as that of Kenya.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India Ltd., with branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., with branches at Kampala and Jinja, by Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja, and the Merchant's Bank at Kampala.

Trade and Customs.

Since 1917 Kenya and Uganda have been one administrative unit for purposes of Customs.

A uniform Tariff was adopted in 1923 for Kenya and Uganda, operating also in Tanganyika Territory. Under this tariff all export duties were abolished and the import schedules were remodelled to provide for the imposition of "specific" duties and of "*ad valorem*" duties varying from 10% to 62½% of the landed value of goods liable to duty on importation. In addition, free trade between Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory in goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of each of the territories was established. The 1923 Tariff with minor alterations, remained in force until April, 1930, advantage of the existence of a tariff common to the three territories being taken to institute in August, 1927, a system of extending unrestricted trading to imported goods passing between the territories. Under this procedure, which is operated by means of transfer forms, single payment of duty only is chargeable, the Customs Revenue involved being credited to the consuming territory by inter-departmental entry.

In 1930 a uniform modernised Tariff scheduled according to commodities as opposed to rates was negotiated and enacted in the three territories simultaneously. Included in the provisions of the Tariff Ordinance is an amended definition of value for purposes of assessment of duty which brings the East Africa Tariff Laws into conformity with the practice followed in many other countries and allows of the acceptance of certificates of value endorsed on invoices in the stereotyped form approved by the Imperial Customs Conference, 1921.

The basis of assessment is now the current domestic value in the country of export plus freight and other charges incurred up to the time of importation of goods into Kenya, Uganda or the Tanganyika Territory as the case may be. As regards certain specially protected commodities (wheat, flour, sugar, timber, etc.), the device of "suspended duties" has been adopted in order to allow of a defined margin of elasticity in each territory in the matter of imposition on specified articles of "suspended duties" as distinct from basic duties, without interference with the main principle of a common Tariff. The 1930 Tariff Ordinances of the three territories produce that the Governor, with the approval of Legislative Council, may impose by Proclamation either in part or in full a duty referred to in the Tariff schedules as a "suspended duty," the effect being that each Government has the right to vary "suspended duties" up to the amount specified in the Tariff. At the same time an undertaking has been given by each Government that removals of any of the

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"suspended duties" will only take place after prior consultation with the other Governments concerned.

In 1931 the Consumption Tax previously leviable on wines and spirits cleared for consumption in Kenya was incorporated in the common Tariff and certain increases in the rates of duty chargeable on vehicles and parts (including tyres and tubes) were imposed in the three territories.

The import tariff as it now stands admits free of duty goods essential to the agricultural, industrial, educational and scientific development of the territories and has been designed, as far as possible, to protect imports essential to the opening up and development of the country and to foster local production of agricultural and other commodities in which Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, taken as an economic unit, are, or can be made, self-supporting.

The net amount of Customs receipts credited to Uganda from all sources was 667,075*l.* in 1937.

The following table gives the main items of trade goods imported during 1937 :—

Articles.	Value. £
Rice	35,893
Tobacco and cigarettes	48,953
Cement, building	27,553
Iron sheets, galvanised and corrugated	47,884
Electrical goods and apparatus	29,147
Machinery, agricultural and industrial and parts	175,293
Cotton piece goods and manufactures	608,745
Other textile and textile manufactures	226,167
Wearing apparel and haberdashery	102,666
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	42,589
Fuel Oil	12,894
Lubricating Oils	26,696
Motor spirit	104,568
Kerosene	29,154
Motor-cars, parts and accessories	182,634
Motor lorries	127,838
Cycles and parts	189,681
Agricultural and Horticultural Tools	33,700

Separate statistics of the countries of origin of imports into Uganda are not available. The principal countries of origin of the imports into Kenya and Uganda combined were :—United Kingdom, 41·19 per cent.; British possessions, 16·51 per cent.; (Total British Empire, 57·70 per cent.); Germany, 5·46 per cent.; Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, 2·65 per cent.; France, 0·67 per cent.; Italy, 0·71 per cent.; Netherlands, 0·79 per cent.; Japan, 14·67 per cent.; Persia, 3·56 per cent.; United States of America, 9·02 per cent.; Dutch East Indies, 1·12 per cent.; other foreign countries, 3·65 per cent.

The principal articles of Uganda domestic produce exported during 1937, were :—

Articles.	Value. £
Coffee, raw	420,483
Sugar, refined	123,516
Tea	7,727
Cigarettes and Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured)	14,374
Tin ore	76,633
Cotton, raw	4,269,283
Sesame seed	14,017
Seeds, cotton	392,083
Hides and skins	115,037
Ivory, elephant	27,435
Gold bullion	124,713
Rubber, plantation	33,042
Sisal	18,564
Timber	6,247

Statistics of the chief countries of consignment for Uganda domestic produce are as follows :—United Kingdom, 15 per cent.; India, 52 per cent.; Union of South Africa, 2 per cent.; Canada, 1 per cent.; Tanganyika Mandated Territory, 2 per cent.; Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, 1 per cent.; France, 1 per cent.; Netherlands, 1 per cent.; Japan, 19 per cent.; United States of America, 1 per cent.; Mozambique, 1 per cent.; other countries, 4 per cent.

Year.	†Imports. £	Exports. £
1933	1,367,049	3,464,610
1934	1,665,941	3,773,766
1935	1,698,085	3,630,529
1936	2,211,592	4,466,453
1937	3,555,754	5,702,736

Finances.

The Revenue is principally derived from poll taxes, customs duties, cotton tax, trading licences, and land rents. The revenue from poll taxes in 1937 was 610,170*l.*, and from customs duties 667,075*l.* There has been no grant-in-aid from the British Government since 1914-15. The Uganda Loan, 1932 (£2,110,060), was floated in January, 1932. The unit of currency is the East African shilling.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1928	1,519,237	1,368,188
1929	1,682,918	1,607,175
1930	1,412,242	2,040,294
1931	1,399,913	1,451,564
1932	1,402,528	1,332,751
1933	1,350,070	1,275,593
1934	1,527,672	1,361,667
1935	1,566,688	1,462,487
1936	1,712,939	1,624,073
1937	1,959,533	1,740,888

Governors since 1907.

1907. Sir H. H. Bell, K.C.M.G.
1911. Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1918. Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1922. Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.
1925. Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G.
1932. Sir B. H. Bourdillon, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935. Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Education.
The Resident, Buganda.

Legislative Council.

The Members of Executive Council, as above excepting the Resident, Buganda.
D. MacGregor.
M. M. Patel.
H. K. Jaffer.
L. G. Margach.

† Exclusive of specie and goods in transit.

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Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C., 3,500*l.* and 1,500*l.* duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. N. Beaumont, 400*l.*
Private Secretary (vacant).

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary to the Government, J. E. S. Merrick, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,800*l.*
Financial Secretary, A. E. Forrest, 1,600*l.*
Deputy Chief Secretary, D. C. Campbell, 1,350*l.*
Assistant Chief Secretaries, M. Nurock, O.B.E., R. A. Whittle, M.C., 1,000*l.*
Personnel Officer, A. S. Widgery, M.B.E., 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Clerk, C. Jacobs, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Provincial Administration.

Resident, Buganda, A. H. Cox, C.M.G., 1,350*l.*
Provincial Commissioners, B. Ashton Warner, C.M.G., F. H. B. Sandford, E. D. Tongue, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*
Deputy Provincial Commissioners, E. A. Temple Perkins, A. O. Jenkins, 1,000*l.*
Judicial Adviser, Buganda, C. Mathew, 1,000*l.*
District Officers and Assistant District Officers, Capt. E. M. Persse, M.C., F. H. Rogers, F. L. Williams, F. M. Barrell, J. R. McD.Elliot, Capt. T. Preston, O.B.E., Lieut.-Comdr. R. J. Jowitt, R.N. (retired), F. R. Kennedy, O.B.E., Lieut.-Comdr. O. R. Sitwell, R.N. (retired), D. W. Robertson, D.S.O., M.C., Major N. C. L. Lowth, M.C., H. B. Watney, G. C. Whitehouse, B. I. Slaughter, W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse, B. F. C. Childs-Clarke, A. R. Tucker, G. K. Mitchell, G. M. Fletcher, J. R. Bell, A. G. V. Jenkins, O. C. Noel, J. W. Steil, M.B.E., C. A. Williams, E. T. James, W. V. Crook, H. J. Nancarrow, R. MacGill, D. K. Burner, C. M. A. Gayer, G. V. Vane, C. Rankin, E. F. Twining, M.B.E., H. Davidson, G. B. Moss, L. A. Mathias, C. W. Switzer, L. M. Boyd, F. J. Lattin, T. R. F. Cox, H. D. Chignell, C. Marshall, J. B. Barber, R. M. Bere, D. G. Maurice, J. P. Birch, J. D. Rankine, J. M. Ross, M. J. Bessell, H. G. Soulsby, J. C. Dakin, A. C. A. Wright, G. H. Smith, C. A. L. Richards, P. C. Minns, M. O. Wray, R. F. J. Lindsell, L. M. Forbes, H. G. Pilling, G. E. D. Duntze, R. A. Malyn, C. C. Spencer, 475*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Cadets, R. E. Stone, E. A. L. Watts, E. C. Weir, R. W. Gill, J. V. Wild, 350*l.*
Inspector of Labour, R. L. Hett, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Jinja, C. H. H. Lloyd, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
Sleeping Sickness Inspectors, C. W. Chorley, 300*l.* to 600*l.*†, (1 vacancy), 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, H. Allen, 1,100*l.*
Principal Assistant Accountant-General, Capt. E. J. Mateer, 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale B).
Senior Accountant, H. D. D. Mackay, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale B).
Accountants, P. A. H. Pettman, R. S. Nicklin, A. E. Wilson, R. S. Paige, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Clerk, J. A. Young, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Relief Clerical Establishment: Clerks, C. H. Dowdeswell, D. O. Swane, C. A. Hockey, G. P. Lunn, P. M. Corfe, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Administrator-General's Department.

Administrator-General and Official Receiver, Registrar-General of Marriages, etc., C. G. Wrensch, 920*l.*
Assistant Administrator-General and Deputy Official Receiver, J. G. Mathison, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).

Agricultural Department.

Director of Agriculture, (vacant), 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director of Agriculture, A. S. Richardson, 1,000*l.*
Senior Agricultural Officers, C. E. J. Biggs, D. S. Davies, N. S. Haig, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
21 *Agricultural Officers*, E. F. Martin, W. T. O. Maidment, T. R. Hayes, T. McEwen, R. W. Stuckey, M. G. de Courcy-Ireland, H. L. G. Milne, A. J. Kerr, J. D. Jameson, W. J. M. Irving, W. J. Badcock, R. K. Kerkham, G. B. Masefield, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C); D. R. N. Brown, J. W. Purseglove, D. F. Stewart, G. D. Badger, E. J. Gregory, S. McCombe, P. W. Briggs, 400*l.* to 840*l.*
Plantation Managers, P. Chandler, C. Hazel, E. A. Ruck, A. L. Stephens, 425*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D); J. K. Shepherd, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Senior Entomologist, H. Hargreaves, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Plant Pathologist, C. G. Hansford, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Entomologist, G. H. E. Hopkins, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Entomologists, T. H. C. Taylor, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C)., R. P. Stephenson, 400*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Botanist, G. W. Nye, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Botanists, H. R. Hosking, A. S. Thomas, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Senior Chemist, W. S. Martin, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Chemist, G. Griffith, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Laboratory Assistant, T. W. Chorley, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
Tobacco Officer, G. T. Philpott, 600*l.*
Coffee Grading Inspector, D. B. McDonald, 400*l.* fixed.
Statistician, H. G. Smith, 600*l.* to 720*l.*† (Scale B).
Clerk, A. J. Dowse, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Agricultural Department—Education Division.

Senior Agricultural Officer (Education), E. G. Staples, 720*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
4 *Agricultural Officers*, C. W. L. Fishlock, E. Williams, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C), J. M. Watson, S. M. McCombe, 400*l.* to 840*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, J. C. A. Jenks, 1,100*l.*
Senior Assistant Auditor, C. H. G. Bradley, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

* In the particulars of the Civil Establishment salary scales are as follows:—
Scale A.—400*l.* for 2 years, then 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*; 350*l.* for 2 years, then 400*l.* by 50*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, then 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.* (applicable to Administrative Officers appointed after 31st Dec., 1934.)
Scale B.—360*l.* for 2 years, then 425*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Scale C.—480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Scale D.—300*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*
Scale E.—240*l.* by 18*l.* to 300*l.*
Scale F.—180*l.* by 15*l.* to 285*l.*
† Scale personal to present holder.

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Assistant Auditors, A. J. R. Lucas, 350*l.* to 780*l.*, W. J. D. Cooper, 360*l.* to 720*l.*, V. L. Budge, 350*l.* to 780*l.*

Crown Law Office.

Attorney-General, H. R. Hone, M.C., K.C., 1,400*l.*
Solicitor-General, J. R. Gregg, 1,000*l.*
3 *Crown Counsels*, H. M. Windsor-Aubrey, A. M. McKisack (1 vacancy), 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Law Clerk, T. C. Dands, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Customs.

(See under "Kenya.")
Commissioner (vacant), 1,400*l.*
Collector of Customs, D. W. Miller, 360*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Education.

Director of Education, H. Jowitt, 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director of Education, R. S. Foster, 1,000*l.*
Chief Inspector of Schools, R. E. Parry, 720*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Inspectors of Schools, R. A. Snoxall, J. N. Russell, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A), W. B. Ouseley, A. J. Lush, 400*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).
Inspector (Woman) of Schools, Miss A. B. Robertson, 400*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale A).
2 *Clerks*, G. F. Turner, S. G. Marsh, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Principal, Makerere College, D. G. Tomblings, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Vice-Principal, Makerere College, J. Sykes, 720*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Tutors, H. H. Wood, W. N. R. Lee, J. W. F. Marriott, R. J. R. Potts, C. S. Nason, G. L. R. Hancock, F. L. Gee, 500*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A), W. W. Soundy, 400*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Bursar, S. R. Hooper, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
Chief Instructor, Kampala Technical School, D. M. Cavers, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
5 *Instructors*, C. S. Grant, W. E. Fisher, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D); F. P. Woodmore, J. Titmuss, H. J. Downing, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Clerk and Storekeeper, L. J. Carter, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Elgon Technical School Instructors, H. R. Griffiths, 480*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale C), J. E. Farquharson, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Forests.

Conservator of Forests, N. V. Brasnett, 1,050*l.*
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, R. W. Freeman, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
6 *Assistant Conservators of Forests*, I. R. Dale, W. J. Eggeling, R. G. Sangster, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C); C. S. Cree, G. W. St. Clair-Thompson, F. C. Hummel, 400*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
6 *Foresters*, H. R. Webb, A. S. B. Brown, J. A. Fraser, G. Webster, G. Elliott, D. M. D. Davies, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Game Department.

Game Warden, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C., 720*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale B).
2 *Game Rangers*, Capt. R. J. D. Salmon, M.V.O., M.C., F. G. Banks, 700*l.*

Geological Survey.

Director (vacant), 1,100*l.*
Senior Geologist, K. A. Davies, 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).
Mining Geologist, A. D. Combe, 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).
3 *Geologists*, C. B. Bissett, H. J. R. Way, R. O. Roberts, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Chemist and Petrologist, B. C. King, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Junior Laboratory Assistant, B. E. R. Kirwan, 300*l.* to 500*l.*
Drilling Engineer, H. Wright, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
4 *Drillers*, H. N. N. B. Ballans, W. M. Todd, T. F. B. Gray, L. O. Dalton, 600*l.*
Rural Water Supplies Instructor, W. H. Shepherd, 360*l.*
Erector, A. R. McKay, 300*l.*

Judicial.

Judges of the High Court:—
Chief Justice, N. H. P. Whitley, M.C., 1,800*l.*
2 *Puisne Judges*, C. C. Francis, F. C. Gamble, 1,350*l.*
Senior Magistrates and Magistrates, F. W. Johnston, G. C. Low, T. H. Perrott, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A); C. R. Stuart, F. K. Ewart, E. H. Hanson, R. E. L. Dreschfield, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* (Scale A).
Registrar, High Court, D. H. Shackles, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).
Clerical Superintendent and Interpreter, J. D. Kirwan, 300*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Land and Survey Department.

Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines, H. B. Thomas, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director of Surveys (vacant), 1,000*l.*
Registrar of Titles and Conveyancer, D. L. G. Williams, 600*l.* to 960*l.* (Scale A).
Assistant Registrars of Titles and Conveyancers, J. F. Spry, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A), D. F. Shaylor, 550*l.* to 840*l.*
3 *Senior Surveyors*, A. J. Wright, R. G. Miller, F. M. Thomas, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
9 *Surveyors*, A. G. Ellis†, D. Kavanaugh†, E. L. Walsh†, T. G. Braine†, 480*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C); G. P. Spurr, G. M. Gibson, A. J. Rusk, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C); M. C. Williams, S. F. Ware, 450*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Inspector of Mines, A. J. W. Legge, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Inspector of Mines (vacant), 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Computer, H. F. Rainsford, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Chief Draughtsman, D. O. Mathews, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Draughtsman, H. King, 300*l.* to 500*l.*
Land Assistant, A. T. G. Barber, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Office Superintendent and Storekeeper, S. Dean, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
2 *Clerks*, D. McLaren, P. C. Keun, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Medical.

Director of Medical Services, W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., 1,500*l.*
Deputy Director of Medical Services (vacant), 1,200*l.*
Assistant Director of Medical Services (vacant), 1,150*l.*
Medical Superintendent and Principal, Medical School, Mulago, J. P. Mitchell, O.B.E., 1,150*l.*
Specialist (Surgeon), A. H. Mowat, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
5 *Senior Medical Officers*, J. M. Semple, J. C. St. George Earl, W. Hood-Dye, A. R. Lester, A. J. Boase, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Medical Officers, T. H. Nolan, J. D. Reynolds, N. C. Macleod, S. Forrest, G. Louw, A. H. Maclean, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* (Scale A); A. A. Battson, C. E. Roberts, J. J. Mitchell, R. E. Barrett, A. F. Brown, J. S. Brown, H. C. Trowell, J. J. Black, P. J. Cowin, D. Murray, E. Burton, H. Holmes, J. R. C. Spicer, C. R. C. Rainsford, A. G. Mackay, H. G. Floyd.

(For Scales A, B, C, D, E and F, see footnote page 507.)

† Scale personal to present holder.

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W. A. Wilson, L. J. A. Loewenthal, A. W. Williams, R. Y. Dunlop, W. Barnetson, D. J. Snell, G. F. Murray, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A); G. M. Gibbon, G. W. Hutton, J. L. Lanceley, J. K. Hunter, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Dental Surgeon, G. W. B. Bateman, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* (Scale A).

Dental Mechanic, A. V. Mills, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Senior Pathologist, H. G. Wiltshire, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,100*l.*

2 *Pathologists*, N. J. Williams, R. S. F. Hennessey, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).

Analytical Chemist, E. C. Haddon, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).

3 *Laboratory Assistants*, J. Stewart, E. G. Gibbins, 500*l.* to 600*l.*; J. S. McDonald, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale C).

Lady Superintendent of Nurses, Miss R. A. Bagot, M.B.E., 440*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D), and 20*l.* uniform allowance.

2 *Senior Nursing Sisters*, Miss I. Baillie, Miss E. A. McGill, 300*l.* to 426*l.* and 20*l.* uniform allowance (Scale D).

32 *Nursing Sisters*, 240*l.* to 300*l.* and 20*l.* uniform allowance (Scale E).

Office Superintendent, J. S. Cashmore, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Lady Stenographer and Confidential Secretary, M. L. Burns, 300*l.* to 426*l.* (Scale D).

Storekeeper and Pharmacist, J. Hetherington, 425*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale B).

2 *Hospital Superintendents*, E. S. Smout, F. G. Caldwell, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

3 *Assistant Superintendents and Dispensers*, L. C. Bell, A. S. Brown, E. Walker, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

X-ray Operator, J. L. Hewlett-Parker, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Senior Sanitary Inspector, G. Gillanders, 540*l.* to 660*l.* (Scale D).

Instructor of Hygiene, H. Jordan, 540*l.* to 660*l.*

Assistant Instructor of Hygiene (vacant), 372*l.* to 540*l.*

14 *Sanitary Inspectors*, W. Johnston, R. C. D. Hooper, F. E. Weaver, W. M. Carnie, E. J. Hines, G. H. Postlethwaite, T. Hughes, F. Smith, G. Landmark, N. G. Lennon, I. W. Beaton, F. G. Ward, J. H. Taylor, J. D. Gillett (1 vacancy), 372*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D) and 10*l.* uniform allowance.

Police.

Commissioner of Police, H. M. King, 1,200*l.*

Deputy Commissioner, Capt. E. G. Fish, 1,000*l.*

Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Cadets, F. Roberts, E. G. Smith, L. L. Ralph, G. W. Peskett, A. W. Parsons, B. Driscoll, H. F. Workman, W. D. MacLeman, D. Skinner, I. MacGregor, J. W. Deegan, Capt. P. S. LeGeyt, Capt. B. R. Durlacher, M.C., C. V. Curtis, J. H. Burbrook, W. J. Hubbard, J. D. B. Watson, H. C. Money, C. A. Mathias, J. V. Mullin, P. W. E. Ryland, A. E. Harwich, 360*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale B); A. S. K. Cook, J. W. Deegan, 350*l.* to 780*l.* (Scale B).

Inspectors, H. T. Fairfield, H. Blackwell, H. W. Creasey, L. H. George, S. L. Lloyd, L. Sharp (2 vacancies), 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Assistant Inspectors, S. M. Locke, E. J. Potter, V. E. Blad, S. M. Fortt, G. Woodgate, W. Scott, A. J. Brinton, J. R. Farley, I. D. Macabe, F. T. Reader (1 vacancy), 300*l.* to 372*l.* (Scale D).

Drill Instructor, E. J. G. Brown, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Finger Print Expert, W. A. Jerome, D.C.M., 408*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, H. Brentnall, 372*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D).

Lady Registry Superintendent, Mrs. L. W. Summerfield, 300*l.* to 426*l.*

Prisons.

Commissioner of Prisons, H. P. Robertson, 840*l.*

Superintendent, W. F. Hodgson, 500*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Assistant Superintendents, W. A. Brown (1 vacancy), 425*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale B).

Head Gaolers, P. Snelgrove, J. Gemmell, Capt. H. E. Fitzgerald, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Posts and Telegraphs.

(See under "Kenya.")

Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebden, 1,600*l.*

Regional Director, B. Lewis, 1,000*l.*

Printing and Stationery Department.

Government Printer, Manager of "Official Gazette" and Comptroller of Stationery, G. H. Bell, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).

Assistant Printer and Linotype Supervisor, S. Foote, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Second Assistant Printer, J. H. Bowkett, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Monotype Operator, K. G. Chard, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, A. C. Willmot, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*

Deputy Director of Public Works, W. H. Michell, 1,000*l.*

2 *Executive Engineers*, F. U. M. Greer, N. W. King, M.C., 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).

2 *Senior Assistant Engineers*, J. J. Donaghue (1 vacancy), 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).

6 *Assistant Engineers*, F. H. R. Came, M.B.E., H Collin, F. J. Murphy, J. B. White, J. F. Griffiths, J. K. Watson, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

Electrical Engineer, W. L. Whyte, 600*l.* to 840*l.*

Factories Inspector, M. J. Robertson, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

Assistant Factories Inspector, J. E. H. Calvert, 408*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Architect, C. T. Mitchell, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).

Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor, W. H. Watts, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

Chief Accountant, F. A. Dickinson, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale B).

2 *Assistant Accountants*, S. Grey, B. T. Duckworth, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Chief Storekeeper, E. E. Stow, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

3 *Assistant Storekeepers*, H. T. Leach, J. Carter, A. Slater, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Senior Road Overseer, R. Blackie, D.C.M., 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

2 *Senior Overseers*, A. W. Phillips, M.B.E., W. Whatley, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Waterworks Superintendent, A. W. Legg, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Waterworks Overseer, E. M. Bowick, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

(For Scales A, B, C, D and E see footnote page 507.)

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7 *Overseers*, J. R. Bell, A. Boyers, I. McDonald, P. C. Mowbray, J. L. Wykes, W. O. Ford, E. H. Caunter, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Electrical Mechanician, M. M. Conochie, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

3 *Mechanical Foremen, Water Supply*, H. J. Pearce, J. R. Burns, G. E. Barlow, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

2 *Mechanician Foremen*, H. P. Zimmerman, C. W. Wishart, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Road Foremen, J. W. Pool, 354*l.* to 450*l.*, R. N. Gawler, G. B. Kettle, 354*l.* to 400*l.* (Scale D).

Sewerage Works Manager, J. Taylor, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Transport Section.

Mechanical Transport Officer, W. Dixon, 720*l.*

Transport Officer, E. A. Evans, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale B).

Clerk and Storekeeper, H. G. Lovell, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Mechanics, J. T. Stewart, F. J. Hopgood, J. L. Roper, C. H. Burns, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.
(See under "Kenya.")

Coast Agent, Mombasa, L. Shoolman, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Assistant Coast Agent, F. G. Lapham, 500*l.* to 660*l.*

Township Authorities.

Superintendent of Conservancy and Executive Officer, Kampala Township Authority, J. V. W. Hodson, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Superintendent of Conservancy and Executive Officer, Jinja Township Authority (vacant), 480*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Executive Officer, Entebbe Township Authority, and Conservancy Officer, W. L. Davenport, 408*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D).

Conservancy Officer and Sanitary Inspector, C. W. G. Tiffin, 372*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D).

3 *Conservancy Officers*, W. S. Swann, D. F. Crombie, F. W. B. Rolfe, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Kampala, A. G. Johnson, M.M., 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Veterinary Department.

Director of Veterinary Services, W. F. Poulton, C.B.E., 1,100*l.*

Senior Veterinary Research Officer, J. Carmichael, 920*l.*

Veterinary Research Officer, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (vacant).

Senior Veterinary Officers, Capt. W. S. Aitken, R. J. Simmons, 600*l.* to 920*l.*

9 *Veterinary Officers*, W. L. S. Mackintosh, W. A. Allan, H. G. Stewart, R. B. H. Murray, C. P. Downes, H. Cronly, R. N. T. N. Fiennes, A. W. Gledhill, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C); D. Luke, J. E. R. Roe, 500*l.* to 840*l.*

Senior Assistant Live Stock Officer, J. T. Kennedy, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

2 *Assistant Live Stock Officers*, J. J. Victor, H. E. C. Lewys-Lloyd, 425*l.* to 600*l.*

2 *Laboratory Assistants*, E. R. Jones, S. G. Laws, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Clerk, F. A. Cottage, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

WESTERN PACIFIC.

High Commission.

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the territories administered by His Majesty's Governments in the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand or the Colony of Fiji, and not being within the jurisdiction of any other civilised Power. In 1893 a new Order in Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, in accordance with which the High Commissioner's jurisdiction is extended to foreigners and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order. Under the provisions of the New Hebrides Order in Council, 1922, the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends also to the islands in the Pacific Ocean known as the New Hebrides, and all the islands known as the Banks Islands and Torres Islands. The expenses of the High Commission at Suva, Fiji, are met from the funds of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, but a contribution is paid from Imperial funds in respect of work in connection with Tonga and the New Hebrides.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji, is by virtue of his office a Judicial Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts of England, and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity and Bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in Probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with seven years' penal servitude or upwards.

With some few exceptions all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the Islands.

The principal groups under the High Commissioner are:—

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
The British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Tonga.
The New Hebrides.
The Phœnix Group.
Pitcairn Island.

Particulars of these are given below.

(For Scales A, B, C, D and E see footnote page 507).
* Scale personal to present holder.

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High Commissioners.

1877 Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1887 Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
1888 Feb., Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir E. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1911 Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1918 Sir C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1929 Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936 Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.
1938 Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.

Establishment.

High Commissioner, Sir Harry C. Luke, K.C.M.G., 1,100*l.*, and duty allowance 300*l.* (in addition to 2,500*l.* as Governor of Fiji, a duty allowance of 750*l.* and allowance of 150*l.* as Consul-General for Western Pacific).
Chief Judicial Commissioner, O. C. K. Corrie, M.C., (also Chief Justice of Fiji).
Secretary to the High Commission, H. H. Vaskess, O.B.E., 700*l.* to 800*l.* by 25*l.*, and house allowance, 75*l.*
Assistant Secretary, R. H. Garvey, 450*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*
Acting Assistant Secretary, A. C. F. Armstrong, 600*l.*, and house allowance 75*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. E. Ambler, 450*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*
Third Class Clerks, T. A. Greene, C. E. Yonge, 150*l.* to 270*l.* by 15*l.*
Clerks and Typists, Miss D. Hill, Miss E. L. Hopewell, 150*l.* to 270*l.* by 15*l.*
Auditor, L. H. Pope, 150*l.* (in addition to 900*l.* as Auditor, Fiji).
Central Medical Authority, V. W. T. McGusty, O.B.E., 100*l.* (in addition to 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.* as Director of Medical Services, Fiji).

THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

The Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning, and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner, who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who resides in Fiji.

The Gilbert Group is comprised of the following sixteen islands:—Makin, Butaritari, Marakei and Abaiang (Northern Gilberts); Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka (Central Gilberts), Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae (Southern Gilberts).

The Ellice Islands are the following nine:—Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nurakita.

The Phoenix Islands were annexed to the Colony in March, 1937. They consist of Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands.

The three groups above form a rough triangle, the approximate geographical positions of whose vertices are:—North (Gilbert Is.) 30°N., 173°E.; East (Phoenix Is.) 4°S., 171°W.; South (Ellice Is.) 11°S., 179°E.

The population of the Colony as determined at the 1931 Census was:—Ocean Island, 2,309; Gilbert Islands, 26,528; Ellice Islands, 4,074; Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands, 505. The total of 33,416 comprised 275 Europeans, 32,467 natives, 235 half-castes and 439 Asiatics. An annual count is made of the population, but the figures obtained are not sufficiently accurate to be of value for comparative purposes.

With few exceptions the hereditary chieftainships have ceased to exist, but each island has its own native government, presided over by a native magistrate.

A revised code of native laws is validated by an Ordinance of the Colony, and law and order is well maintained under the general supervision of European officials.

The natives are of Malayo-Polynesian race. The majority are adherents either of the London Missionary Society or the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. There is no similarity between the languages of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.

Ocean Island (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52′ S., long 169′ 35′ E., about 1,500 acres in extent, is the Headquarters of the Government and the site of operations of the British Phosphate Commission. Reaching a height of 280 ft. and covered with vegetation, it is the only island of the Colony not of atoll formation. The population of Ocean Island on the 31st December, 1937, was 2,878. This total included 134 Europeans, 793 Chinese, 852 Banabans, and 1,951 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders (the majority of the latter being employed in the phosphate industry).

Fanning and Washington Islands lie about 30° 51′ N. latitude, and 159° 21′ W. longitude. There is no indigenous population but labour is recruited from the Gilbert Islands for the copra industry. An Acting Administrative Officer is in charge of these islands under the Resident Commissioner. On Fanning Island is the mid-ocean Station of the Pacific Cable Board, whose employees and their wives comprise practically the entire European population of 28. There is no regular communication between these islands and the rest of the Colony; periodical visits are made for engaging and repatriating labour by a small auxiliary vessel chartered by Fanning Island Plantations Ltd. The population of Fanning Island at the 31st December, 1937, was 195, that at Washington Island at the same time being 122.

Christmas Island (about 1° 59′ N. latitude, 157° 30′ W. longitude) lies 164 miles South-East by East of Fanning Island. The area is about 60,000 acres, of which 1,200 are under coconuts. Under the terms of a License dated the 27th October, 1914, the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Limited of London were granted the exclusive right to occupy the island for their own use for the planting of coconuts, the manufacture of copra, the export of coconut oil, pearl shell, and guano during the term of 87 years from the 1st January, 1914. All vessels employed or chartered by the Company trading between the Society Islands and Christmas Island have been exempted from the Quarantine Ordinance, and may visit Christmas Island without a preliminary call at a prescribed port of entry in the Colony. Periodical visits are made by H.M.'s ships. The population on the 31st December, 1937, numbered 47.

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PHŒNIX GROUP.

The Phœnix group comprises Phœnix, Birnie, Hull, Canton, Gardner, McKean, Enderbury and Sydney Islands, and is situated to the east of the Gilbert and Ellice groups. The Islands are of coral formation, and several of them are planted with coconuts. All except McKean and Enderbury Islands are leased to Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, for 87 years, from 1st January, 1914. By an Order in Council dated 18th March, 1937, the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were extended to include the Phœnix Group.

The climate of all the groups is fairly healthy for Europeans, but the natives suffer from lung diseases, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. A considerable amount of medical work is undertaken and a large central hospital is maintained at Tarawa in the Gilbert Group. All the inhabited islands have native hospitals under the charge of native students trained at the Tarawa Hospital.

Communication between the various islands was formerly infrequent, depending on the irregular movements of vessels belonging to or chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company, Limited, on Chong and Company Limited, and the British Phosphate Commissioners, but the acquisition by the Administration of the auxiliary sailing vessel "Nimanoa" has considerably increased the facilities for regular communication.

The principal sources of revenue are import duties (general *ad valorem* rate 25 per cent., British preferential *ad valorem* rate 12½ per cent.); export duty on copra; land tax (paid in copra) on native communities; capitation tax 10*l.* a head p.a. on non-natives; ship, trading and other licences; royalty on phosphate shipped from Ocean Island; interest on invested funds and consolidated payment by the British Phosphate Commissioners. By virtue of the latter the Commissioners are exempted from certain taxation and duties.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony have been as follows:—

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1933-34	45,359	53,299
1934-35	52,923	53,983
1935-36	58,697	60,744
1936-37	77,630	79,835
1937-38	81,675*	81,675*

(*Estimated.)

The imports and exports have been as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1932-33	117,920	398,068
1933-34	94,429	259,843
1934-35	117,060	340,068
1935-36	128,848	366,887
1936-37	119,201	449,940

Customs revenue during 1936-37 was 19,247*l.* from import and export duties.

Resident Commissioners, 1892, C. R. Swayne; 1901, W. Telfer Campbell; 1910, Captain J. Quayle Dickson; 1913, E. C. Eliot, C.B.E. (1931); 1921, H. R. McClure; 1926, A. F. Grimble, C.M.G. (1930), M.A.; 1933, J. C. Barley, B.A.

Civil Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Barley, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* by 50*l.*; 400*l.* duty allowance and quarters.

Secretariat.

Secretary to Government, E. L. Leembruggen, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters (seconded to District Administration).

Cadets, E. R. Bevington, G. B. Gallagher, D. C. I. Wernham.

Native Clerks and Interpreters, Ocean Island, Bauro and Penitala, 60*l.* to 120*l.* by 5*l.*, and ration allowances.

Clerk-in-Training, Tekiera, 24*l.* to 36*l.* and ration allowance.

District Administration.

Senior Administrative Officer, C. A. Swinbourne, O.B.E., 600*l.* to 700*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Administrative Officers, A. C. F. Armstrong, D. G. Kennedy and P. D. Macdonald, (one post vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Native Assistant to Administrative Officers (vacant).

Clerk and Storekeeper and Postal Assistant, Tarawa, F. Highland, 75*l.* to 100*l.* by 5*l.* and ration allowance.

Three Clerks and Interpreters, Pasefika, Tiriata and Iaokiri, 40*l.* to 60*l.* and ration allowances.

Three Clerks in Training, Kilifi, Ikamawa and Noa, 24*l.* to 36*l.* by 6*l.* and ration allowances,

Treasury, Customs and Postal Departments.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Chief Postmaster, S. G. Clarke, F.C.I.(Eng.), 550*l.* to 650*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Accountant, H. A. B. Bentley, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters; receives also an allowance of 48*l.* as Customs and Boarding Officer.

Clerk and Customs Officer, P. T. English, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Clerk, W. H. Ramsay, 300*l.* and quarters.

Postmaster, Ocean Island (post vacant), 100*l.* to 150*l.* with rations and quarters.

Clerk and Interpreter, Tekaiwa, 40*l.* to 60*l.* by 5*l.* and ration allowance.

Police and Prisons Department.

Officer in Charge of Constabulary and Superintendent of the Gaol, Ocean Island, J. I. Blaikie, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters. Receives also 18*l.* as boot and uniform allowance.

Chinese Interpreter, Yam Sik Cheong, 200*l.* and quarters.

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, F. E. Montague, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 650*l.* to 750*l.* by 25*l.*, and non-pensionable allowance of 100*l.* and quarters.

Medical Officer, K. R. Steenson, M.B., Ch.B., 700*l.* to 800*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Senior Native Medical Practitioner and Dispenser Malakai Veisamasama, 150*l.* to 200*l.* by 10*l.*, with quarters and ration allowance.

Seven Second Class Native Medical Practitioners, Tutu, Bakoa, Tatoa, Tekai, Teauoki, Lusi, and Iete, 65*l.* to 85*l.* and ration allowance.

Third Class Native Medical Practitioners, Seanoa and Tabonteren, 60*l.* and ration allowance.

Education Department.

Superintendent of Education, F. G. L. Holland, M.B.E., 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Headmaster, Ellice School (post vacant), 450*l.* to 550*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Headmaster, King George V. School, Bairiki, Tarawa, (vacant), 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Head Master, Ocean Island, G. E. Hard, 400*l.* and quarters.

Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Works, A. St. C. Compton, 500*l.* and quarters.

Foreman of Works, D. Robertson, 360*l.* and quarters.

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UNIV. OF MICH.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the southeast, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates

and includes provisions for Empire preferences.

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PHŒNIX GROUP.

The Phœnix group comprises Phœnix, Birnie, Hull, Canton, Gardner, McKean, Enderbury and Sydney Islands, and is situated to the east of the Gilbert and Ellice groups. The Islands are of coral formation, and several of them are planted with cocoanuts. All except McKean and Enderbury Islands are leased to Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, for 87 years, from 1st January, 1914. By an Order in Council dated 18th March, 1937, the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were extended to include the Phœnix Group.

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The principal sources of revenue are import duties (general *ad valorem* rate 25 per cent., British preferential *ad valorem* rate 12½ per cent.); export duty on copra; land tax (paid in copra) on native communities; capitation tax 10*s.* a head p.a. on non-natives; ship, trading and other licences; royalty on phosphate shipped from Ocean Island; interest on invested funds and consolidated payment by the British Phosphate Commissioners. By virtue of the latter the Commissioners are exempted from certain taxation and duties.

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Civil Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Barley, 800*l.* 1,000*l.* by 50*l.*; 400*l.* duty allowance and [illegible].

Secretariat.

Secretary to Government, E. L. Loembruggen, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters (seconded to District Administration).

Cadets, E. R. Bevington, G. B. Gallagher, D. C. I. Wernham.

Native Clerks and Interpreters, Ocean Island, Bauro and Penitala, 60*l.* to 120*l.* by 5*l.*, and ration allowances.

Clerk-in-Training, Tekiera, 24*l.* to 36*l.* and ration allowance.

District Administration.

Senior Administrative Officer, C. A. Swinbourne, O.B.E., 600*l.* to 700*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Administrative Officers, A. C. F. Armstrong, D. G. Kennedy and P. D. Macdonald, (one post vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Native Assistant to Administrative Officers (vacant).

Clerk and Storekeeper and Postal Assistant, Tarawa, F. Highland, 75*l.* to 100*l.* by 5*l.* and ration allowance.

Three Clerks and Interpreters, Pasefika, Tiriata and Iaokiri, 40*l.* to 60*l.* and ration allowances.

Three Clerks in Training, Kilifi, Ikamawa and Noa, 24*l.* to 36*l.* by 6*l.* and ration allowances,

Treasury, Customs and Postal Departments.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Chief Postmaster, S. G. Clarke, F.C.I.(Eng.), 550*l.* to 650*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Accountant, H. A. B. Bentley, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters; receives also an allowance of 48*l.* as Customs and Boarding Officer.

Clerk and Customs Officer, P. T. English, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Clerk, W. H. Ramsay, 300*l.* and quarters.

Postmaster, Ocean Island (post vacant), 100*l.* to 150*l.* with rations and quarters.

Clerk and Interpreter, Tekaiwa, 40*l.* to 60*l.* by 5*l.* and ration allowance.

Police and Prisons Department.

Officer in Charge of Constabulary and Superintendent of the Gaol, Ocean Island, J. I. Blaikie, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters. Receives also 18*l.* as boot and uniform allowance.

Chinese Interpreter, Yam Sik Cheong, 200*l.* and quarters.

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, F. E. Montague, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 650*l.* to 750*l.* by 25*l.*, and non-pensionable allowance of 100*l.* and quarters.

Medical Officer, K. R. Steenson, M.B., Ch.B., 700*l.* to 800*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Senior Native Medical Practitioner and Dispenser Malakai Veisamasama, 150*l.* to 200*l.* by 10*l.*, with quarters and ration allowance.

Seven Second Class Native Medical Practitioners, Tutu, Bakoa, Tatoa, Tekai, Teauoki, Lusi, and Iete, 65*l.* to 85*l.* and ration allowance.

Third Class Native Medical Practitioners, Seanoa and Tabonteren, 60*l.* and ration allowance.

Education Department.

Superintendent of Education, F. G. L. Holland, M.B.E., 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Headmaster, Ellice School (post vacant), 450*l.* to 550*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Headmaster, King George V. School, Bairiki, Tarawa, (vacant), 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Head Master, Ocean Island, G. E. Hard, 400*l.* and quarters.

Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Works, A. St. C. Compton, 500*l.* and quarters.

Foreman of Works, D. Robertson, 360*l.* and quarters.

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Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates

and includes provisions for Empire preferences.

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400*l.* ; 400*l.* duty allowance and quarters.

Foreman of Works, D. Robertson, 360*l.* and quarters.

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Transport.

Master, H.M.C.S. "*Nimanoa*," M. L. Singleton, 420*l.* and uniform allowance of 20*l.*

Engineer, H.M.C.S. "*Nimanoa*," P. L. G. Sinclair, 360*l.* and uniform allowance of 20*l.*

Chief Officer, H.M.C.S. "*Nimanoa*," E. W. Harness, 300*l.* and uniform allowance of 20*l.*

Wireless Department.

Engineer Operator in Charge, Wireless Station, Ocean Island, T. Moore, 400*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Operator, Wireless Station, Ocean Island, A. Cookson, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 20*l.* and quarters.

Lands Commission.

Lands Commissioner (*Gilbert Islands*), H. E. Maude, M.B.E. (seconded from District Administration), 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*, plus consolidated travelling allowance of 75*l.* and quarters.

Lands Commissioner (*Ellice Islands*), D. G. Kennedy (75*l.* consolidated travelling allowance), receives salary as Administrative Officer.

THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30′ South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, in an area approximately 249,000 square nautical miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population (mainly Melanesian) is 93,415.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted they named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that they left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group, and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Boudeuse*, sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island on the right being named Bougainville after him, and the one on the left named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time, many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikaiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in 1937 was :—

Europeans	478
Native (Melanesian)	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	3,847
Chinese	192
Japanese	8
Malays	1
Total ..	94,094

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been greatly improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence have been enormously increased.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

The Protectorate is divided up into eight administrative areas, each under a District Officer. There is regular steam communication with Sydney, New South Wales.

The Customs Tariff consists of duties at specific or *ad valorem* rates on certain imports and exports and includes provisions for Empire preferences.

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	1937–8
Percentage of Trade with the United Kingdom	13·9%
Percentage of Trade with other parts of the British Empire	67·4%
Percentage of Foreign Trade..	18·7%
United States of America ..	8·0%
D.E. Indies	2·9%
	100·00%

Statistics.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1928–29	79,935	91,632
1929–30	76,678	68,807
1930–31	62,728	67,816
1931–32	56,745	55,324
1932–33	58,541	53,423
1933–34	53,039	56,822
1934–35	52,927	54,207
1935–36	58,465	49,224
1936–37	68,136	63,036
1937–38	82,809	69,002

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1932–33	168,261	189,888
1933–34	158,776	111,669
1934–35	145,939	94,074
1935–36	150,163	198,358
1937–38	197,967	328,196
1937–38	232,891	297,346

Shipping.

	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entered ...	61,501	91,308	79,300	79,338	67,365
Cleared ...	58,554	89,288	81,315	77,394	67,579

Rainfall in inches.

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
167·28	134·53	114·11	125·73	124·87

Census 1931.

Whites.	Coloured.	Aliens and Resident Strangers not included in previous column.
497	90,719	193

Resident Commissioners of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate since 1896.

1896 C. M. Woodford, C.M.G.
1918 C. R. M. Workman.
1921 Captain R. R. Kane, M.C.
1929 F. N. Ashley.

Advisory Council.

The Resident Commissioner is assisted by an Advisory Council, inaugurated in 1921, by virtue of King's Regulation No. 2 of 1936.

The Council consists of the following Members:—

Official Members.

The Resident Commissioner.
Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser (vacant).
Secretary to the Government (vacant).
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. E. Johnson, I.S.O.
Commissioner of Lands and Superintendent of Works, S. G. C. Knibbs (acting).

Nominated Members.

D. Mackinnon.
J. C. M. Scott.
Bishop of Melanesia.
C. E. Hart.

Civil Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, F. N. Ashley, C.M.G., 1,200*l.* to 1,400*l.* and duty allowance, 100*l.*

Secretariat.

Secretary to the Government (vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerk, Resident Commissioner's office, P. Colley, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Central Typist, M. J. Bernhardt, 270*l.* to 340*l.*

District Administration.

Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser, R. Hyne, 600*l.* to 750*l.*
First District Officer (vacant), 600*l.* to 700*l.*
District Officers, C. E. J. Wilson, W. H. Miller, L. W. S. Wright, G. E. D. Sandars, R. J. Keegan, C. N. F. Bengough, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant District Officer, J. K. Brownlees, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Cadets, D. C. Horton, T. P. Kneen, A. N. A. Waddell, D. C. C. Trench, W. F. M. Clemens.

Treasury, Customs and Postal Department.

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. E. Johnson, I.S.O., 550*l.* to 650*l.*, receives also a personal allowance of 100*l.*
Accountant, W. V. J. Blake, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
First Clerk and Boarding Officer, A. W. Dickes, 400*l.* to 450*l.*
Second Clerk and Boarding Officer, J. B. Hicks, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Clerk, S. G. Masterman, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Third Clerk and Boarding Officer, G. H. C. Train, 270*l.* to 340*l.*
Storekeeper, V. J. Shearwin, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Postmaster, F. Stock, 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, H. B. Hetherington, M.D., Toronto, C.P. & S., Ontario, 700*l.* to 900*l.* and fees.
Travelling Medical Officer, N. Crichlow, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), 550*l.* to 650*l.*; (200*l.* consolidated travelling and subsistence allowance).
Sister-in-Charge Government Hospital, Tulagi, Miss M. Cleaver, 200*l.* and victualling allowance, and 12*l.* uniform allowance.
Nurse, Tulagi Hospital, Miss L. D. Collins, 160*l.* and victualling allowance and 12*l.* uniform allowance.
Yaws and Hookworm Officer (temporary appointment), C. H. G. White, 450*l.*
Dispenser and Clerk, C. H. G. White, 300*l.* to 350*l.*, F. T. Stackpool (temporary), 300*l.* to 350*l.*
Native Medical Practitioners, G. Bogese, Guso Rato Piko, H. Wheatley, H. Kuper, 100*l.* by 5*l.* to 150*l.*, E. Leauli, 100*l.* by 5*l.* to 144*l.*

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Police and Prisons Department.

Officer Commanding Armed Constabulary and Superintendent of Prisons, E. N. Turner, 450*l.* to 600*l.*

Sub-Inspector of Constabulary and Gaoler, J. Beveridge, 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Lands Department.

Commissioner of Lands and Crown Surveyor, S. G. C. Knibbs, 600*l.* to 700*l.* and 25*l.* personal allowance.

Surveyor, A. H. Wilson, 500*l.* to 550*l.*

Clerk, Lands and Works Department, C. E. Spencer, 270*l.* by 20*l.* to 340*l.*

Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Works (vacant), S. G. C. Knibbs (acting), allowance 60*l.*

Foreman of Works, J. S. Mutch, 300*l.* to 375*l.*

Native Labour Department.

Inspector of Labour, S. G. Masterman, 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Agricultural Committee.

Entomologist (vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Wireless Department.

Engineer Operator in Charge, Wireless Station, Tulagi, A. E. Osborne, 350*l.* to 450*l.*, and personal allowance 40*l.*

Wireless Operator, R. S. Taylor, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

The above all receive free quarters and 50*l.* local allowance. Local allowance, however, is not payable to Native Medical Practitioners.

TONGA.

The Tongan, or Friendly Islands, with an area of about 250 square miles, are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of south latitude. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic, notably Tofua, Kao, and Niuafoou (Good Hope Island). The natives belong to the Polynesian race, and are closely allied to the natives of New Zealand and Samoa. The islands are very rich in coconuts; and copra forms the principal export. There is monthly communication by steamer with Auckland. During the dry season, i.e., from April to December, steamers call at regular intervals for copra freights.

Census of Population, April, 1937:—

Europeans	443
Half-castes	306
Other Pacific Islanders	296
Others	63
Tongans	31,753
Total	32,861

In 1845 George Tubou I, who was the first to establish an effective government over the whole of Tonga, was proclaimed King. The present Ruler is assisted by a Parliament and a Privy Council. The Privy Council is composed of two European and six Native Ministers of the Crown who are also heads of the various government departments. The civil service is composed mostly of Tongans, the European officials numbering about 34. The general tariff is 33⅓% *ad valorem* and British preferential 12½% *ad valorem*.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1933	86,007	114,447
1934	48,526	77,842
1935	68,782	90,711
1936	92,296	116,539
1937	137,365	164,621

The imports, apart from oils and drapery, are of Empire origin. The following figures show the percentage of imports from foreign countries:—

Year.	Per Cent.
1933	23·37
1934	14
1935	31
1936	23·74
1937	25·97

Of the rest of the imports during 1937 the United Kingdom supplied 15·51 per cent., New Zealand 22 per cent., Australia 26·77 per cent. and other British possessions 9·75 per cent.

The climate may be considered a healthy one. The thermometer ranges between 53 and 93 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are seven churches in Tonga, viz., the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, with about 18,053 adherents; the Free Church of Tonga, and the Church of Tonga, with about 9,029; the Roman Catholic Mission, with about 4,230; the Church of England, 479; the Church of Latter Day Saints, 641; and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, with about 256 adherents.

The Wesleyan Mission was first founded in Tonga in the year 1826, and a few years later the chiefs and people embraced Christianity and became members of the Church. The control and management of the Mission in Tonga were entrusted about the year 1857 to the Australasian Conference and continued until the year 1885, when King George Tubou I, after trying unsuccessfully to obtain local autonomy for the Church in Tonga, seceded, with a large majority of his chiefs and people and, with the assistance of the Rev. Shirley Baker, established the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga as a separate and independent body though retaining the same doctrines, discipline, and form of worship as the Wesleyan Church. In January, 1887, an attempt was made by some escaped native convicts on the life of Mr. Shirley Baker, the Premier. The attempt was made the pretext for increased persecution of the "Fakaogos," or members of the Wesleyan Mission Church. About 100, whom no ill-usage could induce to abandon the Mission Church, were ordered to be deported to Pylstart Island, a barren islet south of Tonga, but they were finally allowed to go to Fiji. Shortly after an inquiry was made into the causes of the disturbances by Sir Charles Mitchell. At this inquiry the allegation that the attempt on Mr. Baker's life was due to a "Fakaogo" conspiracy was abandoned, and a letter written by Mr. Baker, purporting to be signed by the king, was addressed to Sir Charles Mitchell, promising an amnesty to political prisoners and freedom of worship. The services in the Mission Church at once recommenced.

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In 1890 complaints were made that freedom of worship was still being interfered with; that persons were deprived of their lands and unjustly imprisoned on account of their adherence to the Wesleyan Church; and Tongan officials denied that the king had written to Sir Charles Mitchell promising to accord freedom of worship. Sir John Thurston therefore made a further inquiry, and finding that Mr. Baker was the principal cause of the wrongs endured by the Wesleyans, he issued an Order prohibiting Mr. Baker from being within the group for a term of two years from the 17th July, 1890. A few days before the issue of the Order, the king, on the request of the leading chiefs, had dismissed the Premier from office, and a fresh Government was formed with a native Premier (Tukuaho). Under the new Government the fullest freedom of worship was allowed, and the exiles were recalled from Fiji, the king having requested Sir John Thurston to make arrangements for their return.

In the year 1923 much dissatisfaction existed in the Wesleyan Free Church, and an enquiry that was held into the state of the finances disclosed a very lax state of affairs. As a result of this enquiry it was decided to approach the Wesleyan Church with a view to the union of the two bodies as a separate and independent Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. At a joint conference of the two churches held in April, 1924, union was decided upon. A minority, under the leadership of the late Rev. J. A. Watkin, declined to join the united body and carried on under the title of the Free Church of Tonga. Protracted litigation ensued as a result of this division in respect of the ownership of the churches and property of the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga established by King George I in 1885. It was finally decided on appeal in favour of the united Church, of which the present Queen is the head.

King George Tubou died on 18th February, 1893, and was succeeded by his great-grandson, George Taufaahau, under the title of George Tubou II. On the death of the latter on the 5th April, 1918, Princess Salote, his daughter by his first wife the late Queen Lavinia, succeeded to the throne. The young Queen, who was born on the 13th March, 1900, was married in 1917 to Prince Uiliami Tugi, the present Premier, and chief of highest rank in Tonga.

Early in 1900 Mr. Basil Thomson was sent out to Tonga by Her Majesty's Government, and concluded a Treaty with the king by which the latter placed himself and his territory under Her Majesty's protection. A protectorate was proclaimed on 18th May, 1900.

The present premier, Uiliame Tugi, is the Prince Consort, and was formerly Minister for Lands. The progress of Tonga since 1905 has been satisfactory.

Every Tongan is entitled to an allotment of land for cultivation, so that no unemployment exists. Primary education for Tongans between the ages of 6 and 14 is compulsory. There are two boys' colleges at which provision is made for secondary education. Secondary education of girls is entirely in the hands of the Christian missions. Medical work is well organised; and, unlike most native communities in the Pacific, the native population steadily increases in number.

British and foreign nationals charged with any offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tonga Courts. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner. Licences are charged for carrying on stores and trades.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British and Australian sterling.

Arrangements were made in 1919 for the issue of Tongan Government Treasury notes. At the end of 1937, 4*s*., 10*s*., 1*l*., and 5*l*. notes were in circulation to the value of 25,073*l*. The issue is secured by an investment reserve. The Treasury Notes Act, 1935, adopts the exchange standard system based on Australian currency.

There are no private banks in the Kingdom. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. At the end of 1937 there were 1,634 depositors and 20,242*l*. in deposits.

Statistics.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931-32	57,224	63,986
1932-33	64,072	60,347
1933-34	54,743	64,620
1934-35	61,654	55,515
1935-36	66,660	49,904
1936-37	73,471	55,938

There is no debt and the amount of accumulated balances or surplus amounted on 30th June, 1937, to 168,008*l*.

The shipping entered and cleared during the year 1937 amounted to 136,715 tons, of which 105,781 tons was British.

Agent and Consul, Tonga, A. L. Armstrong, 800*l*. to 1,000*l*. and quarters; duty allowance 200*l*., and office allowance of 50*l*. as Consul.

Tongan Ministers.

Premier, Uiliame Tugi, C.B.E.
Chief Justice, W. H. Stuart.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Minister of the Crown, J. Finau Ulakalala.
Minister of Police, Jiobe Kaho.
Minister for Finance, W. G. Bagnall.
Minister for Lands, Solomone Ata.
Governor of Vavau, Satcki Faletau.
Governor of Haapai, J. Tuihaateiho.

The foregoing Ministers constitute the Privy Council, meetings of which are presided over by the Queen.

The Cabinet Council is composed of the same Ministers, with the exception of the Minister of the Crown.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The New Hebrides, to which are attached the Banks and Torres Islands, lie between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude, and the 165th and 170th degrees of east longitude. The area is about 5,700 sq. miles. The non-native population is about 2,000 and the native is estimated at 40,000.

The natives are Melanesians, but in many places there is an admixture of Polynesian blood. The Europeans are mostly British or French.

Missions have been established by the Melanesian Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists and Church of Christ, by the Presbyterian churches of Canada and Australia and by the Roman Catholic Church.

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discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*, with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence

1934	...	...	297,546	313,6
1935	...	...	308,912	310,6
1936	...	...	332,561	312,2
1937	...	...	363,062	362,3

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[illegible] England was [illegible] miles.

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The principal exports are copra, cocoa, coffee, trocas; maize, hides and various miscellaneous products are also exported. The climate of most of the islands is rather unhealthy and malarial fever is prevalent. At first, a joint commission, of British and French naval officers, was appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order. British and French Residents were appointed in 1902. In February, 1906, a conference of British and French officials took place in London, and a draft convention was prepared to provide for the settlement of land claims, and for an arrangement which would put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives. A convention confirming the above-mentioned draft was signed in London on October 20th, 1906, and was provisionally proclaimed at Vila, the chief town of the New Hebrides, on December 2nd, 1907. Its provisions include the establishment of a joint court, and of an executive government consisting, for some purposes, of the British and French representatives in the group acting in concert. For other purposes British and French nationals remain subject to the control only of their own authorities.

A Protocol drawn up in London in 1914, to replace the Convention of 1906, was ratified on March 18th, 1922. It was proclaimed in the New Hebrides in August, 1923.

British and French Resident Commissioners, subordinate to their respective High Commissioners, each with a staff of officers, have been appointed. In addition there is a Condominium Staff working in Departments under the joint control of the two Resident Commissioners.

The Customs Tariff in force in the New Hebrides is mainly on an *ad valorem* basis at varying rates with specific duties in a few cases.

Of the import trade of the group about 68 per cent. is claimed by Australia, 18 per cent. by France, and the remainder by Britain, Japan, China and U.S.A., while the bulk of the exports are shipped to France.

British Staff.

Resident Commissioner, G. A. Joy, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*, quarters and duty allowance 100*l.*

Judicial Commissioner, W. D. Carew, receives 400*l.* plus 49,600 francs as British Judge of the Joint Court and quarters, and an allowance of 50*l.* as Judicial Commissioner.

Assistant to the Resident Commissioner, R. D. Blandy, 650*l.* to 750*l.* and quarters.

District Agent, Efate, and Commandant of Police, E. A. G. Seagoe, M.B.E., 650*l.* to 750*l.* (750*l.* personal to present occupant) and quarters.

District Agents, J. M. Nicol, 500*l.* to 600*l.* with 30*l.* personal allowance; C. G. Adam, 500*l.* to 600*l.* and quarters; A. J. K. Thomas, 500*l.* to 600*l.* and quarters.

Office Assistant, B. Blackwell, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Clerk and Accountant (vacant), 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Correspondence Clerk (vacant).

PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Pitcairn Island (two square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (25° 3′ S. lat., 130° 8′ W. long). It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*, with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed, with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island: but 40 of them soon returned. In 1879 these had increased to 90. The population (at 30th June, 1936) numbers 202 persons.

It is a British Colony by settlement, and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the W. Pacific in 1898 under s. 6 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. *Chief Magistrate*, R. E. Christian.

The Government is now administered under the High Commissioner, by a Council consisting of a Chief Magistrate, two Assessors, a Secretary and a Chairman of the Internal Committee. These officers are elected annually by the people.

The islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno were annexed in 1902, and are included in the district of Pitcairn.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Situation, Area, and Trade.

The Windward Islands consist of the three islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada, lying in the order named from north to south, together with the smaller islands known as the Grenadines, which lie between St. Vincent and Grenada, and are attached partly to the one island and partly to the other. Geographically, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago belong to the group, and were formerly associated with it politically, Tobago from 1764 to 1783, and all three in 1838. The three first-named islands are grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the three Colonies is 524 square miles (about twice the size of Middlesex), and their estimated population at the census of 24th April, 1921, 162,254.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1928	863,808	741,447
1929	827,853	697,520
1930	742,633	681,145
1931	590,459	526,349
1932	574,301	431,551
1933	536,777	446,551
1934	579,336	456,138
1935	643,536	541,183
1936	649,551	628,407
1937	819,124	801,943

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1928	304,248	301,204
1929	305,747	308,828
1930	301,639	329,729
1931	309,191	378,619
1932	374,787	341,937
1933	306,953	304,623
1934	297,546	313,600
1935	308,912	310,667
1936	332,561	312,232
1937	363,062	362,323

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nearer the coast, the country passes from bush into orchard bush and grass. Wild oil palms and raphia palms provide some of the principal exports in the shape of palm kernels, palm oil and piassava, while the semi-cultivated kola tree provides an important kola export to West African territories.

The agriculture of the country is still primitive, "shifting cultivation" being universally practised. Of recent years the utilisation of swamps for swamp rice has been advocated and steady propaganda has resulted in a remarkable spread in the growth of swamp rice all over the Protectorate. Owing to heavy rainfall there are innumerable swamps and considerable areas available for this form of cultivation.

The chief cultivated crops are rice, cassava, sorghums, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, benniseed, peppers, coffee, ginger, and cocoa, the three last being cultivated chiefly for export. These (excepting the last three) are the food crops of the country, the most important being rice which forms the staple food of the inhabitants of the Protectorate. In the Colony Peninsula, cassava products (chiefly foo-foo) displace rice to some extent as a food.

The agricultural exports for 1937 were as follows :—

	Quantity Tons	Value £
Palm kernels	76,776	884,812
Kola	2,248	60,504
Palm oil	2,325	42,238
Piassava	3,392	43,609
Ginger	2,384	97,622
Rice	8	104
Peppers	20	1,093
Cocoa	265	8,830
Benniseed	104	1,662

Minerals.

All minerals are vested in the Crown and rights to prospect for minerals and titles to mine minerals are issued through the Mines Department, Freetown. The mineral industry owes its inception to the discoveries made by the Government Geological Survey. The minerals mined at present are gold, platinum, diamonds and iron. The following is a comparative statement of the annual mineral production and its value :—

Year	Gold : Crude and unrefined Bullion (ozs. troy)	Platinum : Coarse Crude (ozs. troy)	Diamonds : (carats)	Iron Ore : Exports (tons)	Chrome Ore Exports (tons)	Estimated Value £
1929	—	26	—	—	—	252
1930	957	542	—	—	—	6,113
1931	6,650	594	—	—	—	30,815
1932	12,125	531	749	—	—	71,567
1933	15,604	431	32,017	24,550	—	178,368
1934	22,614	474	68,633	229,465	—	376,612
1935	32,947	750	295,483	433,540	—	905,000
1936	40,764	484	616,200	566,595	—	1,249,695
1937	39,151	308	913,401	633,985	729	1,666,102

Gold is mined from alluvial deposits in the Protectorate. An occurrence of lode gold is under active prospecting in the Pujehun area, Southern Province. Platinum is won in the Colony peninsula from stream gravels. Diamonds were first discovered in 1929 in the Nimi Koro chiefdom of Kono district. Diamondiferous alluvial deposits are very widespread. They are worked by a diamond mining company on a profit-sharing basis with Government. Iron ore is being mined at Marampa whence the ore is conveyed by a mineral railway some fifty miles to Pepel for shipment. Exploitation commenced in 1933. Government has lent more than £400,000 to the Marampa company, secured by first mortgage debentures on the property present and future and the uncalled capital of the company. Large iron ore deposits of good grade have been found in the Tonkolili area. These are to be exploited by the Marampa company under an agreement by which a sliding scale royalty will be paid to Government. Other minerals which are being prospected or are known to exist are chromite, molybdenite, ilmenite, bauxite, lignite, corundum and garnet.

Customs.

The import duties, which make provision for preferential treatment to British goods, are mainly specific—a preference of 100 per cent. as a general rule being accorded to the British article. There are also export duties on palm kernels (20*s.* a ton), and kola nuts (½*d.* a lb.).

Import duties in 1937, 444,289*l.*
Export „ „ „ 87,267*l.*

	1937
Percentage of trade with United Kingdom ..	69·35
„ „ „ Germany	10·42
„ „ „ British Possessions	7·55
„ „ „ U.S. America ..	2·97
„ „ „ Netherlands ..	4.13

Currency and Banking.

Besides English currency, West Africa silver coins (2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* and 3*d.*) were put into circulation in 1913, and alloy coins of similar denominations in 1920. Silver coinage is gradually being withdrawn. Currency Notes of the value of 20*s.* and 10*s.* were introduced in 1916 and of 2*s.* in 1917, and 1*s.* in 1919, but the last two denominations are not now current. The Bank of British West Africa has two branches in the Colony and some agencies in the Protectorate. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) Ltd. also is established in Freetown. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1882.

Education.

Throughout the 19th century facilities for education were provided in the Colony by religious bodies; financial assistance was given by Government. At present primary instruction is given in Amalgamated Mission Schools and in private schools. In the former Government receives the school fees, pays the salaries of teachers, and provides equipment. There are one Government Secondary School for boys and several assisted and unassisted Secondary Schools for boys and for girls. One Male and one Female Training College train teachers for Primary Schools. Fourah Bay College (of which the Church Missionary Society are Proprietors) is affiliated to Durham University and prepares students for degrees in Arts and Theology and for Teaching Diplomas. In the Protectorate educational development has been slow. There are two Government Boarding and one Government Day School of primary standard. In the Southern Province there are a number of Missionary primary schools, many of which receive Government assistance through Capitation grant. In the Northern Province there are only a few schools, whether assisted or unassisted. There is

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Governors since 1900.

1900 Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
1906 Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G.
1909 Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1914 Sir George B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.
1923 Sir Frederick S. James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1930 Sir Thomas A. V. Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Selwyn M. Grier, K.C.M.G.
1937 Sir Henry B. Popham, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, Sir Henry B. Popham, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., 2,500*l.*, and travelling allowance up to a maximum of 500*l.*

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary Lt.-Comdr. C. D. Milbourne, R.N. (retd.), 300*l.*

Secretary to Government, Windward Islands, J. M. Knight, M.B.E., 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*, and travelling allowance.

GRENADA.

Situation, Area, &c.

Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward group, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ N. lat., and 61° 20′ and 61° 35′ W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 133 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 90 miles north of Trinidad, and between it and the former island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, attached partly to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 8,467 acres, and a population (at 24th April, 1921) of 7,104.

General Description.

Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and brushwood. The mountains are chiefly volcanic, and have several lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, running off in spurs from the centre of the island, giving it an appearance of romantic beauty when viewed from the sea.

The island abounds in streams, and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and 7 miles from the town of St. George, and Lake Antoine, both old craters, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium is established. The roads of the colony are in excellent condition, and are kept in a state of thorough repair. The surface of the main roads and some of the more important byeways is oiled. About 146 miles of main roads, and a network of byeways (275 miles), provide good inland communication. The island is divided into six districts or parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John—while the dependencies of Carriacou, Petit Martinique and other adjacent islets form a separate district, administered by a Commissioner. St. George's, the principal town, is a port of registry for shipping and had on 31st December, 1937, 147 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 2,765 tons: its fine harbour owing to its situation, healthiness, and great natural advantages, including a plentiful supply of water of the purest quality, offers exceptional inducements as a port of call for steamers. The town had a population of 4,629 by census of 24th April, 1921.

The other towns in the colony are Gouyave (or Charlotte Town), Victoria (or Grand Pauve), Sauteurs; Grenville (or La Baye); and Hillsborough, in Carriacou. English is universally spoken, but the peasantry speak among themselves a French *patois*. About two per cent. are of European blood, the remainder being of the Negro race, except the East Indian population, which was 2,692 in number according to the census of 1921.

Climate.

The climate is good and during the months from December to the end of April, when the trade winds prevail, it is delightful. From July to October there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. The climate may be regarded as hot during this period but it is not unhealthy at any time during the year. There is an astonishing variation of rainfall. In the mountainous centre it reached 187 inches in 1937 and in the lowlands to the south of the Islands it was as low as 61 inches. The highest shade temperature recorded in 1936 was 90·0 and the lowest 70·0.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

The prosperity of the island, like that of its neighbours, depends almost entirely upon the planting industry. The chief produce of Grenada is cocoa, of which a total value of 160,030*l.* was shipped in 1937. The modern sugar factory which was erected in 1936 in the southern part of the island manufactures sufficient sugar to meet local demands. No sugar is exported as yet. Attention has been turned with some success to the cultivation of other economic plants, such, for instance, as limes, coffee, kola nut, cloves, vanilla, pepper, cardamoms, coconuts, etc. Nutmeg cultivation occupies a prominent position. The value of spices exported in 1937 was 167,159*l.* Considerable attention is being given also to the production of the Gros Michel banana. In Carriacou cotton is the staple product, its cultivation having never been wholly abandoned there; the value exported in 1937 was, with cotton seed, 4,982*l.* The cultivation of limes has now been successfully established in Carriacou, the exports of lime products in 1937 amounting to 6,494*l.* Tropical fruits of almost every description and of the finest quality are fairly plentiful, and are shipped to the Barbados and Trinidad markets. The principal food resources are yams, sweet potatoes, tanias, kush-kush, pigeon-peas, plantains, bananas, Indian corn, cassava, bread fruit, etc. Fresh meat is always obtainable, and the animals slaughtered for the purpose are reared in the island. An excellent oyster is obtained in Carriacou, and turtles and fresh fish are plentiful. The commercial value of the forests is now being explored. Rum is manufactured for local consumption, the total number of proof gallons in 1937 being 51,329.

The main imports are food-stuffs, textiles, timber for building purposes, and hardware.

The principal exports, besides those products already mentioned, are turtles and turtle-shell, hides and skins, fruit and poultry.

The tariff of Import duties is partly on an *ad valorem* and partly on a specific basis. The rates in the case of the former are mainly 15% on Empire goods and 22½% on foreign goods. The preference on Empire goods is generally 33⅓%.

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The percentages of Trade in 1937 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom ..	48%	46%
United States of America	11	24
Canada	15	10
Other British Possessions	17	11
Other Foreign Countries	9	9
	100%	100%

The total acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou is 76,548; acreage of Carriacou, 8,467.

There is a Government savings bank in St. George's, established in 1881, and extended to the out districts in 1889, and on 31st December, 1937, the amount at credit of depositors was 49,636*l.*

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the Colony.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and was named by him Conception. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. A settlement was attempted in 1609 by a company of London merchants, but the colonists were so harassed by the Caribs that the attempt was abandoned. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French Company, and established a settlement at St. George's. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; and in 1762 it was surrendered to the British under Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French under the Count D'Estaing; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1795–6 it was the scene of a rebellion against the British rule, instigated by the French Republic. The Lieut.-Governor and 47 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels, and the colony brought to the verge of ruin. In June, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercrombie suppressed the rising, and the ringleaders were executed.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established in regard to the African slaves, and this was followed in 1838 by their unconditional emancipation.

Constitution.

There was from 1766 a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 21 elected members.

Under an Act of 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members of both branches of the Legislature. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

This constitution was remodelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members received each a salary of 100*l.* a year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieut.-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the Colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vict. c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and Crown Colony Government was established in December, 1877.

On the 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, and on 1st June, 1885, Grenada became the headquarters of the Government, which includes the colonies of St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Until the 1st of December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, seven *ex officio* members, three nominated unofficial members and five elected members. The Island was divided into five electoral districts, each returning one elected member.

By an Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted; and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer), four nominated members and seven elected members (one for each of seven electoral districts). At the same time, the Governor is given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government.

The Government is assisted in the internal administration by six semi-elective District Boards.

Education.

There are 61 elementary schools, 11 Government and 50 aided. These schools are of five classes, Senior, Combined, Junior, Infant and Manual Training Centres. Head teachers of senior and combined schools are paid from 80*l.* to 160*l.* per annum, according to their certificates of proficiency, and to the class of school. Bonuses are given them for extra duties. Grants are also given by Government in aid of buildings, furniture and apparatus. The administration is entrusted to a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. In 1937 the average attendance was 9,110 children, the number on the rolls being 14,536. There is a Government secondary school for boys, and three for girls which receive grants-in-aid from the general revenue. The total expenditure incurred by Government on primary education for the year 1937 was 11,898*l.*

Population.

Census, 1901 . .	63,438
,, 1911 . .	66,750
,, 1921 . .	66,302
31st Dec. 1937 . .	88,201

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Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	153,870	144,391	1,004,339	1,145,603
1929	158,302	147,786	1,179,108	1,337,712
1930	141,946	168,088	1,191,142	1,528,156
1931	141,739	195,183	1,225,636	1,477,418
1932	201,480	155,343	1,279,132	1,538,190
1933	141,264	141,741	1,294,448	1,537,060
1934	143,498	153,778	1,207,168	1,503,834
1935	151,190	146,662	1,405,518	1,897,014
1936	150,235	143,396	1,171,492	1,563,838
1937	169,634	169,454	1,378,202	1,911,466

Year.	Imports. From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	163,185	164,902	101,192	429,279
1929	136,069	162,218	98,218	396,661
1930	117,716	144,917	85,918	348,551
1931	106,933	107,121	55,564	269,618
1932	115,762	98,716	45,265	259,743
1933	98,949	83,851	38,320	221,120
1934	105,970	90,615	50,277	246,862
1935	146,054	84,315	45,647	276,016
1936	143,986	90,220	48,174	282,380
1937	175,491	120,587	74,891	370,969

Year.	Exports. To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	194,442	57,954	192,870	445,266
1929	164,086	63,536	189,577	417,199
1930	164,706	81,688	110,366	356,760
1931	162,729	40,731	77,800	281,260
1932	90,545	53,768	54,617	198,930
1933	85,287	75,209	37,573	198,069
1934	65,885	76,264	76,701	218,850
1935	104,083	93,464	53,921	251,468
1936	96,435	96,857	93,295	286,587
1937	182,453	88,534	129,790	400,777

Customs Revenue, 1937—81,543*l.*
Public Debt, at 31-12-37—383,137*l.*

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Dr. B. Spearman, O.B.E., Chief Medical and Health Officer.
C. F. P. Renwick, O.B.E.
W. E. Julien, D.C.M.
J. E. Munro, O.B.E.

Legislative Council.

The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Sir Joseph T. de la Mothe, O.B.E.
J. E. Munro, O.B.E.
F. B. Paterson.
C. F. R. Renwick, O.B.E.
T. E. N. Smith.
T. A. Marryshow.
J. F. Fleming.
H. F. Pantin.
G. A. Redhead.
J. B. Renwick.
A. Williamson.

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, W. L. Heape, 800*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary, T. Comissiong, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 20*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. E. N. Scoon, 200*l.* to 250*l.* by 10*l.*

Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Bank.

Treasurer, I. C. Beaubrun, O.B.E., 500*l.* to 650*l.* by 20*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. G. Donelan, 250*l.* to 300*l.* by 15*l.*
Chief Revenue Officer, I. A. Preudhomme, 300*l.* to 350*l.* and 50*l.* duty allowance.

Post Office.

Postmaster, G. W. Rapier, 300*l.* to 350*l.* by 20*l.*
Chief Clerk, E. D. McBurnie, 200*l.* to 250*l.* by 10*l.*

Audit.

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Audit Clerk, H. J. Guthrie, 250*l.* to 300*l.* by 15*l.*

Works.

Superintendent of Works, W. Bertrand, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*, 150*l.* travelling allowance.
Assistant Superintendent of Works, C. Renwick, 350*l.* to 400*l.* by 20*l.* and 150*l.* motor car allowance.
Engineering Assistant, I. R. Seon, 250*l.* to 350*l.* by 15*l.* and 110*l.* motor car allowance.

Medical.

Chief Medical and Health Officer, Dr. E. Cochrane, 800*l.* and 80*l.* motor car allowance.
Medical Officer, No. 1 District,† W. S. Mitchell, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*, duty allowance of 100*l.* as Health Officer of the Port of St. George, and 75*l.* as Superintendent of Leper Settlement additional.
District Medical Officers,† J. E. Copland, L. S. Morgan, E. de J. McSween, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* each; A. E. Slinger, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*; J. E. Ross T. A. Redhead and L. M. Comissiong, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 20*l.*
Resident Surgeon, Colony Hospital (vacant), 600*l.* and quarters.
Matron, Colony Hospital, J. Charles, 200*l.* and quarters.

Agricultural.

Director—The Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, 75*l.*
Superintendent, W. O'Brien Donovan, 450*l.* to 550*l.* by 20*l.* and 80*l.* motor car allowance.

Police.

Chief of Police, Major E. E. Turner, 450*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*, 50*l.* forage allowance, and quarters.
Inspector, J. E. Otway, 200*l.* to 250*l.* and quarters.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, Major E. E. Turner (Is also Recorder of Meteorological Observations and receives 50*l.* as such).

† Each District Medical Officer keeps a motor car for his duties and receives an allowance of 80*l.* The Medical Officer stationed at Carriacou is allowed quarters.

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Education.

Inspector of Schools, H. H. Pilgrim, B.A., 400*l*., 50*l*. personal allowance and 100*l*. travelling allowance.

Boys' Secondary School.

Head Master, G. C. Grant, B.A., 500*l*.
Science Master, V. B. Hadley, 250*l*. to 300*l*. by 15*l*.
Assistant Masters, J. E. Blackman, B.A., 300*l*.; E. de V. Archer, 250*l*. to 300*l*. by 15*l*.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, (vacant), 1,000*l*.
Attorney-General, C. C. Ross, 700*l*., without private practice.
Registrar, R. E. Taylor, 350*l*. to 400*l*.
Police Magistrates and Coroner:
Eastern District (vacant), 400*l*. to 500*l*. and 50*l*. for travelling.
Western District (vacant), 400*l*. to 500*l*. and 80*l*. for travelling.
Carriacou District, The Commissioner of the Carriacou District (*ex-officio*).

Carriacou District.

Commissioner, W. A. Knight, 350*l*. to 420*l*. by 20*l*., 40*l*. forage allowance, and quarters.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church, Ven. H. Thorndike Shaw, Archdeacon.
Roman Catholic Church, Very Rev. E. C. Halpin, O.P., V.G.
Wesleyan Church, Rev. U. Cooke, Superintendent.
Church of Scotland, Rev. G. F. Wilson.

Consuls.

United States of America, John M. Gilchrist, Con. Agent.
France, John Barclay, Con. Agent.
Latvia, O. M. Bain, Con. Agent.
Venezuela, R. de Sousa, Con. Agent.

ST. LUCIA.

Situation and Area.

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 54′ N. lat., and 60° 59′ W. long.; at a distance of 24 miles to the south of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 27 miles in length, and 14 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is 150 miles, and its area 233 sq. miles, rather less than Middlesex. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, and the surrounding district contain an estimated population of 20,798. Next in importance is the town of Soufrière, containing with the surrounding district an estimated population of 7,309.

History.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600*l*. to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orléans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on the 4th of April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Grinfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

General Description.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by internecine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies.

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In the beginning of 1901, operations were commenced against a fanatical Somali leader, the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, and a native levy with British officers penetrated into the Nogal valley. The Mullah was defeated at Somala and Ferdiddin, and was driven into Italian territory.

The dervishes afterwards gathered together again, and a similar expedition, strengthened by the 2nd King's African Rifles (Yaos), was despatched in the summer of 1902, and again drove the Mullah into Italian territory with heavy loss, but met with a severe check in Italian territory at Erigo, on October 6th. The Mullah, however, retired as the result of this action still further into Italian territory, to Galadi.

Five months later, a third expedition, comprising British and Boer M.I., Indian and African troops, with the main base at Obbia in Italian Somaliland, proceeded to Mudug, thence detaching a force to Galadi, which place was up till then the headquarters of the enemy. A force of 200 Yaos and Sikhs, was overwhelmed at Gumburru in April, 1903, after a fight of the fiercest description. A column of 200 men was at the same time attacked at Daratoleh, whence it retired fighting to Bohotleh. In June the expedition fell back on the Berbera-Bohotleh lines of communication, and Lieut.-General Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B., was placed in command.

Reinforcements, increasing the force to 7,000 rifles, were despatched and placed in the field, and in January, 1904, 3,250 troops defeated 5,000 dervishes at Jidballi.

In March, 1905, an agreement was concluded between the Italian Government and the Mullah whereby peace was declared between the dervishes and the neighbouring tribes, both those subject to the Government of Italy and those under the protection of the British Government. The Mullah was given a port on the east coast, and was assigned certain territories within the Italian sphere of interest, beyond which he and his dervishes undertook not to encroach.

In the latter part of 1908, some unrest was caused by the unfriendly attitude of the Mullah, and during 1909 reinforcements were brought into the Protectorate from East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland, and India.

Subsequently arrangements were made to arm the friendly tribes to enable them to defend themselves against attack, and in March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the interior; the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles was disbanded, and a policy of strict coastal concentration was adopted. This policy having disappointed expectations, a Camel Constabulary, 150 strong, was raised at the end of 1912 to check inter-tribal fighting, which by this time had assumed serious proportions. A measure of peace among the friendly tribes was quickly restored, but in August, 1913, the Constabulary, at a strength of 109 rank and file, encountered at Dulmadoba a raiding party of dervishes estimated at 2,000 rifles, and in the action which ensued, though heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the Constabulary sustained casualties amounting to 50 % killed, including the Commandant. The force thereupon fell back on Sheikh, and reinforcements of Indian infantry were moved up from the coast. His Majesty's Government later decided to increase the forces of the Protectorate in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendlies from dervish attack, and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west.

In November, 1914, military headquarters were established at Burao, 90 miles from the coast. At this time the dervishes were in occupation of the Ain valley, which is one of the principal grazing grounds of the friendlies. Strong forts had been constructed by the Mullah at Jidali and Shimber Berris and these were used as forward bases for raids against our tribes. The position at Shimber Berris was accordingly attacked by the local troops, and after a stubborn resistance all the forts were finally captured and blown up. In 1914, the dervishes made serious raids and their aggressions went on during the war, but, early in 1920, operations against them were carried out by air attacks followed up by mounted forces with infantry supports. These operations were completely successful; the power of the dervishes was destroyed, and the Mullah became a fugitive in Ethiopian territory. He died there in 1921. Since 1923 the condition of the country has been peaceful, and as a result the stock wealth of the native population has largely increased, while in the western areas the development of agriculture has made great progress. A geological survey of the Protectorate has been made.

From June, 1932, to May, 1935, the officer appointed to administer the Government was designated Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

Trade and Customs.

Exports consist of skins and hides, sheep and cattle, gums, ghee, and salt.

Imports consist of rice, dates, sugar, cotton piece goods and shirtings, iron and hardware.

The Customs Tariff is mainly on an "ad valorem" basis of 20 % and 25 %, but specific duties are imposed upon rice, dates, cloth (long cloth and grey sheeting in the piece), matches and alcoholic liquors.

Goods of British or Empire origin to the extent of 50 % of their content enjoy preferential rates of duty both specific and "ad valorem." The margin of preference is 10 %.

In 1937, the percentages of Domestic Imports from the countries of origin were as follows:—

United Kingdom ..	25 %
British Empire	47 %
Foreign	28 %

No percentages can be given for exports: all produce is shipped to Aden where it is distributed by dealers, mainly to the United Kingdom and to the United States of America.

Statistics.

	Imports.	Exports.
1928	635,908*l.*	564,470*l.*
1929	473,294*l.*	238,867*l.*
1930	371,502*l.*	255,808*l.*
1931	311,443*l.*	205,561*l.*
1932	306,643*l.*	160,254*l.*
1933	323,830*l.*	193,010*l.*
1934	316,450*l.*	193,026*l.*
1935	325,491*l.*	203,199*l.*
1936	445,017*l.*	235,287*l.*
1937	685,441*l.*	286,821*l.*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1928	157,487*l.*	198,628*l.*
1929	105,781*l.*	207,067*l.*
1930	105,304*l.*	199,027*l.*
1931	101,893*l.*	185,762*l.*
1932	102,894*l.*	156,240*l.*
1933	111,886*l.*	153,820*l.*
1934	106,169*l.*	167,656*l.*
1935	118,976*l.*	187,578*l.*
1936	164,356*l.*	207,190*l.*
1937	214,749*l.*	213,139*l.*

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Et

Inspector of Schools, H.
personal allowance a

Boys' Se

Head Master, G. C. Gra
Science Master, V. B.]
Assistant Masters, J.
E. de V. Archer, 250

J

Chief Justice, (vacant),
Attorney-General, C. C.
practice.
Registrar, R. E. Tayl
Police Magistrates an
Eastern District (vac
for travelling.
Western District (va
for travelling.
Carriacou District,
Carriacou Distric

Carric

Commissioner, W. A.]
40*l.* forage allowanc

Chief Min

Anglican Church, Ven
deacon.
Roman Catholic Churc
O.P., V.G.
Wesleyan Church, Rev.
Church of Scotland, R

(

United States of Ame
Agent.
France, John Barcla
Latvia, O. M. Bain,
Venezuela, R. de Sous

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General Description.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by internecine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies.

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Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect, and the population at 31st December, 1937, is estimated at 67,404. Most of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*, but English is gradually becoming more generally used. A very small percentage is of European descent, the remainder being of the negro race, and of East Indian origin. The reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is undeserved, the death rate for 1936 being 14·9 per 1,000, and for the year 1937 14·4 per 1,000. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation.

The danger from venomous reptiles is also much exaggerated. Owing to the introduction and spread of the mongoose, snakes are now but rarely met with. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are almost unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday, in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Castries, the chief town, has an excellent harbour. Dredging operations are carried out annually. There is a substantial concrete wharf, 650 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There is another wharf, 540 feet in length, originally constructed in wood, which is gradually being reconstructed in concrete, and is kept dredged to a depth of 14 feet at low water. The facilities offered by the port as a port of call and coaling station are widely recognised. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1937, 18 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 597 tons.

A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and has now 1,028 depositors, with 23,384*l.* to their credit on 31st December, 1937. Branch savings banks exist at Soufrière and Vieux Fort, Dennery and Gros Islet.

Constitution and Law.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council.

By an Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, Attorney-General, and Treasurer), three nominated members, and five elected members (one for each of three electoral districts and two members for a fourth district).

At the same time, the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government. Other changes made were the fixing of a common age qualification, twenty-one years, for male and female voters, and a widening of the qualifications of electors.

Law is administered by a Chief Justice-Magistrate from whom as Chief Justice in civil cases there is an appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal and as Magistrate an appeal to the Commissioner of Appeals. There is one other Magistrate whose decisions are liable to review by the Chief Justice. In criminal cases tried by the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of nine, except in trials for capital offences, when the jury consists of twelve persons as in England.

A code of civil law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Vœux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Coller, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on the 1st January, 1921.

Education.

On the 30th June, 1891, the trustees of the Lady Mico charity closed the eleven schools which they had till then maintained, and withdrew their connection with the Colony. Three of these schools became Government schools, and the others assisted schools under the new Education Ordinance. In 1898 all the Government schools were handed over to the Roman Catholic body, and became assisted schools. There were, on the 31st December, 1937, 45 assisted schools. Of these, 3 were Anglican, 3 Methodist and 39 Roman Catholic. The number of children on the rolls was 10,159, with an average attendance of 6,995, and the amount spent by the Colony on primary education was 5,086*l.* The Government grants 450*l.* a year to a Roman Catholic second-grade school, which has 46 boys on the roll; the Sisters of St. Joseph conduct a similar school for Girls. The number of pupils on the roll is 104 and a Government grant of 175*l.* is made to the school annually.

As a result of the Mayhew-Marriott Commission of 1932, a Board of Education was constituted on 21st March, 1936, whose chief functions are of an advisory nature.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

Limes and lime products, sugar, rum, cocoa, coconuts, bananas, bay oil, bay rum, spices, and Sea Island cotton are produced. There are four sugar factories, 16 lime factories (for the production of lime oils and juices), three rum distilleries, and one bay oil distillery. While all industries show expansion, depending on market conditions, the banana industry has experienced the most rapid and satisfactory rise, shipments in 1937 totalling 110,966 stems, valued at 11,814*l.*

A fair amount of land in certain districts is in the possession of the Crown, and, under certain conditions, is available for sale for development purposes; the soil will grow any kind of tropical fruit trees or economic plants. Attention is now being paid to the establishment of Land Settlement Schemes with a view to utilising the latent resources of the Colony.

The Customs Import Tariff is mainly on a specific duty basis, with a preference in favour of Empire products which in most cases amounts to one third of the general tariff rate.

The percentage of the Colony's Import Trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the

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recruiting of labour, transfer of native lands (except between natives) without the consent of the authorities, and usury. It is provided that nationals of States members of the League of Nations are to have complete commercial equality. An annual report is to be made to the Council of the League. By an Order in Council dated the 19th of March, 1926, provision was made for the constitution of a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, thirteen official members, and not more than ten unofficial members, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1926.

For the East African Governors Conference, see under Kenya.

Population.

The number of Europeans in Tanganyika Territory is approximately 9,128. There are also over 33,019 Asiatics, chiefly Indians, Arabs and Goans. The natives are estimated at 5,182,289. The majority of the natives are Bantu, but considerable areas in the north are occupied by the Masai and other Hamitic races, and in the south by tribes of Zulu extraction. The most important language is Swahili, which is a hybrid between Arabic and Persian and all sorts of African tongues. It is more or less spoken as a *Lingua Franca* from Aden in the north to Durban in the south and from the Indian Ocean to the waters of the Nile and the Congo.

Most of the natives are pagans, but the majority of the coastal tribes and a few in the hinterland profess Mohammedanism.

The territory is divided into 8 Provinces as follows:—

Provinces.	Capital.	Approx. Native Population, 1937.
Central	Dodoma	547,808
Eastern	Dar-es-Salaam ...	654,202
Southern Highlands	Mbeya	496,048
Lake	Mwanza	1,466,589
Southern	Lindi	609,132
Northern	Arusha	1385,265
Tanga	Tanga	359,805
Western	Tabora	669,445
	Totals ..	5,182,289

Education.

European Education.—Two schools are maintained by Government for the education of European children, one at Dar-es-Salaam and the other at Arusha. A Correspondence Course for children in the more remote districts is conducted from Dar-es-Salaam. Assistance is given to two English schools, three Dutch schools, five German schools, two Greek schools, one European and Goan school and two Kindergarten schools. The total enrolment is 823.

Indian Education.—There are 60 Indian schools with a total enrolment of 4,191. Grants-in-aid are paid in respect of staff and buildings. 46 schools are on the grant earning list. Instruction in the lower standards is conducted in Gujerati or Urdu, and in English in the higher standards. At the Government school in Dar-es-Salaam and at three other schools the curriculum is designed to take pupils to the Cambridge Senior Certificate Examination.

African Education.—99 schools are maintained by Government, including six Boys' Primary Schools, one Junior Secondary school and eight Girls' Schools. The total enrolment is 9,574. Swahili is the medium of instruction in primary schools for the first four standards after which there is a bifurcation, some schools continuing instruction in Swahili while at the larger schools classes are then started in English. Stress is placed on the teaching of agriculture and nearly every school has its garden. Industrial sections teach carpentry, masonry, smithing and tailoring. A printing press is attached to the Primary School, Dar-es-Salaam. A post-primary Clerical Course extending over two years is undertaken at Tabora Primary School in which boys designed for the Local Civil Service are taught office routine, typewriting and accountancy. Assistance is given from Public Funds to 227 Mission schools with a total enrolment of 21,576.

The total estimated expenditure on Education in 1938 was 99,717*l.*

The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population.

Staff.—The European Staff of the Education Department consists of a Director, Assistant Director, Superintendents of Education, Senior Industrial Instructors, Industrial and Clerical Instructors, Headmistresses, Office Superintendent and Clerk.

The Indian Staff consists of a Headmaster, Senior Assistant Masters, Inspector, Assistant Masters and Clerks.

The African Staff consists of Teachers, Industrial Instructors and Clerks.

Forests and Minerals.

The total area under close forests is approximately 4,661 square miles, of which 87 per cent. is in Government Forest Reserves, 7 per cent. awaits reservation, and 6 per cent. is valuable forest in private ownership of non-natives and native communities. The forests are most numerous in the north, on the shores and islands of Lake Victoria, in the North-east on Kilimanjaro and Meru Mountains; in the East along the Pare and Usambara ranges and in the Uluguru and Nguu Mountains; and at the coast in the districts of Rufiji, Kilwa, and Lindi. Further considerable areas of close forest are situated in the highlands of Iringa Province, most of which have now been explored and demarcated for reservation and have been gazetted as Forest Reserves. The number of timber producing species is large and includes among many others the following:—Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus procera*), Podocarpus, Chlorophora excelsa (resembling Burma Teak), Ocotea Usambarensis, Pterocarpus angolensis, Parinarium Holstii, Pygeum africanum, Afzelia quanzensis, Khaya nyasica, and Cassipourea elliottii. In addition, valuable species of hardwoods occur as single trees or in groups widely scattered throughout large areas of dry savannah forest. Mangroves of excellent quality cover large areas of the littoral. Ebony and gum copal are plentiful near the coast. Bamboo and baobab are found and may prove suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp. Acacias yielding gum arabic of good quality are abundant in the dry savannahs.

The following have been mined for export or local use:—Gold, tin, wolfram, diamonds, salt, mica, phosphates and red ochre. Other minerals known to exist include:—Coal, graphite, soda, magnesite, gem garnet, corundum and manganese, iron, lead, and nickel ores. Extensive areas remain to be prospected. The total mineral production for 1937 was valued at 652,442*l.*

Further information with regard to trade and cognate matters in Tanganyika Territory can be obtained from the Chairman, Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee, c/o the Comptroller of Customs, Dar-es-Salaam.

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Audit Department.

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Audit Clerk, O. Richmond, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Postal Department.

Postmaster, C. H. R. King, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Colonial Engineer's Department.

Colonial Engineer, Captain R. G. Wright Nooth, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., 600*l.*, transport allowance 100*l.*
Superintendent of Works, Staff Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, R. A. McNamara, F.S.I., 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and transport allowance 100*l.*
Assistant Works and Roads Superintendent, C. A. Perryman, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, and transport allowance 100*l.*
Assistant Staff Surveyor, H. E. D. Bernez, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, with a Forage allowance 48*l.* and Subsistence allowance 50*l.*
Superintendent of Telephones, C. L. Haydn Harris, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, with 60*l.* transport allowance and 20*l.* subsistence allowance.

Judicial.

Chief Justice and Magistrate 1st District, G. E. F. Richards, 700*l.*
Attorney-General, A. R. Cools-Lartigue, 550*l.*
Registrar of the Royal Court, Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages, Registrar of Civil Status, Registrar of Agricultural Credit Societies, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Sheriff, Medical Registrar, J. J. Copland, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Magistrate, 2nd and 3rd Districts and Sub-Collector and District Government Officer, Soufriere, W. A. Date, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, H. D. Weatherhead, 650*l.* and 100*l.* transport allowance.
Resident Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, and Bacteriologist, L. A. P. Slinger, 450*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*, and quarters.
Medical Officers, J. Le V. Bristol, L. P. Greson, H. P. S. Gillette, M. A. Byer, R. L. Renwick, A. V. Wells (3 at 400*l.* to 500*l.*, 3 at 300*l.* to 400*l.* and transport allowances).
Senior Sanitary Inspector, E. Haynes, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, and 30*l.* transport allowance.
Matron, Victoria Hospital, Miss M. V. Scollan, 190*l.* and uniform allowance 10*l.*, and quarters.

Agricultural.

Agricultural Superintendent, E. T. Ward, 450*l.* to 500*l.*, house allowance 42*l.* and travelling allowance, including fixed subsistence allowance, 85*l.*
Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, G. B. Gregory, 250*l.* to 400*l.*, house allowance 36*l.* and travelling allowance 75*l.*, including fixed subsistence allowance, 50*l.*
Agricultural Officer, Class I, G. M. Glasgow, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, with travelling and subsistence allowance 100*l.*, and house allowance 15*l.*
Agricultural Officer, Class II, C. M. Alexander, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, with travelling and subsistence allowance 90*l.*

Police and Gaols.

Chief of Police and Inspector of Prisons, Major W. Lambert, 450*l.* to 500*l.*, free quarters 50*l.*, and car allowance 72*l.*
Inspector of Police, W. H. L. Pink, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*

Education Department.

Inspector of Schools (vacant), 350*l.*, house or allowance in lieu of, 50*l.*, transport allowance 48*l.*, and subsistence allowance 12/6 per diem when travelling.

Labour Department.

Labour Commissioner, who is also *Secretary for Labour* and *Labour Inspector*, George H. W. Palmer, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, travelling allowance 100*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Minister of Trinity Church, Castries, Canon R. J. Laurie, M.A.
Roman Catholic Vicar-General, Very Rev. E. P. Harcourt, F.M.I.
Methodist Minister, Castries, Rev. G. B. Byer.

St. Lucia Volunteers.

Officer Commanding (acting), Temp. Capt. M. Mercier.

Foreign Consuls.

Brazil, G. M. Peter.
Dominican Republic, J. F. Le Grand.
France, L. Devaux (Con. Agent).
Italy—A. G. Peter (Con. Agent).
Netherlands, J. Devaux (Vice-Consul).
Norway, F. Floissac (Acting Vice-Consul).
Portugal, L. Devaux (Honorary Consul).
United States of America, A. G. Peter (Con. Agent).
Sweden, G. M. Peter (Vice-Consul).
Venezuela, Senor M. Delgado (residing at Trinidad).

ST. VINCENT.

Situation and Area.

The Island of St. Vincent is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10′ N. latitude, and 60° 57′ W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land, about half the area of Middlesex. Most of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from Kingstown.

General Description.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the side of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contained at the census of 1931, a population of 4,269 souls. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1937, 26 sailing vessels of a net tonnage of 734 tons and 4 motor vessels of 79 tons net.

There are five other small towns in the island, the most important being Georgetown on the north-east, and Barrouallie on the west.

The most striking natural feature of the island is its "Soufrière," or volcano, situated at the northern extremity of the island, and rising to about 4,048 feet above the level of the sea. After a violent eruption in 1812, it remained dormant for a period of ninety years, and then broke into violent eruption again on May 7th, 1902, when the entire northern half of the island was devastated, and nearly 2,000 lives were lost. The eruption synchronised with that of Mont

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Pélée in Martinique which destroyed the town of St. Pierre. The "Soufrière" remained intermittently active throughout 1902, and there was a further eruption in March, 1903, since when it has remained quiescent.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded and almost impassable mountains traverses it from the "Soufrière" at its northern end to Mount St. Andrew (2,500 ft.), dominating the Kingstown valley at its southern extremity. This range sends off spurs on each side, cutting up the island into a series of valleys, trending east and west from the central range to the coast. There is a somewhat level tract called the Carib Country at the north-east of the island, between the "Soufrière" and the sea. This district formerly comprised the most fertile sugar estates. The next highest point after the "Soufrière" in the range is Richmond Peak, 3,539 feet high. The streams are numerous but small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Richmond River.

In September, 1898, the island was visited by a severe hurricane, which caused widespread destruction, and reduced large numbers of the inhabitants to destitution. In September, 1921, the island was again struck by a hurricane which, although not as violent as its predecessor, did considerable damage to property and crops, entailing considerable hardship on the populace and necessitating the expenditure by Government of 3,288*l.* on relief measures.

Climate.

In the dry season, January to May, the climate is charming. In the wet season, and especially from August to November, the climate is damp and hot, but not at all unhealthy. The nights are cool all the year round. The rainfall during 1936 was 88·74 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer during the same year was 89° F., the lowest 68° F., the mean monthly temperature being 82·2° F. in the shade. The prevailing wind is S.E.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

Sugar, syrup, rum, cocoa, coconuts, copra, bananas, and excellent arrowroot are produced. Arrowroot, the most important product, is graded and exported under the control of a Co-operative Arrowroot Association. The fine quality of the coconuts has resulted in a good demand for St. Vincent whole nuts on the Canadian and U.S.A. markets and a considerable export trade in this commodity has been established in recent years. A Banana Association exists for developing the industry, and marketing the fruit on a co-operative basis. The cultivation of ground nuts and spices is also attracting attention. Sea Island cotton, the best in the Empire, is extensively planted, for the ginning of which a Government Ginnery has been erected. There are also three privately owned ginneries. Many of the sugar and arrowroot mills are worked by water power. A large proportion of the cultivable land is owned by a few individuals; portions of Crown lands have been alienated to peasant proprietors, and several estates have been purchased by the Government with the aid of an Imperial grant and allotted to the same class of settlers. The forests have mostly been exploited and except where they are inaccessible contain very few valuable timber trees. There are 65 miles of highway running round the island, for the most part close to the coast, but on the leeward coast communication is mainly by boat, and nearly all the produce is water borne. There are also some 300 miles of byeway connecting with the highway.

The port of Kingstown is visited weekly by steamers of the Canadian National Steamships, fortnightly by Steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation and Furness Withy Lines and occasionally by steamers of the Harrison and American Caribbean.

A telephone system has been established, having 1 central and 3 branch exchanges, with 270 connections and some 446 miles of line.

The import duties are largely *ad valorem*, mostly 18¾ per cent.; but there are many specific duties. Preferential rates, mostly two-thirds of the general rate, are charged on imports from other British countries.

Export duties are levied on cotton, arrowroot, cassava, starch, cocoa, copra and coconuts.

The following table shows the direction of the Trade for the year 1937.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Values.	Percentage of Total.	Values.	Percentage of Total.
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	86,493	42·54	63,289	34·29
Canada	36,563	17·99	18,430	9·99
Other British Possessions ..	35,118	17·27	26,102	14·15
United States of America ..	30,057	14·79	66,195	35·87
Other Foreign Possessions ..	14,886	7·32	10,528	5·70
Miscellaneous ..	187	·09	—	—

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands.

In 1722 George I. made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l.*

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

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From this period to the breaking out of the French Revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but in 1795 the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the "Zebra" sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British headquarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the Island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the negro slaves. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first East Indian Coolie labourers in 1861. Most of them returned to India, but some made their home in the Colony.

Constitution.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor and composed of three members—one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony, and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. (The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 388.)

But this constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 47), by which the future modelling of the constitution was left to the Crown. Until 1st December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, four *ex officio* members, one nominated unofficial member and three elected members. By the Saint Vincent (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1931, the Legislative Council was constituted of the Governor, of three *ex officio* members, of one nominated official member, of one nominated unofficial member, and of three elected members. The Island was divided into three electoral districts each returning one elected member.

By an Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, Attorney-General, and Treasurer), three nominated members, and five elected members (one for each of five electoral districts).

At the same time, the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation, which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government.

The several courts of the Colony were, by an Ordinance of the Local Legislature passed in 1880, consolidated into one court, styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Chief Justice of the Colony is the sole Judge of this court.

Education.

There were, on 31st December, 1937, 37 primary schools, with 10,457 children on the rolls. The average attendance during 1937 was 5,972. There is also a government secondary school for boys, and a high school for girls.

An Island Scholarship is awarded triennially tenable for from three to five years at an approved University. Annual value 250*l.* and cost of passage. An Agricultural Scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is awarded triennially. Annual value 150*l.*

The Government expenditure on primary education in 1937 was 9,424*l.*

Savings Bank.

A savings bank was established in 1866, and had 885 depositors, with 19,897*l.* deposited, on 31st December, 1937. Branches of the bank have been opened at Georgetown, Barrouallie, and Union Island.

Administrators of St. Vincent since 1888.

R. B. Llewelyn	April, 1888
Captain I. C. Maling, C.M.G. . .	11 July, 1889
Col. J. H. Sandwith, C.B. . . .	4 July, 1893
H. L. Thompson, C.M.G.	12 Mar., 1895
Edw. John Cameron, C.M.G. . .	14 May, 1901
The Hon. C. Gideon Murray . .	27 May, 1909
R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. . . .	8 June, 1915
R. Walter, C.M.G.	13 April, 1923
H. W. Peebles, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.	3 April, 1929
A. F. Grimble, C.M.G.	6 July, 1933
A. A. Wright, C.M.G.	10 June, 1936
Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E. . . .	12 Oct., 1938

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.† British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	64,593	60,441	565,389	713,613
1929	64,090	70,786	811,438	982,591
1930	76,602	69,769	904,329	1,269,909
1931	102,803	117,211	1,004,835	1,285,958
1932	93,594	90,316	1,043,891	1,265,063
1933	72,873	68,150	1,012,212	1,197,513
1934	78,819	75,289	1,028,945	1,285,305
1935	77,850	78,005	1,011,449	1,295,540
1936	82,308	81,403	849,686	1,225,362
1937	94,380	97,073	927,137	1,177,481

† The figures are for the calendar year.

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IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From other parts of British Empire.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	62,335	73,113	57,028	192,476
1929	58,030	77,582	50,827	186,439
1930	73,802	74,372	52,656	200,830
1931	74,256	55,659	47,577	177,492
1932	65,274	47,935	36,080	149,289
1933	66,326	47,876	34,445	148,647
1934	71,125	29,343	62,567	163,035
1935	79,084	58,272	34,036	171,392
1936	80,825	60,352	33,684	174,861
1937	86,493	71,681	45,130	203,304

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To other ports of British Empire.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	68,930	56,652	32,890	158,472
1929	62,000	57,920	31,650	151,570
1930	64,800	55,591	31,346	151,737
1931	44,306	35,626	31,665	111,597
1932	29,988	33,903	31,157	95,048
1933	34,263	43,453	41,414	119,130
1934	37,425	26,265	66,143	135,229
1935	37,775	31,351	62,878	*134,922
1936	51,408	40,180	64,458	†156,046
1937	64,511	45,682	76,893	‡187,086

Public Debt, 31st December, 1937—95,390*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1937—42,379*l.*

Population.

Census	1921	44,447
Census	1931	47,961

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Dr. J. A. Henderson, Senior Medical Officer.
F. A. Corea.
P. W. Verrall.
C. B. Sayles.
Clerk, S. C. Connell.

Legislative Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
A. M. Punnett.
A. M. Fraser, O.B.E.
W. A. Hadley.
G. A. McIntosh.
A. C. Allen.
H. A. Davis.
S. F. Bonadie.

NOTE:—One seat is vacant.

* Including Bullion and Specie valued at 2,918*l.*
† Including Bullion and Specie valued at 3,066*l.*
‡ Including Bullion and Specie valued at 427*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E., 1,000*l.*, duty allowance 200*l.*, travelling allowance 100*l.*
Chief Clerk, Government Office, S. C. Connell, 200*l.* to 300*l.*, personal allowance 50*l.*
Secretary to Administrator, G. V. Mancini, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd Clerk, Government Office, R. N. Jack, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Chief of Excise, etc., L. P. Spence, 500*l.*, travelling allowance 50*l.*
Chief Inland Revenue Officer, V. D. Archer, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Chief Revenue and Port Officer, A. C. Baynes, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, travelling allowance 50*l.*
1st Clerk, Treasury, J. A. Matthews, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Audit.

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Audit Clerk, A. L. Dopwell, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Police and Prisons.

Chief of Police, Superintendent of Prison and Chief Relieving Officer, Major H. G. Grist, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and 60*l.* travelling allowance and free quarters.
Sub-Inspector, E. J. Ormiston, 200*l.* to 300*l.*, house allowance, 50*l.*

Judicial.

Chief Justice (vacant), 650*l.* to 700*l.*
Attorney-General (vacant), 500*l.*
Registrar, Supreme Court (vacant), 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Magistrates:—
1st District (vacant) (paid as Chief Justice).
2nd District, N. S. Nanton, 300*l.* to 350*l.*, travelling allowance 80*l.*
3rd District, Dr. K. J. E. McMillan (*See* Southern Grenadines District).
Labour Commissioner, G. Elmore Edwards, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, travelling allowance 80*l.*

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. A. Henderson, 700*l.*, 60*l.* travelling allowance and free quarters.
District Medical Officers, H. B. Gregory, E. D. B. Charles, J. W. Gallwey, A. B. Brereton, R. Austin, F. Alexis, W. C. G. Murray, 300*l.* to 500*l.*, with travelling allowances ranging from 60*l.* to 90*l.*
Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, A. Lai Kiow, 500*l.*, 50*l.* personal allowance, and house allowance of 36*l.*
Nurse-Matron, Colonial Hospital, Miss I. Freeth, 180*l.* to 200*l.* and 10*l.* uniform allowance and free quarters.
Steward and Chief Dispenser, Colonial Hospital, E. T. Young, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Chief Sanitary Inspector, J. L. Chapman, 250*l.* to 275*l.* and 80*l.* travelling allowance.

Educational.

Headmaster, Grammar School, T. G. Rochfort-Wade, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters.
1st Assistant Master, Grammar School, W. M. Lopey, M.A. (Durham), 250*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd Assistant Master, Grammar School, D. S. Cozier, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

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Agricultural Surveyors, Sleeping Sickness Branch, C. Macquarie, M.B.E., E. E. Hulley, E. H. Allinson, A. F. Litchfield, J. S. Scott, C. M. H. Sutherland, 300*l.* to 480*l.*; J. Dickson, 300*l.* to 452*l.*

Assistant to Sleeping Sickness Research Officer (vacant), 300*l.* to 480*l.*, J. R. Allen, 240*l.* (temporary).

Dental Mechanic, S. Anderberg, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Police Department.

Commissioner, Major F. A. B. Nicoll, O.B.E., 1,200*l.*

Deputy Commissioner, F. P. Leathes, 1,000*l.*

Superintendents, A. R. L. Neame, F. E. Little, A. G. de Villiers, H. le P. Agnew, J. Jenkinson, C. E. Page, S. J. Brown, J. R. Dyer, M.B.E., 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, E. F. E. Wolton, M.M., W. Harris, J. P. Hamilton, A. M. Esson, D. C. E. Clark, H. M. S. Bailey, A. T. Garner, R. D. Vernon, C. H. Keir, R. E. Thorne, W. L. South, V. G. Revington, N. D. Morant, *Captain A. E. Sigrist, C. W. Ruddick, P. Digges la Touche, L. P. Rouquette, *J. W. E. Mackenzie, *J. G. L. Scott, L. T. Vyvyan, D. Barrow-Dowling, 425*l.* to 720*l.*, *400*l.* to 780*l.*

Chief Inspectors, G. Olliver, E. H. Riches, W. Duncan, H. W. T. Butler, 480*l.* to 540*l.*

Inspectors, D. B. B. Harris, W. Holman, M. C. Hallier, A. McLeod, E. J. G. Brown, F. S. Lawrence, W. W. Wiskar, J. M. Ralph, F. S. Such, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Assistant Inspectors, H. O. Milne, N. C. MacLeod, J. E. Davies, F. V. Boswell, D. D. Macmillan, E. O. Viall, M. D. A. Thomson, J. Finnigan, R. H. Stewart, L. A. Weeks, R. E. Beckham, G. A. Bennett, H. E. Moore, F. R. Brothers, P. J. Fennessy, M. M. Milner, E. A. Hunter, 300*l.* to 372*l.*

Clerk, A. S. Gibson, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Inspector of Weights and Measures, H. Forrester, 426*l.* to 540*l.*

Posts and Telegraphs.

See under Kenya Colony.

Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebden, A.M.I.E.E., 1,600*l.*

Printing and Stationery.

Government Printer (vacant), 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Press Superintendent, A. G. B. Matthews, 600*l.* to 720*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, W. N. L. Dingle, H. W. Keiffer, F. Stansfield, S. S. Engeland, 426*l.* to 600*l.*

Junior Assistant Superintendent, J. R. Hilton, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Press Engineer, R. G. Merrifield, 426*l.* to 600*l.*

Operator, W. J. Apps, 426*l.* to 600*l.*

Proof Reader, F. W. Goodwin, 300*l.* to 480*l.*

Prisons.

Commissioner, G. H. Heaton, 960*l.*

Senior Superintendent, A. C. Taylor, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Superintendents, D. Milne, M.C., F. H. C. Dawson, 600*l.* to 720*l.*

Superintendent, Approved School, Tabora, W. G. Baker, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Superintendents, S. E. McNeil, W. M. Holden, M.C., M.M., 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Gaolers, 1st Class, R. Hollyer, J. M. Tomkins, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Gaolers, 2nd Class, T. Fraser, F. J. Reaney, M.M., P. H. Faithorn, M.M., A. Stanton, A. E. Hooper, 372*l.* to 426*l.*

Public Works.

Director of Public Works, C. Y. Stevenson, 1,350*l.*

Assistant Director of Public Works, W. H. McLuckie, 1,000*l.*

Irrigation Engineer, L. L. R. Buckland, 840*l.* to 920*l.*

Road Engineer (vacant).

Water Engineer, A. J. Mitchell, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Divisional Engineers, R. MacDonald, D. M. Mende Gibson, S. Gardner, J. Brown, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Engineers, B. A. Rice, J. L. Brown, H. S Roe, H. Wallhouse, E. W. Pennefather, H. N Wilford, J. R. Omond, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Architect, J. H. Pashen, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Architectural Draughtsman, E. W. Davies, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Accountant, G. G. Giffard, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Chief Accountant, E. E. Boden, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Financial Assistant (Seconded as Chief Clerk), C. A Westbury, 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 720*l.*

Acct. Storekeepers, A. J. MacEwan, V. Fireland 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Water Supply Superintendent, A. M. Watters, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Water Supply Superintendent, F. G. Coppin 426*l.* to 480*l.*

Workshop Superintendent, E. Hooper, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Workshop Superintendent, J. G. Gardner 480*l.* to 540*l.*

European Motor Mechanic, A. E. Savage, 372*l.* to 480*l.*

Senior Inspectors, E. S. Sutherland, A. E. Collins F. Bullock, E. C. Kent, J. Baggot, 480*l.* to 540*l.*

Inspectors of Works, Grade I, J. A. Kemp, D. Jackson, T. J. Walls, G. S. Cox, A. J. Hopwood 426*l.* to 480*l.*

Inspectors of Works, Grade II, J. S. Hance, C. W. Hancock, S. Campbell, W. Organ, A. Trump, A. B. Ririe, E. J. P. Hall, J. Fraser, J. I. Rook 372*l.* to 426*l.*

Bridge Foreman, J. Melville, 426*l.* to 480*l.*

Road Foremen, D. J. McBride, J. Howard, J. J. B. Wheatcroft, W. A. Jenkins, A. R. Cobner, T. W. Ashenden, A. M. Watermeyer, W. Robertson, W. H. Grose, H. Butterworth, H. L. Clarke, 372*l.* to 426*l.*

Loan Works Staff.—Assistant Road Engineer, G. Paker, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Railways.

General Manager, R. E. Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,800*l.*

Personal Assistant to the General Manager, J. R. Farquharson, 1,000*l.*

Office Superintendent, H. S. C. Ramos, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Office Assistant, D. Graham, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Accountant, W. L. Tinworth, 1,250*l.*

Senior Assistant Accountant, H. Sharpe, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

Assistant Accountants, F. D. Dams, C. C. Kirk, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Storekeeper, A. A. G. Fisher, 950*l.*

Storekeepers, H. J. Bolsom, H. Lowles, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Engineer, M. L. Cobb, 1,250*l.*

Office Assistant (Technical), G. G. Jackson, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

District Engineers, E. E. Dawson, L. J. Martin, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Engineers, W. M. Duncan, J. C. Forgan, N. R. Rice, J. G. Rice, W. Wallace, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Chief Draughtsman, R. W. Norton, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Office Superintendent, W. A. Hughes, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Mechanical Engineer (vacant), 1,250*l.*

Works Manager, G. Gibson, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Locomotive Running Superintendent, G. H. Tanner, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, W. E. Bulman, A. R. Loveridge, H. B. Marshall, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Office Superintendent, J. Morrice, 480*l.* to 600*l.*

Traffic Manager, L. E. Stoventon, 1,250*l.*

Traffic Superintendents, J. R. Roberts, F. Wilson, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Assistant Traffic Superintendents, M. J. Griffiths, W. L. W. Freeman, W. J. Jamieson, 480*l.* to 720*l.*

Marine Superintendent, R. G. Hudson, 840*l.*

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UNIV. OF MICH.

H. C. Smith, N.D.A., N.D.D., Dip.Agric.) ....
by 18*l.* to 480*l.*, A. C. Robbie, J. S. Gillett.
Pasture Assistant (vacant), 300*l.*

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* For general map of West Indies, see under Windward Islands.

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Irrigation Engineer, L. L. R. Ducrisiu, 840*l*. to 920*l*.
Road Engineer (vacant).
Water Engineer, A. J. Mitchell, 720*l*. to 840*l*.

Traffic Superintendents, [illegible]
L. W. Freeman, W. J. Jamieson, 480*l*. to [illegible]
Marine Superintendent, R. G. Hudson, 840*l*.

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Head Mistress, Girls' High School, Mrs. L. S. Moffett, B.Sc., 250*l.* to 350*l.* and free quarters.
Inspector of Schools, C. Palmer, D.I.C.T.A., 300*l.* to 350*l.*, 75*l.* travelling allowance.

Public Works, Surveys, and Crown Lands.

Superintendent of Works, S. B. Isaacs, M.B.E., 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and 90*l.* travelling allowance.
Assistant Superintendent of Works and Roads, J. P. E. Cropper, 250*l.* to 300*l.* and 90*l.* travelling allowance.

Postal Department.

Postmaster, G. E. E. Williams, 250*l.* to 300*l.* and free quarters.

Electricity and Telephone Department.

Superintendent, Electricity and Telephone Department, J. Maloney, Assc.I.E.E., 450*l.*, house allowance 40*l.*, travelling allowance, 80*l.*

Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Superintendent, C. K. Robinson, 400*l.* to 600*l.*, 80*l.* travelling allowance.
Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, C. C. Seale, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, 100*l.* travelling allowance, 25*l.* house allowance.

Southern Grenadines District.

Medical Officer, District Officer and Magistrate, Dr. K. J. E. McMillan, 300*l.* to 500*l.* as Medical Officer, 120*l.* as District Officer etc., 60*l.* travelling and subsistence allowance and free quarters.

Ecclesiastical.

Chief Ministers of Religion:—
Church of England, The Right Reverend H. N. Tonks, Bishop of the Windward Islands.
Church of Scotland Minister, (vacant).
Methodist Minister, Rev. H. H. Cole.
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. Father D. Carlos Verbeke, O.S.B.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, J. de Neeff (Havana, Cuba).
France, Paul Fisseux (Trinidad).
Norway, J. Brunchorst (Havana, Cuba).
Venezuela, Senor Manuel Jove (Trinidad).
Netherlands, Joseph Devaux (acting) (St. Lucia).
Latvia, Gabriel Descamps (Trinidad).
Germany, Paul Urich (Trinidad).
Portugal, A. Da Silva (St. Vincent).
Peru, Thomas Hunte (Barbados).

ZANZIBAR.

Situation and Area.

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east at a distance of some twenty-five miles lies the island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by 14 broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 380 square miles.

Climate.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar Town amounts to 58·59 inches and in Pemba a mean derived from two stations was 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined: the heavy rains occur in April and May previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·6° and 76·1° respectively.

People.

The Arabs were the conquerors of the islands. They founded the clove industry and still possess considerable property in plantations. They understand the natives and the natives understand them and accept their control and that of Europeans more readily than that of other races.

The bulk of the native population numbering 186,000 is known by the generic name of Swahili, a term formerly used to denote the Bantu coast tribes from Somaliland to Mozambique, "sawahil" in Arabic meaning "coasts." This general appellation includes the descendants of the early settlers of the island of Zanzibar who intermarried with negro women. They are called Wahadimu and live on the eastern and southern portions of the islands. A quiet shy people, occupied mainly in the cultivation of native crops and fishing, they rarely move from their homes except to pick cloves. The name Swahili also includes the descendants of the early settlers in Pemba who are known as Wapemba. These people engage chiefly in agriculture but raise a smaller variety of native crops than the Wahadimu. Many of them own clove and coconut plantations. They live in less seclusion than the natives on the larger island. Another tribe included in the term are the Watumbatu whose chief stronghold is Tumbatu Island. They are a very exclusive people but by no means shy. They go down to the sea and man most of the craft plying in Zanzibar waters.

There is in addition a considerable influx of various tribes from the mainland, of whom the Wanyamwezi are economically the most important, being now the chief source of supply for the weeding of plantations.

In the 1931 Census the total population of the Protectorate was returned as 235,428. The non-native population numbers 49,000 of whom 33,400 are Arabs. The Khojas, Bohoras, Hindoos, Parsees, and Goans possess most of the trade, either as merchants, shopkeepers, money-lenders, small traders, or skilled mechanics.

History and Constitution.

The beginnings of Zanzibar history are lost in antiquity. It appears more than probable that the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba were known

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to the ancient Egyptians, Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Jews, but though the expedition of Necho (C. 600 B.C.) doubtless passed the Islands it is not till the first century that the Periplus gives a description of one of them under the name of Menuthias. The Hindus appear to have settled at a very early date and traces of Greek colonisation are not lacking. From about the 7th Century B.C. the Islands appear to have had a close connection with the South Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter for the next five hundred years or so came also traders from China and Malaya in addition to those from the Persian Gulf. The Coast was probably converted to Islam early in the 10th Century. The Zenj Empire was founded by Ali bin Hassan, a prince of Shiraz, about 975 A.D. but it soon broke up into separate states and, by the time the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral, was already declining. It was during the sixteenth century that the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese, and the capture of Mombasa Fort in 1698 may be said to mark the downfall of Portuguese power north of Mozambique. On the ruins of the Portuguese power in the seventeenth century arose that of the Imams of Muscat. The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856 a dispute as to the succession arising between his sons Seyyid Thwain of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar the African possessions were made independent and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration (dated 1861) of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India.

Seyyid Said laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by transferring his capital from Muscat and making the island his permanent residence in the year 1832. Under his direction Zanzibar soon became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. "If you play on the flute at Zanzibar," says an Arab proverb of the period, "everybody as far as the lakes dances." Said's son Majid was succeeded in 1870 by Barghash, the first of his race to be commonly known as Sultan of Zanzibar.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands themselves was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa, from Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay in 10·42° S. latitude were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l.* At a later date Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l.*

In 1891 a regular government was constituted with a British representative as first minister. On the death of the Sultan in 1896 the palace was seized by a member of his family, Seyyid Khaled, and to compel the latter's submission the palace was bombarded by British warships. In 1906, the British Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year.

The Government was vested in a High Commissioner, who was also Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate, and a British Resident.

The High Commissionership was abolished in 1925.

A Protectorate Council, with His Highness as President, was established at the same time. It was of an advisory and consultative nature and ceased to exist in 1926 when Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

For the East African Governors' Conference, see under Kenya.

Industries and Trade.

Zanzibar is now the dominant partner in the clove industry, holding as it does about 80 per cent of the shares. The other partners are Madagascar, Penang, and the Dutch East Indies.

Authorities differ as to the date when and country from which the clove tree was first introduced into Zanzibar. Some say that it was brought from Réunion by an Arab at the end of the 18th century. Colonel Rigby, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent, in his report on the Zanzibar dominions written in the year 1860, states "the first clove trees were introduced about 30 years ago from Mauritius; being found to thrive they were extensively planted and they have now become the most valuable production of these Islands."

To Seyyid Said belongs the credit of establishing and promoting the clove industry. Burton records that he threatened confiscation to those who did not plant three clove trees for every coconut and that the country was almost denuded of the latter to make room for cloves. In 1839–40 the output amounted to about 9,000 frasilas. (The Frasila, equivalent to 35 lbs., is the local measure of weight for cloves). In 1849 it had risen to frasilas 120,000. In 1859 frasilas 139,000, valued at 55,666*l.* were exported, and the average output during the next decade was frasilas 200,000, valued at about 85,000*l.* Owing to the increase in production the price had, however, fallen from $5-$6 to $1-$2.

In 1872, a hurricane of great violence swept over the Island of Zanzibar and destroyed two-thirds of the clove and cocoanut trees. Pemba, though touched by the hurricane, sustained little damage. The years following this disaster were years of short supply, high prices, and intensive cultivation. The Pemba owners, actuated by motives of gain, hastened to cut down coconut trees on a wholesale scale throughout the island and to plant clove trees in their place. The Zanzibar owners, though temporarily ruined, set to work with commendable fortitude to replace the trees which the hurricane had destroyed, and ten years after the hurricane the normal output of cloves had not only been restored but increased.

Another event of great economic importance to the industry was the abolition of slavery. The

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The quantity of asphalt produced during 1937 was 145,904 tons as against 111,965 tons in 1936.

The quantity of Asphalt exported during 1937 was 90,872 tons to the value of $1,194,914, as compared with 70,543 tons exported in 1936 of a value of $959,759.

Petroleum.—At the close of 1937 there were 18 Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies, having a total share capital of approximately $40,800,000, held over 417,483 acres of Crown Lands under licenses and leases, of which approximately 176,753 acres were held under mining lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown Land, but after that year all Crown grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz., lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner; land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

In addition to the above, the Marine areas applied for within territorial waters cover, 389,500 acres.

The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, etc.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, etc.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, from Crown Lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oilfields Operating Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco; New Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad; the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd. from Crown lands at Palo Seco; the Trinidad Investments Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Oropouche. The Palo Seco Oilfields (C.C. Stollmeyer) from Crown lands at Palo Seco; The Petroleum Options (1925) Ltd. from private lands at San Francique; Coldan Co., Ltd. from private lands at Fyzabad; Antilles Petroleum Co. (Tdad) Ltd. private lands at Brighton; Mitchell, F. W., private lands at Point Fortin; Scottish Trinidad Oilfields, private lands at Rio Claro; and the Trinidad Consolidated oilfields, Crown oil rights under lease and private lands at Fyzabad. There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite, La Brea and San Francique, and all grades of petroleum products from petrol to road oil are produced. The total quantity of oil produced during 1937 was 15,502,989 barrels, an increase of 2,265,959 barrels as compared with the production for 1936. Of this total 9,743,292 barrels were from Crown Lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The royalty paid by operating companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1937, amounted to $720,857, as against $617,885 in 1936 and wayleaves to $1,760 as against $1,878 in 1936. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 14,124,056 barrels valued at $18,896,422 as against 12,405,222 barrels valued at $15,910,638 in 1936.

Grape Fruit.—Large areas have been planted, and the area under cultivation amounted in 1937 to 2,800 acres. The exports during the year 1937 amounted to 4,062,033 fruit, valued at $187,579.

Lime Fruit.—The value of the lime and lime products exported during the year 1937 amounted to $230,873 as compared with $91,834 in the previous year.

Of the total area of the Colony, including Tobago, 1,267,236 acres, the alienated acreage at the end of December, 1937, was estimated to be approximately 708,941 acres. About 377,050 acres are under cultivation.

The chief imports are textiles, flour and rice, dried fish and meat, hardware, machinery and lumber. 36.52 per cent. of the whole trade of the Colony is with the United Kingdom.

Under the Customs Tariff, goods of Empire origin are admitted at a preferential rate of duty, the principal items being entitled to a preference of 50 per cent. of the general rate of duty. Approximately one half the list of items on the tariff are chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, the remainder, including all high duty goods, being subject to specific duties.

The following tables show the direction of the import and export trade of the Colony for 1937:—

IMPORTS.

Countries of Origin.	1937.	
	$	%
United Kingdom	12,886,789	*36·52*
Canada	4,342,097	*12·35*
Other British Possessions ..	3,177,047	*8·99*
Argentine	312,191	*·88*
Czecho-Slovakia	127,942	*·36*
Denmark	88,557	*·25*
France	386,735	*1·09*
Germany	1,243,001	*3·52*
Holland	760,264	*2·15*
Italy	73,504	*·21*
Japan	605,476	*1·71*
United States of America ..	8,379,596	*23·75*
Venezuela	1,899,893	*5·38*
Other Countries	1,003,720	*2·84*
Total ..	35,286,812	

EXPORTS.

Countries of Destination.	1937.	
	$	%
United Kingdom	14,318,745	*48·3*
Canada	1,399,610	*4·7*
Other British Possessions ..	3,206,355	*10·10*
France	296,009	*·9*
Germany	501,863	*1·7*
Holland	400,799	*1·3*
Italy	23,809	*·1*
United States of America ..	3,057,505	*10·3*
Venezuela	398,534	*1·3*
Other Countries	6,040,722	*20·4*
Total ..	29,643,951	

Municipalities.

In 1914 Port of Spain was constituted a municipal city. The corporate body created under provisions of the Port of Spain Board Ordinance, 1907, and known as the Port of Spain Town Board, was dissolved.

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The next town and port is San Fernando, about 30 miles south from Port of Spain. The population at the census of 1931 was 14,287.

San Fernando has an elective municipal council and mayor. The chief source of revenue in both boroughs is a rate on property.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Arima, an inland town about 16 miles from Port of Spain (population at 1931 census, 5,072). The total municipal revenue of the two boroughs, and town of Port of Spain for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was $1,073,647 the expenditure $1,097,003, and the debt was $1,524,134 on the 31st December, 1937. This includes the loan for the purchase of the Woodbrook Estate, which has become an important suburb of Port of Spain.

Means of Communication.

The Government coastal steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and the following Tobago ports:—King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara. Pembroke, Plymouth, Mount Levine, Milford and Hilsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

The railway system consists of the following:—

The Port of Spain—Arima—Sangre Grande line (opened in 1897) 29 miles along the southern foot hills of the northern range of hills to within 8 miles of the eastern coast.

The San Fernando—Siparia line, 44 miles (leaving the former line at St. Joseph) following roughly the western coast line of the Colony (opened to Couva in 1880, San Fernando in 1882, Siparia in 1913); total distance, Port of Spain to Siparia, 51 miles.

The Caparo valley and Caparo valley extension lines, 28½ miles (opened to Tabaquite in 1898, Rio Claro in 1914), leaving the Port of Spain—San Fernando—Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port of Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction; total distance from Port of Spain 43 miles.

The Guaracara line (10 miles) opened in 1884, leaving the Port of Spain—San Fernando—Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port of Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; total distance from Port of Spain 42 miles, and

The total length of this system is 118 miles.

The railways afford opportunities of communication for passengers between all lines three times a day, and there are goods train opportunities once a day.

A suburban service of trains is run between Port of Spain and Arima (16 miles) at low fares, giving a service of 6 trains daily each way.

Road transport feeder services between the principal terminal stations and the coast provide for through transport between all the Districts of the Colony

The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of about 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

The total receipts from the railways, telegraph and telephones for the year 1937 amounted to $856,938, and the working expenses to $747,759, exclusive of provision for loan and capital interest and sinking fund amounting to $271,861. There was, therefore, a net surplus on working of $109,179, as compared with a surplus of $13,992 in the previous year.

The total number of passengers carried during 1937 was 1,737,006. The total tonnage of goods was 581,000 tons.

The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58·38 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads amounting to 534 miles are under Local Road Boards. The main roads, with a total mileage of 1,081 miles, are made up of 459 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 266 miles metalled, 181 miles gravelled, 26 miles pitched and 149 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in Districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 764 miles and are made up of 42 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 106 miles metalled, 283 miles gravelled, 43 miles pitched and 290 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago, and 120 out-offices throughout the Colony.

The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

Within Colony	1*d.*
To U.K., India and British Colonies, for 1st oz.	1½*d.*
and for each additional oz. or fraction of oz.	1*d.*
To other places, for 1st oz.	3*d.*
and for each additional oz. ...	1½*d.*

Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board (All Red Route) and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company. The Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company are both now under the management of Cable & Wireless Ltd. of Electric House, London.

A wireless system is maintained between the following Islands—Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

The principal tariffs are:—

To the United Kingdom from Port-of-Spain	56*c.* per word
To Eastern Canada	36*c.* ,, ,,
To Western Canada	41*c.* ,, ,,

There are also cheap rates at half and quarter of the ordinary tariff, the latter being subject to a minimum charge.

Three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain. Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

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Steamers calling at Trinidad comprise the following lines:—Aluminium Line, American Carribbean Line, American–South African Line, Bermuda and West Indies Line, Canadian National Steamships, Canadian Transport Company, Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion Compagnie General Transatlantique, Fyffes Line, Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Aktiengesellschaft, Harrison Lines, Horn Line, Lamport and Holt, McCormick S. S. Co. (Pacific Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.), Munson Line, Nourse Line, Ocean Dominion New York Service, Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation, Prince Line, Robin Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (1), Colon Line (2), Surinam Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritime, Standard Oil Company of Venezuela, Wilhelmsen Line, and the Surinam Combined Navigation Company, and Weshfal-Larsen Line. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by some of these steamers.

In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes, or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by the Pan American Airways Inc. with the United States of America via St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Havana, with Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown, and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, La Guaira, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombo, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras and the Republic of Honduras.

Currency and Banking.

British Currency and Trinidad Government notes are legal tender. Accounts are kept in dollars (1 dollar = 50 pence), and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

In 1903 an Ordinance provided for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, but the $1,000 notes were withdrawn and destroyed on the 21st December, 1934. The total value in circulation at 31st December, 1937, amounted to $945,720.

Government Savings Banks are established in 38 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1937 was 53,080, with deposits amounting to $2,814,932.

The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd., with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at $862,580; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000; (3) The Canadian Bank of Commerce, with an authorized note circulation of $750,000; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd., the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have Savings Bank branches and pay interest at the rate of 1½ per cent., while the Government Savings Bank pays 3 per cent. on amounts up to $2,400. The Bank of Messrs. Gordon Grant and Co., Limited, is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above Banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank, an institution established in 1914, for the encouragement of thrift.

Education.

At the close of 1937 there were 293 primary and intermediate schools in the Colony, 45 being Government and 248 assisted schools. There were 258 schools in Trinidad and 35 in Tobago.

The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1937 was 72,766. The average daily attendance was 50,799, or 69·8 per cent. of the number on roll. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 2,567 on the roll, and an increase of 2 per cent. in average attendance. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,888 (1,904 in 1936).

The total expenditure on education during the year 1937, deducting the amount received in school and examination fees, was $878,499 as compared with $870,325 in 1936.

Secondary Education.

The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando, the Bishop's High School in Tobago. The St. Joseph's Convent and the St. Hilary's High School in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School at San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls.

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

A Government Training College for Teachers at Port-of-Spain was attended by about 133 students in 1937.

Besides the public schools, of which mention has been made above, there are many private schools.

Opportunities for technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training established in 1906, which also supervises a small institution for the instruction of the blind.

TOBAGO.

History.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. It was visited in 1596 by Capt. Keymis in the *Darling* and found to be uninhabited. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they themselves were compelled by the French Admiral Estras, to evacuate the island the Dutch Admiral Binks being defeated

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in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a company of London merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781 Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, after a most gallant defence by the Colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield, and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

Situation and Area.

Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ N. lat. and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ W. long., distant from Barbados 120 miles, from Grenada 75 miles, and from Trinidad, 26 miles. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles, or 74,392 acres, of which about 42,000 acres are under cultivation.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

The population of Tobago in 1931 was 25,358 according to census.

General Description.—Tobago.

Tobago is a Ward of Trinidad and its exports out of the Colony all pass through Trinidad and are included in the general statistics of the Colony. It has also a considerable trade in minor products, vegetables, live stock, etc., with Trinidad. The total value of the Tobago trade in 1937 was $538,333, made up as follows:—

Cacao	$176,740
Coconuts	7,743
Copra	190,275
Other Products	163,575

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 8 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. The town had a population, according to the census of 1931, of 833. It is a port of registry. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, also has good anchorage. There is a lighthouse at Fort King George, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of about 425 feet above the level of the sea.

Regular communication with Trinidad is maintained by means of wireless telegraphy, and a coastal steamer service, provided by the Government.

The island possesses a fair mileage of motor roads.

Education is in the hands of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Moravian, and Methodist bodies, who are assisted by a Government grant.

Constitution.

The Government was formerly administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada, and a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

By an Order in Council of 17th November, 1888, issued under Act 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 44, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new Colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the United Colony, who was *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council, and one unofficial member of Council represented Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor and three elected. The revenue, expenditure, and debt of the islands remained distinct, but there was entire freedom of commercial intercourse between them, and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

By an Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1898, the Order in Council of the 17th of November, 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the Island of Tobago should become a ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; that the revenue, expenditure, and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the United Colony; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad; that all future Ordinances of the Legislature of the Colony should extend to Tobago, with the proviso that the Legislature should be able to enact special and local Ordinances and regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the Colony.

This Order in Council was brought into effect from the 1st of January, 1899, by a proclamation of the Governor issued on the 8th of December, 1898. The post of Commissioner ceased to exist, and the post of Warden and Magistrate was created.

Population.

Census.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901	8,671	10,080	18,751
1911	9,922	10,827	20,749
1921	11,194	12,184	23,378
1931	12,280	13,078	25,358

Governors of Trinidad (since 1897).

2 June 1897	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
4 Dec. 1900	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
30 Aug. 1904	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
12 May 1909	Sir George R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.
1 June 1916	Lieut.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1 Jan., 1922	Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
22 Nov. 1924	Sir Horace A. Byatt, K.C.M.G.
22 Mar. 1930	Sir A. C. Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
5 Sept. 1936	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1938	Major Sir Hubert W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

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APPENDIX.

This Appendix gives some account of North Borneo, Sarawak, Trans-Jordan and certain miscellaneous British Possessions and Protectorates which are not included in the main portion of the Historical and Statistical Account above.

NORTH BORNEO.

Situation and Area.

The territory under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company (incorporated by Royal Charter under date of 1st Nov., 1881), now known as "The State of North Borneo," comprises the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo from the Sipitang River on the west to lat. 4° 10′ N. on the east coast, together with adjacent islands; it is held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, and contains an area of about 29,347 square miles (equal to Scotland), with a coast line of about 900 miles. It extends from 115° 20′ to 119° 20′ E. long., and from 4° 10′ to 7° 25′ N. lat. The southern frontier was delimited in 1912-1913 by an Anglo-Dutch boundary commission, whose report was confirmed by a treaty at London on the 28th September, 1915.

The principal stations of the Company are at Sandakan, Lahad Datu, and Tawau, on the east, Kudat on the north, and Jesselton on the west. At each of these there are excellent harbours, especially at the first-named, which is situated in a magnificent bay some fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of five miles. It is 1,000 miles from Singapore, 1,200 from Hong Kong, and 1,600 from Port Darwin. The capital and headquarters of administration are at Sandakan. Other stations are at Semporna, Lamag, Beluran, Langkon, Kotabelud, Tuaran, Penampang, Papar, Beaufort, Mempakul, Sipitang, Tenom, Keningau, Tambunan, Ranau, and Pensiangan.

General Description.

The greater part of the country is at present covered with jungle, but the soil is well adapted for the growth of almost all tropical products, more particularly rubber, tobacco, coconuts, sugar, coffee, sago, tapioca, and pepper.

The country is mountainous. The highest point is Kinabalu, over 13,000 feet.

The inhabitants, who at the Census taken in 1931 numbered 270,223, are mainly Bruneis, Bajaus, and Sulus on the coast, who subsist by fishing and trade. Further back, the Dusuns, the most numerous native race in North Borneo, cultivate yearly well-irrigated rice fields, and in the uplands they plant tobacco and hill padi (rice), and hunt. The Muruts, another interior tribe, are numerous; formerly they varied more peaceful pursuits by head-hunting, but are now peaceable. The Chinese population is steadily increasing and is now not far short of 48,000; they form the trading, gardening and artisan section of the community. There is a State-aided scheme of Chinese immigration. Europeans number about 400. Sandakan, the chief town, with suburbs, has a population of about 17,600. There are several missions, including the Church of England, with stations at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton, and the Roman Catholic with a church and school at Sandakan and four stations on the West Coast and twenty-one schools in various parts of the country. The Church of England, which is supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Church of England Community, has a stone church and two schools at Sandakan and seven schools elsewhere. The Basel Mission has sixteen schools, the principal ones being at Jesselton, Sandakan, Kudat, and Papar. Government maintains sixteen vernacular schools at various places in the territory.

History.

The State and town of Brunei appear to have been prosperous from a very early age. They were visited by Europeans in 1322, 1503, and 1520, but the first settlement in Borneo was made by the Dutch at Landak and Sukadana in 1608, and soon abandoned. Two English settlements were made about 1609, and abandoned in 1623. The Dutch factories were re-established in 1747 and 1776, but finally given up in 1790.

A British settlement was formed under the East India Company in 1762, at the island of Balambangan, which had been ceded by the Sultan of Sulu. This was attacked by pirates in 1775, and the staff was removed to Labuan, a small factory being at the same time established at Brunei. A second attempt in 1803 was made to establish a settlement on the former island, and in Marudu Bay, and on its failure the East India Company gave up its connection with Northern Borneo.

Sir James Brooke, in 1842, established the independent State of Sarawak, which, as well as Brunei, is under the exclusive influence of Great Britain; and Labuan became a British Colony in 1846. Some Americans obtained extensive cessions in North Borneo in 1865 from the Sultan of Brunei, but they were never utilised. In 1872 a Company, called the Labuan Trading Company, established itself in Sandakan, the business of which was later carried on by its manager, Mr. W. C. Cowie. Finally, in 1877 and 1878, the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu ceded to a syndicate formed by Baron Overbeck and Mr. (afterwards Sir Alfred) Dent the greater portion of the territory now known as the State of North Borneo. This syndicate's rights were acquired in 1881 by the British North Borneo Provisional Association, and transferred by that body in 1882 to the British North Borneo Company. Some further cessions have since been added to the Company's territory. The British Government assumed a formal protectorate over the territory by agreement dated the 12th May, 1888. By this agreement the State is to continue to be administered by the Company as an independent State, under the protection of the British Government, who may appoint consular officers, and shall conduct all foreign relations, but does not interfere in internal administration.

Climate.

The climate, though tropical, is equable; the temperature varies from 70° to 90°, but there is

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usually a light breeze. The annual rainfall is from 80 to 150 inches, according to situation.

Annual Mean Temperature...	81 degrees
Recorded extremes maximum	96 ,,
,, ,, minimum	60 ,,

Constitution.

The territory is administered by a Court of Directors in London, and a Governor and Civil Service appointed by them. There are two Residencies, viz., the East Coast and West Coast Residencies.

The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The law of the country is based upon Indian law and the principal Indian Codes have been adopted in the State. Many enactments of the Straits Settlements also have been incorporated in local Ordinances. Courts of law are correlative to the Indian Courts under the Indian Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, while there are Imams' Courts for the administration of Moslem matrimonial law, and Native Courts to deal with matters of native custom.

Industry.

The principal products of the country are estate rubber, timber, copra, and cutch. The rapid expansion of the rubber industry is indicated by the increase in exports of the commodity from 24 tons in 1910 to 13,213 tons in 1937. The vast timber resources of the country form one of its principal assets; until 1920 only the fringe of the forests was worked, but in that year a company was formed for more adequate timber exploitation with modern lumbering apparatus. At Sandakan two large steam-driven sawmills have been working for some years; there are also a modern band sawmill and an electrically driven sawmill. Exports of timber in 1937 were valued at 331,589*l.*; the principal markets were Hong Kong, China, Japan and Great Britain. The number of coconut plantations has rapidly increased in the last two decades and exports of copra have risen considerably; in 1937 the value of copra shipped was 89,042*l.* Cutch, a tanning material obtained from the bark of certain mangrove trees, is manufactured at Sandakan; exports in 1937, 37,272*l.* Tobacco grows well; extensive areas were formerly cultivated by European companies with the special variety used for the wrappers of cigars, but this industry has waned. The natives also engage in the cultivation of tobacco, but the principal crop grown by them is rice, the production of which is however still insufficient to meet local demands. The fishing industry gives employment to a large number of natives; exports of dried and salt fish in 1937 were valued at 51,195*l.* Sago is manufactured and exported. Other articles of export are damar, livestock, edible birds' nests collected in certain limestone caves, firewood, rattans, charcoal, and seed pearls. Fruit growing is an important industry and increasing attention is being given to the cultivation of manila hemp, coffee, and pepper, all of which thrive.

The Chartered Company does not itself directly engage in trade.

The revenue is derived from import and export duties, excise, quit rents, licences, royalties, poll tax, and other usual sources of revenue.

Sandakan on the East and Jesselton on the West are the principal ports. Both towns have developed rapidly, and are now supplied with electric light and cold storage. Considerable sums have been spent by Government on reclamation, improvement of water supplies, etc., at both ports.

Large resources of coal exist in the country behind Cowie Harbour in the south east and seams occur elsewhere in the territory. Gold in alluvial form is found in certain of the rivers on the East Coast.

Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered. Indications of the presence of petroleum occur in many parts of the State, but so far it has not been found to exist in commercial quantity; prospecting work is still proceeding.

Customs Tariff.

Customs duties are leviable in North Borneo both on an *ad valorem* and a specific basis. The prevailing *ad valorem* duty rates are 5 per cent. and 10 per cent.; chiefly the latter.

A preferential import tariff (varying from one-third to three-quarters of the general tariff import rates) came into force on 10th October, 1933, applicable to certain specified goods imported from any part of the British Empire. Following Colonial practice, as in the United Kingdom, a proportion of 25 per cent. of Empire material, labour, etc., is required in most cases, and of 50 per cent. in a selected few.

The rates of duty on the most important articles are as follows:—

IMPORT TARIFF.

Article.		*Preferential.*	*General Tariff.*
Cutlery	*ad valorem*	7½%	10%
Dyes & Chemicals, not medicinal	,,	7½%	10%
Glassware, unless otherwise specially taxed...	,,	7½%	10%
Machinery, unless otherwise specially taxed	,,	7½%	15%
Perfumery & Cosmetics	,,	15%	25%
Provisions: Canned fruit and vegetables...	,,	5 %	15%
Butter	,,	5 %	15%
Confectionery ...	,,	5 %	10%
Textiles and Apparel, unless otherwise specially taxed	,,	7½%	15%
Timepieces	,,	7½%	10%
Tobacco: Manufactured (imported in air-tight tins or containers) ...	per lb.	$1·20	$1·60
Cigars	,,	$1·20	$1·60
Cigarettes	,,	$1·50	$2·00
Vehicles: Motor ...	*ad valorem*	10%	30%
Spare parts & machinery for motor ...	,,	10%	20%
Other than motor ...	,,	7½%	10%*
Vessels, boats & other craft	,,	7½%	10%

EXPORT TARIFF.

Article.		*Rate.*
Beeswax	*ad valorem*	10%
Charcoal	,,	10%
Coconuts	,,	10%
Coconut oil	,,	5%
Copra	,,	2½%
Damar Batu	per pikul	10 cents
,, (other)	*ad valorem*	5%
Hides, hoofs, horns, etc. (not otherwise specified)	,,	10%
Padi	per pikul	25 cents
Sago Flour	*ad valorem*	5%

* Subject to specified minima.

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Currency and Banking.

The Company has a copper coinage of ½ and 1 cent pieces, a nickel coinage of 1 cent, 2½ cent and 5 cent pieces, and it issues notes. There is also a silver coin of 25 cents. The State Bank of North Borneo has its head office at Sandakan. There are agencies of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Bank of Taiwan.

Money orders on North Borneo are issued in England, India, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and elsewhere, and *vice versâ*, and British postal orders came into use in the State during 1908.

Means of Communication.

The Straits Steamship Company run steamers every week between Singapore and local ports. There is additional communication by steamer with Hong Kong, Japan, and the Dutch East Indies, and a local company maintains a service along the coast and to the Philippine Islands. The State Railway on the West Coast, which is a metre gauge line, connects Jesselton with Beaufort, 57 miles distant. At Beaufort the line divides, one section proceeding to the port of Weston (20 miles), the other to Melalap in the interior (40 miles). In all, the length of railway (including branches) completed is 124 miles. At Jesselton there is a steel jetty where vessels up to 1,000 tons can load and discharge cargo. There is a first class metalled road 20 miles long, from Jesselton to Tuaran; this is now being extended a further 16 miles to Tenghilen. Another road proceeds from Sandakan in a north-westerly direction, 15 miles of metalling have been completed and earthworks to mile 19. Road construction is being pushed forward in other localities of the State. At the end of 1937, the total mileage of metalled and earth roads outside municipal limits was 236 miles. There is a system of bridlepaths covering a total distance of 600 miles. Wireless stations exist at Jesselton, Kudat, Sandakan, Tawau, and Lahad Datu. The State has joined the Postal Union. Course of letter post from London, about fourteen days. Postage to certain British possessions for letters 12 cents for the first half-oz., 6 cents for each succeeding half-oz.; others 8 cents for the first oz., 4 cents each succeeding oz.; foreign countries, 12 cents for the first oz., 6 cents each succeeding oz.

On the completion of the Singapore–Labuan–Hong Kong cable in 1894, the mainland of Borneo was joined to Labuan by a cable covering a distance of about 10 miles to Mempakul.

There is a telegraph line from Mempakul where the cable reaches land to Jesselton, whence messages are transmitted by radiotelegraphy to Kudat, Sandakan, Tawau, and Lahad Datu. Branch telegraph lines establish communication with Beaufort and Tenom from Jesselton. The majority of the smaller Government stations are in telephonic communication with one another and with the local centres of administration. Telephone exchanges are in operation at Jesselton, Sandakan, and Kudat.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1933	322,460	658,288
1934	327,663	695,634
1935	351,743	772,340
1936	309,597	765,792
1937	316,475	797,825

Year.	IMPORTS. $	EXPORTS. $
1933	3,377,943	6,021,652
1934	4,421,988	9,684,032
1935	4,755,190	7,819,152
1936	4,804,668	8,985,766
1937	6,361,939	14,295,322

Excluding transhipments.

Year.	Revenue, including Land Sales. $	Expenditure. $
1933	2,363,115	1,625,577
1934	2,671,449	1,640,254
1935	2,810,675	1,772,582
1936	2,932,763	1,741,267
1937	3,568,888	1,797,510

Court of Directors.

Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O., *President.*
Sir Dougal O. Malcolm, K.C.M.G., *Vice-President.*
Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
G. E. B. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
C. Mallet, Esq.
Captain A. G. Cowie.
Sir Andrew McFadyean.
Secretary and Chief Accountant, W. O. Pidgeon, A.C.A.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth.
London Office, Staple Hall, Stone House Court, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

Governors.

1881. W. H. Treacher, C.M.G.
1888. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.
1895. L. P. Beaufort.
1900. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.
1901. E. W. Birch, C.M.G.
1904. E. P. Gueritz.
1911. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.
1912. J. S. Mason.
1913. C. W. C. Parr.
1915. A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
1922. Sir W. Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1925. A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
1926. J. L. Humphreys, C.M.G., C.B.E.
1930. A. F. Richards, C.M.G.
1934. D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1937. C. R. Smith.

STAFF.

List of Heads of Departments in the Civil Service of North Borneo.

Governor, C. R. Smith, $17,144.
Deputy Governor and Chief Justice, C. F. C. Macaskie, $10,200.
Government Secretary, G. L. Gray, $7,200.
Under Secretary, W. F. Hill (acting), $4,500.
Commandant Armed Constabulary, with local rank of Major, W. C. Adams, M.C., $7,800.

Resident, East Coast, R. A. Rutter, $8,400.
Resident, West Coast, R. F. Evans, $8,400.
Financial Controller, H. J. R. Beckett, A.C.A., $8,400.
Auditor, W. A. C. Smelt, A.C.A., $7,800.
Commissioner of Lands, J. S. Abernethy, $5,280.
Surveyor-General, T. J. H. Speedy, $7,500.
Director of Works, Capt. J. A. Houston, $8,000.
General Manager of Railways, J. Beatty, $7,920.
Principal Medical Officer, Dr. P. A. Dingle, C.B.E., $8,400.
Protector of Labour, J. S. Abernethy, $5,280.
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, A. J. B. Broodbank, $7,800.
Inspector of Prisons, The Commandant.
Mycologist nd Agricultural Adviser, E. Bateson, $7,714.
Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture, H. G. Keith, $7,800.
Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, H. A. Dabell, $7,500.

Other Officers.

Officer-in-Charge, Armed Constabulary, East Coast, Superintendent of Prisons, Sandakan, and Superintendent of Criminal Investigation Department, Capt. A. Rice-Oxley, D.F.C., $6,900.
Adjutant and Superintendent of Prisons, Jesselton, C. D. Round-Turner, $6,300.
Chief Police Officer, Sandakan, P. G. Edge (acting), $2,700.
Chief Police Officer, Jesselton, J. B. Atkinson, $4,500.
Medical Officers, J. K. O'Byrne, J. P. Taylor, J. C. T. Tregarthen, H. Wands, M. Clarke.
Nurse Matron, Sandakan, Miss E. Ashworth.
Nursing Sister, Jesselton, Miss H. E. Bates.
Executive Engineers, E. R. Baker, $7,200; H. Bishop, $7,200.
Marine Surveyor, J. C. Graham, $6,600.
Assistant Commissioner of Customs, J. H. Macartney (acting), $2,700.
District Treasurers, G. A. Taylor, A.C.A., $4,929; R. Johnson, A.C.A., $4,714.
Assistant Postmaster-General and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs (vacant).
Assistant Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, G. C. Fenton, $6,900.
Assistant Auditor, J. F. Penlington, A.C.A., $6,300.
Deputy Protector and Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, H. O. E. Sykes (acting), $3,960.
Superintendent of Printing Office, H. O. E. Sykes.
Government Surveyor, E. J. Smallfield, $6,600.
Railway Accountant and Traffic Superintendent (vacant).
Locomotive Superintendent, W. J. Sproson, $6,000.
Permanent Way Engineer, J. Beatty, $7,920.
Assistant Permanent Way Engineer, W. F. Smith, $6,000.

District Officers.

R. A. Rutter, B. R. Cole-Adams, E. W. Skinner, D. K. Ingle.

Assistant District Officers.

W. F. Hill, R. G. P. N. Combe, S. H. K. Cox, J. E. Longfield, H. O. E. Sykes, S. G. Hill.

Cadets.

J. S. Chisolm, J. F. G. Dingle, R. S. Abbott, W. K. C. Wookey, J. H. Macartney, P. G. Edge, M. H. B. Cockin, G. R. Hedley, J. M. Smallfield

SARAWAK.

General.

In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State. An agreement was entered into with the Rajah of Sarawak, on the north-west coast of Borneo, on the 14th of June, 1888, under which that State has been placed under British protection. Her Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with the internal administration of the State, but they are to determine any questions that arise as to the succession, to control the foreign relations, and to have the right to establish consular officers in the territory. British subjects are to have most-favoured-nation treatment, and no part of the territory is to be alienated without the consent of H.M.'s Government.

The territory of Sarawak comprises an area of about 50,000 square miles (more than equal to Ireland and Wales together), with a population of about 442,900 composed of various races. It is intersected by many rivers, navigable for a considerable distance inland, and commands about 450 miles of coast line. The government of the district from Tanjong Datu to the entrance of the Samarahan River was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei in the year 1842 by Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. In 1861 a second cession was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei of all the rivers and lands from the Samarahan River to Kedurong Point. In 1882 a third cession was obtained of 100 miles of coast line and all the country and rivers that lie between Kedurong Point and the Baram River, including about three miles of coast on the north-east side of the latter; and in 1884 another cession was obtained of the Trusan River, situated on the north of the mouth of the Brunei River. The Limbang River was also obtained in 1890, the transfer being approved and confirmed by H.M.'s Government in 1891. The Lawas River was added in 1905. The present Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G. (born 26th September 1874, married, 1911, Hon. Sylvia Brett), succeeded his father, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., in 1917.

Heir presumptive, Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda), born 8th August, 1876.

Products.

Oil is worked by the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd., at Miri.

EXPORT.

1933	$ 5,565,388
1934	$ 6,262,482
1935	$ 6,727,494
1936	$ 6,971,334
1937	$ 8,582,489

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Government Medical Officers.

A. R. McLean, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Port of Spain, Surgeon Royal Gaol and Female Prison, and Medical Supt. House of Refuge, $1,920 to $2,880. and rent allowance, $480.

William St. C. Thwaites, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Chaguanas, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

C. M. Austin, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., St. Joseph ($1,920 to $2,880), and quarters.

S. D. Stewart, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. Edin., D.T.M. (Liverpool), Ortoire-Moruga ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,327 and quarters.

N. H. Brewster, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Tacarigua ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,125 and quarters.

E. Hamel-Smith, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.P.F. ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters

J. M. P. Grell, M.B., B.S. Cant., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Erin-Siparia ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters.

R. C. Wupperman, M.B. Ch.B., Edin., Arima, $3,475 and quarters.

C. G. Deane, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Couva ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters.

J. A. Tsoi-A.-Sue, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. South Naparima and San Fernando, Port Health Officer and Police Surgeon ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,125.

F. Mahabir, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Prince's Town and N. Naparima ($1,920 to $2,880), $3,264 and quarters.

J. L. Pawan, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. Eng., Bacteriologist and Pathological Registrar, $4,800. Rent $544.

G. H. T. N. Clarke, M.D., C.M.Ont., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glasgow, D.P.H. Manchester, Plymouth, Tobago, $1,920 to $2,880 and rent allowance $240.

N. O'C. Blanc, M.B., Ch.B. Ireland, Scarborough, Tobago, $3,600 and quarters.

H. S. A. Bishop, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Roxborough, Tobago, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

G. E. Tracey, M.D. (Montreal), L.R.C.P. & S. (Quebec) $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

T. F. Carter, M.B., M.C.P. & S. Ont., Guaracara, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

C. J. Milne, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Gran-Couva, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

S. E. Ammon, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Diego Martin-Bocas, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

C. Siung, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Tooo., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Miss M. Gosden, M.B., B.S. (Lon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.), Pathologist, $2,880 to $3,840 and house allowance, $480.

Miss S. Abith, M.D. (Toronto), L.M.S. (Nova Scotia), L.M.C.C., Child Welfare and School Medical Officer, San Fernando (part time), $1,200.

P. L. Lai Fook, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., School Medical Officer, Port of Spain, $1,680.

Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.

Resident Superintendent, J. Cook, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Durham), $5,280 and quarters.

Senior Medical Officer (Surgeon), J. E. A. Boucaud, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., London, $4,800 and quarters.

Medical Officer, Grade I (Surgery), M. V. Boucaud M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, $3,720 and quarters.

Senior Medical Officer (Physician), K. U. R. Inniss, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $4,800, rent allowance $600.

Radiologist, Surg. Lieut., S. R. G. Pimm, R.N., $4,800.

Medical Officers.

C. F. Rostant, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

J. A. Waterman, M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

A. G. Francis, M.B., Ch.B. Ireland, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

E. Siung, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

A. F. H. Stewart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.S., University of London, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Health Officer, Grade II, V. E. Donawa, $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Contract Medical Officers, O. Warner, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., N. Chan Pong, M.D., B.S. (Birmingham), A. A. Reece, M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M.C.C. (Canada), $960 by $1,440 to $1,920.

Hon. Dr. A. H. McShine, O.B.E., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), *Honorary Consulting Surgeon (Eyes)*.

W. G. MacKechnie, M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), *Honorary Consulting Surgeon (Ear, Throat and Nose)*.

Secretary (vacant), $2,400 and quarters.

Chief Dispenser, E. N. Gaspard, $1,200 to $1,440 and $240 in lieu of quarters.

Matron, Miss L. Hammond, $1,320 and furnished quarters.

Assistant Matron, Miss D. E. Cooker, $960 and furnished quarters.

Assistant Matron, X-Ray, etc., Miss A. M. Wolfe, $960.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando.

Senior Medical Officer (Surgeon), P. A. Rostant, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $4,320 and quarters.

Senior Medical Officer (Physician), A. L. Krogh, M.D., Ch.B. Edin., $3,360 to $4,320 and quarters.

Medical Officers, J. H. Pierre, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters; N. L. Chang Pong, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), $1,920 to $2,880 and quarters.

Medical Radiologist, B. O. Jarrette, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $3,840.

Contract Medical Officer, R. Dolly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., $960.

Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, V. M. Metivier, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. London, F.R.C.S. Edin.

Dispenser, N. Alexis, $1,200 to $1,440.

Steward, G. H. Knight, $1,200 to $1,440.

Matron, Miss M. A. Johnstone, $1,080 and furnished quarters.

Mental Hospital.

Medical Superintendent, A. H. W. Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., $4,800 and quarters.

Assistant Medical Superintendent, E. G. L. L. Masson, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., $2,880, $3,360, $3,840.

Head Attendants (Male), H. W. Eaton, P. Cunningham, $960 to $1,200, ration allowance $120, and quarters.

Matron, Miss N. C. D. Banks, $624 to $720, ration allowance $120, and furnished quarters.

Steward, L. Springer, $960 to $1,200 and quarters.

Leper Settlement.

Medical Superintendent, Sir Robert Archibald, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., $4,080 and quarters.

Resident Superintendent, Rev. Mother S. Dobrowska, $1,440 and quarters.

Dispenser-Steward, C. Warner, $720 to $960 and quarters. Duty allowance, $120.

House of Refuge.

Medical Superintendent, A. R. McLean, M.B., Ch.B., is also *District Medical Officer, Port of Spain.*

Resident Superintendent, Mrs. O. L. Williams, $1,440 to $1,680 and quarters.

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Steward, L. C. James, $1,200 to $1,440, rent allowance, $240.
Senior Medical Officer of Health (North-Western District), E. J. de Verteuil, M.B., B.Sc. London, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. London, D.P.H. London, $3,840 to $4,320. Rent allowance $480.
Senior Medical Officer of Health (South-Western District), E. J. Sankeralli, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Belfast, D.T.M. Liverpool, L.M. Dublin, D.P.H. Belfast, $3,840. Rent allowance $480.
Port Health Officer, S. M. Laurence, M.B., C.M. Edin., retaining fee $2,112.
Medical Officer of Health, L. G. W. Urich, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., D.T.M. and H.D.P.H.Univ. Lond, $2,880 to $3,840.
Health Officer, Grade II, V. E. Donawa, $1,920 to $2,880.
Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Service, Stella P. Abidh, $2,880 to $3,360.
Medical Officer of Health, Borough of San Fernando, K. P. Beaubrun, M.B., Ch.B.(U. Bris.), D.P.H. (Lond.).
Medical Officer of Health, Venereal Disease Service, D. R. Huggins, M.B., Ch.B., $2,880 to $3,840.

Poor Relief.

Chief Inspector of Poor Relief, Secretary Poor Relief Board, Capt. K. Costelloe, M.B.E., $1,440 and travelling allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Scientific and Technical Staff.

Director, E. J. Wortley, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.C.S., F.L.S., $5,760 and quarters. Receives $360 for supervising Department of Agriculture, Grenada, $480 as a member of the Agricultural Bank Committee and Cocoa Subsidy Board, and $120 as a member of the Hurricaner Industry Relief Committee.
Assistant Director, A. B. Killick, $4,320 and quarters.
Mycologist, F. Stell, $3,600.
Economic Botanist (vacant), $2,400 to $3,120.
Cocoa Agronomist, F. J. Pound, B.Sc., Ph.D., $2,880 to $3,600.
Government Veterinary Surgeon and Examiner of Animals, Capt. H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., $4,080 and quarters. Personal allowance $240. Receives $720 as Lecturer Veterinary Science, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.
Sugar Agronomist, P. E. Turner, M.Sc., F.I.C. $3,600.
Entomologist, A. Pickles, M.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., F.R.E.S., $2,880 to $3,600.
Agricultural Officers, B. G. Montserin, B.S.A., M.Sc., F. Mc. G. Bain, B.S.A., A.C.I.C., D.I.C.T.A., $1,920 to $2,880. House allowance $480.
Assistant Chemist, Soil Survey, E. M. Chenery, $1,920 to $2,160.
Agricultural Advisers, F. D. Davies ($1,440 to $1,680, $240 for Agricultural Co-operation), C. M. Roach, T. Boodansingh, R. W. M. Leacock, S. E. T. Hagley ($1,200 to $1,440), A. H. Pena, A. J. Alexis, R. S. Hanomansingh, B.Sc., D.I.C.T.A., and V. O. Ferrer ($960 to $1,200).
Inspector Agricultural Co-operative Societies, C. K. Hutchinson ($1,680 to $1,920).
Banana Officer, J. E. Beansoleil, $1,200.

Clerical Staff.

1st Class Clerks. Secretary, Board of Agriculture, and *Inspector*, Agriculture Credit Societies, M. Dhein, A.M.C. ($1,440 to $1,920, $48 as *Secretary* of Veterinary Board); Ali Hosein.
2nd Class Clerk, F. Chookolingo, $180 as Accountant, Banana Board, $960 to $1,440.

Trinidad.

Botanical Department.

Curator, R. E. Dean, $1,440 to $1,680 and quarters.
Superintendent, River Estate, F. J. Pound, paid as *Agronomist.*
Manager, R. O'Connor, $1,920 to $2,160 and quarters.
Manager St. Augustine Experiment Station, E. J. Gregory, $1,920 to $2,880.
Manager, St. Augustine Nursery, F. C. Buthn, $1,440 to $1,920 and quarters.

Trinidad.

Government Farm.

Officer-in-Charge, Capt. H. V. M. Metiver (paid as Government Veterinary Surgeon).
Assistant Officer-in-Charge, J. L. Shannon, D.V.M., $2,160 to $2,400, and quarters.
Veterinary Officer, M. D. Lumsden, B.V.Sc., $2,160 to $2,400 and House allowance $480.
2nd Class Clerk, H. J. Brooks, $960 to $1,440.

Tobago.

Manager, T. Ades Iales, B.V.Sc.(Ont.), and *Officer in Charge*, $1,200 to $1,440 and quarters.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

Government Analyst (vacant), ($2,880), $3,744.
Assistant Government Analyst, L. S. Davis, F.C.S., $2,400 to $2,880.
Laboratory Assistant, S. M. Carrmuddeen, $1,200 to $1,680.

POLICE.

Commissioner of Police and Commandant, Local Forces. Col. W. A. Muller, $5,280 and free quarters.
Deputy Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Orrett, $3,360 to $3,600 and free quarters.
Superintendent, Capt. A. I. J. Knights, $2,400 to $2,880 and free quarters.
Detective Inspector, Capt. L. R. O'Hanlon, $2,160 to $2,640. House allowance, $480.
Superintendents, Capt. G. B. Liddelow, T. D. Ogier and E. E. Morgan, $1,920 to $2,160. All Superintendents are granted free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Pay and Quartermaster, and Secretary to Commissioner, Major W. Knaggs, M.B.E., $1,920 to $2,160. House allowance $480.
Senior Assistant Superintendent, W. E. Rumbelow, $1,440 to $1,920.
Assistant Superintendents, G. T. W. Carr, H. E. Bowring, A. L. Alexander, J. P. Reid, D. A. Weir, A. M. Hazlerigg, E. T. Egg, and R. W. Lucie-Smith. $1,440 to $1,680. All Assistant Superintendents receive a uniform allowance of $96 per annum and have free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Director of Music, R. Dennison, M.M., A.R.C.M., $1,200 to $1,440. Uniform allowance of $96 per annum and free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof.
Traffic Inspectors and Licensing Officers, Capt. J. Sharpe, M.C., and Capt. A. T. Essex, $2,400 per annum (non-pensionable).
2nd Class Clerks to Licensing Officers, P. U. Corbie and A. F. Leiba, $960 to $1,440.

PRISONS.

Inspector of Prisons, Reformatories and Industrial Schools (vacant).
Superintendent of Prisons, M. A. Puckerin, $3,360 to $3,840 and House allowance, $540.

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Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, O. V. Garratt, $1,680 to $2,400. House allowance, $360.
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons (*Stationed as Officer-in-Charge of the Preventive Detention Prisons and the Young Offenders Detention Institution*, J. E. Fox, $1,680 to $2,400. House allowance $360.
Assistant Superintendent, (Stationed as *Officer-in-Charge* at Carrera Island Convict Prison), S. T. Baker, $1,200 to $1,440 and furnished quarters, $120 Depot allowance.
Steward, C. W. Solomon, $960 to $1,440. Grant in aid of house allowance $72.

Printing and Stationery Department.

Superintendent, Government Printing, J. de Nobriga (also 1*st Assistant Colonial Secretary*), $537 to $600.
Government Printer, A. L. Rhodes, M.B.E., $2,880 to $3,120, personal allowance $480.
1*st Class Clerk*, J. D. Corrie, $1,440 to $1,920.
2*nd Class Clerk*, J. A. Rawlins, $960 to $1,440.
Proof Reader, R. A. S. Herbert, $1,200 to $1,440.
Lithographer, S. Isaac, $1,200 to $1,440

Consuls.

Argentine, J. F. Salazar, Vice-Consul.
Belgium, Dominique Majani.
Bolivia, A. W. Kraft-Siegert.
Brazil, Ernesto Gomez (Dean).
Brazil, J. A. Antoni (Vice).
Chile, A. M. Sucre.
China. J. R. Hing-king.
China, G. Marfoe, (Vice).
Colombia, Ernesto Gomez (Dean).
Costa Rica, A. M. Sucre.
Cuba, A. G. Siegert, Consular Agent.
Czechoslovakia, Mon. V. Kácal, Consular Agent.
Denmark, G. Wight.
Dominican Republic, Alex. Gordon, Vice-Consul.
Ecuador, Spencer J. Kirton.
Finland, E. H. Canning, Vice-Consul.
France, M. M. Pelleterat de Borde.
Germany, Paul Urich.
Guatemala, A. M. Sucre.
Haiti, Felix Leotand.
Italy, Dr. C. Cicconi, Consul in Charge.
Latvia, F. J. Leotaud.
Liberia, F. J. Leotaud.
Mexico, C. H. Hayward.
Netherlands, James Forbes.
Nicaragua, Dr. G. A. Lyon.
Norway, A. E. Emlyn.
Norway, J. R. Taylor (Vice).
Panama, A. P. Smith.
Peru, Dr. G. A. Lyon.
Portugal, Dr. Jose Dos Santos Silva Taveira, Consul de Carriere. Alfred Mendes (Vice).
Roumania, Dr. G. A. Lyon.
Salvadore, Dr. G. A. Lyon, Jr.
Spain, J. Salvatori, Vice-Consul.
Sweden, D. McBride.
Switzerland, C. M. Kuhn, Consular Agent.
Uruguay, Spencer, J. Kirton.
U.S. of America, C. H. Hall, Jnr.; Marc de Verteuil, Consular Agent at Brighton, Trinidad.
Venezuela, Señor F. Rojas, H. G. Dalla Costa (Honorary Vice-Consul).
Venezuela, J. A. Odreman, Vice-Consul.
Yugoslavia, Dr. G. A. Lyon.

UGANDA.

(For Map see under Kenya.)

Extent and Boundaries.

The British Protectorate over Buganda was proclaimed on August 27th, 1894. The Protectorate was further extended over Bunyoro and Busoga on July 3rd, 1896. By numerous treaties concluded by various officers in the service of the Protectorate, the British administration has spread still further over countries adjoining the kingdom of Buganda proper, and the boundaries of the Protectorate may now be set forth as follows:—

On the east by Kenya Colony as far north as Mount Zulia, near the 4th degree of north latitude, the natural boundaries being the Turkana escarpment, Mount Elgon, and the Sio River running into the north-east corner of Lake Victoria; on the south, by the Tanganyika Territory and by the 1st degree of south latitude; on the west, by the frontier of the Belgian Congo, the natural boundaries being Lake Edward, Mt. Ruwenzori, the Semliki River, Lake Albert and the Nile watershed; and on the north, by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The area of the Uganda Protectorate is estimated at 93,981 square miles, including 13,680 square miles of water. Pending the complete survey of the country, it is not possible to give the correct area.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into three provinces (Eastern, Western, and Buganda), and then again into numerous districts.

The headquarters of the Uganda administration are at Entebbe, and the chief commercial towns in the Protectorate are Kampala and Jinja; all three are on or near the North shore of Lake Victoria.

Climate.

The climate, when compared with that of some tropical countries, is not unpleasant, but there are parts of the country which can by no means be called healthy. The conditions vary with the altitude in different parts of the Protectorate: the Nile Valley, which lies about 2,000 feet above sea-level, is hot, and is considerably more unhealthy than the higher-lying regions between Lakes Victoria and Albert. The most congenial climate for European residence is found in the Buganda kingdom and in the Western Province, where in some districts the altitude exceeds 5,000 feet above sea-level. European children thrive well in infancy in a few of the healthier stations, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when over six or seven years old, as they are always liable to attacks of malaria and the anæmia and general ill-health resulting therefrom.

The climate is mild, neither excessively hot nor cold, the average temperature for the year 1937 at Entebbe being—Mean maximum, 77·9° Fahrenheit; mean minimum, 63·3° Fahrenheit. Average daily sunshine 6·3 hours.

The lowest rainfall for 1937 was recorded at Mwirasandu (Western Province), which registered 29·33 inches, the highest (128·75) being recorded at Kalangala (Sesse Islands).

The seasons are not well defined, but there are two dry seasons within the year; one dry season usually includes June and July, and the other December, January and February.

The healthiest months of the year are usually January, February and March, July, August, September and October, and the least healthy, April, May, November and December, or the periods corresponding to those immediately following the rains, when the mosquitoes become more in evidence and malarial infections more numerous.

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No part of the Protectorate can be said to be absolutely free from malaria, but in some districts, for example those of Toro and Kigezi in the Western Province, there is comparatively little, while on the other hand, in the Nile valley and along the courses of the larger rivers, malaria prevails at all seasons of the year.

Sleeping sickness, which proved such a scourge to the country in 1902 and the years following and necessitated the evacuation of the natives from the islands in Lake Victoria, and from the shores of the great lakes and rivers, is now well under control. During 1921 and 1922 the island population was to a great extent restored and many of the islands were successfully reopened. The focus of the disease is no longer on Lake Victoria.

Plague and smallpox are unfortunately endemic in the native population, but it has been possible to confine outbreaks for the most part within narrow limits. Active measures against these diseases are constantly engaging the attention of the medical and administrative authorities.

History.

The countries that now make up the Uganda Protectorate did not become known to Europe until the journey of Speke and Grant in search of the sources of the Nile, which brought them to Buganda in 1862 and to Bunyoro a year later. In both countries they found a somewhat advanced indigenous civilisation, and it is around the rivalries of these two principalities that all the early history of the country centres. The Swahili form of "Buganda," the country of the Baganda people, has been adopted as the name of the whole Protectorate, although there are many other quite separate races and tribes among its inhabitants. Speke's discoveries were not at first credited, but were soon confirmed by Sir Samuel Baker and his wife who discovered Lake Albert. The first missionaries arrived in Buganda in 1877, and the rivalries of Protestant, Catholic and Mohammedan which soon naturally arose ended, after the death of the old king, Mutesa, and the accession of his weak and vacillating son, Mwanga, to the throne in 1884, in bloodshed. The Imperial British East Africa Company which, after concluding a treaty with Mwanga in 1890, had occupied Kampala with a weak force under Capt. Lugard, had much difficulty in trying to compose these rivalries, and would have been forced to abandon the country but for the intervention of the British Government, which sent out a Special Commissioner, Sir Gerald Portal, in 1893. His enquiry and negotiations led to the establishment of the Protectorate in the following year. For three years the country remained quiet, but in 1897 mutiny broke out among some of the Sudanese troops who had been recruited by the Company from the remains of the Egyptian forces cut off by the Mahdist rebellion. It soon spread to all the discontented elements, but was ultimately overcome after having seriously menaced British rule. Finally the two kings—Mwanga of Buganda and Kabarega of Bunyoro—who had always resented European penetration and had seized upon the mutiny as a good opportunity to put an end to it, were captured and deported.

Since then there is little but peaceful progress to record. Sir Harry Johnston was sent out by the British Government in 1900 as Special Commissioner to settle the country, and concluded agreements with the heads of the native principalities of Buganda, Toro and Ankole, which laid down the principles governing their administrative relations with the Crown and the ownership of the land. No such arrangements could be made at the time with regard to the rest of the present Protectorate, but administration has since been extended gradually over the more primitive and unorganised tribes, and the same principles of "indirect rule" have been followed wherever and whenever it was possible as in the "agreement districts." In 1903 the Eastern highlands of the Protectorate along with the Kavirondo country were transferred to what is now Kenya Colony, and the succeeding years saw further adjustments of frontiers with the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, and German East Africa, now the Tanganyika Territory. In 1903 the superintendence of the Protectorates affairs passed from the Foreign to the Colonial Office. In the Great War the population, of all races, remained devotedly loyal and played a great part in the East African campaign. Since then progress, both material and cultural, has continued, the former made possible by the success of the cotton industry and the development of communications, the latter based on the activities of the missions, both Protestant and Catholic, in whose hands was all educational work until 1925.

Population.

Estimated population, December, 1937 :—

Europeans, males	1,316
,, females	795
Asiatics	17,256
Native Population	3,692,127
Total ..	3,711,494

Constitution.

By the Uganda Order in Council, 1920, it was provided that there should be an Executive Council and a Legislative Council both consisting of such persons as may be directed by Royal Instructions. Under the Royal Instructions dated the 5th June, 1920, as amended by subsequent instructions, the Executive Council consists of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture, Director of Education, and the Resident Commissioner, Buganda (*ex-officio* members), and such other persons holding office in the public service as the Governor may appoint (official members), and such other persons (if any) not holding such office as the Governor may appoint (unofficial members), with the Governor as President.

It is further provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of the Governor, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture and Director of Education (*ex-officio* members), with official and unofficial members as in the case of the Executive Council. There are at present four unofficial members and no official member.

For the East African Governors Conference, see under Kenya.

The Native Government of Buganda has certain rights of internal legislation granted by agreement. The king, or *Kabaka*, who is accorded the title of "His Highness," rules the Baganda people with the advice of the Governor and of a native Council known as the *Lukiko*, which also has judicial functions.

Communications.

The Uganda Protectorate is separated by about 500 miles from the nearest point on the east coast of Africa. Over this stretch of country, all of which lies within the Colony of Kenya, transport was exceedingly difficult before the construction of the "Uganda Railway" from Mombasa to the north-east corner of Lake Victoria, which the Imperial Government decided in 1895 to undertake. This railway at the end of 1901 had covered the whole 584 miles separating Mombasa from Kisumu on Victoria Nyanza, which was the terminus of the railway until recent years.

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There is a Lake Steamer Service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), and Jinja with Kisumu and the other ports on Lake Victoria. Steamers ply also on Lake Kioga and on Lake Albert and the Albert Nile as far North as Nimule. All these services are maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

A railway, 62 miles long, from Jinja to Namasagali on the Victoria Nile, giving access to the waterways of Lake Kioga, was completed in 1912, and one from Port Bell on Lake Victoria to Kampala, the principal commercial centre, a distance of 7¾ miles, was opened for public traffic in 1915.

Since the Great War considerable railway development has taken place, and the main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, leaving the original line at Nakuru, now extends into the Eastern Province of Uganda to join the Jinja-Namasagali railway at Mbulamuti, and so places Uganda in direct communication with the Coast. An extension of this line from Tororo, near the Kenya border, to Mbale and Soroti was completed in 1929, and the linking up of Jinja with Kampala—a scheme which involved the bridging of the Victoria Nile at the former place—was completed in the early part of 1931.

The system of all-weather main roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres is maintained by the Public Works Department, which has a road mileage of 2,075 under its control. A system of roads in the Western Province establishes connection between the tin-mines and the Kagera River steamship service, taps the resources of the Ruchuru area of the Belgian Congo for that service, and links up direct the district headquarters in the west of the Protectorate. About 5,324 miles of excellent roads are also kept up by the Native Administrations. Motor-transport, in consequence of these facilities, has reached an advanced stage of development in the Protectorate.

The Uganda Posts and Telegraphs Department is amalgamated with those of Kenya and Tanganyika under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi.

Uganda is now in telegraphic communication with Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam by land lines, and thence by cable with Great Britain and other countries and also by wireless to Great Britain through Nairobi. All important centres within the Protectorate are also connected by telegraph.

The total mileage of telegraph and telephone pole route at the end of 1937 was 1,574, and the wire mileage 5,156. Telephone exchanges are worked at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Inganga, Busambatia, Mbale, Tororo, Bombo, Mpigi, Busia and Masaka, and connected by trunk lines.

Aviation.

Landing grounds are kept up at Kololo (Kampala), Entebbe, Tororo, Masindi, Gulu, Mbarara and Jinja, Lira, Butiaba, Arua and Moroto. Landing facilities for sea-planes exist at Entebbe, Port Bell, Jinja and Butiaba. There is no accommodation in Uganda for housing aircraft, but repairs can be carried out at the above places. Tri-weekly communication by air with Europe and South Africa, has now been established by means of Imperial Airways, Ltd.

Industries.

Coffee of the *Arabica* and *Robusta* varieties has been introduced and thrives exceedingly well; the former is the principal crop on European plantations, and both are being grown in increasing quantities by Africans. The principal industry is cotton, and 1,353,566 centals of lint, valued at 4,269,283*l.*, as well as 103,440 tons of cotton seed, of a value of 392,083*l.* were exported in 1937. Sugar, hides and skins, ground-nuts and chillies, are the other principal agricultural exports, and, except for sugar, practically all the production is in native hands. Mineral discoveries have been made in recent years, and there is a considerable export of high-grade tin ore from the Western Province. 19,590 ozs. (troy) of gold, valued at 124,713*l.* was also exported in 1937. Cattle are plentiful. Leasehold grants of land can be obtained from the government, but the issue of freehold concessions has been withdrawn for the present.

The weights and measures in common use in the Protectorate are the Imperial weights and measures. The currency is the same as that of Kenya.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India Ltd., with branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., with branches at Kampala and Jinja, by Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja, and the Merchant's Bank at Kampala.

Trade and Customs.

Since 1917 Kenya and Uganda have been one administrative unit for purposes of Customs.

A uniform Tariff was adopted in 1923 for Kenya and Uganda, operating also in Tanganyika Territory. Under this tariff all export duties were abolished and the import schedules were remodelled to provide for the imposition of "specific" duties and of "*ad valorem*" duties varying from 10% to 62½% of the landed value of goods liable to duty on importation. In addition, free trade between Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory in goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of each of the territories was established. The 1923 Tariff with minor alterations, remained in force until April, 1930, advantage of the existence of a tariff common to the three territories being taken to institute in August, 1927, a system of extending unrestricted trading to imported goods passing between the territories. Under this procedure, which is operated by means of transfer forms, single payment of duty only is chargeable, the Customs Revenue involved being credited to the consuming territory by inter-departmental entry.

In 1930 a uniform modernised Tariff scheduled according to commodities as opposed to rates was negotiated and enacted in the three territories simultaneously. Included in the provisions of the Tariff Ordinance is an amended definition of value for purposes of assessment of duty which brings the East Africa Tariff Laws into conformity with the practice followed in many other countries and allows of the acceptance of certificates of value endorsed on invoices in the stereotyped form approved by the Imperial Customs Conference, 1921.

The basis of assessment is now the current domestic value in the country of export plus freight and other charges incurred up to the time of importation of goods into Kenya, Uganda or the Tanganyika Territory as the case may be. As regards certain specially protected commodities (wheat, flour, sugar, timber, etc.), the device of "suspended duties" has been adopted in order to allow of a defined margin of elasticity in each territory in the matter of imposition on specified articles of "suspended duties" as distinct from basic duties, without interference with the main principle of a common Tariff. The 1930 Tariff Ordinances of the three territories produce that the Governor, with the approval of Legislative Council, may impose by Proclamation either in part or in full a duty referred to in the Tariff schedules as a "suspended duty," the effect being that each Government has the right to vary "suspended duties" up to the amount specified in the Tariff. At the same time an undertaking has been given by each Government that removals of any of the

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"suspended duties" will only take place after prior consultation with the other Governments concerned.

In 1931 the Consumption Tax previously leviable on wines and spirits cleared for consumption in Kenya was incorporated in the common Tariff and certain increases in the rates of duty chargeable on vehicles and parts (including tyres and tubes) were imposed in the three territories.

The import tariff as it now stands admits free of duty goods essential to the agricultural, industrial, educational and scientific development of the territories and has been designed, as far as possible, to protect imports essential to the opening up and development of the country and to foster local production of agricultural and other commodities in which Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, taken as an economic unit, are, or can be made, self-supporting.

The net amount of Customs receipts credited to Uganda from all sources was 667,075*l.* in 1937.

The following table gives the main items of trade goods imported during 1937 :—

Articles.	Value. £
Rice	35,893
Tobacco and cigarettes	48,953
Cement, building	27,553
Iron sheets, galvanised and corrugated	47,884
Electrical goods and apparatus	29,147
Machinery, agricultural and industrial and parts	175,293
Cotton piece goods and manufactures	608,745
Other textile and textile manufactures	226,167
Wearing apparel and haberdashery	102,666
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	42,589
Fuel Oil	12,894
Lubricating Oils	26,696
Motor spirit	104,568
Kerosene	29,154
Motor-cars, parts and accessories	162,634
Motor lorries	127,838
Cycles and parts	189,681
Agricultural and Horticultural Tools	33,700

Separate statistics of the countries of origin of imports into Uganda are not available. The principal countries of origin of the imports into Kenya and Uganda combined were :—United Kingdom, 41·19 per cent.; British possessions, 16·51 per cent.; (Total British Empire, 57·70 per cent.); Germany, 5·46 per cent.; Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, 2·65 per cent.; France, 0·67 per cent.; Italy, 0·71 per cent.; Netherlands, 0·79 per cent.; Japan, 14·67 per cent.; Persia, 3·56 per cent.; United States of America, 9·02 per cent.; Dutch East Indies, 1·12 per cent.; other foreign countries, 3·65 per cent.

The principal articles of Uganda domestic produce exported during 1937, were :—

Articles.	Value. £
Coffee, raw	420,483
Sugar, refined	123,516
Tea	7,727
Cigarettes and Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured)	14,374
Tin ore	76,633
Cotton, raw	4,269,283
Sesame seed	14,017
Seeds, cotton	392,083
Hides and skins	115,037
Ivory, elephant	27,435
Gold bullion	124,713
Rubber, plantation	33,042
Sisal	18,564
Timber	6,247

Statistics of the chief countries of consignment for Uganda domestic produce are as follows :—United Kingdom, 15 per cent.; India, 52 per cent.; Union of South Africa, 2 per cent.; Canada, 1 per cent.; Tanganyika Mandated Territory, 2 per cent.; Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, 1 per cent.; France, 1 per cent.; Netherlands, 1 per cent.; Japan, 19 per cent.; United States of America, 1 per cent.; Mozambique, 1 per cent.; other countries, 4 per cent.

Year.	†Imports. £	Exports. £
1933	1,367,049	3,464,810
1934	1,665,941	3,773,766
1935	1,698,085	3,630,539
1936	2,211,592	4,466,453
1937	3,555,754	5,702,736

Finances.

The Revenue is principally derived from poll taxes, customs duties, cotton tax, trading licences, and land rents. The revenue from poll taxes in 1937 was 610,170*l.*, and from customs duties 667,075*l.* There has been no grant-in-aid from the British Government since 1914-15. The Uganda Loan, 1932 (£2,110,000), was floated in January, 1932. The unit of currency is the East African shilling.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1928	1,519,237	1,368,188
1929	1,682,918	1,607,175
1930	1,412,242	2,040,594
1931	1,399,913	1,451,564
1932	1,402,528	1,332,751
1933	1,350,070	1,275,583
1934	1,527,672	1,361,667
1935	1,566,638	1,462,467
1936	1,712,939	1,624,073
1937	1,959,533	1,740,888

Governors since 1907.

1907.	Sir H. H. Bell, K.C.M.G.
1911.	Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1918.	Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1922.	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.
1925.	Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G.
1932.	Sir B. H. Bourdillon, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935.	Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Education.
The Resident, Buganda.

Legislative Council.

The Members of Executive Council, as above excepting the Resident, Buganda.
D. MacGregor.
M. M. Patel.
H. K. Jaffer.
L. G. Margach.

† Exclusive of specie and goods in transit.

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Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C., 3,500*l.* and 1,500*l.* duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. N. Beaumont, 400*l.*
Private Secretary (vacant).

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary to the Government, J. E. S. Merrick, C.M.G., O.B.E., 1,800*l.*
Financial Secretary, A. E. Forrest, 1,600*l.*
Deputy Chief Secretary, D. C. Campbell, 1,350*l.*
Assistant Chief Secretaries, M. Nurock, O.B.E., R. A. Whittle, M.C., 1,000*l.*
Personnel Officer, A. S. Widgery, M.B.E., 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Clerk, C. Jacobs, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Provincial Administration.

Resident, Buganda, A. H. Cox, C.M.G., 1,350*l.*
Provincial Commissioners, B. Ashton Warner, C.M.G., F. H. B. Sandford, E. D. Tongue, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*
Deputy Provincial Commissioners, E. A. Temple Perkins, A. O. Jenkins, 1,000*l.*
Judicial Adviser, Buganda, C. Mathew, 1,000*l.*
District Officers and Assistant District Officers, Capt. E. M. Persse, M.C., F. H. Rogers, F. L. Williams, F. M. Barrell, J. R. McD.Elliot, Capt. T. Preston, O.B.E., Lieut.-Comdr. R. J. Jowitt, R.N. (retired), F. R. Kennedy, O.B.E., Lieut.-Comdr. O. R. Sitwell, R.N. (retired), D. W. Robertson, D.S.O., M.C., Major N. C. L. Lowth, M.C., H. B. Watney, G. C. Whitehouse, B. I. Slaughter, W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse, B. F. C. Childs-Clarke, A. R. Tucker, G. K. Mitchell, G. M. Fletcher, J. R. Bell, A. G. V. Jenkins, O. C. Noel, J. W. Steil, M.B.E., C. A. Williams, E. T. James, W. V. Crook, H. J. Nancarrow, R. MacGill, D. K. Burner, C. M. A. Gayer, G. V. Vane, C. Rankin, E. F. Twining, M.B.E., H. Davidson, G. B. Moss, L. A. Mathias, C. W. Switzer, L. M. Boyd, F. J. Lattin, T. R. F. Cox, H. D. Chignell, C. Marshall, J. B. Barber, R. M. Bere, D. G. Maurice, J. P. Birch, J. D. Rankine, J. M. Ross, M. J. Bessell, H. G. Soulsby, J. C. Dakin, A. C. A. Wright, G. H. Smith, C. A. L. Richards, P. C. Minns, M. O. Wray, R. F. J. Lindsell, L. M. Forbes, H. G. Pilling, G. E. D. Duntze, R. A. Malyn, C. C. Spencer, 475*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Cadets, R. E. Stone, E. A. L. Watts, E. C. Weir, R. W. Gill, J. V. Wild, 350*l.*
Inspector of Labour, R. L. Hett, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Jinja, C. H. H. Lloyd, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
Sleeping Sickness Inspectors, C. W. Chorley, 300*l.* to 600*l.*†, (1 vacancy), 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, H. Allen, 1,100*l.*
Principal Assistant Accountant-General, Capt. E. J. Mateer, 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale B).
Senior Accountant, H. D. D. Mackay, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale B).
Accountants, P. A. H. Pettman, R. S. Nicklin, A. E. Wilson, R. S. Paige, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Clerk, J. A. Young, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Relief Clerical Establishment: Clerks, C. H. Dowdeswell, D. O. Swane, C. A. Hockey, G. P. Lunn, P. M. Corfe, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Administrator-General's Department.

Administrator-General and Official Receiver, Registrar-General of Marriages, etc., C. G. Wrensch, 920*l.*
Assistant Administrator-General and Deputy Official Receiver, J. G. Mathison, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).

Agricultural Department.

Director of Agriculture, (vacant), 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director of Agriculture, A. S. Richardson, 1,000*l.*
Senior Agricultural Officers, C. E. J. Biggs, D. S. Davies, N. S. Haig, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
21 *Agricultural Officers*, E. F. Martin, W. T. O. Maidment, T. R. Hayes, T. McEwen, R. W. Stuckey, M. G. de Courcy-Ireland, H. L. G. Milne, A. J. Kerr, J. D. Jameson, W. J. M. Irving, W. J. Badcock, R. K. Kerkham, G. B. Masefield, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C); D. R. N. Brown, J. W. Purseglove, D. F. Stewart, G. D. Badger, E. J. Gregory, S. McCombe, P. W. Briggs, 400*l.* to 840*l.*
Plantation Managers, P. Chandler, C. Hazel, E. A. Ruck, A. L. Stephens, 425*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D); J. K. Shepherd, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Senior Entomologist, H. Hargreaves, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Plant Pathologist, C. G. Hansford, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Entomologist, G. H. E. Hopkins, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Entomologists, T. H. C. Taylor, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C)., R. P. Stephenson, 400*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Botanist, G. W. Nye, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Botanists, H. R. Hosking, A. S. Thomas, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Senior Chemist, W. S. Martin, 600*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
Chemist, G. Griffith, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Laboratory Assistant, T. W. Chorley, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
Tobacco Officer, G. T. Philpott, 600*l.*
Coffee Grading Inspector, D. B. McDonald, 400*l.* fixed.
Statistician, H. G. Smith, 600*l.* to 720*l.*† (Scale B).
Clerk, A. J. Dowse, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Agricultural Department—Education Division.

Senior Agricultural Officer (Education), E. G. Staples, 720*l.* to 920*l.*† (Scale C).
4 *Agricultural Officers*, C. W. L. Fishlock, E. Williams, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C), J. M. Watson, S. M. McCombe, 400*l.* to 840*l.*

Audit.

Auditor, J. C. A. Jenks, 1,100*l.*
Senior Assistant Auditor, C. H. G. Bradley, 720*l.* to 840*l.*

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* In the particulars of the Civil Establishment salary scales are as follows:—
Scale A.—400*l.* for 2 years, then 475*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*; 350*l.* for 2 years, then 400*l.* by 50*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.*, then 660*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 1,000*l.* (applicable to Administrative Officers appointed after 31st Dec., 1934.)
Scale B.—360*l.* for 2 years, then 425*l.* by 25*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Scale C.—480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.* by 30*l.* to 840*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Scale D.—300*l.* by 18*l.* to 480*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*
Scale E.—240*l.* by 18*l.* to 300*l.*
Scale F.—180*l.* by 15*l.* to 285*l.*
† Scale personal to present holder.

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Assistant Auditors, A. J. R. Lucas, 350*l.* to 780*l.*, W. J. D. Cooper, 360*l.* to 720*l.*, V. L. Budge, 350*l.* to 780*l.*

Crown Law Office.

Attorney-General, H. R. Hone, M.C., K.C., 1,400*l.*
Solicitor-General, J. R. Gregg, 1,000*l.*
3 *Crown Counsels*, H. M. Windsor-Aubrey, A. M. McKisack (1 vacancy), 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Law Clerk, T. C. Dands, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Customs.

(See under "Kenya.")

Commissioner (vacant), 1,400*l.*
Collector of Customs, D. W. Miller, 360*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Education.

Director of Education, H. Jowitt, 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director of Education, R. S. Foster, 1,000*l.*
Chief Inspector of Schools, R. E. Parry, 720*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Inspectors of Schools, R. A. Snoxall, J. N. Russell, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A), W. B. Ouseley, A. J. Lush, 400*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).
Inspector (Woman) of Schools, Miss A. B. Robertson, 400*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale A).
2 *Clerks*, G. F. Turner, S. G. Marsh, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Principal, Makerere College, D. G. Tomblings, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Vice-Principal, Makerere College, J. Sykes, 720*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Tutors, H. H. Wood, W. N. R. Lee, J. W. F. Marriott, R. J. R. Potts, C. S. Nason, G. L. R. Hancock, F. L. Gee, 500*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A), W. W. Soundy, 400*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).
Bursar, S. R. Hooper, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
Chief Instructor, Kampala Technical School, D. M. Cavers, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
5 *Instructors*, C. S. Grant, W. E. Fisher, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D); F. P. Woodmore, J. Titmuss, H. J. Downing, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Clerk and Storekeeper, L. J. Carter, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).
Elgon Technical School Instructors, H. R. Griffiths, 480*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale C), J. E. Farquharson, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Forests.

Conservator of Forests, N. V. Brasnett, 1,050*l.*
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, R. W. Freeman, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
6 *Assistant Conservators of Forests*, I. R. Dale, W. J. Eggeling, R. G. Sangster, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C); C. S. Cree, G. W. St. Clair-Thompson, F. C. Hummel, 400*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
6 *Foresters*, H. R. Webb, A. S. B. Brown, J. A. Fraser, G. Webster, G. Elliott, D. M. D. Davies, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Game Department.

Game Warden, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C., 720*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale B).
2 *Game Rangers*, Capt. R. J. D. Salmon, M.V.O., M.C., F. G. Banks, 700*l.*

Geological Survey.

Director (vacant), 1,100*l.*
Senior Geologist, K. A. Davies, 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).
Mining Geologist, A. D. Combe, 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).
3 *Geologists*, C. B. Bissett, H. J. R. Wey, R. [illegible] Roberts, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Chemist and Petrologist, B. C. King, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Junior Laboratory Assistant, B. E. R. Kirwan, 300*l.* to 500*l.*
Drilling Engineer, H. Wright, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C.
4 *Drillers*, H. N. N. B. Ballans, W. M. Todd, T. F. E. Gray, L. O. Dalton, 600*l.*
Rural Water Supplies Instructor, W. H. Shepherd, 360*l.*
Erector, A. R. McKay, 300*l.*

Judicial.

Judges of the High Court:—
Chief Justice, N. H. P. Whitley, M.C., 1,800*l.*
2 *Puisne Judges*, C. C. Francis, F. C. Gamble, 1,350*l.*
Senior Magistrates and Magistrates, F. W. Johnstone, G. C. Low, T. H. Perrott, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A); C. R. Stuart, F. K. Ewart, E. H. Hanson, R. E. L. Dreschfield, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* (Scale A).
Registrar, High Court, D. H. Shackles, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).
Clerical Superintendent and Interpreter, J. D. Kirwan, 300*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Land and Survey Department.

Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines, H. B. Thomas, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*
Deputy Director of Surveys (vacant), 1,000*l.*
Registrar of Titles and Conveyancer, D. L. G. Williams, 600*l.* to 960*l.* (Scale A).
Assistant Registrars of Titles and Conveyancers, J. F. Spry, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A), D. F. Shaylor, 550*l.* to 840*l.*
3 *Senior Surveyors*, A. J. Wright, R. G. Miller, F. M. Thomas, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
9 *Surveyors*, A. G. Elliot†, D. Kavanaugh†, E. L. Walsh†, T. G. Braine†, 480*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C); G. P. Sparr, G. M. Gibson, A. J. Rusk, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C); M. C. Williams, S. F. Ware, 450*l.* to 840*l.*
Senior Inspector of Mines, A. J. W. Legge, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Inspector of Mines (vacant), 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Computer, H. F. Rainsford, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).
Chief Draughtsman, D. O. Mathews, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).
Draughtsman, H. King, 300*l.* to 500*l.*
Land Assistant, A. T. G. Barber, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).
Office Superintendent and Storekeeper, S. Dean, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).
2 *Clerks*, D. McLaren, P. C. Keun, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Medical.

Director of Medical Services, W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., 1,500*l.*
Deputy Director of Medical Services (vacant), 1,200*l.*
Assistant Director of Medical Services (vacant), 1,150*l.*
Medical Superintendent and Principal, Medical School, Mulago, J. P. Mitchell, O.B.E., 1,150*l.*
Specialist (Surgeon), A. H. Mowat, 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*
5 *Senior Medical Officers*, J. M. Semple, J. C. St. George Earl, W. Hood-Dye, A. R. Lester, A. J. Boase, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,100*l.*
Medical Officers, T. H. Nolan, J. D. Reynolds, N. C. Macleod, S. Forrest, G. Louw, A. H. Mackean, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* (Scale A); A. A. Battson, C. F. Roberts, J. J. Mitchell, R. E. Barrett, A. F. Brown, J. S. Brown, H. C. Trowell, J. J. Black, P. J. Owen, D. Murray, E. Burton, H. Holmes, J. R. C. Spicer, C. R. C. Rainsford, A. G. Mackay, H. G. Floyd,

(For Scales A, B, C, D, E and F, see footnote page 507.)

† Scale personal to present holder.

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W. A. Wilson, L. J. A. Loewenthal, A. W. Williams, R. Y. Dunlop, W. Barnetson, D. J. Snell, G. F. Murray, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A); G. M. Gibbon, G. W. Hutton, J. L. Lanceley, J. K. Hunter, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Dental Surgeon, G. W. B. Bateman, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* (Scale A).

Dental Mechanic, A. V. Mills, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Senior Pathologist, H. G. Wiltshire, 1,000*l.* by 50*l.* to 1,100*l.*

2 *Pathologists*, N. J. Williams, R. S. F. Hennessey, 600*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale A).

Analytical Chemist, E. C. Haddon, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale A).

3 *Laboratory Assistants*, J. Stewart, E. G. Gibbins, 500*l.* to 600*l.*; J. S. McDonald, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale C).

Lady Superintendent of Nurses, Miss R. A. Bagot, M.B.E., 440*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D), and 20*l.* uniform allowance.

2 *Senior Nursing Sisters*, Miss I. Baillie, Miss E. A. McGill, 300*l.* to 426*l.* and 20*l.* uniform allowance (Scale D).

32 *Nursing Sisters*, 240*l.* to 300*l.* and 20*l.* uniform allowance (Scale E).

Office Superintendent, J. S. Cashmore, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Lady Stenographer and Confidential Secretary, M. L. Burns, 300*l.* to 426*l.* (Scale D).

Storekeeper and Pharmacist, J. Hetherington, 425*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale B).

2 *Hospital Superintendents*, E. S. Smout, F. G. Caldwell, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

3 *Assistant Superintendents and Dispensers*, L. C. Bell, A. S. Brown, E. Walker, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

X-ray Operator, J. L. Hewlett-Parker, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Senior Sanitary Inspector, G. Gillanders, 540*l.* to 660*l.* (Scale D).

Instructor of Hygiene, H. Jordan, 540*l.* to 660*l.*

Assistant Instructor of Hygiene (vacant), 372*l.* to 540*l.*

14 *Sanitary Inspectors*, W. Johnston, R. C. D. Hooper, F. E. Weaver, W. M. Carnie, E. J. Hines, G. H. Postlethwaite, T. Hughes, F. Smith, G. Landmark, N. G. Lennon, I. W. Beaton, F. G. Ward, J. H. Taylor, J. D. Gillett (1 vacancy), 372*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D) and 10*l.* uniform allowance.

Police.

Commissioner of Police, H. M. King, 1,200*l.*

Deputy Commissioner, Capt. E. G. Fish, 1,000*l.*

Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Cadets, F. Roberts, E. G. Smith, L. L. Ralph, G. W. Peskett, A. W. Parsons, B. Driscoll, H. F. Workman, W. D. MacLeman, D. Skinner, I. MacGregor, J. W. Deegan, Capt. P. S. LeGeyt, Capt. B. R. Durlacher, M.C., C. V. Curtis, J. H. Burbrook, W. J. Hubbard, J. D. B. Watson, H. C. Money, C. A. Mathias, J. V. Mullin, P. W. E. Ryland, A. E. Harwich, 360*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale B); A. S. K. Cook, J. W. Deegan, 350*l.* to 780*l.* (Scale B).

Inspectors, H. T. Fairfield, H. Blackwell, H. W. Creasey, L. H. George, S. L. Lloyd, L. Sharp (2 vacancies), 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Assistant Inspectors, S. M. Locke, E. J. Potter, V. E. Blad, S. M. Fortt, G. Woodgate, W. Scott, A. J. Brinton, J. R. Farley, I. D. Macabe, F. T. Reader (1 vacancy), 300*l.* to 372*l.* (Scale D).

Drill Instructor, E. J. G. Brown, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Finger Print Expert, W. A. Jerome, D.C.M., 408*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, H. Brentnall, 372*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D).

Lady Registry Superintendent, Mrs. L. W. Summerfield, 300*l.* to 426*l.*

Prisons.

Commissioner of Prisons, H. P. Robertson, 840*l.*

Superintendent, W. F. Hodgson, 500*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Assistant Superintendents, W. A. Brown (1 vacancy), 425*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale B).

Head Gaolers, P. Snelgrove, J. Gemmell, Capt. H. E. Fitzgerald, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Posts and Telegraphs.
(See under "Kenya.")

Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebden, 1,600*l.*

Regional Director, B. Lewis, 1,000*l.*

Printing and Stationery Department.

Government Printer, Manager of "Official Gazette" and Comptroller of Stationery, G. H. Bell, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).

Assistant Printer and Linotype Supervisor, S. Foote, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Second Assistant Printer, J. H. Bowkett, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Monotype Operator, K. G. Chard, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, A. C. Willmot, O.B.E., 1,350*l.*

Deputy Director of Public Works, W. H. Michell, 1,000*l.*

2 *Executive Engineers*, F. U. M. Greer, N. W. King, M.C., 840*l.* to 920*l.* (Scale C).

2 *Senior Assistant Engineers*, J. J. Donaghue (1 vacancy), 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).

6 *Assistant Engineers*, F. H. R. Came, M.B.E., H Collin, F. J. Murphy, J. B. White, J. F. Griffiths, J. K. Watson, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

Electrical Engineer, W. L. Whyte, 600*l.* to 840*l.*

Factories Inspector, M. J. Robertson, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

Assistant Factories Inspector, J. E. H. Calvert, 408*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Architect, C. T. Mitchell, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C).

Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor, W. H. Watts, 480*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

Chief Accountant, F. A. Dickinson, 720*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale B).

2 *Assistant Accountants*, S. Grey, B. T. Duckworth, 425*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Chief Storekeeper, E. E. Stow, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

3 *Assistant Storekeepers*, H. T. Leach, J. Carter, A. Slater, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Senior Road Overseer, R. Blackie, D.C.M., 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

2 *Senior Overseers*, A. W. Phillips, M.B.E., W. Whatley, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Waterworks Superintendent, A. W. Legg, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Waterworks Overseer, E. M. Bowick, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

(For Scales A, B, C, D and E see footnote page 507.)

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7 *Overseers*, J. R. Bell, A. Boyers, I. McDonald, P. C. Mowbray, J. L. Wykes, W. O. Ford, E. H. Caunter, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Electrical Mechanician, M. M. Conochie, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

3 *Mechanical Foremen, Water Supply*, H. J. Pearce, J. R. Burns, G. E. Barlow, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

2 *Mechanician Foremen*, H. P. Zimmerman, C. W. Wishart, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Road Foremen, J. W. Pool, 354*l.* to 450*l.*, R. N. Gawler, G. B. Kettle, 354*l.* to 400*l.* (Scale D).

Sewerage Works Manager, J. Taylor, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Transport Section.

Mechanical Transport Officer, W. Dixon, 720*l.*

Transport Officer, E. A. Evans, 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale B).

Clerk and Storekeeper, H. G. Lovell, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Mechanics, J. T. Stewart, F. J. Hopgood, J. L. Roper, C. H. Burns, 372*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

(See under "Kenya.")

Coast Agent, Mombasa, L. Shoolman, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Assistant Coast Agent, F. G. Lapham, 500*l.* to 660*l.*

Township Authorities.

Superintendent of Conservancy and Executive Officer, Kampala Township Authority, J. V. W. Hodson, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale B).

Superintendent of Conservancy and Executive Officer, Jinja Township Authority (vacant), 480*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Executive Officer, Entebbe Township Authority, and Conservancy Officer, W. L. Davenport, 408*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D).

Conservancy Officer and Sanitary Inspector, C. W. G. Tiffin, 372*l.* to 540*l.* (Scale D).

3 *Conservancy Officers*, W. S. Swann, D. F. Crombie, F. W. B. Rolfe, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Kampala, A. G. Johnson, M.M., 500*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Veterinary Department.

Director of Veterinary Services, W. F. Poulton, C.B.E., 1,100*l.*

Senior Veterinary Research Officer, J. Carmichael, 920*l.*

Veterinary Research Officer, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (vacant).

Senior Veterinary Officers, Capt. W. S. Aitken, R. J. Simmons, 600*l.* to 920*l.*

9 *Veterinary Officers*, W. L. S. Mackintosh, W. A. Allan, H. G. Stewart, R. B. H. Murray, C. P. Downes, H. Cronly, R. N. T. N. Fiennes, A. W. Gledhill, 600*l.* to 840*l.* (Scale C); D. Luke, J. E. R. Roe, 500*l.* to 840*l.*

Senior Assistant Live Stock Officer, J. T. Kennedy, 600*l.* to 720*l.* (Scale C).

2 *Assistant Live Stock Officers*, J. J. Victor, H. E. C. Lewys-Lloyd, 425*l.* to 600*l.*

2 *Laboratory Assistants*, E. R. Jones, S. G. Laws, 372*l.* to 600*l.* (Scale D).

Clerk, F. A. Cottage, 300*l.* to 500*l.* (Scale D).

WESTERN PACIFIC.

High Commission.

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the territories administered by His Majesty's Governments in the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand or the Colony of Fiji, and not being within the jurisdiction of any other civilised Power. In 1893 a new Order in Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, in accordance with which the High Commissioner's jurisdiction is extended to foreigners and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order. Under the provisions of the New Hebrides Order in Council, 1922, the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends also to the islands in the Pacific Ocean known as the New Hebrides, and all the islands known as the Banks Islands and Torres Islands. The expenses of the High Commission at Suva, Fiji, are met from the funds of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, but a contribution is paid from Imperial funds in respect of work in connection with Tonga and the New Hebrides.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji, is by virtue of his office a Judicial Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts of England, and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity and Bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in Probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with seven years' penal servitude or upwards.

With some few exceptions all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the Islands.

The principal groups under the High Commissioner are:—

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
The British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Tonga.
The New Hebrides.
The Phœnix Group.
Pitcairn Island.

Particulars of these are given below.

(For Scales A, B, C, D and E see footnote page 507).

* Scale personal to present holder.

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High Commissioners.

1877 Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1887 Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
1888 Feb., Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir E. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1911 Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1918 Sir C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1929 Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936 Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.
1938 Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.

Establishment.

High Commissioner, Sir Harry C. Luke, K.C.M.G., 1,100*l.*, and duty allowance 300*l.* (in addition to 2,500*l.* as Governor of Fiji, a duty allowance of 750*l.* and allowance of 150*l.* as Consul-General for Western Pacific).
Chief Judicial Commissioner, O. C. K. Corrie, M.C., (also Chief Justice of Fiji).
Secretary to the High Commission, H. H. Vaskess, O.B.E., 700*l.* to 800*l.* by 25*l.*, and house allowance, 75*l.*
Assistant Secretary, R. H. Garvey, 450*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*
Acting Assistant Secretary, A. C. F. Armstrong, 600*l.*, and house allowance 75*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. E. Ambler, 450*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.*
Third Class Clerks, T. A. Greene, C. E. Yonge, 150*l.* to 270*l.* by 15*l.*
Clerks and Typists, Miss D. Hill, Miss E. L. Hopewell, 150*l.* to 270*l.* by 15*l.*
Auditor, L. H. Pope, 150*l.* (in addition to 900*l.* as Auditor, Fiji).
Central Medical Authority, V. W. T. McGusty, O.B.E., 100*l.* (in addition to 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.* as Director of Medical Services, Fiji).

THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

The Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning, and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner, who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who resides in Fiji.

The Gilbert Group is comprised of the following sixteen islands:—Makin, Butaritari, Marakei and Abaiang (Northern Gilberts); Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka (Central Gilberts), Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae (Southern Gilberts).

The Ellice Islands are the following nine:—Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nurakita.

The Phoenix Islands were annexed to the Colony in March, 1937. They consist of Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands.

The three groups above form a rough triangle, the approximate geographical positions of whose vertices are:—North (Gilbert Is.) 30°N., 173°E.; East (Phoenix Is.) 4°S., 171°W.; South (Ellice Is.) 11°S., 179°E.

The population of the Colony as determined at the 1931 Census was:—Ocean Island, 2,309; Gilbert Islands, 26,528; Ellice Islands, 4,074; Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands, 505. The total of 33,416 comprised 275 Europeans, 32,467 natives, 235 half-castes and 439 Asiatics. An annual count is made of the population, but the figures obtained are not sufficiently accurate to be of value for comparative purposes.

With few exceptions the hereditary chieftainships have ceased to exist, but each island has its own native government, presided over by a native magistrate.

A revised code of native laws is validated by an Ordinance of the Colony, and law and order is well maintained under the general supervision of European officials.

The natives are of Malayo-Polynesian race. The majority are adherents either of the London Missionary Society or the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. There is no similarity between the languages of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.

Ocean Island (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52′ S., long 169° 35′ E., about 1,500 acres in extent, is the Headquarters of the Government and the site of operations of the British Phosphate Commission. Reaching a height of 280 ft. and covered with vegetation, it is the only island of the Colony not of atoll formation. The population of Ocean Island on the 31st December, 1937, was 2,878. This total included 134 Europeans, 793 Chinese, 852 Banabans, and 1,951 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders (the majority of the latter being employed in the phosphate industry).

Fanning and Washington Islands lie about 30° 51′ N. latitude, and 159° 21′ W. longitude. There is no indigenous population but labour is recruited from the Gilbert Islands for the copra industry. An Acting Administrative Officer is in charge of these islands under the Resident Commissioner. On Fanning Island is the mid-ocean Station of the Pacific Cable Board, whose employees and their wives comprise practically the entire European population of 28. There is no regular communication between these islands and the rest of the Colony; periodical visits are made for engaging and repatriating labour by a small auxiliary vessel chartered by Fanning Island Plantations Ltd. The population of Fanning Island at the 31st December, 1937, was 195, that at Washington Island at the same time being 122.

Christmas Island (about 1° 59′ N. latitude, 157° 30′ W. longitude) lies 164 miles South-East by East of Fanning Island. The area is about 60,000 acres, of which 1,200 are under coconuts. Under the terms of a License dated the 27th October, 1914, the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Limited of London were granted the exclusive right to occupy the island for their own use for the planting of coconuts, the manufacture of copra, the export of coconut oil, pearl shell, and guano during the term of 87 years from the 1st January, 1914. All vessels employed or chartered by the Company trading between the Society Islands and Christmas Island have been exempted from the Quarantine Ordinance, and may visit Christmas Island without a preliminary call at a prescribed port of entry in the Colony. Periodical visits are made by H.M.'s ships. The population on the 31st December, 1937, numbered 47.

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PHŒNIX GROUP.

The Phœnix group comprises Phœnix, Birnie, Hull, Canton, Gardner, McKean, Enderbury and Sydney Islands, and is situated to the east of the Gilbert and Ellice groups. The Islands are of coral formation, and several of them are planted with coconuts. All except McKean and Enderbury Islands are leased to Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, for 87 years, from 1st January, 1914. By an Order in Council dated 18th March, 1937, the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were extended to include the Phœnix Group.

The climate of all the groups is fairly healthy for Europeans, but the natives suffer from lung diseases, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. A considerable amount of medical work is undertaken and a large central hospital is maintained at Tarawa in the Gilbert Group. All the inhabited islands have native hospitals under the charge of native students trained at the Tarawa Hospital.

Communication between the various islands was formerly infrequent, depending on the irregular movements of vessels belonging to or chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company, Limited, on Chong and Company Limited, and the British Phosphate Commissioners, but the acquisition by the Administration of the auxiliary sailing vessel "Nimanoa" has considerably increased the facilities for regular communication.

The principal sources of revenue are import duties (general *ad valorem* rate 25 per cent., British preferential *ad valorem* rate 12½ per cent.); export duty on copra; land tax (paid in copra) on native communities; capitation tax 10*l.* a head p.a. on non-natives; ship, trading and other licences; royalty on phosphate shipped from Ocean Island; interest on invested funds and consolidated payment by the British Phosphate Commissioners. By virtue of the latter the Commissioners are exempted from certain taxation and duties.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony have been as follows:—

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1933–34	45,359	53,299
1934–35	52,923	53,983
1935–36	58,697	60,744
1936–37	77,630	79,835
1937–38	81,675*	81,675*

(*Estimated.)

The imports and exports have been as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1932–33	117,920	398,068
1933–34	94,429	259,843
1934–35	117,060	340,068
1935–36	128,848	366,887
1936–37	119,201	449,940

Customs revenue during 1936–37 was 19,247*l.* from import and export duties.

Resident Commissioners, 1892, C. R. Swayne; 1901, W. Telfer Campbell; 1910, Captain J. Quayle Dickson; 1913, E. C. Eliot, C.B.E. (1931); 1921, H. R. McClure; 1926, A. F. Grimble, C.M.G. (1930), M.A.; 1933, J. C. Barley, B.A.

Civil Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Barley, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* by 50*l.*; 400*l.* duty allowance and quarters.

Secretariat.

Secretary to Government, E. L. Leembruggen, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters (seconded to District Administration).

Cadets, E. R. Bevington, G. B. Gallagher, D. C. L. Wernham.

Native Clerks and Interpreters, Ocean Island, Bauro and Penitala, 60*l.* to 120*l.* by 5*l.*, and ration allowances.

Clerk-in-Training, Tekiera, 24*l.* to 36*l.* and ration allowance.

District Administration.

Senior Administrative Officer, C. A. Swinbourne, O.B.E., 600*l.* to 700*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Administrative Officers, A. C. F. Armstrong, D. G. Kennedy and P. D. Macdonald, (one post vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Native Assistant to Administrative Officers (vacant).

Clerk and Storekeeper and Postal Assistant, Tarawa, F. Highland, 75*l.* to 100*l.* by 5*l.* and ration allowance.

Three Clerks and Interpreters, Pasefika, Tiriata and Isokiri, 40*l.* to 60*l.* and ration allowances.

Three Clerks in Training, Kilifi, Ikamawa and Noa, 24*l.* to 36*l.* by 6*l.* and ration allowances,

Treasury, Customs and Postal Departments.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Chief Postmaster, S. G. Clarke, F.C.I.(Eng.), 550*l.* to 650*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Accountant, H. A. B. Bentley, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters; receives also an allowance of 48*l.* as Customs and Boarding Officer.

Clerk and Customs Officer, P. T. English, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Clerk, W. H. Ramsay, 300*l.* and quarters.

Postmaster, Ocean Island (post vacant), 100*l.* to 150*l.* with rations and quarters.

Clerk and Interpreter, Tekaiwa, 40*l.* to 60*l.* by 5*l.* and ration allowance.

Police and Prisons Department.

Officer in Charge of Constabulary and Superintendent of the Gaol, Ocean Island, J. I. Blaikie, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters. Receives also 18*l.* as boot and uniform allowance.

Chinese Interpreter, Yam Sik Cheong, 200*l.* and quarters.

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, F. E. Montague, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 650*l.* to 750*l.* by 25*l.*, and non-pensionable allowance of 100*l.* and quarters.

Medical Officer, K. R. Steenson, M.B., Ch.B., 700*l.* to 800*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Senior Native Medical Practitioner and Dispenser Malakai Veisamasama, 150*l.* to 200*l.* by 10*l.*, with quarters and ration allowance.

Seven Second Class Native Medical Practitioners, Tutu, Bakoa, Tatoa, Tekai, Teanoki, Lasi and Iete, 65*l.* to 85*l.* and ration allowance.

Third Class Native Medical Practitioners, Seanoa and Tabonteren, 60*l.* and ration allowance.

Education Department.

Superintendent of Education, F. G. L. Holland, M.B.E., 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Headmaster, Ellice School (post vacant), 450*l.* to 550*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Headmaster, King George V. School, Bairiki, Tarawa, (vacant), 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.

Head Master, Ocean Island, G. E. Hard, 400*l.* and quarters.

Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Works, A. St. C. Compton, 500*l.* and quarters.

Foreman of Works, D. Robertson, 360*l.* and quarters.

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UNIV. OF MICH.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates

and includes provisions for Empire preferences.

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Foreman of Works, D. Robertson, 360*l.* and quarters.

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Transport.

, *H.M.C.S.* "*Nimanoa*," M. L. Singleton, 420*l.* uniform allowance of 20*l.*
r, *H.M.C.S.* "*Nimanoa*," P. L. G. Sinclair, and uniform allowance of 20*l.*
fficer, *H.M.C.S.* "*Nimanoa*," E. W. Harness, and uniform allowance of 20*l.*

Wireless Department.

r *Operator in Charge, Wireless Station, Ocean d*, T. Moore, 400*l.* to 450*l.* by 25*l.* and quarters.
r, *Wireless Station, Ocean Island*, A. Cookson, to 400*l.* by 20*l.* and quarters.

Lands Commission.

Commissioner (*Gilbert Islands*), H. E. Maude, E. (seconded from District Administration), to 600*l.* by 25*l.*, plus consolidated lling allowance of 75*l.* and quarters.
Commissioner (*Ellice Islands*), D. G. Kennedy consolidated travelling allowance), receives y as Administrative Officer.

HE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate is d between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30′ and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East ide.

Protectorate consists of a double row of ainous islands, extending at its extremities Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and and south from the Ontong Java Group to ll Island for a distance of 430 miles, in an area ximately 249,000 square nautical miles, of about 11,000 square miles are land.
e native population (mainly Melanesian) is 5.

e Solomon Islands were first discovered in the 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage scovery from Peru. The island first sighted they ed Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day they left Callao. In the year 1595 a second dition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but d to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon as intended he should form a settlement, and he ved in the Santa Cruz Group, and landed at ciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the th of Mendana put an end to any prospect of ess, and the remnants of the original party rned to Peru.
n 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa z Group and the north-west coast line of the island Malaita.
n the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *Boudeuse*, sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate st of the Terra Australis which he missed, and ived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed ough the Straits which are the present north- stern boundary of the Protectorate, the island on right being named Bougainville after him, and one on the left named after Choiseul, who was the time Minister of France.
Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Bousole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'ou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time, many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikaiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in 1937 was:—

Europeans	478
Native (Melanesian)	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	3,847
Chinese	192
Japanese	8
Malays	1
Total ..	94,094

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been greatly improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence have been enormously increased.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

The Protectorate is divided up into eight administrative areas, each under a District Officer. There is regular steam communication with Sydney, New South Wales.

The Customs Tariff consists of duties at specific or *ad valorem* rates on certain imports and exports and includes provisions for Empire preferences.

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	1937-8
Percentage of Trade with the United Kingdom	13·9%
Percentage of Trade with other parts of the British Empire	67·4%
Percentage of Foreign Trade	18·7%
United States of America	8·0%
D.E. Indies	2·9%
	100·00%

Statistics.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1928-29	79,935	91,632
1929-30	76,678	68,807
1930-31	62,728	67,816
1931-32	56,745	55,324
1932-33	58,541	53,423
1933-34	53,039	56,822
1934-35	52,927	54,207
1935-36	58,465	49,224
1936-37	68,136	63,036
1937-38	82,809	69,002

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1932-33	168,261	189,888
1933-34	158,776	111,669
1934-35	145,939	94,074
1935-36	150,163	198,358
1937-38	197,967	328,196
1937-38	232,891	297,346

Shipping.

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entered	61,501	91,308	79,300	79,338	67,365
Cleared	58,554	89,288	81,315	77,394	67,579

Rainfall in inches.

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
167·28	134·53	114·11	125·73	124·87

Census 1931.

Whites.	Coloured.	Aliens and Resident Strangers not included in previous column.
497	90,719	193

Resident Commissioners of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate since 1896.

1896 C. M. Woodford, C.M.G.
1918 C. R. M. Workman.
1921 Captain R. R. Kane, M.C.
1929 F. N. Ashley.

Advisory Council.

The Resident Commissioner is assisted by an Advisory Council, inaugurated in 1921, by virtue of King's Regulation No. 2 of 1936.

The Council consists of the following Members:—

Official Members.

The Resident Commissioner.
Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser (vacant).
Secretary to the Government (vacant).
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. E. Johnson, I.S.O.
Commissioner of Lands and Superintendent of Works, S. G. C. Knibbs (acting).

Nominated Members.

D. Mackinnon.
J. C. M. Scott.
Bishop of Melanesia.
C. E. Hart.

Civil Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, F. N. Ashley, C.M.G., 1,200*l.* to 1,400*l.* and duty allowance, 100*l.*

Secretariat.

Secretary to the Government (vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerk, Resident Commissioner's office, P. Colley, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Central Typist, M. J. Bernhardt, 270*l.* to 340*l.*

District Administration.

Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser, R. Hyne, 600*l.* to 750*l.*
First District Officer (vacant), 600*l.* to 700*l.*
District Officers, C. E. J. Wilson, W. H. Miller, L. W. S. Wright, G. E. D. Sandars, R. J. Keegan, C. N. F. Bengough, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant District Officer, J. K. Brownlees, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Cadets, D. C. Horton, T. P. Kneen, A. N. A. Waddell, D. C. C. Trench, W. F. M. Clemens.

Treasury, Customs and Postal Department.

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. E. Johnson, I.S.O., 550*l.* to 650*l.*, receives also a personal allowance of 100*l.*
Accountant, W. V. J. Blake, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
First Clerk and Boarding Officer, A. W. Dickes, 400*l.* to 450*l.*
Second Clerk and Boarding Officer, J. B. Hicks, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Clerk, S. G. Masterman, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Third Clerk and Boarding Officer, G. H. C. Train, 270*l.* to 340*l.*
Storekeeper, V. J. Shearwin, 340*l.* to 400*l.*
Postmaster, F. Stock, 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, H. B. Hetherington, M.D., Toronto, C.P. & S., Ontario, 700*l.* to 900*l.* and fees.
Travelling Medical Officer, N. Crichlow, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), 550*l.* to 650*l.*; (200*l.* consolidated travelling and subsistence allowance).
Sister-in-Charge Government Hospital, Tulagi, Miss M. Cleaver, 200*l.* and victualling allowance, and 12*l.* uniform allowance.
Nurse, Tulagi Hospital, Miss L. D. Collins, 160*l.* and victualling allowance and 12*l.* uniform allowance.
Yaws and Hookworm Officer (temporary appointment), C. H. G. White, 450*l.*
Dispenser and Clerk, C. H. G. White, 300*l.* to 350*l.*, F. T. Stackpool (temporary), 300*l.* to 350*l.*
Native Medical Practitioners, G. Bogese, Guso Rato Piko, H. Wheatley, H. Kuper, 100*l.* by 5*l.* to 150*l.*, E. Leauli, 100*l.* by 5*l.* to 144*l.*

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Police and Prisons Department.

Officer Commanding Armed Constabulary and Superintendent of Prisons, E. N. Turner, 450*l.* to 600*l.*

Sub-Inspector of Constabulary and Gaoler, J. Beveridge, 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Lands Department.

Commissioner of Lands and Crown Surveyor, S. G. C. Knibbs, 600*l.* to 700*l.* and 25*l.* personal allowance.

Surveyor, A. H. Wilson, 500*l.* to 550*l.*

Clerk, Lands and Works Department, C. E. Spencer, 270*l.* by 20*l.* to 340*l.*

Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Works (vacant), S. G. C. Knibbs (acting), allowance 60*l.*

Foreman of Works, J. S. Mutch, 300*l.* to 375*l.*

Native Labour Department.

Inspector of Labour, S. G. Masterman, 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Agricultural Committee.

Entomologist (vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Wireless Department.

Engineer Operator in Charge, Wireless Station, Tulagi, A. E. Osborne, 350*l.* to 450*l.*, and personal allowance 40*l.*

Wireless Operator, R. S. Taylor, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

The above all receive free quarters and 50*l.* local allowance. Local allowance, however, is not payable to Native Medical Practitioners.

TONGA.

The Tongan, or Friendly Islands, with an area of about 250 square miles, are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of south latitude. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic, notably Tofua, Kao, and Niuafoou (Good Hope Island). The natives belong to the Polynesian race, and are closely allied to the natives of New Zealand and Samoa. The islands are very rich in cocoanuts; and copra forms the principal export. There is monthly communication by steamer with Auckland. During the dry season, i.e., from April to December, steamers call at regular intervals for copra freights.

Census of Population, April, 1937:—

Europeans	443
Half-castes	306
Other Pacific Islanders	296
Others	63
Tongans	31,753
Total	32,861

In 1845 George Tubou I, who was the first to establish an effective government over the whole of Tonga, was proclaimed King. The present Ruler is assisted by a Parliament and a Privy Council. The Privy Council is composed of two European and six Native Ministers of the Crown who are also heads of the various government departments. The civil service is composed mostly of Tongans, the European officials numbering about 24. The general tariff is 33⅓% *ad valorem* and British preferential 12½% *ad valorem*.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1933	86,007	114,447
1934	48,526	77,842
1935	68,782	90,711
1936	92,296	116,539
1937	137,365	164,621

The imports, apart from oils and drapery, are of Empire origin. The following figures show the percentage of imports from foreign countries:—

Year.	Per Cent.
1933	23·37
1934	14
1935	31
1936	23·74
1937	25·97

Of the rest of the imports during 1937 the United Kingdom supplied 15·51 per cent., New Zealand 22 per cent., Australia 26·77 per cent. and other British possessions 9·75 per cent.

The climate may be considered a healthy one. The thermometer ranges between 53 and 93 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are seven churches in Tonga, viz., the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, with about 18,053 adherents; the Free Church of Tonga, and the Church of Tonga, with about 9,029; the Roman Catholic Mission, with about 4,230; the Church of England, 479; the Church of Latter Day Saints, 641; and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, with about 256 adherents.

The Wesleyan Mission was first founded in Tonga in the year 1826, and a few years later the chiefs and people embraced Christianity and became members of the Church. The control and management of the Mission in Tonga were entrusted about the year 1857 to the Australasian Conference and continued until the year 1885, when King George Tubou I, after trying unsuccessfully to obtain local autonomy for the Church in Tonga, seceded, with a large majority of his chiefs and people and, with the assistance of the Rev. Shirley Baker, established the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga as a separate and independent body though retaining the same doctrines, discipline, and form of worship as the Wesleyan Church. In January, 1887, an attempt was made by some escaped native convicts on the life of Mr. Shirley Baker, the Premier. The attempt was made the pretext for increased persecution of the "Fakaogos," or members of the Wesleyan Mission Church. About 100, whom no ill-usage could induce to abandon the Mission Church, were ordered to be deported to Pylstart Island, a barren islet south of Tonga, but they were finally allowed to go to Fiji. Shortly after an inquiry was made into the causes of the disturbances by Sir Charles Mitchell. At this inquiry the allegation that the attempt on Mr. Baker's life was due to a "Fakaogo" conspiracy was abandoned, and a letter written by Mr. Baker, purporting to be signed by the king, was addressed to Sir Charles Mitchell, promising an amnesty to political prisoners and freedom of worship. The services in the Mission Church at once recommenced.

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In 1890 complaints were made that freedom of worship was still being interfered with; that persons were deprived of their lands and unjustly imprisoned on account of their adherence to the Wesleyan Church; and Tongan officials denied that the king had written to Sir Charles Mitchell promising to accord freedom of worship. Sir John Thurston therefore made a further inquiry, and finding that Mr. Baker was the principal cause of the wrongs endured by the Wesleyans, he issued an Order prohibiting Mr. Baker from being within the group for a term of two years from the 17th July, 1890. A few days before the issue of the Order, the king, on the request of the leading chiefs, had dismissed the Premier from office, and a fresh Government was formed with a native Premier (Tukuaho). Under the new Government the fullest freedom of worship was allowed, and the exiles were recalled from Fiji, the king having requested Sir John Thurston to make arrangements for their return.

In the year 1923 much dissatisfaction existed in the Wesleyan Free Church, and an enquiry that was held into the state of the finances disclosed a very lax state of affairs. As a result of this enquiry it was decided to approach the Wesleyan Church with a view to the union of the two bodies as a separate and independent Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. At a joint conference of the two churches held in April, 1924, union was decided upon. A minority, under the leadership of the late Rev. J. A. Watkin, declined to join the united body and carried on under the title of the Free Church of Tonga. Protracted litigation ensued as a result of this division in respect of the ownership of the churches and property of the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga established by King George I in 1885. It was finally decided on appeal in favour of the united Church, of which the present Queen is the head.

King George Tubou died on 18th February, 1893, and was succeeded by his great-grandson, George Taufaahau, under the title of George Tubou II. On the death of the latter on the 5th April, 1918, Princess Salote, his daughter by his first wife the late Queen Lavinia, succeeded to the throne. The young Queen, who was born on the 13th March, 1900, was married in 1917 to Prince Uiliami Tugi, the present Premier, and chief of highest rank in Tonga.

Early in 1900 Mr. Basil Thomson was sent out to Tonga by Her Majesty's Government, and concluded a Treaty with the king by which the latter placed himself and his territory under Her Majesty's protection. A protectorate was proclaimed on 18th May, 1900.

The present premier, Uiliame Tugi, is the Prince Consort, and was formerly Minister for Lands. The progress of Tonga since 1905 has been satisfactory.

Every Tongan is entitled to an allotment of land for cultivation, so that no unemployment exists. Primary education for Tongans between the ages of 6 and 14 is compulsory. There are two boys' colleges at which provision is made for secondary education. Secondary education of girls is entirely in the hands of the Christian missions. Medical work is well organised; and, unlike most native communities in the Pacific, the native population steadily increases in number.

British and foreign nationals charged with any offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tonga Courts. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner. Licences are charged for carrying on stores and trades.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British and Australian sterling.

Arrangements were made in 1919 for the issue of Tongan Government Treasury notes. At the end of 1937, 4*s*., 10*s*., 1*l*., and 5*l*. notes were in circulation to the value of 25,073*l*. The issue is secured by an investment reserve. The Treasury Notes Act, 1935, adopts the exchange standard system based on Australian currency.

There are no private banks in the Kingdom. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. At the end of 1937 there were 1,634 depositors and 20,242*l*. in deposits.

Statistics.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931-32	57,224	63,986
1932-33	64,072	60,347
1933-34	54,743	64,620
1934-35	61,654	55,515
1935-36	66,660	49,904
1936-37	73,471	55,938

There is no debt and the amount of accumulated balances or surplus amounted on 30th June, 1937, to 168,008*l*.

The shipping entered and cleared during the year 1937 amounted to 136,715 tons, of which 105,781 tons was British.

Agent and Consul, Tonga, A. L. Armstrong, 800*l*. to 1,000*l*. and quarters; duty allowance 200*l*., and office allowance of 50*l*. as Consul.

Tongan Ministers.

Premier, Uiliame Tugi, C.B.E.
Chief Justice, W. H. Stuart.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Minister of the Crown, J. Finau Ulakalala.
Minister of Police, Jiobe Kaho.
Minister for Finance, W. G. Bagnall.
Minister for Lands, Solomone Ata.
Governor of Vavau, Satoki Faletau.
Governor of Haapai, J. Tuihaateiho.

The foregoing Ministers constitute the Privy Council, meetings of which are presided over by the Queen.

The Cabinet Council is composed of the same Ministers, with the exception of the Minister of the Crown.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The New Hebrides, to which are attached the Banks and Torres Islands, lie between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude, and the 165th and 170th degrees of east longitude. The area is about 5,700 sq. miles. The non-native population is about 2,000 and the native is estimated at 40,000.

The natives are Melanesians, but in many places there is an admixture of Polynesian blood. The Europeans are mostly British or French.

Missions have been established by the Melanesian Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists and Church of Christ, by the Presbyterian churches of Canada and Australia and by the Roman Catholic Church.

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discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*, with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence

	1935	...	308,912	310,667
	1936	...	332,561	312,232
	1937	...	363,062	362,323

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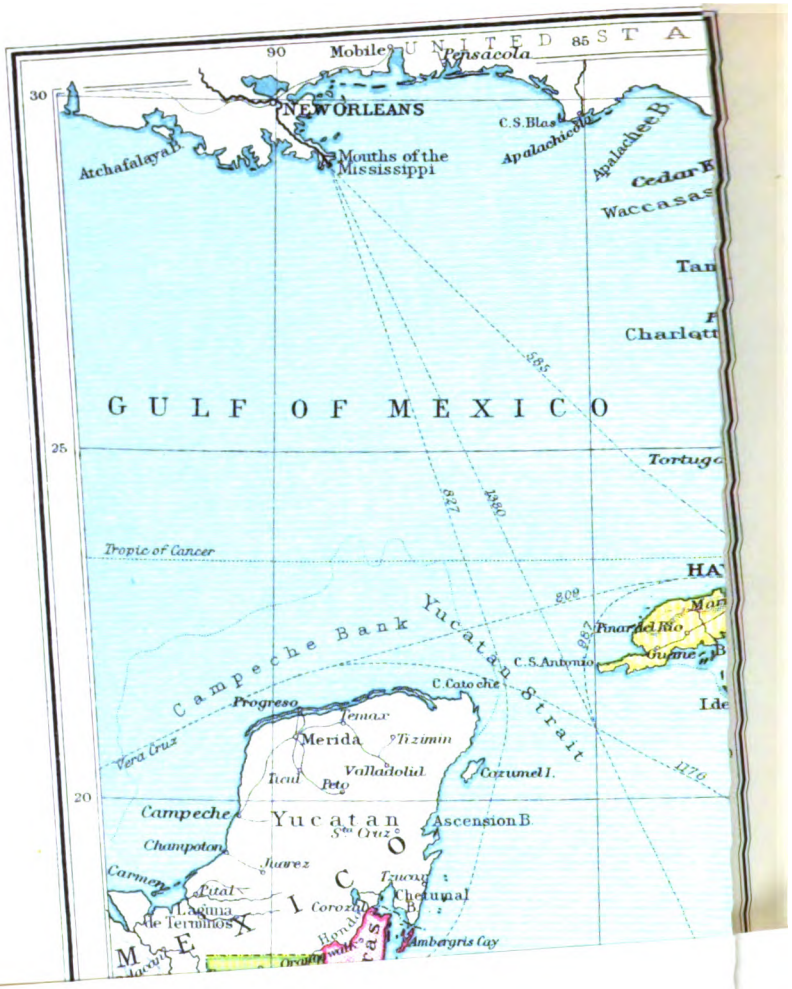

offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tonga Courts. In other respects

sian Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists and Church of Christ, by the Presbyterian churches of Canada and Australia and by the Roman Catholic Church.

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The principal exports are copra, cocoa, coffee, cocos; maize, hides and various miscellaneous products are also exported. The climate of most of the islands is rather unhealthy and malarial fever is prevalent. At first, a joint commission, of British and French naval officers, was appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order. British and French Residents were appointed in 1902. In February, 1906, a conference of British and French officials took place in London, and a draft convention was prepared to provide for the settlement of land claims, and for an arrangement which would put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives. A convention confirming the above-mentioned draft was signed in London on October 20th, 1906, and was provisionally proclaimed at Vila, the chief town of the New Hebrides, on December 2nd, 1907. Its provisions include the establishment of a joint court, and of an executive government consisting, for some purposes, of the British and French representatives in the group acting in concert. For other purposes British and French nationals remain subject to the control only of their own authorities.

A Protocol drawn up in London in 1914, to replace the Convention of 1906, was ratified on March 18th, 1922. It was proclaimed in the New Hebrides in August, 1923.

British and French Resident Commissioners, subordinate to their respective High Commissioners, each with a staff of officers, have been appointed. In addition there is a Condominium Staff working in Departments under the joint control of the two Resident Commissioners.

The Customs Tariff in force in the New Hebrides is mainly on an *ad valorem* basis at varying rates with specific duties in a few cases.

Of the import trade of the group about 68 per cent. is claimed by Australia, 18 per cent. by France, and the remainder by Britain, Japan, China and U.S.A., while the bulk of the exports are shipped to France.

British Staff.

Resident Commissioner, G. A. Joy, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*, quarters and duty allowance 100*l.*

Judicial Commissioner, W. D. Carew, receives 400*l.* plus 49,600 francs as British Judge of the Joint Court and quarters, and an allowance of 50*l.* as Judicial Commissioner.

Assistant to the Resident Commissioner, R. D. Blandy, 650*l.* to 750*l.* and quarters.

District Agent, Efate, and Commandant of Police, E. A. G. Seagoe, M.B.E., 650*l.* to 750*l.* (750*l.* personal to present occupant) and quarters.

District Agents, J. M. Nicol, 500*l.* to 600*l.* with 30*l.* personal allowance; C. G. Adam, 500*l.* to 600*l.* and quarters; A. J. K. Thomas, 500*l.* to 600*l.* and quarters.

Office Assistant, B. Blackwell, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Clerk and Accountant (vacant), 340*l.* to 400*l.*

Correspondence Clerk (vacant).

PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Pitcairn Island (two square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (25° 3′ S. lat., 130° 8′ W. long). It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*, with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed, with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island: but 40 of them soon returned. In 1879 these had increased to 90. The population (at 30th June, 1936) numbers 202 persons.

It is a British Colony by settlement, and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the W. Pacific in 1898 under s. 6 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. *Chief Magistrate*, R. E. Christian.

The Government is now administered under the High Commissioner, by a Council consisting of a Chief Magistrate, two Assessors, a Secretary and a Chairman of the Internal Committee. These officers are elected annually by the people.

The islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno were annexed in 1902, and are included in the district of Pitcairn.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Situation, Area, and Trade.

The Windward Islands consist of the three islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada, lying in the order named from north to south, together with the smaller islands known as the Grenadines, which lie between St. Vincent and Grenada, and are attached partly to the one island and partly to the other. Geographically, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago belong to the group, and were formerly associated with it politically, Tobago from 1764 to 1783, and all three in 1838. The three first-named islands are grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the three Colonies is 524 square miles (about twice the size of Middlesex), and their estimated population at the census of 24th April, 1921, 162,254.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1928	863,808	741,447
1929	827,853	697,520
1930	742,633	681,145
1931	590,459	526,349
1932	574,301	431,551
1933	536,777	446,551
1934	579,336	456,138
1935	643,536	541,183
1936	649,551	628,407
1937	819,124	801,943

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1928	304,248	301,204
1929	305,747	308,828
1930	301,639	329,729
1931	309,191	378,619
1932	374,787	341,937
1933	306,953	304,623
1934	297,546	313,600
1935	308,912	310,667
1936	332,561	312,232
1937	363,062	362,323

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History.

Some account is given of the history of each island in its proper place, but particulars of their several federal unions may be conveniently inserted here. As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbee Islands" of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. Dominica was separated in 1771, St. Vincent in 1776, and in 1783 Tobago was ceded to the French. In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago in one general government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieutenant-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general government.

On the 17th March, 1885, Letters Patent were passed constituting the Government of the Windward Islands, Barbados being omitted. Tobago was subsequently united with Trinidad.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race, less than 5 per cent. being white and there are some Indian Coolies. A few Caribs still remain in St. Vincent. English is spoken throughout, but in St. Lucia the prevailing language with the peasantry is a French *patois*. In Grenada the same condition obtains, but to a less extent.

Constitution.

Each island retains its own institutions, and, when the Governor is absent, is presided over by a resident Administrator, who is also Colonial Secretary. There is no common legislature, nor common laws, revenue, or tariff. A Windward Islands Court of Appeal was set up in 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 15), and abolished in 1920 by an Act (9 & 10 Geo. V. c. 47), which set up a Court of Appeal for the West Indies, consisting of the chief justices of the several West India Islands except Jamaica. There is also a common audit system instituted in 1889.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and the gold coins of the United States. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd. and the Royal Bank of Canada, which have branches in the larger islands, issue five-dollar notes. Public accounts are kept in sterling, but banking and private accounts generally in dollars. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver.

Communications.

The usual length of the voyage from England to Grenada is about 14 days.

The steamers of Harrison Direct Line call at Grenada on the outward voyage, and on the homeward voyage they call at the three islands as cargo offers. There is also direct communication between Grenada and New York by the steamers of the Furness, Withy Line. The passenger and cargo steamers of the Canadian National Line call regularly at Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and connect these islands with Canada, St. John and Halifax being the ports of arrival and departure there.

There are no railways in any of the islands. Government-owned telephone systems exist throughout the islands. All three islands of the group are in communication with Europe, the United States, Canada, and the other West Indian islands by wireless, operated by the Pacific Cable Board, and by the Cables of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Ltd. The rate per word for telegrams to the United Kingdom from Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent is 2*s.* 4*d.* The rate to Europe varies from 3*s.* 2½*d.* to 3*s.* 7½*d.* per word. (Government messages pay half rates.) There are also cheap rates at half and quarter of the ordinary tariff, the latter being subject to a minimum charge.

A wireless installation has been erected at Carricou by the local Government. It communicates with Grenada and through that island to the United Kingdom, Canada, North America, &c., the ordinary tariff being 2d. per word more than from Grenada.

The Rates of Postage are:—

	Letters per 1 oz.	Newspapers.
Internal	1*d.*	Grenada— ½*d.* per 4 oz. St. Lucia— ½*d.* per 2 oz. St. Vincent— ½*d.* per 4 oz.
To U.K., India, and British Dominions and Colonies:—		
St. Lucia— 2d. for the first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.		½*d.* per 2 oz.
Grenada and St. Vincent— 1½d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz.		,,
To other countries:— 2½d. for the first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.		,,

Country of destination.	Rates of postage from Grenada on parcels not exceeding				Limit of Weight.
	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22lb.	
Bermuda, British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras	1/-	2/-	3/-	6/-	22 lbs.
Canada	1/-	2/-	3/-	...	20 lbs.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1/9	3/3	4/6	7/6	22 lbs.
Countries served through Great Britain; in addition to the postage shown in the British Post Office Guide	1/-	2/-	2/9	5/-	The limit specified in the British Post Office Guide.
United States of America (including Virgin Islands of the U.S., Hawaii and Porto Rico), the Canal Zone, and other Possessions of the United States	6*d.* per lb. or fraction of a lb.				22 lbs.

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Governors since 1900.

1900 Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
1906 Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G.
1909 Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1914 Sir George B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.
1923 Sir Frederick S. James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1930 Sir Thomas A. V. Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Selwyn M. Grier, K.C.M.G.
1937 Sir Henry B. Popham, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, Sir Henry B. Popham, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., 2,500*l.*, and travelling allowance up to a maximum of 500*l.*

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary Lt.-Comdr. C. D. Milbourne, R.N. (retd.), 300*l.*

Secretary to Government, Windward Islands, J. M. Knight, M.B.E., 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* by 20*l.* to 600*l.*, and travelling allowance.

GRENADA.

Situation, Area, &c.

Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward group, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ N. lat., and 61° 20′ and 61° 35′ W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 133 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 90 miles north of Trinidad, and between it and the former island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, attached partly to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 8,467 acres, and a population (at 24th April, 1921) of 7,104.

General Description.

Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and brushwood. The mountains are chiefly volcanic, and have several lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, running off in spurs from the centre of the island, giving it an appearance of romantic beauty when viewed from the sea.

The island abounds in streams, and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and 7 miles from the town of St. George, and Lake Antoine, both old craters, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium is established. The roads of the colony are in excellent condition, and are kept in a state of thorough repair. The surface of the main roads and some of the more important byeways is oiled. About 146 miles of main roads, and a network of byeways (275 miles), provide good inland communication. The island is divided into six districts or parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John—while the dependencies of Carriacou, Petit Martinique and other adjacent islets form a separate district, administered by a Commissioner. St. George's, the principal town, is a port of registry for shipping and had on 31st December, 1937, 147 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 2,765 tons: its fine harbour owing to its situation, healthiness, and great natural advantages, including a plentiful supply of water of the purest quality, offers exceptional inducements as a port of call for steamers. The town had a population of 4,629 by census of 24th April, 1921.

The other towns in the colony are Gouyave (or Charlotte Town), Victoria (or Grand Pauve), Sauteurs; Grenville (or La Baye); and Hillsborough, in Carriacou. English is universally spoken, but the peasantry speak among themselves a French *patois*. About two per cent. are of European blood, the remainder being of the Negro race, except the East Indian population, which was 2,692 in number according to the census of 1921.

Climate.

The climate is good and during the months from December to the end of April, when the trade winds prevail, it is delightful. From July to October there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. The climate may be regarded as hot during this period but it is not unhealthy at any time during the year. There is an astonishing variation of rainfall. In the mountainous centre it reached 187 inches in 1937 and in the lowlands to the south of the Islands it was as low as 61 inches. The highest shade temperature recorded in 1936 was 90·0 and the lowest 70·0.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

The prosperity of the island, like that of its neighbours, depends almost entirely upon the planting industry. The chief produce of Grenada is cocoa, of which a total value of 160,030*l.* was shipped in 1937. The modern sugar factory which was erected in 1936 in the southern part of the island manufactures sufficient sugar to meet local demands. No sugar is exported as yet. Attention has been turned with some success to the cultivation of other economic plants, such, for instance, as limes, coffee, kola nut, cloves, vanilla, pepper, cardamoms, coconuts, etc. Nutmeg cultivation occupies a prominent position. The value of spices exported in 1937 was 167,159*l.* Considerable attention is being given also to the production of the Gros Michel banana. In Carriacou cotton is the staple product, its cultivation having never been wholly abandoned there; the value exported in 1937 was, with cotton seed, 4,982*l.* The cultivation of limes has now been successfully established in Carriacou, the exports of lime products in 1937 amounting to 6,494*l.* Tropical fruits of almost every description and of the finest quality are fairly plentiful, and are shipped to the Barbados and Trinidad markets. The principal food resources are yams, sweet potatoes, tanias, kush-kush, pigeon-peas, plantains, bananas, Indian corn, cassava, bread fruit, etc. Fresh meat is always obtainable, and the animals slaughtered for the purpose are reared in the island. An excellent oyster is obtained in Carriacou, and turtles and fresh fish are plentiful. The commercial value of the forests is now being explored. Rum is manufactured for local consumption, the total number of proof gallons in 1937 being 51,329.

The main imports are food-stuffs, textiles, timber for building purposes, and hardware.

The principal exports, besides those products already mentioned, are turtles and turtle-shell, hides and skins, fruit and poultry.

The tariff of Import duties is partly on an *ad valorem* and partly on a specific basis. The rates in the case of the former are mainly 15% on Empire goods and 22½% on foreign goods. The preference on Empire goods is generally 33⅓%.

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The percentages of Trade in 1937 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom ..	48%	46%
United States of America	11	24
Canada	15	10
Other British Possessions	17	11
Other Foreign Countries	9	9
	100%	100%

The total acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou is 76,548; acreage of Carriacou, 8,467.

There is a Government savings bank in St. George's, established in 1881, and extended to the out districts in 1889, and on 31st December, 1937, the amount at credit of depositors was 49,636*l.*

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the Colony.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and was named by him Conception. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. A settlement was attempted in 1609 by a company of London merchants, but the colonists were so harassed by the Caribs that the attempt was abandoned. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French Company, and established a settlement at St. George's. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; and in 1762 it was surrendered to the British under Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French under the Count D'Estaing; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1795–6 it was the scene of a rebellion against the British rule, instigated by the French Republic. The Lieut.-Governor and 47 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels, and the colony brought to the verge of ruin. In June, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercrombie suppressed the rising, and the ringleaders were executed.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established in regard to the African slaves, and this was followed in 1838 by their unconditional emancipation.

Constitution.

There was from 1766 a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 21 elected members.

Under an Act of 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members of both branches of the Legislature. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

This constitution was remodelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members received each a salary of 100*l.* a year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieut.-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the Colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vict. c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and Crown Colony Government was established in December, 1877.

On the 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, and on 1st June, 1885, Grenada became the headquarters of the Government, which includes the colonies of St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Until the 1st of December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, seven *ex officio* members, three nominated unofficial members and five elected members. The Island was divided into five electoral districts, each returning one elected member.

By an Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted; and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer), four nominated members and seven elected members (one for each of seven electoral districts). At the same time, the Governor is given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government.

The Government is assisted in the internal administration by six semi-elective District Boards.

Education.

There are 61 elementary schools, 11 Government and 50 aided. These schools are of five classes, Senior, Combined, Junior, Infant and Manual Training Centres. Head teachers of senior and combined schools are paid from 80*l.* to 160*l.* per annum, according to their certificates of proficiency, and to the class of school. Bonuses are given them for extra duties. Grants are also given by Government in aid of buildings, furniture and apparatus. The administration is entrusted to a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. In 1937 the average attendance was 9,110 children, the number on the rolls being 14,536. There is a Government secondary school for boys, and three for girls which receive grants-in-aid from the general revenue. The total expenditure incurred by Government on primary education for the year 1937 was 11,898*l.*

Population.

Census, 1901 . .	63,438
,, 1911 . .	66,750
,, 1921 . .	66,302
31st Dec. 1937 . .	88,201

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Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	153,870	144,391	1,004,339	1,145,603
1929	158,302	147,786	1,179,108	1,337,712
1930	141,946	168,088	1,191,142	1,528,156
1931	141,739	195,183	1,225,636	1,477,418
1932	201,480	155,343	1,279,132	1,538,190
1933	141,264	141,741	1,294,448	1,537,060
1934	143,498	153,778	1,207,168	1,503,834
1935	151,190	146,662	1,405,518	1,897,014
1936	150,235	143,396	1,171,492	1,563,838
1937	169,634	169,454	1,378,202	1,911,466

Year.	Imports. From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	163,185	164,902	101,192	429,279
1929	136,069	162,218	98,218	396,661
1930	117,716	144,917	85,918	348,551
1931	106,933	107,121	55,564	269,618
1932	115,762	98,716	45,265	259,743
1933	98,949	83,851	38,320	221,120
1934	105,970	90,615	50,277	246,862
1935	146,054	84,315	45,647	276,016
1936	143,986	90,220	48,174	282,380
1937	175,491	120,587	74,891	370,969

Year.	Exports. To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	194,442	57,954	192,870	445,266
1929	164,086	63,536	189,577	417,199
1930	164,706	81,688	110,366	356,760
1931	162,729	40,731	77,800	281,260
1932	90,545	53,768	54,617	198,930
1933	85,287	75,209	37,573	198,069
1934	65,885	76,264	76,701	218,850
1935	104,083	93,464	53,921	251,468
1936	96,435	96,857	93,295	286,587
1937	182,453	88,534	129,790	400,777

Customs Revenue, 1937—81,543*l.*
Public Debt, at 31-12-37—383,137*l.*

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Dr. B. Spearman, O.B.E., Chief Medical and Health Officer.
C. F. P. Renwick, O.B.E.
W. E. Julien, D.C.M.
J. E. Munro, O.B.E.

Legislative Council.

The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Sir Joseph T. de la Mothe, O.B.E.
J. E. Munro, O.B.E.
F. B. Paterson.
C. F. R. Renwick, O.B.E.
T. E. N. Smith.
T. A. Marryshow.
J. F. Fleming.
H. F. Pantin.
G. A. Redhead.
J. B. Renwick.
A. Williamson.

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, W. L. Heape, 800*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary, T. Comissiong, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 20*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. E. N. Scoon, 200*l.* to 250*l.* by 10*l.*

Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Bank.

Treasurer, I. C. Beaubrun, O.B.E., 500*l.* to 650*l.* by 20*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. G. Donelan, 250*l.* to 300*l.* by 15*l.*
Chief Revenue Officer, I. A. Preudhomme, 300*l.* to 350*l.* and 50*l.* duty allowance.

Post Office.

Postmaster, G. W. Rapier, 300*l.* to 350*l.* by 20*l.*
Chief Clerk, E. D. McBurnie, 200*l.* to 250*l.* by 10*l.*

Audit.

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Audit Clerk, H. J. Guthrie, 250*l.* to 300*l.* by 15*l.*

Works.

Superintendent of Works, W. Bertrand, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*, 150*l.* travelling allowance.
Assistant Superintendent of Works, C. Renwick, 350*l.* to 400*l.* by 20*l.* and 150*l.* motor car allowance.
Engineering Assistant, I. R. Seon, 250*l.* to 350*l.* by 15*l.* and 110*l.* motor car allowance.

Medical.

Chief Medical and Health Officer, Dr. E. Cochrane, 800*l.* and 80*l.* motor car allowance.
Medical Officer, No. 1 District,† W. S. Mitchell, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.*, duty allowance of 100*l.* as Health Officer of the Port of St. George, and 75*l.* as Superintendent of Leper Settlement additional.
District Medical Officers,† J. E. Copland, L. S. Morgan, E. de J. McSween, 500*l.* to 600*l.* by 20*l.* each; A. E. Slinger, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*; J. E. Ross T. A. Redhead and L. M. Comissiong, 300*l.* to 400*l.* by 20*l.*
Resident Surgeon, Colony Hospital (vacant), 600*l.* and quarters.
Matron, Colony Hospital, J. Charles, 200*l.* and quarters.

Agricultural.

Director—The Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, 75*l.*
Superintendent, W. O'Brien Donovan, 450*l.* to 550*l.* by 20*l.* and 80*l.* motor car allowance.

Police.

Chief of Police, Major E. E. Turner, 450*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*, 50*l.* forage allowance, and quarters.
Inspector, J. E. Otway, 200*l.* to 250*l.* and quarters.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, Major E. E. Turner (Is also Recorder of Meteorological Observations and receives 50*l.* as such).

† Each District Medical Officer keeps a motor car for his duties and receives an allowance of 80*l.* The Medical Officer stationed at Carriacou is allowed quarters.

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Edu

Inspector of Schools, H.
personal allowance an

Boys' Sec

Head Master, G. C. Gran
Science Master, V. B. H
Assistant Masters, J.
E. de V. Archer, 250*l*.

J

Chief Justice, (vacant),
Attorney-General, C. C.
practice.
Registrar, R. K. Taylo
Police Magistrates and
Eastern District (vac
for travelling.
Western District (vac
for travelling.
Carriacou District,
Carriacou District

Carria

Commissioner, W. A. K
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Chief Mini

Anglican Church, Ven.
deacon.
Roman Catholic Churc
O.P., V.G.
Wesleyan Church, Rev.
Church of Scotland, Re

C

United States of Amer
Agent.
France, John Barclay
Latvia, O. M. Bain,
Venezuela, R. de Sous

ST

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northern extremity
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Castries, the capita
rounding district cont
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population of 7,309.

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General Description.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by internecine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies.

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Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect, and the population at 31st December, 1937, is estimated at 67,404. Most of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*, but English is gradually becoming more generally used. A very small percentage is of European descent, the remainder being of the negro race, and of East Indian origin. The reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is undeserved, the death rate for 1936 being 14·9 per 1,000, and for the year 1937 14·4 per 1,000. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation.

The danger from venomous reptiles is also much exaggerated. Owing to the introduction and spread of the mongoose, snakes are now but rarely met with. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are almost unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday, in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Castries, the chief town, has an excellent harbour. Dredging operations are carried out annually. There is a substantial concrete wharf, 650 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There is another wharf, 540 feet in length, originally constructed in wood, which is gradually being reconstructed in concrete, and is kept dredged to a depth of 14 feet at low water. The facilities offered by the port as a port of call and coaling station are widely recognised. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1937, 18 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 597 tons.

A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and has now 1,028 depositors, with 23,384*l.* to their credit on 31st December, 1937. Branch savings banks exist at Soufrière and Vieux Fort, Dennery and Gros Islet.

Constitution and Law.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council.

By an Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, Attorney-General, and Treasurer), three nominated members, and five elected members (one for each of three electoral districts and two members for a fourth district).

At the same time, the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government. Other changes made were the fixing of a common age qualification, twenty-one years, for male and female voters, and a widening of the qualifications of electors.

Law is administered by a Chief-Justice-Magistrate from whom as Chief Justice in civil cases there is an appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal and as Magistrate an appeal to the Commissioner of Appeals. There is one other Magistrate whose decisions are liable to review by the Chief Justice. In criminal cases tried by the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of nine, except in trials for capital offences, when the jury consists of twelve persons as in England.

A code of civil law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Vœux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Coller, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on the 1st January, 1921.

Education.

On the 30th June, 1891, the trustees of the Lady Mico charity closed the eleven schools which they had till then maintained, and withdrew their connection with the Colony. Three of these schools became Government schools, and the others assisted schools under the new Education Ordinance. In 1898 all the Government schools were handed over to the Roman Catholic body, and became assisted schools. There were, on the 31st December, 1937, 45 assisted schools. Of these, 3 were Anglican, 3 Methodist and 39 Roman Catholic. The number of children on the rolls was 10,159, with an average attendance of 6,995, and the amount spent by the Colony on primary education was 5,086*l.* The Government grants 450*l.* a year to a Roman Catholic second-grade school, which has 46 boys on the roll; the Sisters of St. Joseph conduct a similar school for Girls. The number of pupils on the roll is 104 and a Government grant of 175*l.* is made to the school annually.

As a result of the Mayhew-Marriott Commission of 1932, a Board of Education was constituted on 21st March, 1936, whose chief functions are of an advisory nature.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

Limes and lime products, sugar, rum, cocoa, coconuts, bananas, bay oil, bay rum, spices, and Sea Island cotton are produced. There are four sugar factories, 16 lime factories (for the production of lime oils and juices), three rum distilleries, and one bay oil distillery. While all industries show expansion, depending on market conditions, the banana industry has experienced the most rapid and satisfactory rise, shipments in 1937 totalling 110,966 stems, valued at 11,814*l.*

A fair amount of land in certain districts is in the possession of the Crown, and, under certain conditions, is available for sale for development purposes; the soil will grow any kind of tropical fruit trees or economic plants. Attention is now being paid to the establishment of Land Settlement Schemes with a view to utilising the latent resources of the Colony.

The Customs Import Tariff is mainly on a specific duty basis, with a preference in favour of Empire produots which in most cases amounts to one third of the general tariff rate.

The percentage of the Colony's Import Trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the

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British Empire, and the principal foreign countries during 1937 was as follows:—

United Kingdom	40·22 per cent.
Other parts of the British Empire	24·85 ,, ,,
United States of America ..	25·06 ,, ,,
Czechoslovakia	1·14 ,, ,,
France	1·24 ,, ,,
Germany	1·07 ,, ,,
Holland	0·89 ,, ,,
Japan	3·26 ,, ,,

The percentage of the Colony's Export Trade with the United Kingdom, &c., during 1937 was as follows:—

United Kingdom	49·37 per cent.
Other parts of the British Empire	37·48 ,, ,,
United States of America ..	11·28 ,, ,,
Martinique	0·84 ,, ,,

(Value of Bunker Coal not included in total value of exports).

Population.

Census . .	1901—49,883
,, . .	1911—48,637
,, . .	1921—51,505
Estimated .	1937—67,404

Public Debt at 31*st* Dec., 1937—116,531*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1937—49,127*l.*

Year.	Finances. *Revenue.	*Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1928	81,515	87,235	949,198	1,222,306
1929	80,139	86,434	1,346,246	1,700,139
1930	73,523	86,314	1,236,934	1,762,628
1931	70,739	87,867	1,094,813	1,432,999
1932	79,714	79,626	1,247,606	1,594,022
1933	72,569	81,002	1,394,188	1,711,030
1934	75,229	84,533	1,283,444	1,811,002
1935	79,872	86,000	1,439,841	2,236,007
1936	100,018	87,433	1,186,124	2,037,180
1937	99,045	95,796	1,551,520	2,243,448

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	†Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	92,756	67,297	73,959	242,053
1929	68,101	60,922	102,230	244,753
1930	46,077	47,907	92,439	193,252
1931	48,874	41,012	46,473	143,349
1932	90,011	42,832	26,594	165,269
1933	97,185	42,658	22,502	167,010
1934	93,059	48,864	27,516	169,439
1935	120,337	46,980	28,811	196,128
1936	109,262	50,383	32,665	192,310
1937	98,476	60,847	85,528	244,851

* Local Revenue and Expenditure only, not including Imperial Grants-in-aid of Administration or in respect of Colonial Development Schemes.
†Includes Parcel Post.

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	‡Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	56,669	69,656	35,543	197,836
1929	44,946	63,771	29,146	199,000
1930	66,871	40,620	20,170	172,648
1931	25,648	53,796	27,369	131,924
1932	49,203	38,083	19,800	135,496
1933	56,486	25,188	16,804	129,352
1934	35,410	44,417	22,232	133,986
1935	21,820	71,737	18,189	154,793
1936	61,472	59,487	15,742	185,774
1937	72,736	55,202	19,365	214,080

Administrators of St. Lucia, since 1900.

1900 Sir H. L. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G.
1905 P. C. Cork, C.M.G.
1909 E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.
1914 D. Young, C.M.G.
1915 The Hon. Gideon Murray.
1918 Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.
1928 Sir Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E.
1935 E. W. Baynes, C.B.E.
1938 A. A. Wright, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Dr. H. D. Weatherhead.
G. McG. Peter.
G. H. W. Palmer.
H. G. M. Devaux.
Clerk, O. H. H. Giraudy.

Legislative Council.

The Governor
The Administrator
The Attorney General
The Treasurer } ex-officio.
G. McG. Peter, O.B.E.
G. Williams, O.B.E.
H. G. M. Devaux } (Nominated Members.)
A. E. Augustin
H. E. Belmar
G. H. Gordon
R. G. H. Clarke } (Elected Members.)
A. A. Barnard
Clerk, O. H. H. Giraudy.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, A. A. Wright, C.M.G., 1,000*l.* and 300*l.* duty allowance, car allowance 60*l.*
Chief Clerk, O. H. H. Giraudy, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue Department.

Treasurer, G. H. Frith, 500*l.* to 550*l.*
Chief Clerk, Class I, Treasury, J. D. L. Inglis, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Chief Clerk, Class I, Customs, A. L. Chastanet, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, and fees, and allowance as Assistant Harbour Master, 30*l.*
Senior Clerks, Class II, V. P. Theobalds, F. N. Theobalds, P. A. J. Tircis, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

‡ Includes Bunker Coal and Ships' Stores.

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Audit Department.

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Audit Clerk, O. Richmond, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Postal Department.

Postmaster, C. H. R. King, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Colonial Engineer's Department.

Colonial Engineer, Captain R. G. Wright Nooth, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., 600*l.*, transport allowance 100*l.*
Superintendent of Works, Staff Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, R. A. McNamara, F.S.I., 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and transport allowance 100*l.*
Assistant Works and Roads Superintendent, C. A. Perryman, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, and transport allowance 100*l.*
Assistant Staff Surveyor, H. E. D. Bernez, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, with a Forage allowance 48*l.* and Subsistence allowance 50*l.*
Superintendent of Telephones, C. L. Haydn Harris, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, with 60*l.* transport allowance and 20*l.* subsistence allowance.

Judicial.

Chief Justice and Magistrate 1st District, G. E. F. Richards, 700*l.*
Attorney-General, A. R. Cools-Lartigue, 550*l.*
Registrar of the Royal Court, Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages, Registrar of Civil Status, Registrar of Agricultural Credit Societies, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Sheriff, Medical Registrar, J. J. Copland, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Magistrate, 2nd and 3rd Districts and Sub-Collector and District Government Officer, Soufriere, W. A. Date, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, H. D. Weatherhead, 650*l.* and 100*l.* transport allowance.
Resident Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, and Bacteriologist, L. A. P. Slinger, 450*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.*, and quarters.
Medical Officers, J. Le V. Bristol, L. P. Gregson, H. P. S. Gillette, M. A. Byer, R. L. Renwick, A. V. Wells (3 at 400*l.* to 500*l.*, 3 at 300*l.* to 400*l.* and transport allowances).
Senior Sanitary Inspector, E. Haynes, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, and 30*l.* transport allowance.
Matron, Victoria Hospital, Miss M. V. Soollan, 190*l.* and uniform allowance 10*l.*, and quarters.

Agricultural.

Agricultural Superintendent, E. T. Ward, 450*l.* to 500*l.*, house allowance 42*l.* and travelling allowance, including fixed subsistence allowance, 85*l.*
Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, G. B. Gregory, 250*l.* to 400*l.*, house allowance 36*l.* and travelling allowance 75*l.*, including fixed subsistence allowance, 50*l.*
Agricultural Officer, Class I, G. M. Glasgow, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, with travelling and subsistence allowance 100*l.*, and house allowance 15*l.*
Agricultural Officer, Class II, C. M. Alexander, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, with travelling and subsistence allowance 90*l.*

Police and Gaols.

Chief of Police and Inspector of Prisons, Major W. Lambert, 450*l.* to 500*l.*, free quarters 50*l.*, and car allowance 72*l.*
Inspector of Police, W. H. L. Pink, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*

Education Department.

Inspector of Schools (vacant), 350*l.*, house or allowance in lieu of, 50*l.*, transport allowance 48*l.*, and subsistence allowance 12/6 per diem when travelling.

Labour Department.

Labour Commissioner, who is also *Secretary for Labour* and *Labour Inspector*, George H. W. Palmer, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, travelling allowance 100*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Minister of Trinity Church, Castries, Canon R. J. Laurie, M.A.
Roman Catholic Vicar-General, Very Rev. E. P. Harcourt, F.M.I.
Methodist Minister, Castries, Rev. G. B. Byer.

St. Lucia Volunteers.

Officer Commanding (acting), Temp. Capt. M. Mercier.

Foreign Consuls.

Brazil, G. M. Peter.
Dominican Republic, J. F. Le Grand.
France, L. Devaux (Con. Agent).
Italy—A. G. Peter (Con. Agent).
Netherlands, J. Devaux (Vice-Consul).
Norway, F. Floissac (Acting Vice-Consul).
Portugal, L. Devaux (Honorary Consul).
United States of America, A. G. Peter (Con. Agent).
Sweden, G. M. Peter (Vice-Consul).
Venezuela, Senor M. Delgado (residing at Trinidad).

ST. VINCENT.

Situation and Area.

The Island of St. Vincent is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10′ N. latitude, and 60° 57′ W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land, about half the area of Middlesex. Most of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from Kingstown.

General Description.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the side of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contained at the census of 1931, a population of 4,269 souls. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1937, 26 sailing vessels of a net tonnage of 734 tons and 4 motor vessels of 79 tons net.

There are five other small towns in the island, the most important being Georgetown on the north-east, and Barrouallie on the west.

The most striking natural feature of the island is its "Soufrière," or volcano, situated at the northern extremity of the island, and rising to about 4,048 feet above the level of the sea. After a violent eruption in 1812, it remained dormant for a period of ninety years, and then broke into violent eruption again on May 7th, 1902, when the entire northern half of the island was devastated, and nearly 2,000 lives were lost. The eruption synchronised with that of Mont

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Pélée in Martinique which destroyed the town of St. Pierre. The "Soufrière" remained intermittently active throughout 1902, and there was a further eruption in March, 1903, since when it has remained quiescent.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded and almost impassable mountains traverses it from the "Soufrière" at its northern end to Mount St. Andrew (2,500 ft.), dominating the Kingstown valley at its southern extremity. This range sends off spurs on each side, cutting up the island into a series of valleys, trending east and west from the central range to the coast. There is a somewhat level tract called the Carib Country at the north-east of the island, between the "Soufrière" and the sea. This district formerly comprised the most fertile sugar estates. The next highest point after the "Soufrière" in the range is Richmond Peak, 3,539 feet high. The streams are numerous but small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Richmond River.

In September, 1898, the island was visited by a severe hurricane, which caused widespread destruction, and reduced large numbers of the inhabitants to destitution. In September, 1921, the island was again struck by a hurricane which, although not as violent as its predecessor, did considerable damage to property and crops, entailing considerable hardship on the populace and necessitating the expenditure by Government of 3,288*l.* on relief measures.

Climate.

In the dry season, January to May, the climate is charming. In the wet season, and especially from August to November, the climate is damp and hot, but not at all unhealthy. The nights are cool all the year round. The rainfall during 1936 was 88·74 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer during the same year was 89° F., the lowest 68° F., the mean monthly temperature being 82·2° F. in the shade. The prevailing wind is S.E.

Industry, Trade and Customs.

Sugar, syrup, rum, cocoa, coconuts, copra, bananas, and excellent arrowroot are produced. Arrowroot, the most important product, is graded and exported under the control of a Co-operative Arrowroot Association. The fine quality of the coconuts has resulted in a good demand for St. Vincent whole nuts on the Canadian and U.S.A. markets and a considerable export trade in this commodity has been established in recent years. A Banana Association exists for developing the industry, and marketing the fruit on a co-operative basis. The cultivation of ground nuts and spices is also attracting attention. Sea Island cotton, the best in the Empire, is extensively planted, for the ginning of which a Government Ginnery has been erected. There are also three privately owned ginneries. Many of the sugar and arrowroot mills are worked by water power. A large proportion of the cultivable land is owned by a few individuals; portions of Crown lands have been alienated to peasant proprietors, and several estates have been purchased by the Government with the aid of an Imperial grant and allotted to the same class of settlers. The forests have mostly been exploited and except where they are inaccessible contain very few valuable timber trees. There are 65 miles of highway running round the island, for the most part close to the coast, but on the leeward coast communication is mainly by boat, and nearly all the produce is water borne. There are also some 300 miles of byeway connecting with the highway.

The port of Kingstown is visited weekly by steamers of the Canadian National Steamships, fortnightly by Steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation and Furness Withy Lines and occasionally by steamers of the Harrison and American Caribbean.

A telephone system has been established, having 1 central and 3 branch exchanges, with 270 connections and some 446 miles of line.

The import duties are largely *ad valorem*, mostly 18¾ per cent.; but there are many specific duties. Preferential rates, mostly two-thirds of the general rate, are charged on imports from other British countries.

Export duties are levied on cotton, arrowroot, cassava, starch, cocoa, copra and coconuts.

The following table shows the direction of the Trade for the year 1937.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Values.	Percentage of Total.	Values.	Percentage of Total.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	86,493	42·54	63,289	34·29
Canada	36,563	17·99	18,430	9·99
Other British Possessions ..	35,118	17·27	26,102	14·15
United States of America ..	30,057	14·79	66,195	35·87
Other Foreign Possessions ..	14,886	7·32	10,528	5·70
Miscellaneous ..	187	·09	—	—

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands.

In 1722 George I. made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l.*

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

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From this period to the breaking out of the French Revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but in 1795 the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the "Zebra" sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British headquarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the Island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the negro slaves. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first East Indian Coolie labourers in 1861. Most of them returned to India, but some made their home in the Colony.

Constitution.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor and composed of three members—one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony, and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. (The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 388.)

But this constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 47), by which the future modelling of the constitution was left to the Crown. Until 1st December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, four *ex officio* members, one nominated unofficial member and three elected members. By the Saint Vincent (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1931, the Legislative Council was constituted of the Governor, of three *ex officio* members, of one nominated official member, of one nominated unofficial member, and of three elected members. The Island was divided into three electoral districts each returning one elected member.

By an Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, Attorney-General, and Treasurer), three nominated members, and five elected members (one for each of five electoral districts).

At the same time, the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation, which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government.

The several courts of the Colony were, by an Ordinance of the Local Legislature passed in 1880, consolidated into one court, styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Chief Justice of the Colony is the sole Judge of this court.

Education.

There were, on 31st December, 1937, 37 primary schools, with 10,457 children on the rolls. The average attendance during 1937 was 5,972. There is also a government secondary school for boys, and a high school for girls.

An Island Scholarship is awarded triennially tenable for from three to five years at an approved University. Annual value 250*l.* and cost of passage. An Agricultural Scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is awarded triennially. Annual value 150*l.*

The Government expenditure on primary education in 1937 was 9,424*l.*

Savings Bank.

A savings bank was established in 1866, and had 885 depositors, with 19,897*l.* deposited, on 31st December, 1937. Branches of the bank have been opened at Georgetown, Barrouallie, and Union Island.

Administrators of St. Vincent since 1888.

R. B. Llewelyn	April, 1888
Captain I. C. Maling, C.M.G.	11 July, 1889
Col. J. H. Sandwith, C.B.	4 July, 1893
H. L. Thompson, C.M.G.	12 Mar., 1895
Edw. John Cameron, C.M.G.	14 May, 1901
The Hon. C. Gideon Murray	27 May, 1909
R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G.	8 June, 1915
R. Walter, C.M.G.	13 April, 1923
H. W. Peebles, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.	3 April, 1929
A. F. Grimble, C.M.G.	6 July, 1933
A. A. Wright, C.M.G.	10 June, 1936
Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E.	12 Oct., 1938

Year.	Finances. Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Shipping Entered and Cleared.† British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1928	64,593	60,441	565,389	713,613
1929	64,090	70,786	811,438	982,591
1930	76,602	69,769	904,329	1,269,909
1931	102,803	117,211	1,004,835	1,285,958
1932	93,594	90,316	1,043,891	1,265,063
1933	72,873	68,150	1,012,212	1,197,513
1934	78,819	75,289	1,028,945	1,285,305
1935	77,850	78,005	1,011,449	1,295,540
1936	82,308	81,403	849,686	1,225,362
1937	94,380	97,073	927,137	1,177,481

† The figures are for the calendar year.

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Year.	Imports. From U.K.	From other parts of British Empire.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	62,335	73,113	57,028	192,476
1929	58,030	77,582	50,827	186,439
1930	73,802	74,372	52,656	200,830
1931	74,256	55,659	47,577	177,492
1932	65,274	47,935	36,080	149,289
1933	66,326	47,876	34,445	148,647
1934	71,125	29,343	62,567	163,035
1935	79,084	58,272	34,036	171,392
1936	80,825	60,352	33,684	174,861
1937	86,493	71,681	45,130	203,304

Year.	Exports. To U.K.	To other ports of British Empire.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	68,930	56,652	32,890	158,472
1929	62,000	57,920	31,650	151,570
1930	64,800	55,591	31,346	151,737
1931	44,306	35,626	31,665	111,597
1932	29,988	33,903	31,157	95,048
1933	34,263	43,453	41,414	119,130
1934	37,425	26,265	66,143	135,229
1935	37,775	31,351	62,878	*134,922
1936	51,408	40,180	64,458	†156,046
1937	64,511	45,682	76,893	‡187,086

Public Debt, 31st December, 1937—95,390*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1937—42,379*l.*

Population.

Census	1921	44,447
Census	1931	47,961

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Dr. J. A. Henderson, Senior Medical Officer.
F. A. Corea.
P. W. Verrall.
C. B. Sayles.
Clerk, S. C. Connell.

Legislative Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
A. M. Punnett.
A. M. Fraser, O.B.E.
W. A. Hadley.
G. A. McIntosh.
A. C. Allen.
H. A. Davis.
S. F. Bonadie.

NOTE:—One seat is vacant.

* Including Bullion and Specie valued at 2,918*l.*
† Including Bullion and Specie valued at 3,066*l.*
‡ Including Bullion and Specie valued at 427*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E., 1,000*l.*, duty allowance 200*l.*, travelling allowance 100*l.*
Chief Clerk, Government Office, S. C. Connell, 200*l.* to 300*l.*, personal allowance 50*l.*
Secretary to Administrator, G. V. Mancini, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd Clerk, Government Office, R. N. Jack, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Chief of Excise, etc., L. P. Spence, 500*l.*, travelling allowance 50*l.*
Chief Inland Revenue Officer, V. D. Archer, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Chief Revenue and Port Officer, A. C. Baynes, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, travelling allowance 50*l.*
1st Clerk, Treasury, J. A. Matthews, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Audit.

Auditor for the Windward Islands, J. K. Buchanan, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Audit Clerk, A. L. Dopwell, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Police and Prisons.

Chief of Police, Superintendent of Prisons and Chief Relieving Officer, Major H. G. Grist, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and 60*l.* travelling allowance and free quarters.
Sub-Inspector, E. J. Ormiston, 200*l.* to 300*l.*, house allowance, 50*l.*

Judicial.

Chief Justice (vacant), 650*l.* to 700*l.*
Attorney-General (vacant), 500*l.*
Registrar, Supreme Court (vacant), 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Magistrates:—
1st District (vacant) (paid as Chief Justice).
2nd District, N. S. Nanton, 300*l.* to 350*l.*, travelling allowance 80*l.*
3rd District, Dr. K. J. E. McMillan (*See* Southern Grenadines District).
Labour Commissioner, G. Elmore Edwards, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, travelling allowance 80*l.*

Medical.

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. A. Henderson, 700*l.*, 60*l.* travelling allowance and free quarters.
District Medical Officers, H. B. Gregory, E. D. B. Charles, J. W. Gallwey, A. B. Brereton, R. Austin, F. Alexis, W. C. G. Murray, 300*l.* to 500*l.*, with travelling allowances ranging from 60*l.* to 90*l.*
Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, A. Lai Kiow, 500*l.*, 50*l.* personal allowance, and house allowance of 36*l.*
Nurse-Matron, Colonial Hospital, Miss I. Freeth, 180*l.* to 200*l.* and 10*l.* uniform allowance and free quarters.
Steward and Chief Dispenser, Colonial Hospital, E. T. Young, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Chief Sanitary Inspector, J. L. Chapman, 250*l.* to 275*l.* and 80*l.* travelling allowance.

Educational.

Headmaster, Grammar School, T. G. Rochfort-Wade, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters.
1st Assistant Master, Grammar School, W. M. Lopey, M.A. (Durham), 250*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd Assistant Master, Grammar School, D. S. Cozier, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

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Survey Dept P. W. D. Zanzibar. 1913.

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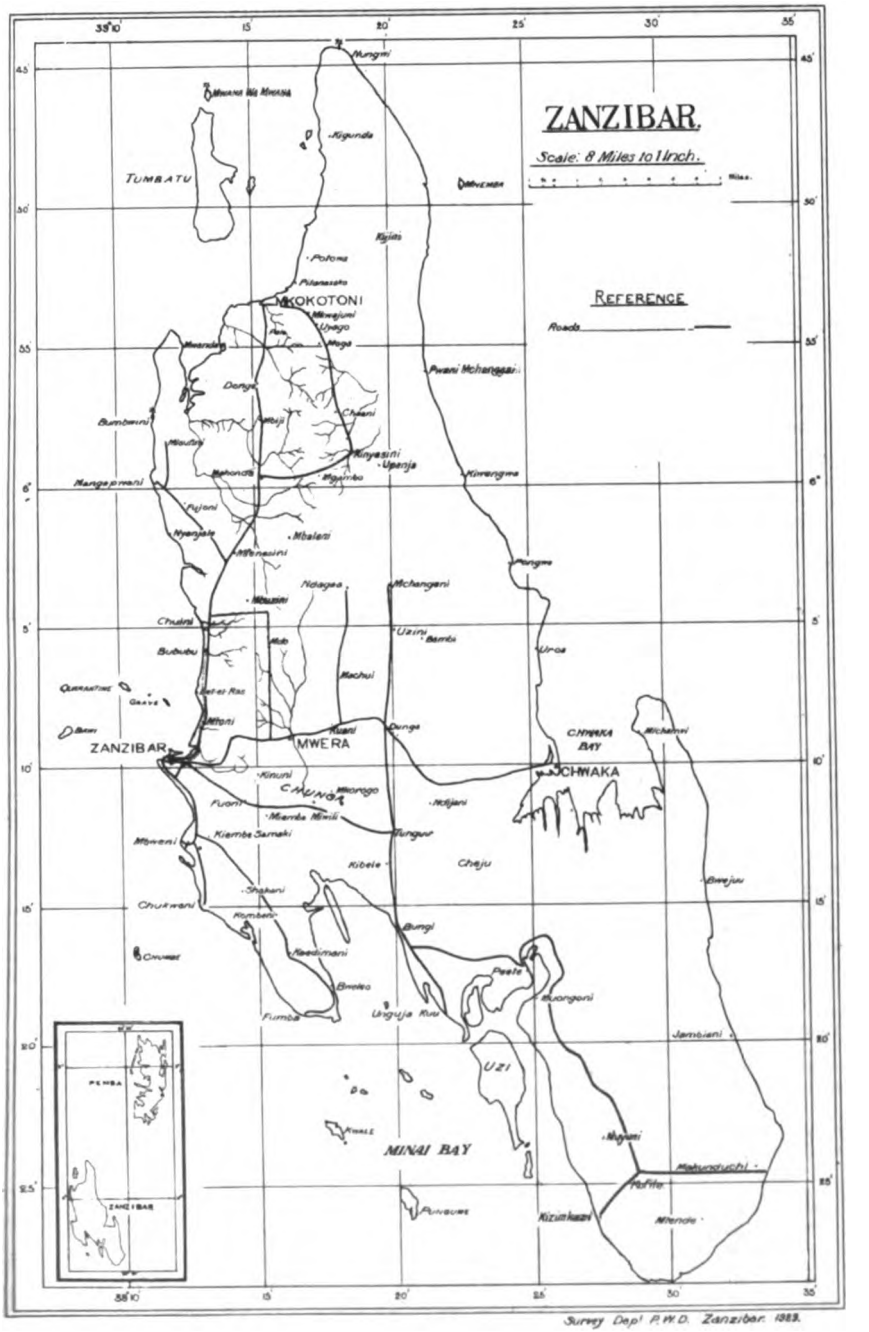

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Head Mistress, Girls' High School, Mrs. L. S. Moffett, B.Sc., 250*l.* to 350*l.* and free quarters.
Inspector of Schools, C. Palmer, D.I.C.T.A., 300*l.* to 350*l.*, 75*l.* travelling allowance.

Public Works, Surveys, and Crown Lands.

Superintendent of Works, S. B. Isaacs, M.B.E., 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and 90*l.* travelling allowance.
Assistant Superintendent of Works and Roads, J. P. E. Cropper, 250*l.* to 300*l.* and 90*l.* travelling allowance.

Postal Department.

Postmaster, G. E. E. Williams, 250*l.* to 300*l.* and free quarters.

Electricity and Telephone Department.

Superintendent, Electricity and Telephone Department, J. Maloney, Assc.I.E.E., 450*l.*, house allowance 40*l.*, travelling allowance, 80*l.*

Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Superintendent, C. K. Robinson, 400*l.* to 600*l.*, 80*l.* travelling allowance.
Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, C. C. Seale, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, 100*l.* travelling allowance, 25*l.* house allowance.

Southern Grenadines District.

Medical Officer, District Officer and Magistrate, Dr. K. J. E. McMillan, 300*l.* to 500*l.* as Medical Officer, 120*l.* as District Officer etc., 60*l.* travelling and subsistence allowance and free quarters.

Ecclesiastical.

Chief Ministers of Religion:—
Church of England, The Right Reverend H. N. Tonks, Bishop of the Windward Islands.
Church of Scotland Minister, (vacant).
Methodist Minister, Rev. H. H. Cole.
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. Father D. Carlos Verbeke, O.S.B.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, J. de Neeff (Havana, Cuba).
France, Paul Fisseux (Trinidad).
Norway, J. Brunchorst (Havana, Cuba).
Venezuela, Senor Manuel Jove (Trinidad).
Netherlands, Joseph Devaux (acting) (St. Lucia).
Latvia, Gabriel Descamps (Trinidad).
Germany, Paul Urich (Trinidad).
Portugal, A. Da Silva (St. Vincent).
Peru, Thomas Hunte (Barbados).

ZANZIBAR.

Situation and Area.

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east at a distance of some twenty-five miles lies the island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by 14 broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 380 square miles.

Climate.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar Town amounts to 58·59 inches and in Pemba a mean derived from two stations was 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined: the heavy rains occur in April and May previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·6° and 76·1° respectively.

People.

The Arabs were the conquerors of the islands. They founded the clove industry and still possess considerable property in plantations. They understand the natives and the natives understand them and accept their control and that of Europeans more readily than that of other races.

The bulk of the native population numbering 186,000 is known by the generic name of Swahili, a term formerly used to denote the Bantu coast tribes from Somaliland to Mozambique, "sawahil" in Arabic meaning "coasts." This general appellation includes the descendants of the early settlers of the island of Zanzibar who intermarried with negro women. They are called Wahadimu and live on the eastern and southern portions of the islands. A quiet shy people, occupied mainly in the cultivation of native crops and fishing, they rarely move from their homes except to pick cloves. The name Swahili also includes the descendants of the early settlers in Pemba who are known as Wapemba. These people engage chiefly in agriculture but raise a smaller variety of native crops than the Wahadimu. Many of them own clove and coconut plantations. They live in less seclusion than the natives on the larger island. Another tribe included in the term are the Watumbatu whose chief stronghold is Tumbatu Island. They are a very exclusive people but by no means shy. They go down to the sea and man most of the craft plying in Zanzibar waters.

There is in addition a considerable influx of various tribes from the mainland, of whom the Wanyamwezi are economically the most important, being now the chief source of supply for the weeding of plantations.

In the 1931 Census the total population of the Protectorate was returned as 235,428. The non-native population numbers 49,000 of whom 33,400 are Arabs. The Khojas, Bohoras, Hindoos, Parsees, and Goans possess most of the trade, either as merchants, shopkeepers, money lenders, small traders, or skilled mechanics.

History and Constitution.

The beginnings of Zanzibar history are lost in antiquity. It appears more than probable that the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba were known

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to the ancient Egyptians, Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Jews, but though the expedition of Necho (C. 600 B.C.) doubtless passed the Islands it is not till the first century that the Periplus gives a description of one of them under the name of Menuthias. The Hindus appear to have settled at a very early date and traces of Greek colonisation are not lacking. From about the 7th Century B.C. the Islands appear to have had a close connection with the South Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter for the next five hundred years or so came also traders from China and Malaya in addition to those from the Persian Gulf. The Coast was probably converted to Islam early in the 10th Century. The Zenj Empire was founded by Ali bin Hassan, a prince of Shiraz, about 975 A.D. but it soon broke up into separate states and, by the time the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral, was already declining. It was during the sixteenth century that the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese, and the capture of Mombasa Fort in 1698 may be said to mark the downfall of Portuguese power north of Mozambique. On the ruins of the Portuguese power in the seventeenth century arose that of the Imams of Muscat. The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856 a dispute as to the succession arising between his sons Seyyid Thwain of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar the African possessions were made independent and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration (dated 1861) of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India.

Seyyid Said laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by transferring his capital from Muscat and making the island his permanent residence in the year 1832. Under his direction Zanzibar soon became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. "If you play on the flute at Zanzibar," says an Arab proverb of the period, "everybody as far as the lakes dances." Said's son Majid was succeeded in 1870 by Barghash, the first of his race to be commonly known as Sultan of Zanzibar.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands themselves was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa, from Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay in 10°42° S. latitude were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l*. At a later date Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l*.

In 1891 a regular government was constituted with a British representative as first minister. On the death of the Sultan in 1896 the palace was seized by a member of his family, Seyyid Khaled, and to compel the latter's submission the palace was bombarded by British warships. In 1906, the British Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year.

The Government was vested in a High Commissioner, who was also Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate, and a British Resident. The High Commissionership was abolished in 1925.

A Protectorate Council, with His Highness as President, was established at the same time. It was of an advisory and consultative nature and ceased to exist in 1926 when Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

For the East African Governors' Conference, see under Kenya.

Industries and Trade.

Zanzibar is now the dominant partner in the clove industry, holding as it does about 80 per cent of the shares. The other partners are Madagascar, Penang, and the Dutch East Indies.

Authorities differ as to the date when and country from which the clove tree was first introduced into Zanzibar. Some say that it was brought from Réunion by an Arab at the end of the 18th century. Colonel Rigby, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent, in his report on the Zanzibar dominions written in the year 1860, states "the first clove trees were introduced about 30 years ago from Mauritius; being found to thrive they were extensively planted and they have now become the most valuable production of these Islands."

To Seyyid Said belongs the credit of establishing and promoting the clove industry. Burton records that he threatened confiscation to those who did not plant three clove trees for every coconut and that the country was almost denuded of the latter to make room for cloves. In 1839–40 the output amounted to about 9,000 frasilas. (The Frasila, equivalent to 35 lbs., is the local measure of weight for cloves). In 1849 it had risen to frasilas 120,000. In 1859 frasilas 139,000, valued at 55,666*l*. were exported, and the average output during the next decade was frasilas 200,000, valued at about 85,000*l*. Owing to the increase in production the price had, however, fallen from $5-$6 to $1-$2.

In 1872, a hurricane of great violence swept over the Island of Zanzibar and destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. Pemba, though touched by the hurricane, sustained little damage. The years following this disaster were years of short supply, high prices, and intensive cultivation. The Pemba owners, actuated by motives of gain, hastened to cut down coconut trees on a wholesale scale throughout the island and to plant clove trees in their place. The Zanzibar owners, though temporarily ruined, set to work with commendable fortitude to replace the trees which the hurricane had destroyed, and ten years after the hurricane the normal output of cloves had not only been restored but increased.

Another event of great economic importance to the industry was the abolition of slavery. The

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industry was built up and for many years sustained on slave labour imported from the interior of Africa. In 1873 Seyyid Burgash entered into a treaty to suppress the sea-borne traffic in slaves and to close all public markets in his dominions for the buying or selling of imported slaves. Various treaties and legislative measures followed until the year 1897, when by a decree of Seyyid Hamoud the legal status of slavery was abolished. It may be noted parenthetically that in the year 1890 Great Britain assumed a protectorate over Zanzibar.

The history of labour subsequent to 1897 is a tale of shortage, disinclination on the part of the labour available to engage in any form of settled work, inability or disinclination on the part of the Arabs to pay money wages, and administrative effort to organize the available supply. The introduction of Indian labour was at one time or another canvassed but never materialized. In 1904 and 1906 and at other subsequent times recourse was had to recruitment of labour on the mainland. Mainlanders have also come voluntarily, settled in appreciable numbers, and are now the chief source of supply for cultivation of plantations.

Since the abolition of slavery no event of major economic importance has occurred. There have been the usual ups and downs, but production has increased. 121,128 cwts. of cloves valued at approximately 411,654*l.* were exported in 1937.

A Clove Growers' Association, established in 1927, was incorporated by decree in 1934. Its major object is the marketing of cloves.

The cocoanut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, the conditions in both Islands being favourable to the growth of the tree and its nut-bearing properties. It is estimated that there are about 55,000 acres under cultivation and 3½ million trees in both Islands. The export of domestic copra amounted to 14,411 tons valued at approximately 204,000*l.*, and in addition cocoanuts and cocoanut oil to the value of 4,200*l.* were exported. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities, with the result that the quality of the product compares unfavourably with that of Ceylon.

As a preliminary to a grading scheme a Decree to prevent the adulteration of produce was applied to copra, an improvement in the general quality being apparent by the end of the year.

There is a general *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on imported goods with the exception of certain articles which have either a specific duty or a higher *ad valorem* duty, such as spirits, motor spirits, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, matches, tea, milk, cotton and artificial silk piece goods, shirts, singlets, boots and shoes, etc. There is also a schedule of articles exempt from duty. The Tariff includes no provisions for Empire preference.

The principal articles of import are rice and grain, cotton piece goods, motor spirit and petroleum, sugar, tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes), flour, ghee, sesame, cattle, dried fish, bags and sacks and straw bags.

The principal articles of export (including re-exports) are cloves, copra, cotton piece goods, rice and grain, motor spirit and petroleum, ivory, millet, and simsim.

The following are the percentages of imports from and exports to principal countries of origin and destination during the year 1937:—

Countries.	Imports. 1937.	Exports. 1937.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22·88	7·92
India	8·24	10·29
Tanganyika Territory	6·41	9·18
Kenya and Uganda	4·56	2·87
Australia	1·82	·47
Union of South Africa	·15	·61
Straits Settlements	—	—
Burma	11·46	—
Various other parts of British Empire	1·78	2·02
Foreign Countries:—		
Dutch East Indies	5·39	22·89
France	·29	15·05
Japan	13·84	1·48
United States of America	2·70	6·52
Holland	4·31	1·66
Germany	1·39	4·85
Italian Somaliland	·09	2·21
Portuguese East Africa	1·32	·75
Arabia	1·49	1·11
Persia	3·05	·06
China	·78	1·05
Italy	·29	6·61
All other Foreign Countries	6·23	1·66
Ships' Use	—	·29
By Parcel Post	1·53	·45

Currency and Banking.

The standard coin of the Protectorate is the East African Currency Board shilling (Shs. 20*s.* = 1*l.*) with the following subsidiary coinage:—50 cts. (silver) and 10 cts., 5 cts., 1 ct. (bronze). East African Currency Board notes are legal tender for the amount expressed thereon. The amount in circulation at 31st December, 1937, was notes 266,100*l.* and coin 223,344*l.*

Two British Banks maintain branches in the territory:—The National Bank of India, Limited; The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited; both at Zanzibar.

There are also two private Indian banking firms:—Messrs Jetha Lila; Mr. Saleh Gangji.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government has assisted in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans to members of the Clove Growers' Association on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited for storage.

There is a Government Savings Bank with 6,665 depositors at the end of 1937 and total deposits of 80,578*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The port of Zanzibar is one of the finest in Africa, and was for long a main centre of commerce between India, Arabia, and the mainland. Of late years, however, the importance of Zanzibar as a port of trans-shipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to

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the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, nevertheless, tend to indicate that the Island will continue, by reason of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic.

It possesses an excellent water supply, the best on the East Coast of Africa. A considerable quantity is supplied to shipping annually.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintain a monthly service between London—Zanzibar—Beira, the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company a monthly service London—Zanzibar—London round Africa in alternate directions, the Bank Line a monthly service Calcutta—Zanzibar—Cape Town, the Clan—Ellerman—Harrison Line between Glasgow—Liverpool—Zanzibar—Beira (cargo only), the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes a fortnightly service Marseilles—Zanzibar—Madagascar—Mauritius, the German East African Line a monthly service Hamburg—Zanzibar—Durban—Hamburg in alternate directions, the Holland Africa Line a monthly service Rotterdam—Zanzibar—Rotterdam round Africa in alternate directions, Royal Packet Steamship Co. a monthly service between Java and Zanzibar, the Lloyd Triestino a monthly service from Italy to Cape Town *via* Suez and back. The British India Steam Navigation Company also maintain a fortnightly service Bombay—Zanzibar—Durban, also a coastal service Lamu—Zanzibar—Mikindani, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha a monthly service Kobe—Zanzibar—Durban and South America. The American South African Line maintain a monthly service between Zanzibar and New York *via* South Africa, the Robin Line also a monthly service between Zanzibar and New York *via* South Africa.

Government steamers maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba and Dar-es-salaam. Zanzibar has become a port of call in the itinerary of a number of large tourist steamers.

There is cable communication with Europe either *via* Aden or *via* Durban.

There are 165·8 miles of roads throughout the Island of Zanzibar and 73·8 miles in Pemba suitable for motor traffic. The Government maintains wireless stations and telephone systems in Zanzibar and Pemba.

There are 7 post offices in the two Islands.

There is a regular thrice weekly air service (passenger and mail) between Zanzibar, Dar-es-salaam and Tanga in Tanganyika Territory and Mombasa and Nairobi in Kenya Colony, which connects with the Imperial airways service at Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam for destinations on the London to Durban air route. This feeder service is maintained by a private Company operating from Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Constitution and Government.

The Government is administered by a British Resident, who is appointed by commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924.

The law of the Protectorate consists of Orders in Council, the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. His Highness's Decrees and legislation subsidiary thereto, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Muhammadan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's Dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship.

There are Executive and Legislative Councils, established by the Sultan's Decree Cap. 28 (R.L.2., 1934).

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by H.B.M.'s High Court and the Court's subordinate to it, and in other cases by H.H. the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers, and Arab Kathis. In addition, District Courts, composed of benches of local headmen, exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction. An Appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

Statistics.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1928 ...	471,771	598,791
1929 ...	514,000	561,944
1930 ...	494,461	507,500
1931 ...	536,388	580,960
1932 ...	455,580	458,616
1933 ...	475,465	449,071
1934 ...	451,182	440,908
1935 ...	457,114	433,794
1936 ...	476,278	446,020
1937 ...	494,828	486,522

Public Debt.

Nil.

	Imports.	Exports.
1933 ...	Rs. 11,215,894	Rs. 11,482,097
1934 ...	Rs. 10,227,176	Rs. 10,200,361
1935 ...	Rs. 12,997,216	Rs. 12,247,515
1936 ...	£871,072	£1,036,551
1937 ...	£1,229,831	£873,828

Shipping 1937.

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Entered ...	3,462	... 1,954,409
Cleared ...	3,437	... 1,953,097

Population.

(Census, 1931).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	183	95	278
British and Portuguese Indians...	9,955	5,291	15,246
Other Asiatics, Arabs and Africans	112,893	107,011	219,904
			235,428
Zanzibar Island ...	137,741		
Pemba Island ...	97,687		

Sultan of Zanzibar, His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.

Private Secretary to His Highness the Sultan, D. W. Saunders-Jones.

Executive Council.

H.H. the Sultan, *President.*

The British Resident, *Vice-President.*

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Ex-Officio members: Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Financial Secretary.
Official members: W. Hendry, Dr. W. L. Webb and R. W. R. Miller.
Clerk of Executive Council, D. W. Saunders-Jones.

Legislative Council.

The British Resident, *President.*
Ex-officio members: Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary.
Official Members: W. Hendry, J. P. Jones, Dr. W. L. Webb, H. G. Peake, R. W. R. Miller.
Unofficial members: Sheikh Said bin Ali el-Mugheiri, O.B.E., Mr. Tayabali H. A. Karimjee, Sheikh Seif bin Suleiman el-Busaidi, M.B.E., Mr. Gulamhusein Mohamed Nasser Jindani, Sheikh Ali bin Ameir el-Marhubi, Mr. J. Macleod.
Clerk of Legislative Council: Pay Commdr. A. Jeffrey, R.D., R.N.R. (retd.)

Civil Establishment.

British Resident, J. Hathorn Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., 2,000*l.* and duty allowance, 1,000*l.*
Private Secretary, D. O'Hagan, seconded from Administration, 400*l.* to 920*l.*

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary to the Government, S. B. B. McElderry, C.M.G., 1,450*l.*
Financial Secretary, L. Tester, M.C., 1,300*l.*
Assistant Secretaries: Pay-Commander A. Jeffrey, R.D., R.N.R. (Retd.), D. W. Saunders-Jones, 720*l.* to 920*l.*
Office Assistant, Miss H. L. Wilson, 300*l.* to 390*l.*

Administration.

Provincial Commissioner, J. P. Jones, 1,200*l.*
Deputy Provincial Commissioner, J. O'Brien, 1,000*l.*
Administrative Officers, Pay-Commander A. Jeffrey, R. D., R.N.R. (retd.), D. W. Saunders-Jones, W. Addis, G. E. Noad, R. H. W. Pakenham, C. W. F. Footman, 475*l.* to 920*l.*; G. K. Roth, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*; K. H. Clarke, D. O'Hagan, T. C. Colchester, 475*l.* to 920*l.*; J. J. Adie, P. Carrel, 350*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Administrator-General's Department.

Administrator-General, Public Trustee, Registrar of Documents, Official Assignee and Registrar of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, J. Parnall, 1,000*l.*, 56½*l.* (non-pensionable) allowance as Secretary to Wakf Commission, 56½*l.* (non-pensionable) allowance as Trustee to H.H. the ex-Sultan's household.
Assistant Administrator-General, J. Bennett, 600*l.* to 840*l.*

Agricultural Department.

Director of Agriculture, R. W. R. Miller, 1,200*l.*
Senior Agricultural Officer, J. C. Muir, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Government Chemist, L. W. Raymond, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Agricultural Officers, J. E. Baker, R. Johns, 480*l.* to 720*l.*; A. K. Briant, 400*l.* to 840*l.*; F. B. Wilson, G. E. Tidbury, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Manager of Plantations, I. G. C. Squire, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
Asst. Manager of Plantations, J. M. Jamison, 500*l.*
Inspector of Produce, A. C. E. Callan, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Audit Department.

Auditor, W. P. Nason, 960*l.*

Customs, Port and Marine Department.

Senior Customs Officer, F. E. Irving, 960*l.*
Port and Customs Officer, C. G. Somers, 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Port and Customs Officer, R. W. Scotchman, 350*l.* to 780*l.*

Education Department.

Director of Education, W. Hendry, 1,200*l.*
Chief Inspector of Schools, G. B. Johnson, 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Principal, Government Secondary School, L. W. Hollingsworth, M.B.E., 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Education Officer, D. Lang, 350*l.* to 840*l.*
Vice-Principal, Rural Training Centre, W. H. Percival, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Superintendent of Female Education, Mrs. G. R. Johnson, O.B.E., 475*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Superintendent of Female Education, Miss M. A. Purnell, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir Charles E. Law, Kt., 1,500*l.*
Assistant Judge, W. T. S. Fretz, 1,000*l.*
Magistrates, H. E Kingdon, I. R. Greene, 600*l.* to 920*l.*
Registrar I. E. G. Lewis, 550*l.* to 840*l.*

Land Surveys.

Director of Surveys, R. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, 880*l.* by 40*l.* to 920*l.*
Surveyor, G. B. Campbell, 480*l.* to 840*l.*
Surveyor, B. B. Whittaker, 400*l.* to 840*l.*
Superintendent, Photo-Drawing Office, C. C. Keddie, 720*l.*

Legal Department.

Attorney-General, C. Furness-Smith, 1,300*l.*
Crown Counsel, A. H. Roberts, 720*l.* to 920*l.*

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services, W. L. Webb, 1,300*l.*
Senior Specialist, S. M. Vassallo, 1,200*l.*
Senior Medical Officer, S. W. T. Lee, 1,100*l.*
Medical Officers, A. C. Freeth, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*, D. D. McCarthy, E. J. Blackaby, J. D. Robertson, A. C. Pilkington, W. L. Lister, Miss V. R. Sharp, 600*l.* to 920*l.*, Miss W. M. Hill, 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Dental Surgeon, I. S. Rutter, 600*l.* to 840*l.*
Sanitary Superintendent, E. H. Lavers, 390*l.* to 540*l.*
Matron of Hospitals, Miss A. E. Davis, 300*l.* to 426*l.*
Nursing Sisters, K. M. O'Shea, M. Cottier, M. V. Jones, E. O. Hickling, M. M. M. Rose, H. M. Cheshire, R. V. Taggart, L. Thompson, M. J. E. McLoughlin, 240*l.* to 300*l.*

Municipal Office.

Municipal Officer, Seconded from Administration.

Museum.

Curator, Miss A. Nicol Smith, 350*l.* to 600*l.*

Police and Prison Department.

Commissioner of Police and Prisons, A. I. Sheringham, 1,100*l.*
Deputy Commissioner of Police, L. E. Skinner, 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Superintendents, W. Manning, A. H. M. Dryden, 425*l.* to 720*l.*

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Superintendent of Prisons, W. H. Ingram, 480*l.* to 720*l.*
European Inspectors of Police, E. M. Rippon, 372*l.* to 480*l.*; D. B. Barber, 320*l.* to 480*l.*

Printing and Stationery.

Editor of Gazette and Press Liaison Officer, Pay-Commdr. A. Jeffrey, R.D., R.N.R.
Government Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, C. H. Lewis, 600*l.* to 720*l.*, 28*l.* allowance for typewriter repairs.

Public Works, Electricity and Wireless.

Director, H. G. Peake, Hons. B.Sc. (Lond.). M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I., 1,100*l.*

Public Works.

District Engineer, E. Wiltshire, A.M.I.C.E., 720*l.* to 840*l.*
Assistant Engineers (3), R. Thomson, G. W. Hutchinson, B.Sc. (Durham), A.M.I.C.E. (vacant).
Architect, L. Bintley, A.R.I.B.A., 450*l.* to 720*l.*
Accountant and Storekeeper, P. J. Robb, 600*l.* to 720*l.*
Senior Clerk of Works, W. H. Fraser, 480*l.* to 600*l.*
Foreman of Works, W. G. Morley, 360*l.* to 540*l.*

Electricity and Wireless.

Assistant Director, S. W. Dyer-Melville, M.I.E.E. (S.A.), 840*l.* to 920*l.*
Assistant Electrical Engineer, A. Roberts, A.M.I.E.E., 390*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant Mechanical Engineer, F. B. Barnes, A.M.I.M.E., 480*l.* to 540*l.*
Mechanical Superintendent, R. S. Wheatley, M.B.E., 390*l.* to 540*l.*

Treasury.

Chief Accountant, W. Jesse, 720*l.* to 920*l.* (receives an allowance of 50*l.* p.a. as *Currency Officer*).

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APPENDIX.

This Appendix gives some account of North Borneo, Sarawak, Trans-Jordan and certain miscellaneous British Possessions and Protectorates which are not included in the main portion of the Historical and Statistical Account above.

NORTH BORNEO.

Situation and Area.

The territory under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company (incorporated by Royal Charter under date of 1st Nov., 1881), now known as "The State of North Borneo," comprises the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo from the Sipitang River on the west to lat. 4° 10′ N. on the east coast, together with adjacent islands; it is held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, and contains an area of about 29,347 square miles (equal to Scotland), with a coast line of about 900 miles. It extends from 115° 20′ to 119° 20′ E. long., and from 4° 10′ to 7° 25′ N. lat. The southern frontier was delimited in 1912-1913 by an Anglo-Dutch boundary commission, whose report was confirmed by a treaty at London on the 28th September, 1915.

The principal stations of the Company are at Sandakan, Lahad Datu, and Tawau, on the east, Kudat on the north, and Jesselton on the west. At each of these there are excellent harbours, especially at the first-named, which is situated in a magnificent bay some fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of five miles. It is 1,000 miles from Singapore, 1,200 from Hong Kong, and 1,600 from Port Darwin. The capital and headquarters of administration are at Sandakan. Other stations are at Semporna, Lamag, Beluran, Langkon, Kotabelud, Tuaran, Penampang, Papar, Beaufort, Mempakul, Sipitang, Tenom, Keningau, Tambunan, Ranau, and Pensiangan.

General Description.

The greater part of the country is at present covered with jungle, but the soil is well adapted for the growth of almost all tropical products, more particularly rubber, tobacco, cocoanuts, sugar, coffee, sago, tapioca, and pepper.

The country is mountainous. The highest point is Kinabalu, over 13,000 feet.

The inhabitants, who at the Census taken in 1931 numbered 270,223, are mainly Bruneis, Bajaus, and Sulus on the coast, who subsist by fishing and trade. Further back, the Dusuns, the most numerous native race in North Borneo, cultivate yearly well-irrigated rice fields, and in the uplands they plant tobacco and hill padi (rice), and hunt. The Muruts, another interior tribe, are numerous; formerly they varied more peaceful pursuits by head-hunting, but are now peaceable. The Chinese population is steadily increasing and is now not far short of 48,000; they form the trading, gardening and artisan section of the community. There is a State-aided scheme of Chinese immigration. Europeans number about 400. Sandakan, the chief town, with suburbs, has a population of about 17,600. There are several missions, including the Church of England, with stations at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton, and the Roman Catholic with a church and school at Sandakan and four stations on the West Coast and twenty-one schools in various parts of the country. The Church of England, which is supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Church of England Community, has a stone church and two schools at Sandakan and seven schools elsewhere. The Basel Mission has sixteen schools, the principal ones being at Jesselton, Sandakan, Kudat, and Papar. Government maintains sixteen vernacular schools at various places in the territory.

History.

The State and town of Brunei appear to have been prosperous from a very early age. They were visited by Europeans in 1322, 1503, and 1520, but the first settlement in Borneo was made by the Dutch at Landak and Sukadana in 1608, and soon abandoned. Two English settlements were made about 1609, and abandoned in 1623. The Dutch factories were re-established in 1747 and 1776, but finally given up in 1790.

A British settlement was formed under the East India Company in 1762, at the island of Balambangan, which had been ceded by the Sultan of Sulu. This was attacked by pirates in 1775, and the staff was removed to Labuan, a small factory being at the same time established at Brunei. A second attempt in 1803 was made to establish a settlement on the former island, and in Marudu Bay, and on its failure the East India Company gave up its connection with Northern Borneo.

Sir James Brooke, in 1842, established the independent State of Sarawak, which, as well as Brunei, is under the exclusive influence of Great Britain; and Labuan became a British Colony in 1846. Some Americans obtained extensive cessions in North Borneo in 1865 from the Sultan of Brunei, but they were never utilised. In 1872 a Company, called the Labuan Trading Company, established itself in Sandakan, the business of which was later carried on by its manager, Mr. W. C. Cowie. Finally, in 1877 and 1878, the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu ceded to a syndicate formed by Baron Overbeck and Mr. (afterwards Sir Alfred) Dent the greater portion of the territory now known as the State of North Borneo. This syndicate's rights were acquired in 1881 by the British North Borneo Provisional Association, and transferred by that body in 1882 to the British North Borneo Company. Some further cessions have since been added to the Company's territory. The British Government assumed a formal protectorate over the territory by agreement dated the 12th May, 1888. By this agreement the State is to continue to be administered by the Company as an independent State, under the protection of the British Government, who may appoint consular officers, and shall conduct all foreign relations, but does not interfere in internal administration.

Climate.

The climate, though tropical, is equable; the temperature varies from 70° to 90°, but there is

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usually a light breeze. The annual rainfall is from 80 to 150 inches, according to situation.

Annual Mean Temperature...	81 degrees
Recorded extremes maximum	96 ,,
,, ,, minimum	60 ,,

Constitution.

The territory is administered by a Court of Directors in London, and a Governor and Civil Service appointed by them. There are two Residencies, viz., the East Coast and West Coast Residencies.

The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The law of the country is based upon Indian law and the principal Indian Codes have been adopted in the State. Many enactments of the Straits Settlements also have been incorporated in local Ordinances. Courts of law are correlative to the Indian Courts under the Indian Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, while there are Imams' Courts for the administration of Moslem matrimonial law, and Native Courts to deal with matters of native custom.

Industry.

The principal products of the country are estate rubber, timber, copra, and cutch. The rapid expansion of the rubber industry is indicated by the increase in exports of the commodity from 24 tons in 1910 to 13,213 tons in 1937. The vast timber resources of the country form one of its principal assets; until 1920 only the fringe of the forests was worked, but in that year a company was formed for more adequate timber exploitation with modern lumbering apparatus. At Sandakan two large steam-driven sawmills have been working for some years; there are also a modern band sawmill and an electrically driven sawmill. Exports of timber in 1937 were valued at 331,589*l.*; the principal markets were Hong Kong, China, Japan and Great Britain. The number of coconut plantations has rapidly increased in the last two decades and exports of copra have risen considerably; in 1937 the value of copra shipped was 89,042*l.* Cutch, a tanning material obtained from the bark of certain mangrove trees, is manufactured at Sandakan; exports in 1937, 37,272*l.* Tobacco grows well; extensive areas were formerly cultivated by European companies with the special variety used for the wrappers of cigars, but this industry has waned. The natives also engage in the cultivation of tobacco, but the principal crop grown by them is rice, the production of which is however still insufficient to meet local demands. The fishing industry gives employment to a large number of natives; exports of dried and salt fish in 1937 were valued at 51,195*l.* Sago is manufactured and exported. Other articles of export are damar, livestock, edible birds' nests collected in certain limestone caves, firewood, rattans, charcoal, and seed pearls. Fruit growing is an important industry and increasing attention is being given to the cultivation of manila hemp, coffee, and pepper, all of which thrive.

The Chartered Company does not itself directly engage in trade.

The revenue is derived from import and export duties, excise, quit rents, licences, royalties, poll tax, and other usual sources of revenue.

Sandakan on the East and Jesselton on the West are the principal ports. Both towns have developed rapidly, and are now supplied with electric light and cold storage. Considerable sums have been spent by Government on reclamation, improvement of water supplies, etc., at both ports.

Large resources of coal exist in the country behind Cowie Harbour in the south east and seams occur elsewhere in the territory. Gold in alluvial form is found in certain of the rivers on the East Coast.

Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered. Indications of the presence of petroleum occur in many parts of the State, but so far it has not been found to exist in commercial quantity; prospecting work is still proceeding.

Customs Tariff.

Customs duties are leviable in North Borneo both on an *ad valorem* and a specific basis. The prevailing *ad valorem* duty rates are 5 per cent. and 10 per cent.; chiefly the latter.

A preferential import tariff (varying from one-third to three-quarters of the general tariff import rates) came into force on 10th October, 1933, applicable to certain specified goods imported from any part of the British Empire. Following Colonial practice, as in the United Kingdom, a proportion of 25 per cent. of Empire material, labour, etc., is required in most cases, and of 50 per cent. in a selected few.

The rates of duty on the most important articles are as follows:—

IMPORT TARIFF.

Article.		*Preferential.*	*General Tariff.*
Cutlery	*ad valorem*	7½%	10%
Dyes & Chemicals, not medicinal	,,	7½%	10%
Glassware, unless otherwise specially taxed...	,,	7½%	10%
Machinery, unless otherwise specially taxed	,,	7½%	15%
Perfumery & Cosmetics	,,	15%	25%
Provisions: Canned fruit and vegetables...	,,	5 %	15%
Butter	,,	5 %	15%
Confectionery ...	,,	5 %	10%
Textiles and Apparel, unless otherwise specially taxed	,,	7½%	15%
Timepieces	,,	7½%	10%
Tobacco: Manufactured (imported in air-tight tins or containers) ...	per lb.	$1·20	$1·60
Cigars	,,	$1·20	$1·60
Cigarettes	,,	$1·50	$2·00
Vehicles: Motor ...	*ad valorem*	10%	30%
Spare parts & machinery for motor ...	,,	10%	20%
Other than motor ...	,,	7½%	10%*
Vessels, boats & other craft	,,	7½%	10%

EXPORT TARIFF.

Article.		*Rate.*
Beeswax	*ad valorem*	10%
Charcoal	,,	10%
Coconuts	,,	10%
Coconut oil	,,	5%
Copra	,,	2½%
Damar Batu	per pikul	10 cents
,, (other)	*ad valorem*	5%
Hides, hoofs, horns, etc. (not otherwise specified)	,,	10%
Padi	per pikul	25 cents
Sago Flour	*ad valorem*	5%

* Subject to specified minima.

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Currency and Banking.

The Company has a copper coinage of ½ and 1 cent pieces, a nickel coinage of 1 cent, 2½ cent and 5 cent pieces, and it issues notes. There is also a silver coin of 25 cents. The State Bank of North Borneo has its head office at Sandakan. There are agencies of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Bank of Taiwan.

Money orders on North Borneo are issued in England, India, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and elsewhere, and *vice versâ*, and British postal orders came into use in the State during 1908.

Means of Communication.

The Straits Steamship Company run steamers every week between Singapore and local ports. There is additional communication by steamer with Hong Kong, Japan, and the Dutch East Indies, and a local company maintains a service along the coast and to the Philippine Islands. The State Railway on the West Coast, which is a metre gauge line, connects Jesselton with Beaufort, 57 miles distant. At Beaufort the line divides, one section proceeding to the port of Weston (20 miles), the other to Melalap in the interior (40 miles). In all, the length of railway (including branches) completed is 124 miles. At Jesselton there is a steel jetty where vessels up to 1,000 tons can load and discharge cargo. There is a first class metalled road 20 miles long, from Jesselton to Tuaran; this is now being extended a further 16 miles to Tenghilen. Another road proceeds from Sandakan in a north-westerly direction, 15 miles of metalling have been completed and earthworks to mile 19. Road construction is being pushed forward in other localities of the State. At the end of 1937, the total mileage of metalled and earth roads outside municipal limits was 236 miles. There is a system of bridlepaths covering a total distance of 600 miles. Wireless stations exist at Jesselton, Kudat, Sandakan, Tawau, and Lahad Datu. The State has joined the Postal Union. Course of letter post from London, about fourteen days. Postage to certain British possessions for letters 12 cents for the first half-oz., 6 cents for each succeeding half-oz.; others 8 cents for the first oz., 4 cents each succeeding oz.; foreign countries, 12 cents for the first oz., 6 cents each succeeding oz.

On the completion of the Singapore–Labuan–Hong Kong cable in 1894, the mainland of Borneo was joined to Labuan by a cable covering a distance of about 10 miles to Mempakul.

There is a telegraph line from Mempakul where the cable reaches land to Jesselton, whence messages are transmitted by radiotelegraphy to Kudat, Sandakan, Tawau, and Lahad Datu. Branch telegraph lines establish communication with Beaufort and Tenom from Jesselton. The majority of the smaller Government stations are in telephonic communication with one another and with the local centres of administration. Telephone exchanges are in operation at Jesselton, Sandakan, and Kudat.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1933	322,460	658,288
1934	327,663	695,634
1935	351,743	772,340
1936	309,597	765,792
1937	316,475	797,825

Year.	Imports. $	Exports. $
1933	3,377,943	6,021,652
1934	4,421,988	9,684,032
1935	4,755,190	7,819,152
1936	4,804,668	8,985,766
1937	6,361,939	14,295,322

Excluding transhipments.

Year.	Revenue, including Land Sales. $	Expenditure. $
1933	2,363,115	1,625,577
1934	2,671,449	1,640,254
1935	2,810,675	1,772,582
1936	2,932,763	1,741,267
1937	3,568,888	1,797,510

Court of Directors.

Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O., *President.*
Sir Dougal O. Malcolm, K.C.M.G., *Vice-President.*
Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
G. E. B. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
C. Mallet, Esq.
Captain A. G. Cowie.
Sir Andrew McFadyean.
Secretary and Chief Accountant, W. O. Pidgeon, A.C.A.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth.
London Office, Staple Hall, Stone House Court, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

Governors.

1881. W. H. Treacher, C.M.G.
1888. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.
1895. L. P. Beaufort.
1900. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.
1901. E. W. Birch, C.M.G.
1904. E. P. Gueritz.
1911. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.
1912. J. S. Mason.
1913. C. W. C. Parr.
1915. A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
1922. Sir W. Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1925. A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
1926. J. L. Humphreys, C.M.G., C.B.E.
1930. A. F. Richards, C.M.G.
1934. D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1937. C. R. Smith.

STAFF.

List of Heads of Departments in the Civil Service of North Borneo.

Governor, C. R. Smith, $17,144.
Deputy Governor and Chief Justice, C. F. C. Macaskie, $10,200.
Government Secretary, G. L. Gray, $7,200.
Under Secretary, W. F. Hill (acting), $4,500.
Commandant Armed Constabulary, with local rank of Major, W. C. Adams, M.C., $7,800.

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Resident, East Coast, R. A. Rutter, $8,400.
Resident, West Coast, R. F. Evans, $8,400.
Financial Controller, H. J. R. Beckett, A.C.A., $8,400.
Auditor, W. A. C. Smelt, A.C.A., $7,800.
Commissioner of Lands, J. S. Abernethy, $5,280.
Surveyor-General, T. J. H. Speedy, $7,500.
Director of Works, Capt. J. A. Houston, $8,000.
General Manager of Railways, J. Beatty, $7,920.
Principal Medical Officer, Dr. P. A. Dingle, C.B.E., $8,400.
Protector of Labour, J. S. Abernethy, $5,280.
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, A. J. B. Broodbank, $7,800.
Inspector of Prisons, The Commandant.
Mycologist nd Agricultural Adviser, E. Bateson, $7,714.
Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture, H. G. Keith, $7,800.
Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, H. A. Dabell, $7,500.

Other Officers.

Officer-in-Charge, Armed Constabulary, East Coast, Superintendent of Prisons, Sandakan, and Superintendent of Criminal Investigation Department, Capt. A. Rice-Oxley, D.F.C., $6,900.
Adjutant and Superintendent of Prisons, Jesselton, C. D. Round-Turner, $6,300.
Chief Police Officer, Sandakan, P. G. Edge (acting), $2,700.
Chief Police Officer, Jesselton, J. B. Atkinson, $4,500.
Medical Officers, J. K. O'Byrne, J. P. Taylor, J. C. T. Tregarthen, H. Wands, M. Clarke.
Nurse Matron, Sandakan, Miss E. Ashworth.
Nursing Sister, Jesselton, Miss H. E. Bates.
Executive Engineers, E. R. Baker, $7,200; H. Bishop, $7,200.
Marine Surveyor, J. C. Graham, $6,600.
Assistant Commissioner of Customs, J. H. Macartney (acting), $2,700.
District Treasurers, G. A. Taylor, A.C.A., $4,929; R. Johnson, A.C.A., $4,714.
Assistant Postmaster-General and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs (vacant).
Assistant Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, G. C. Fenton, $6,900.
Assistant Auditor, J. F. Penlington, A.C.A., $6,300.
Deputy Protector and Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, H. O. E. Sykes (acting), $3,960.
Superintendent of Printing Office, H. O. E. Sykes.
Government Surveyor, E. J. Smallfield, $6,600.
Railway Accountant and Traffic Superintendent (vacant).
Locomotive Superintendent, W. J. Sproson, $6,000.
Permanent Way Engineer, J. Beatty, $7,920.
Assistant Permanent Way Engineer, W. F. Smith, $6,000.

District Officers.

R. A. Rutter, B. R. Cole-Adams, E. W. Skinner, D. K. Ingle.

Assistant District Officers.

W. F. Hill, R. G. P. N. Combe, S. H. K. Cox, J. E. Longfield, H. O. E. Sykes, S. G. Hill.

Cadets.

J. S. Chisolm, J. F. G. Dingle, R. S. Abbott, W. K. C. Wookey, J. H. Macartney, P. G. Edge, M. H. B. Cockin, G. R. Hedley, J. M. Smallfield

SARAWAK.

General.

In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State. An agreement was entered into with the Rajah of Sarawak, on the north-west coast of Borneo, on the 14th of June, 1888, under which that State has been placed under British protection. Her Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with the internal administration of the State, but they are to determine any questions that arise as to the succession, to control the foreign relations, and to have the right to establish consular officers in the territory. British subjects are to have most-favoured-nation treatment, and no part of the territory is to be alienated without the consent of H.M.'s Government.

The territory of Sarawak comprises an area of about 50,000 square miles (more than equal to Ireland and Wales together), with a population of about 442,900 composed of various races. It is intersected by many rivers, navigable for a considerable distance inland, and commands about 450 miles of coast line. The government of the district from Tanjong Datu to the entrance of the Samarahan River was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei in the year 1842 by Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. In 1861 a second cession was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei of all the rivers and lands from the Samarahan River to Kedurong Point. In 1882 a third cession was obtained of 100 miles of coast line and all the country and rivers that lie between Kedurong Point and the Baram River, including about three miles of coast on the north-east side of the latter; and in 1884 another cession was obtained of the Trusan River, situated on the north of the mouth of the Brunei River. The Limbang River was also obtained in 1890, the transfer being approved and confirmed by H.M.'s Government in 1891. The Lawas River was added in 1905. The present Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G. (born 26th September 1874, married, 1911, Hon. Sylvia Brett), succeeded his father, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., in 1917.

Heir presumptive, Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda), born 8th August, 1876.

Products.

Oil is worked by the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd., at Miri.

EXPORT.

1933	$ 5,565,388
1934	$ 6,262,482
1935	$ 6,727,494
1936	$ 6,971,334
1937	$ 8,582,489

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Pepper and rubber grow well throughout the Territory. The cultivation of sago is one of the most important industries. All these articles figure in the list of exports, which also includes gutta-percha, indiarubber, canes, rattans, camphor, gold, timber, beeswax, birds' nests, jelutong, illipe nuts, copra, cutch, betel nuts, damar, and tuba. The value of the principal exports was:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Gutta & india-rubber	$37,253	$11,133	$5,977	$7,212	$13,014
*Jelutong gutta	879,162	526,447	451,929	475,022	661,493
Plantation rubber	2,210,375	7,054,517	7,692,851	11,518 689	17,281,766
Rattans	30,754	62,847	46,315	30,011	36,329
Pepper	1,106,178	3,029,674	632,571	541,410	631,099
Sago flour	754,696	540,772	717,947	972,830	1,170,960
Petroleum	5,565,388	6,262,482	6,727,494	6,971,334	8,582,489
Cutch	395,754	454,760	495,271	506,142	385,582
Copra	90,485	67,428	140,434	226,045	251,488
Damar	60,320	53,039	128,636	119,742	86,812
Tuba	18,006	20,636	26,312	14,910	20,034
Illipe nuts	—	684	319,710	8,388	863
Gold	865,640	1,668,441	1,630,466	1,319,620	1,161,006
Timber	113,339	47,672	118,434	70,461	27,535

* Note.—Jelutong gutta is the sap of a fairly common jungle tree. It is said to be shipped mostly to America, and used in the manufacture of paint, chewing gum, and insulating material.

—The bulk of the trade is with Singapore.

Chief Towns.

Kuching, the capital, population about 25,000, on the Sarawak River, about 23 miles inland (N. lat. 1° 33′10″, E. long. 110° 20′ 13″), besides excellent Government offices and Court House, possesses hospitals and a museum with a complete collection of exhibits relating to Borneo. The Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak has his headquarters there, and has a mission school with 480 scholars, and also a girls' school. The Roman Catholics also have a mission there, with a boys' school under four resident priests, and a girls' school under the sisters.

The S.P.G., and Roman Catholic Missions have stations at various other places all over the Country.

Sibu, on the Rejang River, has a large population of Chinese traders, who exchange European goods for jungle produce. The river has a native population estimated at 137,000. The Chinese here trade direct with Singapore, as well as with Kuching. Mukah, a large town on the Mukah River, near its mouth, is devoted to the production of sago, the stems of the sago palm being cut in the upper reaches of the river and floated down to the town, where the pith is extracted and beaten, to be carried in native schooners to Kuching, to be cleaned.

Other towns are Bau, Serian, Sadong, Lundu, Simanggang, Betong, Saratok, Engkilili, Sarikei, Binatang, Matu, Kapit, Oya, Rejang, Miri, Baram, Bintulu, Limbang, Lawas, Trusan.

Communications.

Vessels of the Sarawak Steamship Company Limited and Straits Steamship Company Limited, provide a service every week between Kuching and Singapore. A service between Sibu and Singapore is maintained by the Sarawak Steamship Company Limited, which also provide a coasting service.

There are roads around the capital and thence to Upper Sarawak (about 25 miles) and to Sadong (about 40 miles). Internal communication is almost entirely by means of the numerous rivers, which form natural highways and byways, by which any point in the country can be reached in steam launches or boats.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Sarawak joined the Postal Union in 1897.

Local.—To any place in the country, 5 cents per 2 oz., and 5 cents to Singapore. Inland post cards 2 cents.

Foreign.—The same as from Singapore (Sarawak stamps).

Empire Air Mail Scheme.—6 cents per ½ oz. and 6 cents for each additional ½ oz. or part thereof, and 4 cents for postcards.

Letters come in direct bag from London, but *vid* Singapore.

Wireless installations have been erected at Kuching Town, Kuching Substation, Lundu, Simanggang, Saratok, Sibu, Sarikei, Kapit, Meluan, Mukah, Bintulu, Balingian, Tatau, Miri, Baram, Limbang, Lawas, Kanowit, Matu.

Sources of Revenue.

The principal sources of revenue are the Monopolies, Customs, and Mineral Royalties.

The Customs Tariff covers a wide range of imports and exports. Import duties are levied on an *ad valorem* basis at the Sarawak port of entry. Goods produced or manufactured within the British Empire are admitted at preferential rates. Detailed information can be obtained at the Sarawak Govt. Offices, Millbank House, London, S.W.1.

Harbour, buoy, and light dues:—Five cents per ton, payable on arrival, and chargeable to all vessels of five tons and upwards.

The taxes levied are:—Exemption, $1 per annum, payable by Malays; $1 per annum per door, payable by sea Dayaks; $1 per annum for every able-bodied land Dayak.

The weights are, 1 picul = 133⅓lbs.; 1 koyan = 2 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.

Statistics.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Customs Revenue.
1928 ...	$6,114,437	$6,743,995	$1,235,522
1929 ...	6,671,291	6,515,757	1,798,901
1930 ...	5,562,034	7,089,923	1,286,268
1931 ...	4,342,909	5,466,366	1,029,446
1932 ...	4,210,558	4,277,278	1,387,958
1933 ...	3,558,580	3,549,074	1,787,205
1934 ...	4,820,546	3,828,872	2,552,096
1935 ...	5,087,244	4,222,702	2,617,734
1936 ...	5,494,069	4,406,230	2,918,346
1937 ...	4,801,236	4,104,082	3,386,362

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	Imports. Total.	Exports. Total.
1933	$11,348,622	$14,335,898
1934	13,959,440	21,458,033
1935	16,484,079	21,109,264
1936	18,261,535	24,557,851
1937	22,899,415	32,691,247

Foreign Shipping Entered.

	Tons.
1936 Entered ..	732,824
1937 „ ..	918,452

Rajah of Sarawak, His Highness Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G.

The Tuan Muda, His Highness Bertram Brooke.

Private Secretary to H. H. the Rajah, B. J. C. Spurway.

Supreme Council.

President, His Highness the Rajah.

Members, His Highness the Tuan Muda, E. Parnell, the Datu Patinggi (Abang Haji Abdillah), the Datu Imam (Abang Haji Morshidi), the Datu Mentri (Inche Mohamed Zin), the Datu Amar (Abang Sulieman).

Civil Establishment.

Chief Officers.

Chief Secretary, Staff Class A, E. Parnell, $16,800 by A$600 to $18,000.

Financial Secretary, Staff Class B, H. M. Calvert, $14,400 by A$600 to $15,600.

Resident, 3rd Division, Class IA, J. B. Archer, $11,400 by A$600 to $13,200.

Resident, 1st Division, Class IB, W. F. Dick, $9,900 by A$300 to $10,800.

Resident, 2nd Division, Class IB, H. E. Cutfield (acting), $9,900 by A$300 to $10,800.

Assistant Secretary, Class II, A. Macpherson, $7,500 by A$300 to $9,300.

Officers, Class II, E. O. Bruce, H. E. Cutfield, R. E. Le Sueur, R. L. Daubeny, F. H. Pollard, J. G. Anderson, A. Macpherson, R. G. Aikman, $7,500 by A$300 to $9,300.

Officers, Class III, G. H. R. Arundell, W. S. B. Buck, J. O. Gilbert, D. C. Hudden, P. Scott, E. H. Elam, N. E. Hughes, W. P. N. L. Ditmas, L. K. Morse, S. G. Hansom, E. M. Selous, J. C. H. Barcroft, F. L. Crossley, G. F. J. Pegler, F. A. Moore, J. C. B. Fisher, D. C. White, D. R. Lascelles, $5,100 by A$300 to $7,200.

Cadets, J. R. Outram, A. W. D. Brooke, K. H. Digby, A. F. R. Griffin, A. R. Snelus, H. P. K. Jacks, F. H. Wright, R. H. Backwell, A. J. N. Richards, W. G. Morison, $3,900 by A$300 to $4,800.

Assistant Treasurers, B. A. Treohman, C. Pitt-Hardacre, A. L. McLaine, F. L. Mansel, C. E. Gascoigne, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Auditor, A. G. Taylor, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Chief Justice, T. S Boyd, $9,600 by A$1,200 to $12,000.

Principal Medical Officer and Chief Health Officer, Dr. J. H. Bowyer, $11,280.

Medical Officer and Pathologist, Dr. E. J. Le Sueur, $5,280 by A$240 to $8,160.

Medical Officer, Dr. M. L. Bynoe, $6,600.

Matron, General Hospital, Miss V. M. H. Patterson, $3,840.

Registrar, Supreme Court and Legal Adviser, H. P. Lansdale-Ruthven, $7,200 by A$600 to $8,400.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, L. D. Kennedy (acting), $6,900.

Superintendents of Customs, W. Lowry, G. A. C. Field, R. F. Sinclair, J. A. G. Benson, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Shipping Master, A. W. G. Gibson (acting), $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Director of Public Works, R. E. Edwards (acting), $11,400 by A$600 to $13,200.

Executive Engineer, C. F. Birt, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Assistant Executive Engineers, T. A. Reid, J. P. Naughten, W. J. Pim, G. T. Myles, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, L. N. Reynolds, $7,800 by A$300 to $9,900.

Assistant Commissioners of Sarawak Constabulary, D. V. Murphy, W. H. Kelley, $4,800 by A$300 to $9,300.

Probationary Asst. Commissioners of Sarawak Constabulary, R. W. Large, W. Phillips, J. S. Wink, $3,600 by A$300 to $4,500.

Controller of Rubber, C. D. Le Gros Clark, $9,900 by A$300 to $10,800.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and Protector of Labour, E. M. Sclous (acting), $7,500 by A$300 to $9,300.

Secretary for Native Affairs, A. MacPherson, $7,500 by A$300 to $9,300.

Postmaster-General, W. G. Tait (acting), $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Assistant, Dept. of Posts and Telegraphs, F. Harding, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Senior Forest Officer, T. Corson, $7,800 by A$300 to $9,900

Forest Officer, D. B. Stewart, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Superintendent of Lands and Surveys, N. A. Middlemas, $11,400 by A$600 to $13,200.

Assistants, Land and Survey Dept., W. Harnack, R. N. Baron, N. Mace, T. E. Parker, D. L. Leach, J. L. Noakes, G. A. Farrelly, F. R. K. Kitto, C. S. Sergel, C. B. Murray, C. H. Jackson, J. B. J. Radford, H. J. Edmonds, $3,900 by A$300 to $9,300.

Senior Agricultural Officer, G. St. F. Dare, $4,080 by A$240 to $7,680.

Municipal Commissioner, J. P. Baird, $7,500 by A$300 to $9,300.

Superintendent of Printing Office, R. W. Chater, $7,680.

Assistant Superintendent of Printing Office, W. J. Chater, $3,600.

Museum Curator, E. Banks, $4,080 by A$240 to $7,680.

Sarawak Government Agent in England, H. D. Aplin.

Offices: Sarawak Government Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Consulting and Inspecting Engineer in England, A. S. Lowe.

Sarawak Pilgrim Officer at Jeddah, John Allan Smith.

TRANS-JORDAN.

A strip of country fringing the Syrian desert and extending from Syria in the north to the Gulf of Akaba in the south forms the territory known as Trans-Jordan. It is divided from Palestine by the Rivers Yarmuk and Jordan and the Dead Sea.

The frontier between Nejd and Trans-Jordan starts in the north-east from the point of intersection of meridian 39°E. and parallel 32°N., and proceeds in a straight line to the point of

intersection of meridian 37°E. and parallel 31°30′N. and thence along meridian 37°E. to the point of its intersection with parallel 31°25′N. From this point, it proceeds in a straight line to the point of intersection of meridian 38°E. and parallel 30°N. leaving all projecting edges of the Wadi Sirhan in Nejd Territory, and thence proceeds along meridian 38°E. to the point of its intersection with parallel 29°35′N.

The southern boundary of Trans-Jordan is yet to be defined.

The northern portion of Trans-Jordan consists of elevated country, rising to 3,500 to 4,000 feet above sea level, which on the western margin falls abruptly to the narrow fertile plain of the Jordan valley, and on the eastern falls more gradually to grass lands through which runs the Hejaz Railway line and which gradually merges into the desert.

The grass land strip forms the summer pastures of Bedouin tribes who in the winter move further east for pasturage. West of the railway are the wheat and barley lands of the Kerak, Balqa and Ajlun tribes as well as of the Circassian colonies in the Balqa and the numerous Arab villages in the north. Perennial water is found in the deep lateral valleys which is used for the irrigation of cultivable land in the valleys themselves, and subsequently waters relatively large areas of the fertile land of the Jordan depression which are cultivated by semi-nomad tribes. The remainder of this depression is used by these tribes as winter grazing grounds. In the north there are a number of large villages, but the only towns of any size are Amman, Salt, Kerak and Irbid.

No census has been taken but the population is believed to be slightly over 300,000.

His Britannic Majesty is the Mandatory for Trans-Jordan, to which the terms of the Mandate for Palestine, with the exception of the provisions dealing with the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people, are applicable. The declaration of His Majesty's Government with regard to its Mandatory obligations in Trans-Jordan made to the Council of the League of Nations in September, 1922 (Cmd. 1785) was in the following terms:—

"In the application of the Mandate to Trans-Jordan, the action which in Palestine is taken by the Administration of the latter country, will be taken by the Administration of Trans-Jordan under the general supervision of the Mandatory.

His Majesty's Government accept full responsibility as Mandatory for Trans-Jordan and undertake that such provision as may be made for the administration of that country in accordance with Article 25 of the Mandate shall be in no way inconsistent with those provisions of the Mandate which are not by this resolution declared inapplicable."

On the 20th February, 1928, an Agreement between His Britannic Majesty and his Highness the Amir for the purposes of setting up an independent and constitutional Government and placing His Britannic Majesty in a position to fulfil his international obligations in respect of Trans-Jordan, was signed by the representatives of the High Contracting Parties and an Organic Law thereupon came into force provisionally, pending the ratification of the Agreement after its acceptance by the Legislative Council provided for in the Law. The provisions of this Agreement relating to the expenses of the British Resident and his staff, customs duties and consular representation were amended by a supplementary Agreement which was signed at Jerusalem on the 2nd June, 1934.

The Legislative Council, consisting of six official and sixteen elected members, met for the first time on the 2nd April, 1929, and accepted the Agreement during its first session.

The Mandatory is represented in Trans-Jordan by the British Resident, assisted by a few British officers and a small clerical staff. The British Resident acts under the instructions of the High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan, who is also the High Commissioner for Palestine.

A local Arab Administration has been formed under His Highness the Emir Abdullah ibn Hussain, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (son of ex-King Hussain of the Hejaz and uncle of King Ghazi of Iraq).

Amman is the capital. Amman, Kerak, Irbid and Ma'an are headquarters of District Governors.

The Ottoman Code is in operation with but few changes. The official language is Arabic.

The system of Turkish taxation, which was most uneven in its incidence, has been replaced by a Land Tax based on a fiscal survey. The Land Tax is assessed at the rate of 6% of the annual revenue of the land. Urban property is subject to a House and Land Tax assessed at the rate of 8% of the rental value.

The Customs Tariff is mainly on a specific basis. The following are the principal articles subject to specific duties:—Cigarettes, Tobacco, Benzine and Kerosene, Flour, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, woollen and silk materials, Timber, Rubber Tyres and Tubes, and Matches.

Palestine pays Trans-Jordan an annual sum on account of the Customs Duty collected on goods of foreign origin which are re-exported to Trans-Jordan. The Trans-Jordan collects and retains the import duty on goods imported in transit through Palestine. The Syrian Government also refunds the duty collected on articles of foreign origin when re-exported to Trans-Jordan; and Trans-Jordan in addition collects a further small percentage of the value of the goods as assessed at Damascus. Trans-Jordan collects a specific additional extise duty on imported alcohol and tobacco.

Until 1926, public security in Trans-Jordan was maintained by a locally-recruited force known as the Arab Legion and a number of civil police in the larger towns. In 1926 these forces were reorganised. A military force called the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force was raised in Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the defence of the two territories, and police duties in Trans-Jordan were entrusted to a civil police force, to which the old name of the Arab Legion was given.

Statistics.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£P.	£P.
1929-30	316,147	338,461
1930-31	367,516	350,530
1931-32	338,046	344,984
1932-33	354,888	340,833
1933-34	357,955	374,769
1934-35	377,517	369,395
1935-36	375,573	400,539
1936-37	418,605	435,039
1937-38	377,160	414,417

Emir, H. H. Abdullah ibn Hussain, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
British Resident, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Cox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., £P.1,200.
Assistant Resident, R. S. Champion, O.B.E., £P.800 by £P.25 to £P1,000.

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Trans-Jordan Administration.

Chief Minister and Minister of Justice, Tawfik Abul Huda.
Judicial Adviser, A. L. Gardiner.
Financial Adviser, G. H. Shelswell-White.
Kadi el Kuda, Sh. Ahmed Es Saqqaf.
Director of Antiquities, Hashem Kheir.
Director of Public Works, Abdul Rahman Eff. Ghorayib, M.B.E. (Hon.).
Director of Health, Dr. Halim Abu Rahmeh, M.B.E. (Hon.).
Director of Education, Samir El Rifai.
Director of Agriculture, Ali Bey Tabbara, M.B.E. (Hon.).
Director of Customs, P. Livingstone.
Director of Lands, A. P. Mitchell.
Director of Development, M. G. Ionides.
Treasurer, Abdullah Hamud.
Attorney-General, Nikola Ghanmeh.
O.C. Arab Legion, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.
Second in Command, Arab Legion, Major J. B. Glubb, O.B.E., M.C.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS.

A number of islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory, or under British protection, but are not included in any Colony or separate Protectorate. Many of these have no permanent inhabitants, but are, or have been, leased by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for guano collection, or for coconut planting. The rents are paid into the Exchequer. Among such may be mentioned the Ashmore Group (Indian Ocean), Bird Island and Cato Island (in the Norfolk Island Group). Raine Island, and Bell Cay (near British New Guinea), leased to Messrs. Grice, Sumner, and Co., Caroline Island, Flint Island and Vostoc Island, (Pacific Ocean, 9° 56′ S. lat., 150° 6′ W. long., and 11° 26′ S. lat., and 151° 48′ W. long.), leased to S. R. Maxwell and Co., Ltd. of New Zealand, Malden Island (4° 1′ S. lat. 155° 57′ W. long.) and Starbuck Island; and there are many others.

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PART III.

LIST OF HONOURS.

Conferred on persons (now living) for services in and for the Oversea Dominions, Colonies, &c.

PEERS.

Atholstan, The Right Hon. Baron, 1917.
Bledisloe, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., The Right Hon. Viscount, 1935.
Islington, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., The Right Hon. Baron, 1910.
Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Colonel The Right Hon. Baron, 1928.
Stonehaven, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major The Right Hon. Baron, 1925.
Strickland, G.C.M.G., LL.B., The Right Hon. Baron, 1928.
Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H., The Right Hon. Baron, 1935.
Willingdon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., T.D., The Most Hon. Marquess of, 1931.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., LL.D., Major-General The Right Hon. Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George, Earl of, 1931.
Bennett, K.C., The Right Hon. Richard Bedford, 1930.
Bessborough, G.C.M.G., Capt. the Rt. Hon. Earl of, 1931.
Bruce, C.H., M.C., The Right Hon. Stanley Melbourne, 1923.
Churchill, C.H., M.P., Major The Right Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer, 1907.
Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Earl of, 1931.
Coates, M.C., Major the Right Hon. Joseph Gordon, 1926.
Cook, G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir Joseph, 1914.
Curlewis, The Right Hon. John Stephen, 1937.
Doherty, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., The Right Hon. Charles Joseph, 1920.
Duff, The Right Hon. Lyman Poore, 1919.
Duncan, G.C.M.G., K.C., The Right Hon. Sir Patrick, 1937.
Fielding, D.C.L., LL.D., The Right Hon. William Stevens, 1923.
Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir Charles, 1908.
Forbes, The Right Hon. George William, 1930.
Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. the Right Hon. George Vere Arundell, Viscount, 1937.
Gowrie, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron, 1937.
Graham, The Right Hon. George Perry, 1925.
Harleeh, G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir William George Arthur, Baron, 1938.
Hughes, The Right Hon. William Morris, 1916.
Innes, K.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir James Rose, 1915.
Isaacs, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred, 1921.
King, C.M.G., LL.B., The Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, 1922.
Lapointe, K.C., The Right Hon. Ernest, 1937.
Latham, G.C.M.G., K.C., The Right Hon. Sir John Greig, 1933.
Liverpool, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., Lieut.-Colonel The Right Hon. the Earl of, 1917.
Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Colonel The Right Hon. Baron, 1920.
Lyons, The Right Hon. Joseph Aloysius, 1932.
Malan, LL.D., The Right Hon. Francois Stephanus, 1920.
Meighen, K.C., The Right Hon. Arthur, 1920.
Menzies, K.C., The Right Hon., Robert Gordon, 1937.
Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General The Right Hon. Baron, 1909.
Mulock, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., The Right Hon. Sir William, 1925.
Myers, K.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir Michael, 1931.
Page, G.C.M.G., M.B., Ch.M., The Right Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, 1929.
Pearce, K.C.V.O., The Right Hon. Sir George Foster, 1921.
Rich, K.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir George Edward, 1936.
Savage, The Right Hon. Michael Joseph, 1936.
Scullin, The Right Hon. James Henry, 1930.
Smartt, K.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir Thomas William, 1921.
Smuts, C.H., K.C., Lieut-General The Rt. Hon, Jan Christiaan, 1917.
Somervell, O.B.E., K.C., The Right Hon. Sir Donald Bradley, 1938.
Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.B., The Right Hon. Sir Richard Anderson, 1930.
Watt, The Right Hon. William Alexander, 1920.
White, G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Sir William Thomas, 1920.

BARONETS.

Bailey, K.C.M.G., Sir Abe, 1919.
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley, 1917.
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent, 1916.

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THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

Knights Grand Cross.

Du Cane, General Sir John Philip, 1928.
Isaacs, G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. Isaac Alfred, 1937.
Liverpool, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., Lieut.-Colonel The Right Hon. The Earl of, 1920.
Samuel, G.B.E., The Right Hon. Herbert Louis, Viscount, 1926.
Wauchope, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., General Sir Arthur Grenfell, 1938.

Knights Commanders.

Allen, G.C.M.G., V.D., Colonel The Hon. Sir James, 1917.
*Bruche, C.M.G., Major-General Sir Julius Henry, 1935.
Dobell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-General Sir Charles Macpherson, 1916.
†Harding, K.C.M.G., Sir Edward John, 1935.
*Hyde, C.V.O., C.B.E., Vice-Admiral Sir George Francis, 1934.
*MacBrien, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Sir James Howden, 1935.
Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir John Loader, 1934.
Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Sir Arthur Charles Cosmo, 1938.
Stewart, D.S.O., Major-General Sir John Henry Keith, 1927.
White, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Major-General Sir Cyril Brudenell Bingham, 1927.
Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert, 1927.

Companions.

Antrobus, K.C.M.G., Sir Reginald Laurence, 1898.
*Ashton, C.M.G., V.D., Major-General Ernest Charles, 1935.
Beal, C.M.G., Rear-Admiral Alister Francis, 1926.
Bottomley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Sir William Cecil, 1926.
Bushe, K.C.M.G., Sir Henry Grattan, 1932.
Butler, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick George Augustus, 1917.
†Crutchley, C.M.G., C.B.E., Ernest Tristram, 1935
*Fewtrell, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel Albert Cecil, 1938.
Harris, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Sir Charles Alexander, 1904.
Harrison, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar Garston, 1907.
Hotham, K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir Alan Geoffrey, 1923.
Kemball, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Sir George Vero, 1903.
*Lavarack, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General John Dudley, 1937.
*McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Andrew George Latta, 1935.
*McNeil, Engineer Rear-Admiral Percival Edwin, 1936.
Marsh, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Sir Edward Howard, 1918.
*Norrie, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) Edward Creer, 1935.
Read, G.C.M.G., Sir Herbert James, 1914.
Risley, K.C.M.G., K.C., Sir John Shuckburgh, 1912.
Strachey, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles, 1920.
*Symon, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Colonel Frank, 1936.
Thompson, D.Litt., D'Arcy Wentworth, 1898.
Vernon, Roland Venables, 1924.
*Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., Air Vice-Marshal Richard, 1935.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

THE SOVEREIGN AND CHIEF OF THE ORDER,

His Most Gracious Majesty the King, 1936 (G.C.M.G., 1926).

The Grand Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Major-General The Right Hon., The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., LL.D., 1936 (G.C.M.G. 1923).

Extra Knights Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., 1870.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., 1917.
Major-General H.R.H. Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C., 1918.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., 1934.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., 1935

Knights Grand Cross.

(Not to exceed 100, of which number 30 are assignable for Foreign Services.)

Allen, K.C.B., V.D., Col. The Hon. Sir James, 1926.
Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., LL.D., Major-General The Right Hon. the Earl of, 1923.
Baden-Powell, O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. The Right Hon. Baron, 1927.
Bell, Sir Henry Hesketh Joudou, 1925.
Bessborough, Capt. The Right Hon. Earl of, 1931.
Bledisloe, K.B.E., The Rt. Hon. Charles, Viscount, 1930.
†Bourdillon, K.B.E., Sir Bernard Henry, 1937.
Byrne, K.B.E., C.B., Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius, 1934.

* Military Division.
† Additional.

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Knights Grand Cross—continued.

Cadman, D.Sc., John, Baron, 1929.
Cameron, K.B.E., Sir Donald Charles, 1932.
Chancellor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert, 1922.
Clarendon, K.G., Lt.-Col., The Right Hon. Earl of, 1930.
†Clark, K.C.S.I., Sir William Henry, 1937.
Clementi, Sir Cecil, 1931.
Clifford, G.B.E., Sir Hugh Charles, 1921.
Cook, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph, 1918.
D'Abernon, G.C.B., The Rt. Hon. Viscount, 1917.
Denman, K.C.V.O., Colonel The Rt. Hon. Baron, 1911.
Duff, LL.D., The Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore, 1934.
Duncan, K.C., The Right Hon. Sir Patrick, 1937.
Fergusson, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., LL.D., General Sir Charles, 1924.
Fitzpatrick, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, 1911.
Galway, D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. The Rt. Hon. Viscount, 1935.
†Garran, K.C., Sir Robert Randolph, 1937.
Gowrie, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Brigadier-General The Rt. Hon. Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron, 1935.
Guillemard, K.C.B., Sir Laurence Nunns, 1927.
Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Malcolm, Baron, 1939.
Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O., General Sir James Aylmer Lowthrop, 1922.
Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., Admiral Sir Lionel, 1925.
Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Colonel Sir Maurice Pascal Alers, 1929.
Harlech, The Right Hon. Sir William George Arthur, Baron, 1938.
Hollis, C.B.E., Sir Alfred Claud, 1934.
Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E., Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Henry, 1932.
Hunter-Rodwell, Sir Cecil William, 1934.
Irvine, LLD., K.C., The Hon. Sir William Hill, 1936.
Isaacs, G.C.B., The Right Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred, 1932.
Lamington, G.C.I.E., Rt. Hon. Baron, 1900.
†Latham, K.C., The Right Hon. Sir John Greig, 1935.
Liverpool, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.V.O., Lieut.-Colonel The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, 1914.
Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., Col. The Rt. Hon. Baron, 1911.
†Maffey, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir John Loader, 1935.
†Myers, The Right Hon. Sir Michael, 1937.
Nathan, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Sir Matthew, 1908.
Northey, C.B., Major-General Sir Edward, 1922.
Page, The Right Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, 1938.
†Parr, The Hon. Sir Christopher James, 1935.
†Read, C.B., Sir Herbert James, 1935.
Sarawak, His Highness Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, Rajah of, 1927.
Selborne, K.G., The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 1905.
Slater, C.B.E., Sir Alexander Ransford, 1933.
Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I. The Rt. Hon. Baron, 1908.
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, 1930.
Stonehaven, D.S.O., Major the Rt. Hon. Viscount, 1925.
Strickland, LL.B., The Rt. Hon. Baron (Count della Catena), 1913.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald Edward, 1928.
Swettenham, C. H., Sir Frank Athelstane, 1909.
Thomas, O.B.E., Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge, 1937.
Tweedsmuir, C.H., The Rt. Hon. Baron, 1935.
Wauchope, G.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., General Sir Arthur Grenfell, 1933.
†White, The Rt. Hon. Sir William Thomas, 1935.
Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., T.D., The Most Hon. Marquess of, 1926.
Wilson, G.C.B., C.B.E., Sir Horace John, 1933.
Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., The Right Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, 1937.
Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E., Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert, 1929.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

Johore, G.B.E., His Highness the Sultan of, 1916.
Selangor, K.C.V.O., His Highness the Sultan of, 1929.
Trans-Jordan, G.B.E., His Highness Abdullah Ibn Hussein, Amir of, 1935.
Zanzibar, G.B.E. His Highness the Sultan of, 1936.

Knights Commanders.

(Not to exceed 300, of which number 90 are assignable for Foreign Services.)

Anderson, Bt., Sir Kenneth Skelton, 1909.
Antrobus, C.B., Sir Reginald Laurence, 1911.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis, 1920.
Aspinall, C.B.E., Sir Algernon Edward, 1939.
Bailey, Bt., Sir Abe, 1911.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, 1925.
Barwell, The Hon. Sir Henry Newman, 1922.
Batterbee, K.C.V.O., Sir Harry Fagg, 1931.
Bavin, K.C., The Hon. Sir Thomas Rainsford, 1933.
Best, The Hon. Sir Robert Wallace, 1908.
Best, K.B.E., Sir Thomas Alexander Vans, 1932.
Bilbe-Robinson, G.B.E., Lieut-Col. Sir Thomas, 1913.
†Blair, The Hon. Sir James William, 1935.
Bonython, Sir John Langdon, 1919.
Bottomley, C.B., O.B.E., Sir William Cecil, 1930.
Bower, R.N., Commander Sir Graham John, 1892.
Bowring, K.B.E., Sir Charles Calvert, 1925.
Bowring, Kt., The Hon. Sir Edgar Rennie, 1934.
Boyle, C.B.E., Sir Alexander George, 1921.
Brockman, Sir Edward Lewis, 1913.
Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell, 1936.

† Additional.

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Knights Commanders—continued.

Bushe, C.B., Sir Henry Grattan, 1936.
Caldecott, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Andrew, 1937.
Cameron, D.S.O., V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Charles, 1932.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, 1916.
Campbell, Kt., C.S.I., O.B.E., Sir John, 1933.
Campion, D.S.O., T.D., Colonel Sir William Robert, 1924.
Carter, D.D., The Most Revd. William Marlborough, 1931.
†Caulcutt, Kt., Sir John, 1937.
†Chadwick, C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir David Thomas, 1937.
Chandler, Kt., LL.D., Sir William Kellman, 1927.
Clarke, Sir Frederick James, 1911.
Clifford, C.B., M.V.O., Captain The Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, 1933.
Cordeaux, C.B., Major Sir Harry Edward Spiller, 1921.
Cornwallis, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel Sir Kinahan, 1933.
†Cox, D.S.O., R.A., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Henry Fortnom, 1937.
de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford, 1933.
Dickinson, Sir Alwin Robinson, 1927.
Dugan, C.B., D.S.O., Major-General Sir Winston Joseph, 1934.
Dundas, O.B.E., The Hon. Sir Charles Cecil Farquharson, 1938.
Dunstan, LL.D., F.R.S., Sir Wyndham Rowland, 1924.
Eaglesome, Major Sir John Egan, 1916.
Egerton, Sir Walter, 1905.
Escott, Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet, 1904.
Evans, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Sir Frederick, 1908.
†Ezechiel, Sir Percy Hubert, 1935.
Falconer, LL.D., D.Litt., Sir Robert Alexander, 1917.
Fell, C.B., Sir Bryan Hugh, 1935.
Field, G.C.B., Admiral Sir Frederick Laurence, 1924.
Fletcher, C.B.E., Sir Arthur George Murchison, 1930.
Floud, K.C.B., Sir Francis Lewis Castle, 1938.
Fuller, The Hon. Sir George Warburton, 1919.
Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., Lieutenant-General Sir William Thomas, 1935.
Galway, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Lionel, 1910.
†Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott, 1935.
Godley, G.C.B., A.D.C., General Sir Alexander John, 1914.
Goodwin, K.C.B., D.S.O., Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Herbert John Chapman, 1932.
Gowers, Sir William Frederick, 1926.
Grenfell, M.D., Sir Wilfred Thomason, 1927.
Grier, Kt., Sir Selwyn Macgregor, 1936.
Grigg, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., Lieut-Colonel Sir Edward William Macleay, 1928.
Grimble, Sir Arthur Francis, 1938.
Gullett, The Hon. Sir Henry Somer, 1933.
†Harding, C.B.E., Sir Alfred John, 1935.
Harding, K.C.B., Sir Edward John, 1928.
Harris, C.B., C.V.O., Sir Charles Alexander, 1917.
Harris, V.D., Colonel Sir David, 1911.
Hearst, Sir William Howard, 1917.
Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, 1937.
Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S., Sir Arthur William, 1931.
Hodson, Sir Arnold Wienholt, 1932.
†Howard-Vyse, D.S.O., Major-General Sir Richard Granville Hylton, 1935.
Howorth, C.B., Sir Rupert Beswicke, 1933.
Huntingfield, William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, Baron, 1934.
Innes, K.C., The Right Hon. Sir James Rose, 1901.
Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, 1931.
James, K.C., The Honourable Sir Walter Hartwell, 1931.
Jardine, O.B.E., Sir Douglas James, 1938.
Jordan, The Hon. Sir Frederick Richard, 1936.
King-Harman, Sir Charles Anthony, 1900.
Kittermaster, K.B.E., Sir Harold Baxter, 1936.
Lake, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir Percy Henry Noel, 1908.
Lake, Sir Richard Stuart, 1918.
†Lawrance, K.B.E., D.S.O., Sir Arthur Salisbury, 1937.
Lawson, The Hon. Sir Harry Sutherland Wightman, 1933.
Lee, The Honourable Sir Walter Henry, 1922.
Lethem, Sir Gordon James, 1936.
Luke, Sir Harry Charles, 1939.
MacCallum, LL.D., D.Litt., Professor Sir Mungo William, 1926.
MacCormick, Kt., M.D., Col. Sir Alexander, 1926.
Machtig, O.B.E., Sir Eric Gustav, 1939.
McPhee, The Hon. Sir John Cameron, 1934.
Malcolm, Sir Dougal Orme, 1938.
†Mann, LL.M., The Hon. Sir Frederick Wollaston, 1937.
†Marler, The Hon. Sir Herbert Meredith, 1935.
Massy-Greene, The Hon. Sir Walter, 1933.
Maybin, Sir John Alexander, 1939.
Middleton, K.B.E., Sir John, 1931.
Mitchell, LL.B., K.C., Sir Edward Fancourt, 1918.
Mitchell, The Hon. Sir James, 1921.
Mitchell, M.C., Sir Philip Euen, 1937.
Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., Professor Sir William, 1927.
†Montagu-Douglas-Scott, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Lord Francis, 1937.
†Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, 1935.
Mulock, K.C., LL.D., The Rt. Hon. Sir William, 1902.
Murray, LL.M., The Hon. Sir George John Robert, 1917.
Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, 1925.
Newton, C.V.O., Sir Francis James, 1919.
Nicholls, Kt., Sir Herbert, 1927.
†Northcote, Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford, 1935.
Northmore, LL.B., The Hon. Sir Alfred, 1932.
Nosworthy, The Hon. Sir William, 1929.
Olivier, C.B., The Right Hon. Baron, 1907.
Orr, Sir Charles William James, 1928.
Palmer, C.B.E., Sir Herbert Richmond, 1933.
Parkhill, The Hon : Sir Robert Archdale, 1936.
Parkinson, K.C.B., O.B.E., Sir Arthur Charles Cosmo, 1935.
Parr, The Hon. Sir Christopher James, 1925.
Peden, LL.B., K.C., Professor The Hon. Sir John Beverley, 1930.
Peel, K.B.E., Sir William, 1931.
Phillips, C.B., Sir Frederick, 1933.
Pollock, Kt., Sir Adrian Donald Wilde, 1938.
Popham, M.B.E., Sir Henry Bradshaw, 1938.
Powers, The Hon. Sir Charles, 1929.

† Additional.

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Knights Commanders—continued.

Prout, Kt., O.B.E., M.B., Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Thomas, 1928.
Rankine, Sir Richard Sims Donkin, 1932.
†Ransom, The Hon. Sir Ethelbert Alfred, 1935.
Reading, Sir Claude Hill, 1934.
Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon, 1934.
Rich, The Rt. Hon. Sir George Edward, 1932.
†Richards, Sir Arthur Frederick, 1935.
Risley, C.B., K.C., Sir John Shuckburgh, 1922.
†Ritchie, The Hon. Sir George, 1935.
Rivett, M.A., D.Sc., Sir Albert Cherbury David, 1935.
Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Benjamin, 1914.
Robinson, The Hon. Sir Arthur, 1923.
St. Johnston, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Reginald, 1931.
Sherwood, M.V.O., V.D., Colonel Sir Arthur Percy, 1916.
Shuckburgh, C.B., Sir John Evelyn, 1922.
Smith, The Hon. Sir Charles George, 1923.
Somers, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Col. The Rt. Hon. Baron, 1926.
Southorn, K.B.E., Sir Wilfrid Thomas, 1938.
Squires, LL.B., K.C., The Right Hon. Sir Richard Anderson, 1921.
Starke, The Hon. Sir Hayden Eskine, 1939.
Stockdale, C.B.E., Sir Frank Arthur, 1937.
Storrs, C.B.E., Colonel Sir Ronald, 1929.
Strachey, C.B., Sir Charles, 1926.
Stradbroke, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., T.D., A.D.C., Colonel The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, 1920.
Symes, K.B.E., D.S.O., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Stewart, 1932.
Tallents, C.B., C.B.E., Sir Stephen George, 1932.
Thomas, K.C.B., Sir Charles John Howell, 1934.
Tomlinson, C.B.E., Sir George John Frederick, 1934.
Wakehurst, Captain John de Vere, Baron, 1937.
Walton, The Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, 1911.
Watt, The Hon. Sir Thomas, 1912.
Weigall, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Ernest George Archibald, 1920.
Whiskard, C.B., Sir Geoffrey Granville, 1933.
Wilford, K.C., Sir Thomas Mason, 1930.
Wilson, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., The Rt. Hon. Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood, 1908.
Woods, Kt., Sir Wilfrid Wentworth, 1935.
Young, Kt., D.S.O., Major Sir Hubert Winthrop, 1934.
Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, 1934.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

Daudi Chwa, Kabaka of Buganda, His Highness, 1925.
de Buena Esperanza, The Conde, 1914.
Kedah, His Highness the Sultan of, 1911.
Kelantan, His Highness Ismail ibni almerhum Sultan Mohamed IV, Sultan of, 1922.
Lahej, Sir Abdul Karim bin Fadthli bin Ali, K.C.I.E., Sultan of, 1935.
Negri Sembilan, His Highness Tunku Abdul Rahman, ibni almerhum Yam Tuan Tuanku Muhammad Yang di-pertuan Besar of, 1934.
Pahang, His Highness Abu Bakar, ibni almerhum Sultan Abdullah, Sultan of, 1935.
Perak, His Highness Sultan Abdul Aziz Al' Mu' Tassinr Bil'lah Shah, Sultan of, 1939.
Selangor, His Highness Sultan Hisamoud Din Alam Shah, Sultan of, 1938.
Shihr and Mukalla, His Highness Sultan Salih Bin Ghalib Al Qu'aiti, Sultan of, 1938.
Trengganu, His Highness Suleiman ibni almerhum Sultan Zainalabidin, Sultan of, 1922.

Companions.

(Not to exceed 800, of which number 240 are assignable for Foreign Services.)

†Abraham, M.B.E., John Conrad, 1937.
Adams, Theodore Samuel, 1937,
Adamson, Kt., Sir John Ernest, 1923.
Addison, M.V.O., I.S.O., D'Arcy Wentworth, 1928.
†Adey William James, 1935.
Ahearne, Christopher Dominic, 1939.
Alexander, Cyril Wilson, 1928.
Alexander, David, 1923.
Alexander, Edward Bruce, 1925.
Alexander, C.V.O., O.B.E., Major James Ulick Francis Canning, 1934.
Alexander, John, 1927.
Alexander, Professor Robert Edward, 1934.
Alexander, C.V.O., M.A., The Reverend Canon Sidney Arthur, 1934.
Allen, I.S.O., George Thomas, 1913.
Allen, Harold Tuckwell, 1936.
Anderson, Kt., Sir Robert Albert, 1930.
Angwin, The Hon. William Charles, 1933.
Anthony, Philip Arnold, 1918.
Antrobus, Edward Gream, 1915.
Aplin, Harold d'Auvergne, 1930.
Arnett, Edward John, 1924.
†Ashley, Francis Noel, 1937.
Aspinall, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Algernon Edward, 1918.
Ayson, Hugh Fraser, 1929.
Baddeley, K.B.E., Sir Frank Morrish, 1925.
Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, 1907.
Bagshawe, Kt., M.B., Sir Arthur William Garrard, 1918.
†Bagshawe, M.B.E., Francis John, 1937.
Baillieu, K.B.E., Lieut.-Col. Sir Clive Latham, 1929.
Balfour, Captain Oswald Herbert Campbell, 1923.
Bamford, Eric St. John, 1936.
Barker, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel William Frank, 1907.
Barnard, M.C., T.D., Lieut.-Colonel The Right Hon. Baron, 1930.
Barnes, Arthur Chapman, 1936.
Barnett, Kt., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Louis Edward, 1918.
Barrett, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., Lieut.-Colonel Sir James William, 1911.
Bartlett, Humphrey Edward Gibson, 1934.
†Bartley, M.B.E., William, 1937.
†Barton, O.B.E., Cecil James Juxon Talbot, 1937.

† Additional.

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Companions—continued.

Barton, Captain Francis Rickman, 1905.
†Barton, D.Sc.A., George Samuel Horace, 1935.
Barton, John Saxon, 1933.
Battershill, William Denis, 1938.
Bayles, Herbert Lawrence, 1938.
†Bean, LL.B., Edgar Layton, 1937.
Beattie, C.B.E., M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Elder, 1933.
Beauchesne, K.C., LL.D., Arthur, 1934.
Bedwell, Horace, 1913.
Bell, Alexander Foulis, 1927.
Bell, Archibald Graeme, 1914.
Bentinck, C.B.E., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Walter Guy, Baron, 1912.
Berendsen, LL.M., Carl August, 1936.
Bertram, Louis John, 1904.
Binnie, Thomas Inglis, 1916.
Birch-Reynardson, Captain Henry Thomas, 1933.
Bland, Edward Maltby, 1927.
Bland, Robert Norman, 1910.
Blood, Hilary Rudolph Robert, 1934.
Blount, Austin Ernest, 1918.
Blunt, Arthur Powlett, 1923.
Board, Peter, 1916.
Borden, John William, 1918.
Boville, Thomas Cooper, 1912.
Bowes, Frederick, 1915.
Bowman, C.B.E., M.A., Humphrey Ernest, 1936.
†Boyd, C.V.O., Edmund Blaikie, 1935.
Boyne, Robert John, 1928.
Bracegirdle, D.S.O., R.A.N. Captain Leighton Seymour, 1935.
Bradfield, D.Sc., M.I.C.E., John Job Crew, 1933.
Brand, The Hon. Robert Henry, 1910.
†Brayne, Charles Valentine, 1935.
Brewin, Arthur Winbolt, 1911.
Brierciiffe, O.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P., Rupert, 1936.
Brittain, K.B.E., Sir Harry Ernest, 1924.
Brodhurst, Henry William Frederick Cottingham, 1911.
Brown, Kt., M.B.E., M.I.E.E., Sir Harry Percy, 1934.
Brown, John Frank, 1912.
Browne, George Sinclair, 1931.
Bryan, K.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel Sir Herbert, 1906.
Bryant, Daniel Vickery, 1936.
Buchanan-Smith, Kt., M.C., Captain Sir Walter, 1930.
Budge, Kt., Sir Henry Sinclair Campbell, 1928.
Burgis, C.V.O., Captain Lawrence Franklin, 1927.
Butler, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Edwin John, 1932.
Butters, Kt., M.B.E., Major Sir John Henry, 1923.
Calder, John Alexander, 1939.
Campbell, William Kenneth Hunter, 1935.
†Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Charles, 1935.
Carbutt, Lieutenant-Colonel Clive Lancaster, 1935.
Cardew, Claud Ambrose, 1919.
Cardinall, Allan Wolsey, 1937.
Cargill, M.B., Featherston, 1905.
Carrara, K.C., Arthur Charles, 1931.
Carter, C.B., C.B.E., Brigadier-General Charles Herbert Philip, 1900.
Cator, Geoffrey Edmund, 1936.
Cerutty, Charles John, 1927.
†Champion, Arthur Mortimer, 1935.
Chapman, Kt., Professor Sir Robert William, 1927.
Chatham, William, 1907.
Chettle, O.B.E., Major Henry Francis, 1932.
Chirnside, O.B.E., Captain John Percy, 1905.
Christie, LL.M., James, 1934.
†Clark, William Clifford, 1935.
Clauson, O.B.E., Captain Gerard Leslie Makins, 1933.
Clemens, Kt., I.S.O., Sir William James, 1934.
Clemow, M.D., Frank Gerard, 1914.
Clough, Ernest Marshall Owen, 1921.
Colebatch, Kt., The Hon. Sir Hal Pateshall, 1923.
Collins, C.B., M.D., Major-General Denis Joseph, 1919.
Colvile, Ernest Frederick, 1927.
Cook, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., Sir Albert Ruskin, 1922.
Cookson, Captain Claude Edward, 1932.
Cooper, C.B., Brigadier-General Archibald Samuel, 1916.
Copland, M.A., D.Sc., Professor Douglas Berry, 1933.
Cork, Philip Clarke, 1904.
Cory, William Wallace, 1909.
Cowell, Hubert Russell, 1928.
Cox, Arthur Henry, 1938.
Cox, D.S.O., R.A., Lieut.-Colonel Charles Henry Fortnom, 1927.
Cozens-Hardy, Edgar Wrigley, 1926.
Craig, I.S.O., George, 1928.
Cripps, The Honourable Lionel, 1933.
Crosby, Charles Fenwick, 1938.
Crutchley, C.B., C.B.E., Lt.-Col. Ernest Tristram, 1932.
Cubitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.A., Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Astley, 1916.
Cudmore, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Colonel Arthur Murray, 1936.
Cummins, C.B., Major-General Harry Ashley Vane, 1919.
Cumpston, M.D., John Howard Lidgett, 1929.
Curtis, K.C.V.O., M.C., Captain Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, 1925.
Dale, C.B.E., Charles Ernest, 1914.
Dale, O.B.E., Major Claude Henry, 1938.
Dalton, Kt., Sir Robert William, 1928.
Davidson, M.Inst.T., James Walker, 1932.
Davidson-Houston, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Bennett, 1911.
Davis, James Corbett, 1922.
Davis, Kt., Sir Steuart Spencer, 1919.
Dawe, O.B.E., Arthur James, 1938.
Day, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Albert Cecil, 1925.
Deane, Major James, 1903.
Deane, Percy Edgar, 1920.
†Delage, Litt.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Cyrille Fraser, 1935.
de Lisser, Herbert George, 1920.
Desbarats, George Joseph, 1915.
Dixon, O.B.E., Charles William, 1932.
Dixon, Lieutenant-Colonel William, 1919.
Dobbs, O.B.E., Cecil Moore, 1931.
Donne, Captain Thomas Edward, 1923.
Donnelly, LL.B., Arthur Telford, 1939.
Douglas-Jones, Kt., Sir Crawford Douglas, 1920.
Dowbiggin, Kt. Sir Herbert Layard, 1926.
Downie, The Hon. John Wallace, 1929.
†Duff, M.D., David, 1935.
Duff, K.B.E., Sir Hector Livingstone, 1915.
Dyett, Kt., Captain Sir Gilbert Joseph Cullen, 1927.
Eady, Crawfurd Wilfrid Griffin, 1932.
Eales, C.B.E., Shirley, 1935.

† Additional.

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Companions—continued.

Earle, Charles Westwood, 1927.
East, Hubert Frazer, 1937.
Eastwood, Benjamin, 1918.
Eddison, C.B., Eric Rucker, 1924.
Eden, Charles William Guy, 1929.
Edgcumbe, C.B.E., John Aubrey Pearce, 1929.
†Edwards, K.C., William Stuart, 1935.
†Elder, M.A., D.Litt., Professor John Rawson, 1935.
Elias, M.C., David Henry, 1936.
Ellenberger, I.S.O., Jules, 1925.
Ellis, Kt., Sir Albert Fuller, 1928.
Ellis, Walter Devonshire, 1919.
Elmslie, Noel, 1934.
Engledow, M.A., B.Sc., Frank Leonard, 1935.
Evans, Edward Walter, 1931.
Evans, B.Sc., Illtyd Buller Pole, 1921.
Evans, Kt., The Hon. Sir John William, 1906.
Ewing, Robert, 1933.
Fairburn, Harold, 1935.
Farrer, Edmund Hugh, 1922.
Farrer, Roland John, 1930.
Faulkner, Odin Tom, 1928.
Feetham, The Hon. Richard, 1924.
Fels, Willi, 1936.
Fenton, The Hon. James Edward, 1938.
Ferguson, Kt., M.D., Sir Henry Lindo, 1918.
Field, Frederick William, 1933.
†Findlay, M.A., B.Sc., Alexander John, 1937.
Findlay, George Hugo, 1937.
Fiset, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., Major-General Sir Eugene, 1915.
†Fitzgerald, O.B.E., Thomas, 1935.
Fitzpatrick, William Francis Joseph, 1912.
Fleming, C.B.E., M.B., Andrew Milroy, 1898.
Flood, John Ernest William, 1933.
Forsyth, Robert Sutherland, 1933.
Fortescue, C.B., D.S.O., Brigadier-General The Hon. Charles Granville, 1899.
Fox, K.B.E., Sir Harry Halton, 1914.
Franklin, James, 1927.
Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel Will Hodgson, 1933.
Fraser, Kt., Sir John George, 1913.
Frere, Noel Gray, 1934.
Froude, O.B.E., R.N.V.R., Commander Ashley Anthony, 1892.
Fuller, K.B.E., Sir Francis Charles Bernard Dudley, 1906.
Furkert, Frederick William, 1926.
Furley, O.B.E., John Talfourd, 1922.
†Furse, D.S.O., Major Ralph Dolignon, 1935.
Fynn, Kt., The Hon. Sir Percival Donald Leslie, 1924.
Garbett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Colin Campbell, 1922.
Gibson, William Sumner, 1934.
Gilks, F.R.C.S., John Langton, 1933.
Glasier, C.B.E., Major Frank Bedford, 1909.
Glenday, O.B.E., Vincent Goncalves, 1937.
Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., R.N., Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey, 1908.
Goldsmith, Herbert Symonds, 1912.
Goode, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Richard Allmond Jeffrey, 1924.
†Gordon, D.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., Charles William 1935.
Grannum, Kt., Sir Edward Allan, 1915.
Grannum, Reginald Clifton, 1925.
Gray, M.B., Ch.B., Theodore Grant, 1938.
Gray, Major William Birrell, 1930.
Green, William Kirby, 1929.
Greene, K.C., V.D., Colonel Hon. Edward Mackenzie, 1909.
Gross, Richard Oliver, 1938.
Gunson, Kt., C.B.E., Sir James Henry, 1922.
†Hall, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., John Hathorn, 1938.
Hall, Kenneth Lambert, 1938.
Hall, Thomas Donald Horn, 1939.
Hallifax, C.B.E., Edwin Richard, 1925.
Hallifax, Rear-Admiral Guy Waterhouse, 1938.
Hamilton, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Captain the Lord Claud Nigel, 1920.
Hamilton, M.V.O., Gavin Macauley, 1921.
Hanbury-Williams, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Major-General Sir John, 1899.
Haran, M.D., Major James Augustine, 1909.
Harding, D.S.O., Colonel Colin, 1898.
Harkness, Edward Burns, 1922.
Harper, K.B.E., Sir Charles Henry, 1921.
†Harrison, B.Sc., Ernest, 1935.
Harrisson, O.B.E., Sydney Thirlwall, 1906.
Hart-Davis, Charles Henry, 1931.
Hartigan, F.I.C.A., Thomas Joseph, 1936.
Hay, C.B.E., M.V.O., Clifford Henderson, 1921.
Hay, M.B., John Binny, 1901.
Hayes, The Hon. John Blyth, 1921.
Haynes, Alwyn Sidney, 1934.
Headlam, C.B., Maurice Francis, 1929.
†Heath, Albert Edward, 1935.
Hehir, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.D., Major-General Sir Patrick, 1917.
Hellings, Robert Bailey, 1922.
Hemmant, George, 1929.
Hemsted, O.B.E., Rupert William, 1935.
†Henderson, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.V.I.A., Kingsley Anketell, 1937.
Hendy, Roy, 1938.
Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel George Wykeham, 1939.
Hewby, William Petch, 1902.
†Higginson, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank, 1937.
Hight, M.A., Litt.D., Professor James, 1932.
Hignell, Harold, 1936.
†Hislop, Thomas Charles Atkinson, 1935.
Hodges, Arthur Harris, 1938.
Hodges, M.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey Dallas Percival, 1910.
Hodgson, C.V.O. O.B.E., Major Patrick Kirkman, 1926.
Hofmeyr, Gysbert Reitz, 1914.
†Hogg, O.B.E., Robert Henry, 1937.
Hole, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Marshall, 1924.
Holm, C.B.E., Alexander, 1934.
Honey, Kt., Sir de Symons Montagu George, 1919.
Hood, Thomas, 1917.
Hopkinson, D.S.O., M.B., Emilius, 1922.
Horn, Kt., M.D., Sir Arthur Edwin, 1922.
Horne, O.B.E., Edward Butler, 1934.
Hose, Edward Shaw, 1924.
Howley, K.C., William Richard, 1938.
Hudson, M.C., Major the Hon. Robert James, 1938.
Hull, Henry Mitchell, 1902.
Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel William James Parke, 1921.
Hunt, Kt., C.B.E., Sir William Edgar, 1934.
Hussey, M.A., Eric Robert James, 1933.
Hutchings, O.B.E., K.C., Charles Henry, 1931.
Hutchison, George William, 1934.
Huxham, Harold James, 1936.
im Thurn, C.B., C.B.E., A.D.C., Vice-Admiral John Knowles, 1924.
Ingrams, O.B.E., William Harold, 1939.

† Additional.

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Companions—continued.

Innes, John Robert, 1920.
Inness, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., William James Deacon, 1929.
Irvine, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Abercrombie, 1912.
Jackson, D.S.O., R.E., Colonel Lambert Cameron, 1908.
Jackson, K.B.E., C.B., R.E., Major-General Sir Louis Charles, 1906.
James, M.D., F.R.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Price, 1935.
Jardine, O.B.E., Robert Frier, 1928.
Jarvis, Edward Blackwell, 1920.
Jeffery, Cecil Albert, 1936.
†Joffries, O.B.E., Charles Joseph, 1937.
Jelf, Sir Arthur Selborne, 1927.
Johnson, Kt., M.B., Sir Walter Burford, 1933.
Johnson, O.B.E., William Joseph, 1936.
Johnston, Alexander, 1934.
Johnstone, I.S.O., Robert, 1917.
Jolly, William Alfred, 1927.
Jones, Surgeon-General Guy Carleton, 1916.
Jones, Gwilym Arthur, 1938.
Jones, M.R.C.S., William Ernest, 1935.
Jones, William John Andrew, 1937.
Kanthack, Francis Edgar, 1917.
Keane, D.S.O., M.D., Major Gerald Joseph, 1930.
Kauntze, M.B.E., M.D., William Henry, 1937.
Kelly, Robert Alsop, 1935.
†Kelly, Thomas Dwyer, 1937.
Kennedy, K.B.E., D.S.O., Major-General Sir John, 1918.
Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.I.E., Hon. Sir Derek William George, 1901.
†Kerr, M.V.O., O.B.E., Captain Louis William Howard, 1935.
Kerr, C.B.E., William Warren, 1924.
King, Merton, 1919.
King, LL.B., The Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, 1906.
Kitson, K.C.V.O., C.B., Major-General Sir Gerald Charles, 1901.
Kotewall, Kt., LL.D., Sir Robert Hormus, 1927.
Lake, Major Harry William, 1919.
Lake, Lieutenant-Colonel Morice Challoner, 1936.
Lamb, Bt., M.V.O., Colonel Sir Charles Anthony, 1918.
Lamb, David Crichton, 1934.
Lane, Ernest Frederick Cambridge, 1920.
Lang-Hyde, O.B.E., R.E., Lieut.-Colonel John Irvine, 1896.
†Lansell, V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Victor, 1937.
Larymore, R.A., Major Henry Douglas, 1896.
Lascelles, C.B., M.V.O., M.C., Alan Frederick, 1933.
Leese, Charles William, 1932.
Leggate, The Hon. William Muter, 1924.
Legge, C.B., Major-General James Gordon, 1912.
Legh, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E., Major The Hon. Piers Walter, 1925.
†Leighton, F.I.C., Arthur Edgar, 1937.
Leisk, Major James Rankine, 1914.
Lemaire, Ernest Joseph, 1934.
Lewin, George Arthur, 1935.
Lewis, Arthur King, 1914.
Liesching, Percivale, 1932.
Lindley, James Bryant, 1902.
Logan, O.B.E., William Marston, 1939.
London, George Ernest, 1936.
Long, Edward Charles, 1921.
Lornie, James, 1931.
Loveridge, Walter David, 1930.
Luke, Kt., Sir Harry Charles, 1926.
Lushington, C.B., Brigadier-General Stephen, 1907.
Lynes, R.N., Paymaster-Rear-Admiral Charles Edward, 1919.
McCaw, O.B.E., George Tyrrell, 1936.
McClellan, John William Tyndale, 1919.
McCourt, William Rupert, 1937.
McDougall, Frank Lidgett, 1926.
McDowell, O.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Keith, 1901.
†McElderry, Samuel Burnside Boyd, 1935.
McFarlane, M.B.E., Stuart Gordon, 1933.
McGaw, Andrew Kidd, 1937.
McIntyre, O.B.E., D.D., The Rev. Ronald George, 1926.
†Mackenzie, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Dighton, 1935.
Mackenzie, M.A., Professor Hugh, 1937.
†Mackenzie, O.B.E., Moir, 1937.
Mackenzie-Kennody, Henry Charles Donald Cleveland, 1932.
Mackley, Garnet Hercules, 1938.
McLaren, Kt., Sir John Gilbert, 1925.
†McLean, Simon James, 1935.
Macnaghten, C.B.E., Terence Charles, 1923.
McNicoll, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., V.D., Brig.-General Sir Walter Ramsay, 1937.
McOwan, Islay, 1929.
Macready, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Brigadier Gordon Nevil, 1932.
Maguire, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel Frederick Arthur, 1933.
Manson, Henry James, 1928.
Manson-Bahr, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., Philip Henry, 1938.
Marchbanks, M.I.C.E., James, 1933.
Marks, Oliver, 1922.
Marriott, Captain Francis, 1934.
Marrs, C.I.E., M.A., Robert, 1937.
Marsh, K.C.V.O., C.B., Sir Edward Howard, 1908.
Marshall, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S., Sir Guy Anstruthur Knox, 1920.
Marshall, Hugh Charlie, 1920.
Matthews, K.C., Ernest Lewis, 1914.
Maud, Lieut.-Colonel William Hartley, 1908.
Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E., Colonel Geoffrey Archibald Prentice, 1934.
Maxwell, Gerald Verner, 1931.
Maxwell, Kt., Sir John, 1921.
Maxwell, K.B.E., Sir William George, 1915.
May, M.D., Aylmer William, 1924.
May, C.B.E., Barry, 1916.
†Maybin, John Alexander, 1935.
Mayhew, C.I.E., Arthur Innes, 1936.
†Merrick, O.B.E., John Edward Seigfried, 1937.
Mews, Arthur, 1918.
Mieville, K.C.S.I., Sir Eric Charles, 1930.
Mifsud, O.B.E., Edward Robert, 1932.
Mills, Stephen, 1920.
Milner, Frank, 1925.
Moffat, The Hon. Howard Unwin, 1927.
†Moir, John William, 1937.
Monahan, George Henry, 1924.
Montgomery, Harold Robert, 1936.
Morgan, D.S.O., R.N., Captain Horace Leslie, 1931.
Morgan, Walter, 1936.
Morris, D.S.O., Colonel Arthur Henry, 1904.
Morris, M.B., B.S., F.R.A.C.S., John Newman, 1938.
Morten, Frederick Joseph, 1938.
Mullen, D.S.O., V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Miltiades, 1934.

† Additional.

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Companions—continued.

Murdoch, John Smith, 1927.
†Murphy, James Thomas, 1937.
Murray, LL.D., Charles, 1922.
Murray, Robert Howson, 1934.
Nalder, C.I.E., C.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Fielding, 1928.
Neff, M.D., Erroll Aubrey, 1939.
Nevill, C.V.O., Lord Richard Plantagenet, 1909.
Newman, The Hon. Edward, 1923.
†Newnham, V.D., Hubert Ernest, 1937.
Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Bertram, 1932.
Nicholson, Kt., Sir John Rumney, 1913.
Nicholson, C.B.E., Reginald Popham, 1914.
Nicolls, O.B.E., Edward Hugh Dyneley, 1927.
†Nixon, Edwin Vandervord, 1935.
Norris, John Alexander, 1937.
North, Frederic Dudley, 1902.
Nosworthy, Richard, 1926.
Nowell, C.B.E., William, 1936.
O'Brien, M.C., M.B., Arthur John Rushton, 1929.
Oke, M.C., Harris Rennell, 1939.
†O'Keeffe, Stephen Martin Lanigan, 1935.
Oldfield, O.B.E., Major John William, 1932.
Oliphant, John Ninian, 1939.
Oliver, Charles Nicholson Jewel, 1905.
O'Shee, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Alfred Poer, 1911.
†Oswald, O.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Percy, 1935.
Overton, M.C., Arnold Edersheim, 1933.
Owen, George Douglas, 1935.
Pagden, Arthur Sampson, 1917.
Park, Alexander Dallas, 1932.
Parker, C.B., Admiral Henry Wise, 1924.
Parker, LL.B., Robert Lewis, 1930.
†Parkes, Ernest William, 1935.
Parr, O.B.E., Major Cecil William Chase, 1923.
Paterson, M.B., Albert Rutherford, 1938.
Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E., Major Herbert Walter, 1933.
Pepys, Walter Evelyn, 1938.
Perkins, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., Thomas Luff, 1924.
Perry, Major-General Aylesworth Bowen, 1909.
†Phillips, Frederick William, 1935.
Pieris, D.Litt., Paulus Edward, 1933.
Pilling, Henry Guy, 1932.
Pipon, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N., Rear-Admiral James Murray, 1924.
Pitkeathly, Kt., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., Sir James Scott, 1930.
Pitt, O.B.E., Henry Arthur, 1934.
Platts, Frederick William, 1921.
Plowman, O.B.E., Clifford Henry Fitzherbert, 1937.
Plowman, Kt., The Hon. Sir George Thomas, 1908.
Pountney, C.B.E., Arthur Meek, 1923.
Prain, Kt., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David, 1912.
Prescott, C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel Henry Cecil, 1926.
Price, D.Litt., M.A., F.R.G.S., Archibald Grenfell, 1933.
†Priestman, Harold Eddy, 1937.
Reford, M.D., John Hope, 1928.
Reid, Thomas, 1931.
Rendall, M.A., LL.D., Montague John, 1931.
Rey, Kt., Sir Charles Fernand, 1932.
Rice, Thomas Edmund, 1921.
Richards, Edmund Charles, 1937.
Richardson, D.Sc., Professor Arnold Edwin Victor, 1938.
Ridley, Henry Nicholas, 1911.
Ridout, K.B.E., C.B., R.E., Major-General Sir Dudley Howard, 1915.
†Rigg, John, 1937.
Robb, Leonard Arthur, 1933.
Robins, O.B.E., Reginald Edwin, 1939
Robinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton Forbes, 1930.
Robinson, C.B., Brigadier-General Percy Morris, 1912.
Roche, LL.D., The Honourable William James, 1934.
Rochester, The Right Hon. Baron, 1907.
Rogers, Edwin John, 1927.
Ross, John Sutherland, 1926.
Ross, Captain William Alston, 1922.
Round-Turner, C.B., Vice-Admiral Charles Wolfran, 1925.
Rowatt, Hugh Howard, 1934.
Roxburgh, Kt., Sir Thomas Laurence, 1910.
Ruxton, Major Upton FitzHerbert, 1925.
†Salmon, M.C., Frederick John, 1937.
Sandford, O.B.E., George Ritchie, 1938.
†Sandford, M.B.E., Thomas Frederick, 1935.
Sansom, Charles Henry, 1938.
Sansom, Charles Lane, 1917.
Scholes, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., Frank Victor Gordon, 1939.
Scott, Litt.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.L., Duncan Campbell, 1934.
Scott, O.B.E., M.C., Eustace Lindsay, 1933.
Scott, M.D., F.R.C.P., Henry, Harold, 1936.
Scott, M.A., Herbert Septimus, 1935.
Scott, K.B.E., Sir John, 1923.
†Sedgewick, K.C., The Hon. George Herbert, 1935.
†Senior, M.C., Capt. the Hon. William Sidney, 1937.
Seymour, Alfred Wallace, 1934.
†Shapcott, M.V.O., I.S.O., Louis Edward, 1935.
Shaw, O.B.E., LL.B., George Ernest, 1931.
Shawe, I.S.O., Henry Benjamin, 1924.
Shelley, Malcolm Bond, 1934.
Shepherd, I.S.O., Malcolm Lindsay, 1935.
Shields, LL.B., The Hon. Tasman, 1931.
Shircore, M.B., John Owen, 1926.
Shute, C.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Aveling, 1933.
Shute, Geoffrey Gary, 1939.
Simpson, C.B.E., Alfred Allen, 1919.
Simpson, Samuel, 1926.
Sinclair, Bt., M.P., Major the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Henry Macdonald, 1922.
Sinclair, C.B.E., John Houston, 1915.
Sladen, C.V.O., Arthur French, 1911.
Slater, C.I.E., Samuel Henry, 1923.
Sleeman, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., Colonel James Lewis, 1921.
Small, K.B.E., Sir Alexander Sym, 1937.
Smallwood, Henry Armstrong, 1922.
Smith, Francis Jagoe, 1929.
Smith, Colonel Frank Braybrook, 1919.
Smith, D.S.O., R.E., Brigadier-General George Edward, 1909.
†Smith, Norman Lockheart, 1937.
Smyth, Herbert Warington, 1919.
†Southam, Harry Stevenson, 1935.
Spence, John, 1936.
Spicer, M.C., Roy Godfrey Bullen, 1234.
Spiller, M.I.C.E., John Wyatt, 1938.
Spire, Frederick, 1917.
Spurling, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., Sir Salisbury Stanley, 1925.

† Additional.

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Companions—continued.

Starling, O.B.E., John Henry, 1925.
Sterling, Herbert Harry, 1935.
Stevenson, O.B.E., Major Hubert Craddock, 1938.
Stevenson, R.A.N., Rear-Admiral John Bryan, 1925.
Stewart, Douglas Roy, 1929.
Stiebel, O.B.E., Herbert Cecil, 1932.
†Stocks, Arthur Hudson, 1937.
Stonor, Oswald Francis Gerard, 1925.
Street, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C., Sir Arthur William, 1933.
Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., General Sir Edward Peter, 1913.
Stuckey, Reginald Robert, 1932.
†Tait, Hugh Nimmo, 1937.
Tarbet, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Francis, 1900.
Tate, I.S.O., Frank, 1919.
Tate, C.B.E., Colonel Robert Ward, 1923.
Taylor, Edwin, 1936.
Taylor, C.V.O., M.P., Vice-Admiral Ernest Augustus, 1920.
Taylor, C.B.E., Robert Walter, 1933.
Tennyson, Charles Bruce Locker, 1915.
Thaine, Robert Neimann, 1927.
Thomas, George Ross, 1938.
Thomson, Henry, Wagstaffe 1927.
Thornton, C.V.O., Hugh Cholmondeley, 1920.
Tombling, Douglas Griffiths, 1939.
Tothill, D.Sc., John Douglas, 1938.
Tratman, David William, 1930.
Troup, Kt., Sir George Alexander, 1931.
Troup, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor Robert Scott, 1934.
Trumble, C.B.E., Thomas, 1923.
Truter, K.B.E., Sir Theodorus Gustaff, 1918.
Tucker, Litt. D., Thomas George, 1920.
Tyrrell, K.B.E., Sir Francis Graeme, 1928.
Verschaffelt, LL.B., Paul Desire Nestor, 1930.
Vischer, C.B.E., Major Hanns, 1934.
†Waddington, O.B.E., Eubule John, 1935.
†Wade, Kt., O.B.E., Sir Armigel de Vins, 1935.
Wait, Walter Ernest, 1930.
Walker, D.S.O., Colonel Charles William Garne. 1933.
†Walker, K.C., Thomas Hollis, 1935.
Walker-Leigh, Major Arthur Heney Chamberlain, 1928.
Wallace, K.B.E., Sir Lawrence Aubrey, 1910.
Wallis, C.B.E., Henry Richard, 1911.
Walter, Robert, 1918.
Ward, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.Inst.T., Colonel John Chappell, 1933.
†Wardlaw, The Honourable Alan Lindsay, 1935.
Warner, Brodrick Ashton, 1939.
Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar Ferris, 1933.
Watt, James, 1924.
Weatherhead, Arthur Evelyn, 1934.
Webster, John, 1934.
Webster, M.D., C.M., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.A.C.S., F.R.S., John Clarence, 1935.
†Wedderburn, Maxwell MacLagan, 1935.
Welby, Hugh Robert Everard Earle, 1936.
Wellington, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Arthur Robartes, 1934.
Westhoven, Joseph Charles, 1939.
Wheelwright, Charles Apthorpe, 1901.
White, Aubrey, 1914.
†Whiteley, Gerald Charles, 1937.
Wiggins, Clare Aveling, 1923.
Wignall, Joshua Jennings, 1936.
Wilkinson, Richard James, 1912.
Williams, M.B.E., James Leslie, 1915.
Williams, Owen Gwyn Revell, 1935.
Wilson, D.S.O., Captain Frank O'Brien, 1935.
Winser, M.V.O., Cyril Legh, 1928.
Winstedt, K.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., Sir Richard Olaf, 1926.
Wiseman, Robert Arthur, 1937.
Wolfe, Edward Dudley Corscaden, 1928.
Wolff, Ernest Charteris Holford, 1928.
Wood, LL.D., Henry Wise, 1935.
Wood, John, 1938.
Wood, M.B.E., Thomas Alfred, 1922.
†Woods, James Hossack, 1935.
Woolcock, C.B.E., William James Uglow, 1933
†Woolley, O.B.E., Charles Campbell, 1937.
Worsley, M.C., Ralph Marcus Meaburn, 1938.
†Wortley, O.B.E., Edward Jocelyn, 1935.
Wrench, Major Sir John Evelyn Leslie, 1917.
Wright, Arthur Alban, 1937.
Young, K.B.E., Sir William Douglas, 1907.

Honorary Companions.

Abdulla bin Khalifa, Seyyid, 1936.
Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., Sheikh, 1920.
Dhala', Nasir bin Shaif, Amir of, 1935.
Johore, Tungku Ismail, the Tungku Mahkota of, 1926.
Johore, Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, Dato' Mentri Besar of, 1936.
Kedah, His Highness Tunku Badlishah ibni Sultan Abdul Hamid Halimshah, Raja Muda of, 1936.
Kelantan, His Highness Tengku Ibrahim ibni almerhum Sultan Mohamed IV, Raja of, 1934.
Maldive, Islands, His Highness the Sultan of the, 1919.
Mehdi bin Ali, Sultan, 1925.
Oladugbolu Onikepe, Alafin of Oyo, 1919.
Pahang, Tengku Suleiman ibni almerhum Sultan Ahmad Maasam Shah, The Tengku Besar of, 1928.
Perak, Raja Abdul Aziz ibni Musa, the Raja Muda of, 1924.
Perlis, His Highness Tuan Syed Alwi, ibn almerhum Syed Safi, K.B.E. Raja of, 1931.
Rouvel, Edouard Auguste, 1902.
Salim bin Khalfan, 1912.
Sri Menanti, Burhan-uddin ibni almerhum Yam Tuan Antah, Tengku Besar of, 1935.
Sumeire, Camille, 1892.

Officers of the Order.

Prelate, The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of St. Albans, D.D., 1936.
Chancellor, The Most Honourable the Marquess of Willingdon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., T.D., 1936.
Secretary, Sir Arthur Charles Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., 1937.
King of Arms, Lt.-Colonel Sir William Ernest George Archibald Weigall, Bt., K.C.M.G., J.P., D.L.
Registrar, Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 1930.
Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Admiral Sir Alan G. Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1934.

Chancery of the Order.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S.W. 1.

† Additional.

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Knights Grand Cross.

Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert, 1925.
Halsey, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., Admiral Sir Lionel, 1920.
Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., C.M.G., Major-General Sir John, 1926.

Knights Commanders.

Batterbee, K.C.M.G., Sir Harry Fagg, 1927.
Chaytor, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., Major-General Sir Edward Walter Clerveaux, 1920.
Curtis, C.M.G., M.C., Captain Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, 1935.
Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir Frederick, 1912.
Everett, K.C.M.G., C.B., Admiral Sir Allan Frederic, 1920.
Grant, C.B., Admiral Sir Edmund Percy Fenwick George, 1920.
Grigg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward William Macleay, 1920.
Marr, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., Major The Hon. Sir Charles William Clanan, 1934.
Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., Sir Edward Howard, 1937.
Merewether, K.C.M.G., Sir Edward Marsh, 1907.
Patey, K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir George Edwin, 1913.
Pearce, The Right Hon. Sir George Foster, 1927.
Rhodes, K.B.E., Colonel the Hon. Sir Robert Heaton, 1927.
Thomas, Bart., K.C.B., C.S.I., Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, 1925.
White, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Sir Cyril Brudenell Bingham, 1920.
Young, The Hon. Sir James Alexander, 1935.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

Perak, G.C.M.G., His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Iskander Shah ibni almerhum Sultan Idris, Sultan of, 1924.
Selangor, G.C.M.G., His Highness Ala' Iddin Sulaiman Shah, Sultan of, 1936.

Commanders.

Allan, Kt., Sir Hugh Montagu, 1907.
Brand, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Brigadier-General Charles Henry, 1927.
†Bromley, C.M.G., Rear-Admiral Arthur, 1935
Carter, D.S.O., R.N., Captain Stuart Sumner Bonham, 1934.
Dodds, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General Thomas Henry, 1920.
Fraser, O.B.E., Malcolm, 1935.
Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Charles Alexander, 1917.
Hodgson, C.M.G., O.B.E., Major Patrick Kirkman, 1927.
Hyde, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.A.N., Vice-Admiral Sir George Francis, 1927.
Lloyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General Herbert William, 1920.
Macleod, O.B.E., R.N., Captain William Simon Fraser, 1935.
Mason, V.D., Lieut.-Colonel Percival Lawrence, 1910.
Nevill, C.M.G., The Lord Richard Plantagenet, 1916.
Newton, K.C.M.G., Sir Francis James, 1911.
Noble, R.N., Rear-Admiral Percy Lockhart Harnam, 1920.
North, C.S.I., C.M.G., R.N., Captain Dudley Burton Napier, 1920.
Pellatt, Kt., V.D., Major-General Sir Henry Mill, 1910.
Sladen, C.M.G., Arthur French, 1916.
Strahan, C.B.E., Frank, 1934.
Thornton, C.M.G., Hugh Cholmondeley, 1920.

Members—Fourth Class.

Addison, C.M.G., I.S.O., D'Arcy Wentworth, 1927.
Alexander, O.B.E., Major James Ulick Francis Canning, 1925.
Baldwin, R.A.N., Lieut.-Commander Cecil Claude, 1935.
Blinman, I.S.O., Harry, 1927.
Boyle, Captain Edward Patrick Ogilvie, 1927.
Broadhurst, Captain William Robert, 1927.
Buist, R.N., Lieut.-Commander Colin, 1927.
Campbell, O.B.E., R.N., Captain James Douglas, 1920.
Castelletti, Captain the Contino Joseph Teuma, 1912.
Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., Captain The Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, 1920.
Coldwell-Smith, M.C., Captain Frederick Lawrence, 1934.
Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Montgomery, 1910.
Creasy, R.N., Commander George Elvey, 1934.
Cull, O.B.E., Paymaster Commander Malcolm Giffard Stebbing, 1934.
Curmi, Tancred, 1907.
Duffy, Vincent Cyril, 1927.
Duncan-Hughes, M.C., Captain John Grant, 1920.
Farncomb, R.A.N., Commander Harold Bruce, 1935.
Freyer, R.A.N., Paymaster Commander Allen, 1935.

† Additional.

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Members—Fourth Class.—continued.

Gale, M.C., Charles Claus, 1934.
Gund, M.B., R.N., Surgeon Commander Alexander William, 1934.
Hamilton, C.M.G., Gavin Macaulay, 1920.
Hargreaves, M.C., Captain Reginald Cornwallis, 1925.
Hawkins, D.S.C., R.N., Commander Geoffrey Alan Brooke, 1925.
Hughes, M.C., The Hon. Wilfrid Selwyn Kent, 1934.
Jackson, Bart., D.S.O., Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Dare, 1912.
Jones, I.S.O., Frederick James, 1927.
Lockwood, M.D., R.A.N., Surgeon Lieut.-Commander Lionel, 1935.
McIlveney, William Bernard, 1927.
Mack, R.N., Lieut.-Commander Richard Paston, 1934.
McVilly, Richard William, 1920.
Milner, R.N., Engineer-Rear-Admiral John William, 1920.
Newport, R.N., Surgeon-Captain Alexander Charles William, 1920.
Northcott, Major John, 1927.
Nugent, M.C., Major Terence Edmund Gascoigne, 1927.
Parkes, I.S.O., Edward, 1934.
Pott, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Edward Helme, 1934.
Quill, R.M., Major Raymond Humphrey, 1934.
Read, Alexander Llewellyn, 1934.
Rennie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Major-General Robert, 1910.
Rhodes, Captain Arthur Tahu Gravenor, 1920.
Robertson, Colonel Donald Murdoch, 1908.
Robinson, D.S.C., R.N., Commander Lionel Frederick, 1920.
Rogers, O.B.E., R.N., Captain Hugh Hext, 1920.
Roy, Colonel Alexandre, 1908.
Roy, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Edensor Gascoigne, 1910.
Schreiber, Lieutenant Derek Shuldham, 1935.
Sherwood, K.C.M.G., V.D., Colonel Sir Arthur Percy, 1908.
Simpson, R.N., Commander (E) Thomas Harold, 1934.
Sleeman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonel James Lewis, 1920.
Smith, R.A.N., Engineer-Commander Raydon Berry, 1935.
Turner, M.D., William, 1912.
Walker, R.A.N., Lieut.-Commander Jefferson Hirst, 1935.
Walshe, O.B.E., R.N., Paymaster Captain Francis Weldon, 1920.
Watson, George William, 1934.
Whitehead, Samuel, 1927.
Winser, C.M.G., Cyril Legh, 1927.
Wohlmann, I.S.O., Ward George, 1935.

Members—Fifth Class.

Azopardi, James Frendo, 1909.
Balneavis, Henry Raumoa Huatahi, 1927.
Carroll, M.C., Captain Cecil James, 1934.
Childs, Walter Henry, 1934.
Douglas, William Archibald, 1934.
Hay, C.M.G., C.B.E., Clifford Henderson, 1920
James, M.C., V.D., Captain Ernest Homewood, 1920.
McGrath, William John, 1934.
Mulrooney, M.B.E., John Leo, 1927.
Newmarch, M.B.E., R.N., Lieutenant Henry Clarence, 1920.
O'Donnell, R.M., Captain Percival Sylvester George, 1920.
Page-Hanify, Cecil, 1927.
Patrick, Hugh McAllister, 1935.
Ryder, Frank, 1927.
Shapcott, C.M.G., I.S.O., Louis Edward, 1920.
Steer, Lieutenant-Colonel George Rowland, 1920.
Vanthoff, Percival Evert Russell, 1934.
Waterman, Herbert Roy, 1927.
Wright, R.A.A.F., Flight-Lieutenant Frank Nesbitt, 1934.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Knights Grand Cross.

†Beatty, K.C., LL.D., Sir Edward Wentworth, 1935.
Bilbe-Robinson, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas, 1920.
Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal Frederick Rudolph, Earl of, 1927.
Clifford, G.C.M.G., Sir Hugh Charles, 1925.
Liverpool, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. The Earl of, 1918.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert, 1928.
Samuel, G.C.B., The Rt. Hon. Herbert Louis, Viscount, 1920.

Dames Grand Cross.

Her Majesty the Queen, 1927.

Buxton Countess, 1919.
Forster, Rachel Cecily Baroness, 1926.
Hughes, Dame Mary Ethel, 1922.
Liverpool, Annette Louise, Countess of, 1918.
†Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, 1937.
Novar, Viscountess, 1918.

† Additional.

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Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

Johore, G.C.M.G., His Highness Ibrahim, Sultan of, 1935.

Zanzibar, K.C.M.G., His Highness Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, Sultan of, 1935.

Knights Commanders.

Allen, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Colonel Sir Stephen Shepherd, 1933.
Argyle, M.B., The Hon. Sir Stanley Seymour, 1930.
Atta, Sir Ofori, 1927.
Baddeley, C.M.G., Sir Frank Morrish, 1930.
Baillieu, C.M.G., Sir Clive Latham, 1938.
Banting, D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Sir Frederick Grant, 1934.
Barrett, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., Lieut.-Colonel Sir James William, 1918.
Beeton, Sir Mayson Moss, 1920.
Bennett, The Hon. Sir John Robert, 1926.
Best, K.C.M.G., Sir Thomas Alexander Vans, 1926.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew, 1920.
Bourdillon, K.C.M.G., Sir Bernard Henry, 1931.
Bowring, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles Calvert, 1919.
Braddon, The Hon. Sir Henry Yule, 1920.
Brand, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., R.A.F., Squadron-Leader Sir Christopher Joseph Quintin, 1920.
Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel Sir Herbert, 1925.
Cameron, G.C.M.G., Sir Donald Charles, 1922.
Caruana, The Most Reverend Maurus, 1918.
Clark, Sir Reginald Marcus, 1939.
Clarke, LL.D., The Hon. Sir Francis Grenville, 1926.
Cocks, The Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, 1923.
Connibere, Sir Charles Wellington, 1936.
Crawford, Sir William Smith, 1927.
Dalrymple, Colonel Sir William, 1920.
Davidson, Sir Alfred Charles, 1938.
Denison, Sir Hugh, 1923.
Duff, C.M.G., Sir Hector Livingstone, 1918.
Easterfield, Ph.D., F.I.C., Professor Sir Thomas, 1938.
Edwards, C.B., M.V.O., Major-General Sir Alfred Hamilton Mackenzie, 1920.
Elder, Sir James Alexander Mackenzie, 1925.
Fowle, Colonel Sir Henry Walter Hamilton, 1919.
Fuller, C.M.G., Sir Francis Charles Bernard Dudley, 1919.
Goldfinch, Sir Philip Henry Macarthur, 1934.
Hands, Sir Harry, 1919.
Harper, C.M.G., Sir Charles Henry, 1930.
Harris, Sir Arthur Ambrose Hall, 1918.
†Harris, M.D., The Hon. Sir John Richards, 1937.
Harrison, Sir John, 1922.
†Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Ernest, 1935.
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, 1923.
Hiley, Colonel Sir Ernest Haviland, 1928.
Hordern, Sir Samuel, 1938.
Hudd, M.C., The Honourable Sir Herbert Sydney, 1937.
Kittermaster, K.C.M.G., Sir Harold Baxter, 1928.
Lawrance, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major Sir Arthur Salisbury, 1934.
Lindsay, Sir Charles William, 1935.
†McDonald, O.B.E., Sir James Gordon, 1937.
McLean, Ph.D., M.Inst.C.E., Sir William Hannah, 1938.
McNicolls, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Brig.-General Sir Walter Ramsay, 1938.
Manning, K.C., The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, 1939.
Maxwell, C.M.G., Sir William George, 1924.
Middleton, K.C.M.G., Sir John, 1924.
Murdoch, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon. Sir James Anderson, 1928.
Peel, K.C.M.G., Sir William, 1928.
†Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sir Alan William, 1935.
†Prempeh II, Nana Osei Agyemon, Asantehene, 1937.
Rhodes, K.C.V.O., Colonel The Hon. Sir Robert Heaton, 1920.
Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., Major-General Sir George Spafford, 1925.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, 1920.
Rigg, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sir Theodore, 1938.
Roberts, Sir Alexander Fowler, 1926.
Robertson, Kt., Sir Macpherson, 1935.
Russell Pasha, C.M.G., Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1938.
†Sanderson, Sir John, 1937.
Scott, C.M.G., Sir John, 1932.
Sheldon, Sir Mark, 1924.
Shirtcliffe, Sir George, 1936.
Simpson, C.I.E., Sir John Hope, 1937.
*†Sinclair-Burgess, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell, 1935.
Small, C.M.G., Sir Alexander Sym, 1939.
Smith, The Honourable Sir James Joynton, 1920.
Smith, Lieutenant Sir Keith Macpherson, 1919.
Snow, Sir Sydney, 1936.
Song, V.D., Sir Ong Siang, 1936.
Southorn, K.C.M.G., Sir Wilfrid Thomas, 1933.
Street, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.C., Sir Arthur William, 1938.
Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Campbell, 1918.
Symes, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Stewart, 1928.
Truter, C.M.G., Sir Theodorus Gustaff, 1924.
Tyrrell, C.M.G., Sir Francis Graeme, 1934.
Van Ryneveld, D.S.O., M.C., Wing-Commander Sir Helperus Andrias, 1920.
Waddell, Sir Charles Graham, 1927.
*Wallace, C.M.G., Sir Laurence Aubrey, 1918.
Williams, Sir Evan Owen, 1924.
Wilson, The Hon. Sir Reginald Victor, 1926.
Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert, 1921.
†Winstedt, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., Sir Richard Olaf, 1935.
Young, G.C.M.G., Sir Arthur Henderson, 1918.
Young, Sir Walter James, 1932.
Young, C.M.G., Sir William Douglas, 1919.

Dames Commanders.

†Anderson, Edith Muriel, Lady, 1937.
Antrobus, Edith Marion, Lady, 1927.
Bailey, The Hon. Mary, Lady, 1930.
Cavan, Hester Joan, Countess of, 1927.
†Connor, M.D., Dame Annie Jean, 1935.
Cook, Mary, Lady, 1925.
Cox, Belle, Lady, 1923.
†D'Arcy, M.B., Dame Constance Elizabeth, 1935.
Darnley, Florence Rose, Countess of, 1919.
Davidson, Dame Margaret Agnes, 1918.
Gilmore, Dame Mary, 1937.
Harrowby, Mabel Danvers, Countess of, 1919.
Jersey, Margaret Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of, 1927.
†MacDonald, R.R.C., Ethel, Lady, 1935.
Stradbroke, Helena Violet Alice, Countess of, 1927.
†Strickland, Margaret, Baroness, 1937.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Honorary Knights Commanders.

Ali bin Salim C.M.G., Sheikh, 1929.
†Johore, His Highness Tengku Ismail, Tengku Makkota of, 1937.
Kadoorie, Elly Silas, 1926.
†Perak, Raja Abdul Aziz ibni al-marhum Raja Musa, Raja Muda of, 1937.
Perlis, C.M.G., His Highness Tuan Syed Alwi ibni almerhum Syed Safi, Raja of, 1938.
Sassoon, H. E. Effendi Heskail, 1923.
Turian, His Beatitude Elisee. 1930.
Zanzibar, K.C.M.G., H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, Sultan of, 1919.

Honorary Dames Commanders.

Tonga, Her Majesty Queen Salote Tubou, Queen of, 1932.

Commanders.

Abbott, Edwin, 1933.
Abdoolcader, Husim Hassanally, 1937.
†a'Beckett, Mrs. Ada Mary, 1935.
Abramson, Major Albert, 1927.
Addison, LL.D., Miss Margaret Eleanor Theodora, 1934.
Adye, Frederick James, 1928.
Agnew, Andrew, 1918.
Aickin, Thomas Reginald. 1939.
Ainsworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., John, 1919.
Aitken, George Lewis, 1935.
Alexander, George, 1931.
*Alexander, Captain Leslie William, 1927.
Alexander, William Robert, 1933.
Allan, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Waagen, 1934.
*Anderson, D.F.C., Group Captain William Hopton, 1934.
Andrews-Speed, James, 1930.
Archdall, Hewan Leslie, 1931.
Ashton, Julian Rossi, 1930.
Aspinall, Kt., C.M.G., Sir Algernon Edward, 1926.
Austen, Harold Cholmley Mansfield, 1935.
Baker, Alma, 1919.
Bamford, M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Harry William Morrey, 1933.
*Barke, T.D., Lieut.-Colonel Charles Reginald, 1925.
Barkley, William Henry, 1924.
Barrett, M.B., Miss Edith Helen, 1918.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, 1919.
Barton, Arthur Edward Victor, 1936.
Bates, Mrs. Daisy, 1934.
Batten, Miss Jean, 1936
Bayley, George Drysdale, 1925.
Baynes, Edward William, 1928.
Beattie, C.M.G., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Elder, 1920.
Bell, Bernard Humphrey, 1922.
Bentley, D.D., The Rt. Revd. David Williams, 1938.
Bertram, Edith Marion, Lady, 1919.
Best, The Hon Margaret Mary, 1938.
Bethune, M.A., The Rev. John Walter, 1927.
Black, Henry, 1935.
Bolton, Lieut.-Colonel Senator William Kinsy, 1918.
Bond, Ralph Stuart, 1932.
Boniwell, LL.B., Martin Charles, 1936.
Boughey, Bt., Sir George Menteth, 1928.
Bowden, Norman Henry Martin, 1939.
Bowden, William Douglas Davis, 1928.
Bowerley, Walter, 1931.
Bowring, Ethel Dorothy, Lady, 1918.
Bowring, Walter Andrew, 1928.
Boyle, K.C.M.G., Sir Alexander George, 1919.
Bradney, George Preston, 1936.
*Brand, Engineer Captain James John Cantley, 1929.
Brewis, R.N., Captain Charles Richard Wynn, 1920.
Bright, Alfred, 1918.
Brookes, Mrs. Mabel Balcombe, 1933.
Brown, Herbert Charles, 1933.
*Browne, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel John Gilbert, 1928.
Browning, Mrs. Adeline Elizabeth, 1918.
Brunton, Frederick William, 1934.
Buckley, Lieut.-Colonel Percy Neville, 1924.
Budden, Henry Ebenezer, 1918.
Bulkeley, George Vickary Owen, 1932.
Burnett, Miss Ethel Mary, 1919.
Burrowes Thomas Fraser, 1918.
Caldecott, Kt., K.C.M.G., Sir Andrew, 1926.
Campbell, Major James Edward Francis, 1937.
Capell, D.S.O., Colonel Algernon Essex, 1924.
†Carew, William James, 1937.
Carnell, Andrewe Greene, 1939.
*Carr, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon Captain William James, 1937.
Carrodus, Joseph Alozsius, 1939.
Carter, Mrs. Hester Marion, 1918.
Carter, Kt., Sir William Morris, 1918.
*Case, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Horace Akroyd, 1927.
Cecil, The Honourable Lady Alicia Margaret, 1920.
Champion, Herbert William, 1934.
Chancellor, Alexander Richard, 1923.
Chapman, Kt., Sir Henry, 1933.
Chappe, Mrs. Penelope Louise, 1919.
Chappell, Kt., Sir Ernest, 1918.
Chase, William Henry, 1934.
Chau Tsun-Nin, 1938.
Cheek, The Honourable John William, 1939.
Chesnaye, Major Christian Purefoye, 1918.
Christopherson, Douglas, 1918.
Church, Arthur Frederick, 1919.
Clifford, Elizabeth Lydia Rosabelle, Lady, 1918.
*Clifford, M.C., Major (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Esmond Humphrey Miller, 1936.
*Cochrane, A.F.C., Group Captain The Hon. Ralph Alexander, 1939.
Cohen, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Colonel the Honourable Harold Edward, 1934.
*Cole, M.C., D.F.C., Group-Capt. Adrian Trevor, 1937.
†Colman, George Stanley, 1937.
†Colvin, M.C., M.B., Major The Honourable Arthur Edmund, 1935.
Conyers, James Reginald, 1936.
†Cook, M.D., Cecil Evelyn, 1935.
Copus, George Frederick, 1924.
†Cox, Charles Leslie, 1935.
Creasey, Gordon Leonard, 1930.
Creasy, M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., Harold Thomas, 1927.
Cridland, Frank, 1920.
Crompton, Robert, 1918.
Crutchley, C.B., C.M.G., Lt.-Col. Ernest Tristram, 1926.
Cubitt, George Eaton Stannard, 1930.
Curwen, M.B., Henry, 1922.
*†Cunningham, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel William Henry, 1935.
Dain, Charles Kenneth, 1927.
Daniel, Lieut.-Colonel Rowland Mortimer, 1927.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Commanders—continued.

Darling, M.L.C., The Hon. Joseph, 1938.
Davidson, Captain James, 1926.
Davies, Daniel James, 1927.
Dawson, M.Inst.T., Ralph Herbert, 1931.
ay, Kt., C.M.G., Sir Albert Cecil, 1919.
Dean, V.D., Brigadier-General George Henry, 1932.
†Deane, Lieut.-Colonel Robert, 1937.
Dennis, M.A., Mrs. Agnes, 1934.
*Derrick, V.D., Colonel George Alexander, 1918.
Dewar, John, 1938.
Dingle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Percival Alfred, 1937.
*Dobbin, D.S.O., Colonel Herbert Thomas, 1925.
*Dobbs, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Richard Conway, 1926.
Dobree, Claude Hatherley, 1929.
Doorly, Kt., Sir Charles William, 1930.
Dos Santos, Erroll Lionel, 1939.
*†Doyle, R.A.N., Engr. Captain Alec Broughton, 1937.
Draper, K.C., Thomas Percy, 1918.
Drayton, Miss Gertrude, 1926.
Drower, Edwin Mortimer, 1923.
du Boulay, George Cornibert, 1930.
Duncan, Claude Woodruff, 1930.
Duncan, LL.B., John Shields, 1938.
Dunn, James Stormont, 1919.
Dutton, Major Eric Aldhelm Torlogh, 1938.
Dutton, M.A., Frederick Hugh, 1933.
Dutton, Thomas Edward, 1929.
†Dyke, M.B., Hamilton William, 1935.
Dykes, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian, 1939.
Eales, C.M.G., Shirley, 1928.
Easter, B.A., Bertie Harry Michael, 1936.
Easterbrook, John Thomas, 1923.
Edginton, Major Clyde, 1918.
Edmonds, Cecil John, 1930.
Edwards, George, 1918.
†Eedy, Arthur Malcolm, 1937.
Eliot, Edward Carlyon, 1931.
*Elkins, D.S.O., Brigadier William Henry Pferinger, 1935.
Emmerton, Mrs. Alice Mabel Maude, 1932.
Evans, M.Inst.C.E., Frank Dudley, 1938.
Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Sir Frederick, 1918.
Everett, Richard Horace, 1930.
Farrow, George Martin, 1934.
Faunce, Colonel Bonham, 1923.
Fazan, Sydney Herbert, 1934.
*Feakes, Captain Henry James, 1933.
Fell, William Atkinson, 1939.
Ferguson, Herbert, 1924.
†Findlay, M.D., D.Sc., George William Marshall, 1935.
Fisher, John Campbell, 1936.
FitzGerald, Edward, 1918.
Fleming, C.M.G., M.B., Andrew Milroy, 1924.
Fletcher, K.C.M.G., Sir Arthur George Murchison, 1919.
Flowerdew, Spencer Pelham, 1936.
Foord, Francis Layton, 1934.
Fort, George Seymour, 1918.
*Fowkes, M.C., Major Charles Christopher, 1938.
Fowle, Major Trenchard Craven William, 1929.
Fox, Captain Edward Thornton, 1938.
Fraser, M.A., The Rev. Alexander Garden, 1930.
Galizia, Major James Alfred, 1933.
Gallagher, D.S.O., Lieut-Colonel Albert Ernest, 1927.
Garner, Walter Wesley, 1920.
Gaze, Alfred Harold, 1933.
Gillman, M.S.A.Soc., C.E., Clement, 1937.
Gilman, Edward Wilmot Francis, 1929.
Giovanetti, Constantine William, 1920.
*Goble, D.S.O., D.F.C., Wing-Commander Stanley James, 1924.
Gollan, Kt., Sir Henry Cowper, 1918.
Goode, Kt., C.M.G., Sir Richard Allmon Jeffrey, 1918.
Goodman, Reginald Ernest, 1938.
Goodship, Harold Edwin, 1930.
Grant, R.N., Captain Duncan Walter, 1920.
Grantham, Sidney Howard, 1936.
†Gray, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., Major William Bain, 1935.
Greene, George Ball, 1924.
*Greenwell, D.S.O., Colonel William Basil, 1920.
Greenwood, William Frederick, 1920.
Gregoire, Joseph Ernest, 1935.
†Griffiths, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel George Cruickshank, 1937.
Grimwade, Wilfred Russell, 1935.
Grosvenor, The Honourable Mrs. Caroline Susan Theodora, 1920.
Gumbley, I.S.O., Douglas William, 1932.
Gunson, Kt., C.M.G., Sir James Henry, 1919.
Hake, Hallam Brookfield Egmont, 1936.
Hall, Ernest Thomas, 1929.
Hall, R.D., R.N.R. (Retired), Captain Leonard Joseph, 1935.
Hall, Thomas Andrew, 1919.
Hallifax, C.M.G., Edwin Richard, 1922.
Hallinan, M.B., Major Thomas John, 1932.
Hamp, M.I.C.E., Arthur Edward, 1937.
†Handman, M.Inst.C.E., Frederick William Adolph, 1935.
Harding, K.C.M.G., Sir Alfred John, 1927.
Hardwicke, Ellen, Countess of, 1918.
Harnetty, James, 1936.
Harvey, Conway, 1938.
*Hawthorn, D.S.O., Brigadier-General George Montague Philip, 1923.
Hay, C.M.G., M.V.O., Clifford Henderson, 1928.
*Haywood, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel Austin Hubert Wightwick, 1923.
Heathershaw, James Thomas, 1927.
Heenan, LL.B., Joseph William Allan, 1937.
†Henderson, Mrs. Jessie Isabel, 1937.
Henderson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Richard Micheil, 1939.
Henderson, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., William Walker, 1938.
Henty, Miss Beatrice, 1918.
†Herangi, Te Puia, 1937.
Herbst, Major John Frederick, 1919
Heron, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Colonel George Wykeham, 1926.
Hetherwick, D.D., Reverend Alexander, 1925.
†Hickling, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel Horace Cyril Benjamin, 1937.
Hoadley, M.Sc., Charles Archibald, 1936.
Holland, George William Frederick, 1938.
Holland, Henry, 1919.
Holland, R.R.C., Miss Laura, 1934.
Hollis, G.C.M.G., Sir Alfred Claud, 1919.
Holm, C.M.G., Alexander, 1926.
Holmes, Harold Kennard, 1928.
Hoops, M.D., Albert Launcelot, 1931.
Hopkins, Harry Sinclair, 1929.
Hordern, Major Anthony, 1918.
Houde, Camillien, 1935.
*Howlett, D.S.O., M.C., Colonel Reginald, 1939.
Hudson, M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel William, 1932.

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Commanders—continued.

†Huish, Raymond Douglas, 1937.
Hunt, Kt., C.M.G., Sir William Edgar, 1929.
Hunter, LL.D., Henry Hamilton, 1931.
†Hunter, M.B., Peter Sinclair, 1937.
*Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Anderson, 1918.
*†Hurst, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel Herbert Clarence, 1935.
Innes, Jessie Dodd, Lady Rose-, 1918.
Jeffrey, George, 1937.
Jess, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier Sir Carl Herman, 1920.
†Johnson, LL.D., Mus. Doc. Edward, 1935.
Johnston, C.B., C.M.G., Brigadier-General George Jamieson, 1920.
Johnston, K.C.M.G., Sir Reginald Fleming, 1918.
Johnstone, William Downs, 1920.
Jones, D.D., The Right Reverend Frank Melville, 1938.
Jones, Robert Noble, 1928.
Kane, Albert Edmond, 1935.
†Keegan, M.D., Laurence Edward, 1935.
Kelly, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth, 1938.
Kelly, M.B., Percy James, 1932.
Kemp, Kt., K.C., Sir Joseph Horsford, 1918.
Kenny. M.B., Ch.B., F.R.A.C.S., Augustus Leo, 1938.
Kerr, C.M.G., William Warren, 1918.
King, John Hampden, 1922.
*King, Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Noel Friedrick Irving. 1928.
Knowles, Charles Albert, 1934.
Knowles, Kt., Sir George Shaw, 1928.
Kydd, M.A., Miss Mary Winnifred, 1934.
Lamb, Major Frank de Villiers, 1918.
La Trobe, William Sanderson, 1938.
Layton, William Grazebrook, 1930.
Leclésio, Jules, 1934.
Leitch, Kt., Sir Walter, 1918.
Lerotholi, Nathaniel Griffith, 1937.
Lewis, Ernest Harry, 1920.
Little, George Jerningham, 1927.
Li Yau-Tsun, 1929.
*Llewellyn, Lieut.-Colonel John Malet, 1924.
Lockhart, Charles Ramsdale, 1935.
†Lockhead, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., James, 1937.
Long, Arthur Tilney, 1919.
Löwinger, Victor Alexander, 1932.
Luckham, Arthur Albert, 1930.
Lyle, Clare, Lady, 1918.
Lynch, Patrick Joseph, 1936.
McCall, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Johnson, 1929.
Macandie, R.A.N., Paymaster-Commander George Lionel, 1920.
McClellan, Frank Campbell, 1920.
McColl, Colonel George Guthrie, 1918.
†McConaghy, Hugh, 1935.
†Macdonald of the Isles, Miss Celia, 1937.
Macfarlane, M.D., C.M., Neil Morrison, 1927.
*McFarlane, Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) Percy Muir, 1936.
MacGregor, David Sliman, 1925.
McGregor, Lewis Richard. 1938.
Mackay, Donald, 1937.
†McKechnie, M.D., C.M., LL.D., F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S., Robert Edward 1935.
McKenzie, Charles John, 1936.
Mackenzie, Miss Helen, 1918.
Mackinney, Frederick Walter, 1931.
McLean, Miss Mary, 1928.
McMahon, Gregan, 1938.
McMillan, Lady Lucie Fairbanks, 1931.
MacMurchy, M.D., Miss Helen, 1934.
Macnaghten, C.M.G., Terence Charles, 1918.
*McNamara, V.C., Group Captain Frank Hubert, 1938.
McNamara, George, 1932.
McNeill, C.B., D.S.O., T.D., Brig.-General Angus John, 1925.
McPherson, Clive, 1925.
MacRae, M.D., Donald Mackenzie, 1929.
†Mahoney, Merchant, 1935.
†Major, M.D., B.S., James Perkins, 1937.
Mann, Gother Victor Fyers, 1929.
Marks, Alderman Ernest Samuel, 1938.
Marks, F.C.A.(Aust.), Frederick William, 1939.
Marriott, M.A., Frederick Claude, 1934.
†Marsden, M.C., D.S.C., Ernest, 1935.
*Mason, E.D., Colonel Searle Dwyer, 1938.
Masson, Lady Mary Orme, 1918.
†Matthews, William Ezra, 1935.
Maxwell, Douglas Rider, 1934.
*†Meredith, D.S.O., Colonel William Rice, 1935.
Merrett, Kt., V.D., Colonel Sir Charles Edward, 1929.
Methuen, Mary Ethel, Baroness, 1918.
Miles, Alice, Lady, 1918.
†Miller, D.Ph., William Lash, 1935.
†Milligan, Samuel, 1935.
*†Mills, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel (temporary Brigadier) Arthur James, 1935.
Mills, Eric, 1934.
Mitchell, Eliza Fraser, Lady, 1918.
Mitchell, James, 1927.
Montagu, James Drogo, 1937.
Montgomery, C.S.I., Colonel James Alexander Lawrence, 1918.
Montgomery, William Hugh, 1919.
Moore, Arthur Claude, 1938.
†Moore, Eric Alawolu, 1937.
†Moore, Walter Kingsbury, 1935.
*Morgan, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N., Captain Llewellyn Vaughan, 1937.
†Morris, Colonel John Sidney, 1935.
Moss, Mrs. Alice Mabel, 1934.
†Moston, Henry Ernest, 1937.
Mulligan, Arthur William, 1939.
Murdoch, Professor Walter, 1939.
Murphy, Mathew Alexander, 1928.
Murray, Hubert Leonard, 1936.
Murray, John Pears, 1925.
Newell, M.Inst.C.E., Hugh Hamilton, 1936.
Newton, George Percival, 1933.
*Nicholls, D.S.O., A.D.C., Colonel Stephen Charles Phillips, 1937.
*Nichols, T.D., Colonel Joseph Cowie, 1918.
Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Bertram, 1924.
Nicholson, Professor George Gibb, 1920.
Nicholson, C.M.G., Reginald Popham, 1939.
Nicolas, The Right Reverend Charles Joseph, 1939.
Noel, Martial Louis Auguste, 1919.
*Norman, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier Compton Cardew, 1937.
Norris, F.A.I., Charles Arthur, 1937.
Nowell, C.M.G., William, 1929.
Oakley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Philip Douglas, 1936.
*†O'Connor, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Henry Willis, 1935.
O'Hea, Mrs. Lucy Bertram, 1919.
Onslow, Miss Rosa Sibella Macarthur, 1930.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Commanders—continued.

Orchard, The Honourable Richard Beaumont, 1920.
†Osborne, C.M.G., V.D., Colonel Henry Campbell, 1935.
Outerbridge, D.S.O., Major Leonard Cecil, 1926.
Oxlade, Robert Aubrey, 1934.
Paine, V.D., Brigadier-General John Jackson, 1932.
Palmer, K.C.M.G., Sir Herbert Richmond, 1924.
*Parson, D.S.O., Colonel George, 1934.
*Parsons, E.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Percy John, 1936.
Paterson, Andrew Barton, 1939.
Peacock, M.B., B.Sc., William Henry, 1934.
Peake, Captain Frederick Gerald, 1926.
Pennington, The Hon. John Warburton, 1926.
Philbrick, Arthur James, 1923.
Phillips, Frederick Beaumont, 1938.
Piché, Trés Honorée Mére Marie-Anna, 1934.
Pickerill, M.D., Henry Percy, 1922.
Piggott, M.C., Julian Ito, 1933.
†Pile, George Laurie, 1937.
Plant, George Frederick, 1927.
Plaskett, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., John Stanley, 1935.
*†Pope, Captain Cuthbert John, 1935.
Postlethwaite, John Rutherfoord Parkin, 1933.
†Pott, Miss Gladys Sydney, 1937.
Poulton, Elgin Nathaniel George, 1938.
†Poulton, M.R.C.V.S., Wilfred Frank, 1935.
Pountney, C.M.G., Arthur Meek, 1919.
†Rae, Lieut.-Colonel Cecil, 1937.
Ramsay, Kt., Sir John, 1924.
Rankin, Archibald Aloysius, 1938.
Ransom, O.B.E., Herbert Charles, 1938.
Ratten, M.D., Victor Richard, 1925.
Rawlings, Justly John Gabriel, 1926.
Raws, Kt., Colonel Sir William Lennon, 1918.
Rayside, R.R.C., Miss Edith Catherine, 1934.
Reeve-Tucker, William Stanley, 1938.
†Reid, B.A., LL.D., Miss Helen Richmond Young, 1935.
Reid, William Edwin Charles, 1926.
Rennie, Charles Robert, 1933.
Reynolds, Evan David, 1936.
Rivers-Smith, Stanley, 1926.
Roach, Edward Keith, 1935.
Roberts, Reginald Arthur, 1923.
Robertson, Colonel William St. Leonards, 1927.
*Robinson, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, 1938.
Robson, John Henry Matthews, 1926.
Rolleston, Mrs. Iris Brenda, 1919.
Ross, Alexander Howard, 1929.
Rouillard, K.C., Frederic Melchior Louis, 1926.
Rowland, John Reid, 1934.
*Rudolf, Colonel Robert Dawson, 1918.
Rushton, Herbert Harvey, 1934.
Russell, Winifred, Lady, 1938.
Ryder, The Lady Frances, 1919.
†Sanderson, Robert Fitzroy, 1937.
Sargood, Mrs. Mary, 1918.
Saunders, M.A., Miss Margaret Marshall, 1934.
Seiyid, Bubekr Al Kaf, 1938.
Sheehan, Kt., Sir Henry John, 1928.
Short, William Joseph James, 1932.
†Shutt, D.S.C. F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.S.C., Frank Thomas, 1935
Silkes, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Howard Lecky, 1936.
Simpson, C.M.G., Alfred Allen, 1923.
Sims, James Hugh, 1936.
†Simson, Captain Donald Petrie, 1937.
Sinclair, C.M.G., John Houston, 1919.
Slater, G.C.M.G., Sir Alexander Ransford, 1918.
Smart, Henry Casimir, 1926.
Smart, Leslie Masson, 1936.
Smellie, R.R.C., Miss Elizabeth Laurie, 1934.
Smith, M.V.O., Arthur Lionel Forster, 1927.
†Smith, M.B., F.R.C.S, Charles Johnston, 1935.
*Smith, V.D., Colonel The Hon. George John, 1918.
Smith, Lucy Macduff, Lady, 1918.
Smith, Mrs. Mary Isobel Barr, 1918.
Smith, Reginald Montagu Bosworth, 1929.
Smith, Stephen Henry, 1929.
Smith, William Humphrey, 1938.
Sommerlad, M.L.C., The Hon. Ernest Christian, 1938.
*Sorel-Cameron, Lieut.-Colonel George Cecil Minett, 1926.
Souchon, Kt., Sir Hippolyte Louis Wiehe du Coudray, 1918.
Stead, Kingsley Willans, 1933.
Stennett, D.S.O., Colonel Harry March, 1924.
†Stephens, William Francis, 1937.
†Stewart, William, 1937.
Stewart, William James, 1935.
Stockdale, K.C.M.G., Sir Frank Arthur, 1925.
Stops, Colonel George, 1933.
Strahan, C.V.O., LL.B., Frank, 1928.
Strahan, Kenneth Cyprian, 1938.
Strathearn, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.S., Lieutenant Colonel, John Calderwood, 1928.
Stuart, George Moody, 1927.
Stubbs, Winifred Marjory, Lady, 1919.
*Sturdee, D.S.O., Colonel Vernon Ashton Hobart, 1939.
*Sturman, Major Edward Albert, 1919.
Swan, Lionel Maynard, 1926.
*Sydenham, R.N., Engineer-Rear-Admiral Ernest Dickerson, 1927.
Tagart, Edward Samuel Bourn, 1927.
Tainsh, V.D., Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Ramsay 1924.
Tan Cheng Lock, 1933.
*Tate, C.M.G., Colonel Robert Ward, 1918.
Taylor, James, 1933.
Taylor, C.M.G., Robert Walter, 1928.
Tempany, D.Sc., Harold Augustin, 1933.
Thomas, William Charles Frederick, 1926.
Thompson, M.B., C.M., James Livingstone, 1939.
Thompson, John Baird, 1929.
Thomson, James Moffat, 1932.
Thomson, Doctor James Park, 1920.
Thorne, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth, 1920.
Thornton, Russel William, 1936.
Thring, R.A.N., Captain Walter Hugh Charles Samuel, 1920.
Tomlinson, K.C.M.G., Sir George John Frederick, 1928.
Trimingham, John Trimingham, 1939.
Tripp, Bernard Edward Howard, 1922.
Trott, William James Howard, 1937.
Trumble, C.M.G., Thomas, 1918.
†Ts'o, LL.D., Seen-Wan, 1935.
Tucker, Keith Ravenscroft, 1932
†Turner, Henry Ernest, 1935.
Vaughan, John Howard, 1932.
Verney, F.R.C.V.S., Frank Arthur, 1932
Vicars, Kt., Sir William, 1920.
Waddell, William, 1931.
Walker, Charles Alfred Le Maistre, 1920
Walker, Miss Eddith, 1918.
Wallace, Marguerite Marie, Lady, 1919

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Commanders—continued.

Wallis, C.M.G., Henry Richard, 1918.
Walsh, Geoffrey, 1930.
Ward, Robert Percy, 1934.
†Warren, Mrs. Sarah Trumbull, 1935.
†Watt, M.D., Michael Herbert, 1935.
Wayland, A.R.C.S., M.I.M.M., F.G.S., Edward James, 1938.
Wells, John Stuart Kerr, 1918.
Werner, D.Lit., Miss Alice, 1931.
Wheatley, D.Sc., Frederick William, 1932.
Wheatley, M.C., Major Henry Harold, 1931.
Whitehead, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., Frank Edred, 1934.
Whitfeld, Professor Hubert Edwin, 1933.
Whitton, M.A., Miss Charlotte, 1934.
*Wilkes, M.C., A.D.C., Wing-Commander Thomas Martin, 1937.
Wilkie, Allan, 1925.
Wilkie, The Rev. Arthur West, 1926.
Williams, M.I.Mech.E., Major Charles Edward, 1933.
*Williams, C.B., D.S.O., Air Vice-Marshal Richard, 1927.
Willis, D.D., The Right Reverend John Jamieson, 1934.
Wilson, Mrs. Oriana Fanny, 1918.
Wilson-Fox, The Honourable Mrs. Eleanor Birch, 1918.
Woolley, Howard Mark, 1927.
Workman, Charles Rufus, 1927.
Worrall, D.S.O., M.C., Brevet-Colonel Percy Reginald, 1934.
Wright, M.C., Major Andrew Barkworth, 1932.

Honorary Commanders.

Abeokuta, Alake of, Ademola II, 1935.
Antonius, George, 1927.
Assem Bey Said, 1936.
Bunyoro, Tito Gafabusa Winji II., Mukama of, 1934.
Che Mohamed Sheriff bin Osman, 1937.
Choo Kia Peng, 1930.
Dato' Abdullah bin Jaafar, 1926.
Dato' Klana Petra, 1926.
Dato' Mohamed Salleh bin Ali, 1939.
Dato' Sedia Raja Abdullah bin Haji Dahan, 1933.
Guillemé, The Right Reverend Mathurinus, 1933.
Gwandu, Usumanu, Emir of, 1936.
Haji Nik Mahmud bin Haji Ismail, the Datok Perdana Mentri Paduka Raja of Kelantan, 1925.
Haji Ngah Muhammad bin Yusuf, Datok Sri Amar Diraja, 1925.
Ibrahim Pasha Hashem, 1938.
Jalla, The Reverend Adolphe, 1935.
Jelebu, The Dato Penghulu Mendika Mentri Akhirzaman Abdullah bin Panglima Muda, Undang of, 1935.
Kano, Abdullahi Baiyero, Emir of, 1934.
Meir, Chief Rabbi Jacob, 1923.
Mommadu Mafendi, Emir of Muri, 1931.
Muhammed Diko, Emir of Katsina, 1930.
Mustafa Bey el Khaldi, 1935.
Tugi, Uiliami, 1937.
Witu, His Highness Omar bin Mohamed, Sultan of, 1919.

Officers.

†Abercrombie, Ralph, 1935.
Acquah III, Nana Ayirebi, Omanhene of Winneba, 1936.
Adam, Pierre, 1930.
Adamjee, Akbar Ali, 1938.
Adams, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, 1936.
Agar, D.Sc., F.R.S., Wilfred Eade, 1939.
*†Agnew, Commander Ronald Ian, 1935.
Alabaster, Chaloner Grenville, 1918.
Alexander, Vernon Cecil, 1939.
Allen, Lucien Arthur, 1931.
Allen, Thomas Frederick, 1918.
Allwood, John Humber, 1918.
Amphlett, Mrs. Theodora Mildred, 1918.
Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1918.
Anderson, Doctor Charles Thompson, 1920.
Anderson, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Eric Litchfield Brooke, 1936.
Andersson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Llewellyn, 1920.
Andrews, M.A., D.D., The Reverend Philip John, 1936.
Angell, M.S., Ph.D., Herbert Raleigh, 1939.
Anstey, Norman, 1918.
Antrobus, Maurice Edward, 1938.
†Archer, Norman Ernest, 1937.
Armbrister, Percy William Duncombe, 1928.
*Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Logie, 1918.
†Armstrong, John Rae, 1937.
Aronson, Mrs. Zara Baar, 1936.
Ashton, Mrs. Helen, 1918.
Aston, Charles Cuthbert, 1932.
Atkin, D.S.O., M.C., Major Benjamin George, 1931.
Austin, Edward Waller, 1938.
Austin, Kt., Sir Harold Bruce Gardiner, 1927.
Austin, Malcolm Burnett Gardiner, 1938.
Avice, Tristan, 1929.
Aw Boon Haw, 1938.
*Ayris, V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick John, 1934.
Ayton, Anthony Leslie, 1936.
Bagenal, Major Charles James, 1919.
Bailey, Morris, 1937.
Baillieu, Arthur Sydney, 1920.
Baines, Major Denis Lynch, 1919.
Baird, Percy Johnstone, 1924.
Baker, M.C., Edwin Albert, 1935.
†Baker, Miss Kate, 1937.
Baker, Robert, 1934.
Ball, William Bruce, 1937.
Bannerman, Charles Edward Woolhouse, 1924.
Barber, R.E., Captain Richard Alexander, 1920.
Barker, Ph.D., D.I.C, F.R.S.E., Sydney George, 1934.
Barrett, Major James Edward, 1938.
Barron, Arthur Falconer, 1933.
Barron, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.A.C.S., George Moncrieff, 1937.
Barter, John Reginald, 1920.
Barton, C.M.G., Cecil James Juxon Talbot, 1932.
†Barton, V.D., Percival Fuller, 1935.
Basden, D.Litt., M.A., The Venerable George Thomas, 1934.
Bateman, Walter Slade, 1920.
Battiscombe, Christopher Francis, 1930.
Bavin, Cyril, 1928.
Bayly, Major George Croker, 1922.
Baynes, Thomas Edwin Percival, 1932.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Officers—continued.

Beadle, Arthur William, 1936.
Bean, Mrs. Jane Ann, 1918.
Beatley, Frank Edward Mamertus, 1937.
Beattie, M.C., James, 1934.
Beaubien, Madame Justine Lacoste, 1934.
Beaubrun, Ignatius Cecil, 1936.
Beaver, Horace Percy, 1938.
Becker, William Frederick, 1928.
Beckley, Alderson James, 1929.
Beeching, Charles Lemuel Thomas, 1929.
Beer, George Stephen, 1919.
Belcher, Kt. Sir Charles Frederic, 1923.
Bell, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, 1924.
Bellette, Mrs. Anner, 1939.
*Bennett, Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Vere, 1936.
Bennett, Edward George, 1920.
Bennett, Mrs. Violet, 1920.
Bernard, M.D., Professor Albert Victor, 1928.
Berne, Captain James Leo, 1918.
Bevan, William, 1925.
Bewsher, D.S.O., M.C., Major Frederick William, 1923.
Biddle, Frederick William, 1934.
Bigger, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., William Kenneth, 1936.
Birch, George Ernest, 1919.
Birchal, Harold Frank, 1928.
Bird, Charles William Joseph, 1925.
*Bird, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Lennox Godfrey, 1929.
Biron, R.D., R.N.R., (Retired) Commander Henry, 1932.
†Birtles, Miss Mary Ellen, 1935.
*Black, V.D., M.D., Lieutenant-Colonel George Duncan Ralph, 1935.
Blackburne, Kenneth William, 1939.
*Blackett, V.D., Major Walter Scott, 1930.
Blackmore, V.D., Harry, 1933.
Blazé, Louis Edmund, 1929.
Bluck, Arthur William, 1927.
Blythe, Archibald Lewis, 1920.
Bolle, August, 1933.
Bolton, Arthur Leon, 1920.
Bonhomme, O.M.I., The Rt. Revd. Monseigneur Joseph Cyprien, 1938.
Bonner, George, 1931.
Booth, Mrs. Doris, 1929.
Booth, Dr. Mary, 1918.
*Booth, Captain Rowland Webster, 1937.
*†Bostock, Wing-Commander William Dowling, 1935.
Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir William Cecil, 1918.
Bourne, Mrs. Katherine Hyde, 1927.
Bowman, William Alexander Jex, 1933
Boyle, Mrs. Fanny, 1918.
Boyse, Vivian Harry, 1933.
Bradley, M.D., John Thomas, 1933.
†Braga, José Pedro, 1935.
Brain, Herbert Spanton, 1926.
Braithwaite, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eldred Curwen, 1936.
†Brammall, Alfred George, 1935.
*Brawn, Captain (local Major) John Agutta, 1934
Bray, Paul Dudley, 1919.
Brereton, Lieutenant-Colonel Victor le Gay, 1920.
*Brick, Captain Terence Marshall, 1929.
Brickdale, Matthew Fortescue, 1932.
Briggs, The Venerable John Henry, 1935.
Brind, D.F.C., M.Sc., B.E., Walter Gerard, 1939.
Brittain, Edwin Lister, 1934.
Brodie, James Marie, 1925.
Brodribb, Noel Kenrice Stevens, 1920.
Bromwich, D.S.O., R.N., Engineer-Captain George Herbert, 1920.
*†Brookes, Squadron-Leader George Eric, 1935.
Broomfield, M.A., The Reverend Canon Gerald Webb, 1936.
Brown, Alderman Charles Naples, 1939.
Brown, M.C., Captain Christopher Wilson, 1935.
Brown, V.D., J.P., Major Edwin Arthur, 1933.
Brown, Edwin John, 1929.
Brown, M.C., Frank Lealie, 1938.
Brown, Mrs. Vera, 1938.
†Browne, Frank Warland, 1937.
*Browne, Major Noel Gordon Monad, 1927.
Bruce, M.C., Major George McIllree Stanton, 1938.
†Bruton, Charles Lamb, 1935.
Bryce, D.Sc., George, 1938.
Bryson, Robert, 1926.
Buckle, Miss Dorothy Martha, 1931.
Buckler, R.D., R.N.D., Commander John Oswald, 1938.
Buckleton, Mrs. Alice Australia Gertrude, 1918.
Bucknell, Norman Charles, 1920.
*Buller, Captain Raymond Swinburne, 1931.
Bullock, Amy Isabel, Lady, 1918.
†Burdett, A.M.I.C.E., Henry Lentham, 1937.
Burdon, Lady Katherine Janet, 1936.
Burke, LL.D., Vincent Patrick, 1931.
†Burnham, Miss Mary Vivienne, 1935.
*†Burns, M.C., Major Edson Louis Millard, 1935.
Burns, The Rev. Canon George, 1926.
†Burrell, C.M.Z.S., Frank Warland, 1937.
Busby, Major William Dalrymple, 1920.
Butler, Angus Leicester, 1930.
Butler, Ernest Ormond, 1929.
*Buttner, Major Adolph Rudolph William, 1936.
Byron, Frederick Augustus William, 1938.
Cain, The Reverend James Henry, 1934.
Calthrop, R.N., Captain Walter Henry Calthrop, 1924.
*Cameron, Captain James Daniel, 1930.
Campbell, Mrs. Gladys Emily, 1934.
†Campbell, I.S.O., John Honeyford, 1935.
†Campbell, Mrs. Minnie Julia Beatrice, 1935.
Carey-Brenton, The Venerable Archdeacon Charles Edward, 1938.
Carlton, Edmund Noel, 1924.
Carnegie, Jabez Lewis, 1939.
Carpenter, Edgar William, 1931.
Carr, Albert Bonus, 1934.
Carr, I.S.O., Henry, 1929.
Carter, John Gordon, 1920.
Cartmel-Robinson, Harold Francis, 1933.
Castle, Gordon Harwood, 1920.
*Cave, V.D., Major John Reginald Manning, 1932.
Caven, William, 1935.
Champion, Reginald Stuart, 1934.
Chandler, M.Inst.M.C.E., Stuart Frederick Thomas, 1939.
Charlewood, D.S.O., R.N.R., Lt.-Commr. Clement James, 1938.
Charlton, Frederick Raymond, 1938.
Charter, Arthur Ernest, 1922.
Chatfield, Miss Florence, 1932.
Chellappah, Seemampillai Francis, 1932.
Cheesman, Major Robert Ernest, 1923.
†Chevalier, Albert, 1935.
Childs, Miss Gertrude, 1934.
Chisholm, D.S.O., V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, 1939.

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Officers—continued.

Chomley, Miss Mary Elizabeth Maud, 1918.
†Church, Miss Rebecca Mary, 1935.
Clarke, J.P., John, 1929.
Clarkson, Charles Francis, 1923.
Clarkson, Frank Cecil, 1933.
†Claxton, Herbert William, 1937.
Clay, M.C., B.Sc., Geoffrey Fletcher, 1936.
*Clayton, Major Iltyd Nicholl, 1927.
*Clayton-Greene, Major Eric Freeman, 1938.
†Cleghorn, The Reverend Robert, 1935.
Clendinning, James, 1939.
*Clifford, M.C., Major Esmond Humphrey Miller, 1928.
Clifford, Geoffrey Miles, 1939.
Close, Miss Etta, 1918.
*Clough, M.C., R.E., Lt.-Col. Arthur Butler, 1930.
Cluver, Paul Dietrich, 1919.
Coates John, 1931.
Cochrane, William John, 1920.
Colby, Miss Jessie Maud, 1934.
Cole, Arnold Kirtland, 1938.
*Cole, Major Stanley James, 1930.
Collie, James, 1920.
Collins, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, 1920.
†Collins, John William, 1935.
Cones, Hubert Michael, 1926.
Connal, M.D., Andrew, 1932.
Connell, Robert, 1932.
Conroy, K.C., Charles O'Neill, 1918.
Coogan, William James, 1934.
Cook, Kt., C.M.G., M.D., Sir Albert Ruskin, 1918.
Cooke, Herbert Sutton, 1919.
Cooke, Robert Sutherland, 1928.
Cooper, Daniel George Arthur, 1919.
Cooper, Miss Mabelle Grant, 1934.
Cooper, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M. & Cy.E., M.I.S.E., Percival Martin, 1938.
*Copley, V.D., Lt.-Colonel Harold James, 1938.
†Corson, M.D., James Frederick, 1935.
Costley-White, Captain Ernest, 1918.
Cowdell Barrett, Mrs. Mary Beatrice, 1920.
Cowley, Marie, Lady, 1920.
Cox, Henry Miles, 1939.
Craig, D.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., Major John Cormack, 1936.
Craigie-Halkett, Montagu Cecil, 1934.
Cramp, Karl Reginald, 1933.
†Crawford, Robert Charles, 1937.
†Creasy, Gerald Hallen, 1937.
Creswell, Adelaide, Lady, 1918.
Critien, M.D., Attilio, 1927.
Croad, Hector, 1918.
Crofton, R.N., Commander Philip Duke, 1938.
Crook, Alfred Herbert, 1930.
Crook, John Rowland, 1919.
Crosbie, Robert Edward Harold, 1927.
Crowther, Mrs. Ethel Annie, 1920.
Cruickshank, The Rev. Alexander, 1926.
†Cruikshank, M.D., John Merrill, 1937.
*Crump, Major Stanley Herbert, 1939.
Crusher, Robert Barker, 1937.
Cuff, M.B., F.R.C.S. Cyril Charles Herbert, 1936.
Cullen, Mrs. Jean Crichton, 1919.
Cumings, Mrs. Edith Mary, 1926.
*Cunningham, M.C., Captain (local Major) John McAdam, 1932.
Curmi, Henry Creni, 1937.
Curr, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Miss Isabella Hardie, 1938.
Currie, Mrs. Lorna May, 1920.
†Dafoe, M.D., Allan Roy, 1935.
Daglish, Mrs. Edith, 1920.
Daley, Charles Studdy, 1927.
†Dallen, J.P., Robert Ambrose, 1937.
Daly, Mrs. Mary, 1937.
Daniell, The Rev.Canon Edward Seabrooke, 1926.
*Darby, Captain Charley, 1930.
Darlot, Leonard Hawthorn, 1923.
†Daubney, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Robert, 1937.
†Davey, Frederick William, 1935.
*Davies, M.C., Major Edward Francis Gwynne, 1933.
Davies, M.Inst.T., Major Henry Noel, 1933.
Davies, James, 1920.
Dawe, C.M.G., Arthur James, 1932.
Dawe, Morley Thomas, 1925.
Dawkins, M.B., Ch.B., Sydney Letts, 1937.
Deakin, Miss Vera, 1918.
†Deason, Frank George Nelson, 1937.
de Bavay, Lieut.-Colonel August Joseph François, 1920.
De Freitas, Kt., Sir Anthony, 1918.
de la Mothe, Kt., Sir Joseph Terence, 1934.
Dempster, Herbert George, 1928.
†Dervis, Dr. Themistocles Nicolas, 1935.
Devine, William Alfred, 1938.
Dew, V.D., Major Joseph Turner, 1936.
Dias, Francis, 1932.
Dichmont, Mrs. Katherine, 1918.
Dickens, William Samuel, 1938.
Dickins, Flying Officer Clennell Haggerton, 1935.
Dickinson, Arthur Harold, 1938.
Dickson, M.B., John Rhodes, 1930.
Dimitriou, Dimitrios Nicholas, 1927.
Dingli, Edward Carnana, 1939.
Discombe, John, 1936.
Dixey, D.Sc., Frank, 1929.
Dixon, C.M.G., Charles William, 1924.
Dobbinson, The Reverend Richard William, 1939.
Dobbs, C.M.G., Cecil Moore, 1928.
*Douglas, R.N.V.R., Paymaster-Lieutenant Commander James, 1919.
Douglas, Percy Cunningham, 1938.
Dow, David McKenzie, 1938.
*Dowbiggin, Major Hugh Blackwell Layard, 1931.
Downes, Mrs. Doris Mary, 1918.
Downes, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth, 1920.
Downie, Harold Frederick, 1934.
Dragten, K.C., Frans Robert, 1932.
Drieberg, Major Bertrand Lambert, 1931.
Duff, Colin Eric, 1937.
Duggan, M.A., Miss Eileen May, 1937.
Dumbrell, Henry James Edward, 1936.
†Duncan, LL.D., David Merritt, 1935.
Duncan, Major Peter Milne, 1920.
Dundas, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Charles Cecil Farquharson, 1922.
Dunlop, M.L.C., The Hon Maxwell Pollok, 1938.
Dunn, Peter Douglas Hay, 1938.
Duquemin, Mrs. Eveline Mary, 1919.
Durman, Frederick James, 1933.
*Durman, R.N., Paymaster-Commander Richard Francis, 1935.
Eales, Stanley York, 1924.
Earl, K.C., Frederick, 1919.
*Earle, V.D., Major Richard Charles, 1932.
Earle, William Francis, 1919.
Ede, Major Bertram Montague, 1936.
Edwards, M.R.C.V.S., Major Hamnett Holland Brassey, 1936.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Officers—continued.

Edwards, Kate, Lady, 1918.
Egerton, Ada Maud, Lady, 1918.
Eggett, I.S.O., William Henry, 1923.
Elder, William Alexander, 1925.
*Element, D.C.M., Lieutenant and Quartermaster Richard, 1938.
Elliot, Frederick Mitchell, 1918.
Elliot, Kt., Sir George, 1918.
Ellis, John Medlicott, 1933.
Eilis, Phillip Frederick, 1938.
Ellison, M.B., Ch.B., Edward Pohau, 1938.
Emerson, Mrs. Katherine, 1918.
Empson, Mrs. Agnes Dyke, 1918.
English, B.A., B.Sc., The Very Revd. Father John Joseph, 1938.
Eu Tong Sen, 1919.
Evans, J.P., David John, 1938.
Evans, Edwin, 1923.
Ewe, Khoo Sian, 1939.
Ewen, Miss Greta, 1920.
Fache, George Cox, 1919.
†Fairfax, Mrs. Ruth Beatrice, 1935.
Fairweather, A.M.I.C.E., William Gemmel, 1932.
Farquharson, Robert Alexander, 1938.
Farr, Miss Muriel, 1918.
Farrar, Osmonde Hedworth, 1930.
Farrell, M.C , M.A., Wilfred Jerome, 1936.
Faure, Peter Jacobus van Breda, 1920.
Felton, Mrs. Muriel Harriet, 1918.
†Fenton, James Stevenson, 1935.
Ferguson-Davie, M.D., Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth, 1927.
Finch, Josiah Robert, 1920.
*Fink, M.C., Major Ralph Havelock Lewis, 1929.
Finnimore, George, 1922.
Fitzgerald, C.M.G., Thomas, 1927.
†Fitzgerald, M.C., Colonel Thomas Otho, 1923.
†Fitzpatrick, M.A., Alfred, 1935.
Fleury, Captain Arthur Marlay, 1932.
Flynn, The Reverend John, 1933.
Foggin, Lancelot Middleton, 1924.
*Foley, R.A.N., Paymaster-Commander James Bernard, 1936.
Foot, Hugh Mackintosh, 1939.
Folkes, Alexander Stewart, 1938.
Forster, Kt., Sir Samuel John, 1930.
Forsyth, The Reverend Samuel, 1937.
†Fosbery, M.A., LL.D., Charles Sanderson, 1935.
Foster, Miss Lilian Avice, 1934.
*Foster, M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Neville John Acland, 1932.
†Foster, William, 1935.
Fowler, Miss Marguerita Douglas, 1934.
Fox, Herbert Francis Bradley, 1938.
Francis, Captain Bertram Alexander, 1928.
Francis, Percy James, 1918.
Franklin, Miss Alice Caroline, 1931.
†Franks, John William, 1935.
Fraser, Alexander Murdoch, 1933.
Fraser, C.V.O., Malcolm, 1919.
Frayling, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., D.I.C., Bryan Edwin, 1939.
Freedman, V.D., J.P., Rabbi David Isaac, 1936.
Freeman, Arthur David, 1920.
Freeston, Leslie Brian, 1930.
*Freeth, M.C., Major Richard James Rolleston, 1926.
Freiman, Mrs. Lillian, 1934.
Frith, Geoffrey Hammond, 1938.
Frood, Mrs. Bertha Helen, 1919.
Fulton, M.B., B.S., John Charles, 1938.
Furley, C.M.G., John Talfourd, 1918.
Fynn, Theophilus Cecil, 1934.
Gaggero, George, 1934.
Galea, Arthur, 1930.
Galea, Professor Robert Vincent, 1936.
Galea, Salvatore, 1936.
Gammon, Captain Alexander Thomas, 1931.
Gardner, Harold Mence, 1938.
Gardner, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., John Hyslop, 1939.
Garland, The Reverend Canon David John, 1934.
Garvan, Miss Claire Frances, 1920.
Gatt, Professor John Lewis, 1936.
†Gent, D.S.O., M.C., Gerard Edward James, 1935.
Gentle, George Edwin Palmer, 1932.
†Germain, L'Abbé Victorin, 1935.
Gethin, A.F.C., Percy Edward Lovell, 1937.
Gibbons, The Rev. Canon Robert Mortimer, 1938.
Gilbert, Joseph Trounsell, 1933.
Gilruth, Mrs. Jeannie, 1918.
Glenday, C.M.G., Vincent Goncalves, 1929.
Glossop, M.A., The Venerable Archdeacon Arthur George Bernard, 1931.
†Glover, Louis Samuel, 1937.
Godhard, Mrs. Mona, 1933.
Godley, Richard Shearman, 1919.
†Goldie, Charles Frederick, 1935.
†Goldwater, Abraham, 1935.
Godwin, Percy Augustus, 1939.
†Gollcher, Olaf, 1937.
†Gonsalves, Joseph, 1937.
Good, Mrs. Minnie Agnes, 1920.
*Goodwin, Lieutenant (local Major) Percy Travers, 1932.
Goodwin, Robert Stephen Duke, 1934.
Gordon, Richard Wolfe, 1927.
Gordon, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., Rupert Montgomery, 1938.
*Gordon-Lee, M.C., Major Alfred, 1930.
Gosling, Francis Goodwin, 1919.
†Gosling, John Edward, 1935.
Gottelier, Alfred George, 1930.
Gourgaud, Percy Albert, 1937.
†Gow, John Eckford, 1935.
Graham-Brown, M.A., The Rev. George Francis, 1931.
Graham Murray, The Honourable Mrs. Evelyn, 1918.
*Grandy, Squadron Leader Roy Stanley, 1935.
Grant, Donald Keith Shaftesbury, 1939.
†Grant, Frederick Geddes, 1935.
Grant, Mrs. Lilian, 1920.
†Green, Arthur John, 1935.
*Green, D.S.O., Major Henry Edward, 1930.
*Green, M.C., Major James Alexander, 1918.
Green, Captain Stephen George, 1936.
Greenwood, Alfred Craven, 1918.
Greig, Captain Clinton Henry, 1929.
†Griffiths, John Harold Crofts, 1935.
†Gsell, Francis Xavier, 1935.
Guest, M.B., Miss Edna Mary, 1935.
*Guest, Lt.-Colonel Ernest Lucas, 1938.
*Guise, M.C., Major Vernon Robert, 1927.
*†Gunasekera, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Arnold, 1935.
Gunn, Miss Jean Isabel, 1935.
Gunn, Mrs. Jeannie, 1939.
Gunson, Jessie, Lady, 1918.
Haddon-Smith, Ivy Constance, Lady, 1919.
†Hadjipavlon, Christodoulos Demitrios, 1935.
†Haldane, Mrs. Louisa Kathleen, 1937.
Hall, Mrs. Jane, 1918.
Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., John Hathorn, 1931.
Hallenstein, Mrs. Lucy, 1934.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Officers—continued.

Hamilton, Madame Caro Leclerc, 1934.
Hamilton, Charles Herbert, 1924.
†Hamilton, Major Richard, 1937.
†Hammond, Rev. Canon Robert Brodribb Stewart, 1937.
Hammond, M.A., Robert Woodward, 1936.
Hancock, Mrs. Annie Maria, 1920.
Hancock, Captain Otho Lewis, 1925.
Hankinson, M.C., Walter Crossfield, 1936.
Hanna, Selim Effendi, 1934.
Hanson, Bertram Evelyn, 1927.
†Hardy, B.A., Edwin Austin, 1935.
Harker, M.I.N.A., F.C.M.S., Arthur 1932.
Harkness, M.B., Joseph Welsh Park, 1935.
†Harmer, M.B., F.R.C.S., John Daniel, 1937.
Harrel, Lieut.-Colonel Melville David, 1924.
*Harrington, M.C., M.M., Lieutenant (local Captain) William Maurice, 1936.
†Harris, Reginald, 1937.
*†Harrison, Squadron-Leader Herbert Clifford, 1935.
Harrison, Sidney John, 1939.
Harrison, C.M.G., Sydney Thirwall, 1919.
*Hawkins, D.S.O., Major Edward Brian Barkley, 1931.
Hay, Commissioner James, 1920.
Hay, R.N.V.R., Commander The Hon. Sereld Mordant Alan Josslyn, 1919.
Haynes, Charles Wynyard, 1926.
Hazlerigg, Grey, 1920.
Hazlerigg, M.C., Thomas Maynard, 1937.
Head, Ernest Wilfred, 1936.
†Heath, M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney John, 1935.
†Heathershaw, Sydney Arthur, 1935.
Hedges, A.R.I.B.A., Walter Frederick, 1927.
Hemsted, C.M.G., Rupert William, 1919.
Henderson, Captain Henry Ludwig, 1920.
Henderson, John Brownlie, 1920.
†Henzell, Leonard Isaac, 1937.
*Herbert, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Stanley, 1918.
Hersey, Miss Mabel Frances, 1935.
Hewison, Mrs. Mary, 1926.
Hickinbotham, Captain Tom, 1939.
Hickson-Mahony, Robert Stuart Beaumont Mahony, 1938.
†Higgins, John, 1937.
Hill, Miss Edith, 1918.
Hill, R.N.R., Lieutenant Leonard Charles, 1936.
Hill, Thomas, 1927.
Hillyer, Herbert Keys, 1919.
Hinton, Howard, 1935.
Hixson, Francis William, 1920.
Hoare, R.N., Paymaster-Captain Robert Richard, 1920.
Hodder, Henry Charles, 1918.
*Hodgson, Major William Roy, 1934.
Ho Kom-tong, 1927.
Holbech, D.S.O., M.C., Captain Laurence, 1936.
Holden, Edgar Anthony, 1920.
Holland, Mrs. Jane, 1918.
Hollins, Noel Clinton, 1936.
Holme, Professor Ernest Rudolph, 1920.
Holmes, Charles Alexander, 1935.
*Holt, M.C., Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Herbert Busteed, 1934.
*Holthouse, Major John, 1924.
Hopkins, John Gerald Hemus, 1939.
Hordern, Mrs. Eva, 1920.
Horne, C.M.G., Edward Butler, 1928.
*Hornidge, M.C., V.D., Lieut-Colonel Guy Muloch Pilkington, 1932.
Horsley, D.S.O., M.C., Major Bernard Hill, 1931.
Hosking, Ethelbert Bernard, 1932.
*Howden, Commander Harry Leslie, 1937.
Howell, John Bruce, 1927.
Howes, Henry Randolph, 1935.
Howie, John Donald, 1929.
Huber, Joseph, 1923.
*Hudson-Heaven, Major Leonard Guise, 1936.
Hughes, Mrs. Agnes Eva, 1918.
Huggins, George Frederick, 1918.
Hummel, Cornelius, 1926.
Hutchings, C.M.G., K.C., Charles Henry, 1919.
Hutson, V.D., M.B., John, 1936.
Hyamson, Albert Montefiore, 1931.
†Hynd, M.B., Ch.B., David.
Ifould, William Herbert, 1928.
Ingrams, C.M.G., William Harold, 1933.
Innes, M.B., Francis Alexander, 1932.
Innes, John Charles, 1938.
Isherwood, Albert Arthur Mangnall, 1926.
Jackson, Edward St. John, 1918.
Jackson, C.M.G., Hugh Marrison Gower, 1924.
Jackson, M.O., B.Ch., Robert Best, 1938.
James, Mrs. Elizabeth Britomarte, 1938.
James, Lady Gwyneforde, 1918.
James, Rev. Brother, 1923.
Jamison, M.B., F.R.C.S., Robert, 1936.
Jardine, Kt., C.M.G., Sir Douglas James, 1918.
Jardine, C.M.G., Robert Frier, 1926.
Jearey, John George, 1936.
Jebb, Robert Russell Horsley, 1918.
Jeevanje, Tyabali Mulla, 1931.
Jeffries, C.M.G., Charles Joseph, 1928.
Jennings, John Arthur Stuart, 1934.
Jensen, John Klunder, 1938.
Jewell, M.C., M.D., Norman Parsons, 1929.
*Johnson, M.M., Major Maurice Alfred, 1938.
Johnson, I.S.O., Edward Odlum, 1918.
Johnson, Mrs. Georgina Rose, 1939.
Johnson, John Coleman de Graft, 1933.
†Johnson, William Christopher Barrett, 1935.
Johnson, William Joseph, 1927.
Johnson, Miss Winifred Farnell, 1918.
Johnston, John, 1938.
Johnston, John Rooke, 1936.
Johnston, Leslie Ferdinand, 1937.
Johnston, Mrs. Margaret Emmeline, 1918.
Johnstone, Banner Carruthers, 1930.
Jollie, Mrs. Ethel Tawse, 1930.
Jones, Arthur Albert, 1932.
Jones, George Arthur, 1934.
Jones, Major Harold Edward, 1920.
Jones, Hugh Llewelyn, 1934.
Jones, Malcolm Ludlow, 1919.
Jorre de St. Jorre, Louis Despilly Antoine, 1938.
*†Joske, M.C., Major Clive Alexander Brewster, 1935.
Junner, M.C., D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., Major Norman Ross, 1936.
Justham, John William, 1933.
Kean, The Honourable Abraham, 1934.
Keast, M.C., M.R.San.I., M.I.S.E., Major Sydney Banks, 1937.
Keir, Alexander, 1939.
Kelshall, Thomas Meade, 1930.
†Kennedy, Frank Robert, 1937.
*Kennedy, Major Frederick, 1938.
Key, Maurice Frederick, 1939.
Keyte, Captain Vincent John, 1918.
Kiddle, John Beacham, 1918.
†King, Dudley Leonard, 1937.
†King, F.R.A.I.A., George Raymond, 1935.
King, Godfrey James, 1919.

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*King, M.C., Captain Geoffrey Reddaway, 1929.
King, Henry Joseph, 1932.
King, The Reverend Vincent George Bryan, 1918.
Kingsley-Heath, Alfred John, 1938.
Kinsman, J.P., Cyril William, 1936.
Kirk, The Reverend Father Christopher James, 1929.
Kirkbride, Alan Logan, 1926.
Kirkbride, M.C., Alec Seath, 1932.
Kirkness, John Johnston, 1920.
Kitching, Geoffrey Charles, 1930.
†Kitto, James Walters, 1935.
Knaggs, Harry Leslie, 1924.
Kneeshaw, M.L.C., M.I.E., The Hon. Frederick Percival, 1938.
Kolling, Mrs. Eva, 1939.
Korsah, Kobina Aaku, 1937.
Lacey, M.A., Alfred Travers, 1936.
Laferla, LL.D., Albert Victor, 1935.
La Fontaine, D.S.O., M.C., Sydney Hubert, 1930.
†Lalchere, Arthur Bruce, 1937.
Lambert, The Reverend Sidney Elijah, 1935.
Lambie, Miss Mary Isabel, 1938.
Lamborn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., William Alfred Stedwell, 1930.
*†Lang, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel William Robert, 1935.
Langley, Cecil Ernest Herrick, 1920.
†Laraghy, Charles Royden, 1937.
Lavers, Henry William James, 1936.
Lawrence, Major Charles Trevor, 1926.
Lazarus, Emanuel Samuel, 1918.
*Learmont, R.A., Captain Duncan Alexander, 1930.
Leatham, Miss Lorna Priscilla, 1934.
†Lee, Joseph Arthur, 1937.
Leese, Captain Ernest Benjamin, 1930.
Lee-Warner, William Hamilton, 1928.
Legat, Arthur Alexander, 1930.
Lelean, Charles Oswald, 1938.
*Lermit, V.D., Major Arthur Alfred, 1929.
*Leslie, Major Arthur John Rupert Marshall, 1926.
Lester, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Hugh Morley Oliff, 1938.
Lewis, Charles Norman, 1934.
*Lewis, Lieut-Colonel Chilton Gresham, 1928.
Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth Tryphena, 1918.
Lewis, Reginald Jamieson, 1920.
Lilley, Capt. Cyril Charles, 1930.
Lim Boon Keng, 1918.
Little, Robert, 1920.
Littledale, M.C., Charles Edgar, 1922.
Little-Gilmour, The Hon. Mrs. Laura Victoria, 1937.
Lloyd, William Henry, 1937.
Lochhead, M.D., B.Sc., James, 1919.
Logan, C.M.G., William Marston, 1933.
Long, Captain Herbert Edward, 1938.
Longrigg, Stephen Hemsley, 1926.
Lord, Frank Colbran Turner, 1934.
*Loudoun-Shand, R.A.N., Commander John, 1938.
Love, Mrs. Ripeka Wharawhara, 1918.
Lowe, Frank Harold, 1936.
Lowry, Mrs. Helen, 1918.
Luckhoo, Edward Alfred, 1937.
*Lukis, Wing-Commander Francis William Fellowes, 1938.
Luscombe, Laurence George, 1938.
Lyall, George, 1924.
Lynch, James Challenor, 1919.
Lysaght, Herbert Royse, 1920.
*MacAlpine, Lieut.-Colonel Cyril Douglas Hughes, 1918.
*McArthur, D.S.O., Quartermaster and Hon. Major John, 1933.
McCallen, Miss Jane Evelyn, 1937.
McCallum, M.C., Angus, 1939.
†McCann, D.S.C., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel William Francis James, 1935.
McCarter, Henry Bertram Adair, 1937.
McCleland, L.C.E., Reginald Hugh, 1938.
McCloghrie, George, 1938.
*McCormack, D.S.O., V.D., Lieut.-Colonel Patrick John, 1938.
†McDonald, V.D., Lieut.-Colonel Donald, 1935.
MacDonald, M.C., Eric, 1936.
McDonald, Kt., Sir James Gordon, 1918.
†MacDonald, Mrs. Lucy Maude Montgomery, 1935.
*McDonald, Captain Ronald Tracy Alexander, 1928.
McDonald, Mrs. Sadie, 1938.
McDonald, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., William Maclachlan, 1926.
McDouall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., John Crichton Stuart, 1929.
†McEwen, Joseph Reginald Powell, 1935.
Macfarlane, Mrs. Edith Mary, 1918.
McFarlane, Robert, 1931.
MacGillivray, John Walker, 1934.
McGirr, Mrs. Rachel, 1937.
McGusty, M.B., Victor William Tighe, 1937.
Machtig, C.M.G., Eric, 1926.
McHugo, William Michael, 1936.
McInerney, Miss Margueretta, 1918.
McIntyre, LL.D., Daniel, 1935.
McIntyre, C.M.G., D.D., The Rev. Ronald George, 1918.
Mackaness, Litt.D., George, 1938.
McKay, John Dewar, 1926.
*Mackay, M.C., Lieut. William Gunn, 1926.
McKean, James Douglas, 1938.
†McKee, B.A., George, 1935.
McKenna, Francis Joseph, 1938.
Mackenzie, Thomas William, 1918.
†McKenzie, M.C., Commissioner William, 1935.
Mackie, Robert Brown, 1932.
*Mackinolty, Squadron-Leader George John William, 1937.
Maclean, M.B., Ch.B., George, 1934.
McLean, Major John Walter, 1923.
McLeod, M.D., Albert Reginald, 1935.
*MacLeod, Major Donald Gordon, 1933.
McMahon, M.C., Cecil, 1934.
*MacMahon, T. D., Major Neil Cullagh Mildred, 1919.
MacNaughton, Mrs. Violet Clara, 1934.
McPhee, John Claud, 1939.
MacPherson, Mrs. Eleonora Thompson, 1918.
*McPherson, Captain John, 1918.
*Macpherson, Major Osborne Cluny, 1919.
McPhillimy, James Hugh, 1938.
McRobert, William Graham, 1920.
McShine, M.D., Arthur Hutton, 1931.
Maggs, Mrs. Agnes Mary, 1918.
Magill, Charles Victor, 1934.
Maguire, I.S.O., Mathew Michael, 1920.
Mailer, Ramsay, 1918.
*Malcolm, M.C., M.B., Major John Wright, 1926.
Manasseh, Mrs. Emma Pauline, 1928.
Manning, Major Charles Nicolson, 1920.
†Marchant, William Sydney, 1937.
Marillier, Eric Stanley, 1935.
Marsh, Malcolm Ready, 1920.
Marshall, John, 1938.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Officers—continued.

Martin, R.A.N., Paymaster-Commander Albert, 1920.
Marwick, Allan Graham, 1925.
Marx, Mrs. Susannah Brandt, 1918.
Mason, Henry, 1934.
Masson, M.D., F.R.C.P., George Henry, 1936.
Mathers, Mrs. Mary Augusta, 1919.
Matheson, Miss Hilda, 1939.
Mathias, Frederick Albert, 1934.
Matthews, Major Philip Edwin, 1935.
*Maunsell, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Beresford, 1937.
Mavrogordato, Arthur Stephen, 1928.
†Maxwell, Miss Sarah Emily, 1935.
May, John Ivo Cecil, 1918.
May, D.F.C., Flight-Lieutenant Wilfred Reid, 1935.
Mayer, Rudolf Franz, 1927.
Mayne, Alfred Edward Robert, 1935.
†Mayo, M.B., Miss Helen Mary, 1935.
Melhado, Henry Ignatius, 1936.
*Meredith, M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel George Christian, 1934.
Merrick, C.M.G., John Edward Siegfried, 1931.
*Merry, Captain Reginald, 1926.
Merz, J.P., Miss Teresa, 1928.
*Micallef, Major Victor Charles, 1923.
Michaelis, Mrs. Esther Zillah, 1936.
Miethke, Miss Adelaide Laetitia, 1937.
Mifsud, C.M.G., Edward Robert, 1927.
Miller, Miss Annie Emily, 1918.
Miller, Allister Mitchell, 1931.
Miller, Mary Elizabeth, Lady, 1918.
Miller, William James, 1930.
*†Milligan, D.S.O., V.D., Lieut.-Colonel Robert Gracie, 1935.
Millin, Albert, 1935.
Mills, Mrs. Rebecca, 1926.
Mills, D.Sc., LL.M., Richard Charles, 1936.
*Millwood, Captain Edward Blyde, 1938.
*Mitchell, Captain Eric John Roderick, 1933.
*Mitchell, Major John Mitchell, 1919.
*Moir, George, 1919.
Monk, Henry Morgan, 1931.
Montgomery, Archibald, 1934.
†Moodie-Heddle, Captain Lionel Edward Daore, 1935.
Moody, Sydney, 1932.
Moore, L.R.C.P., William Brownlow Ashe, 1936.
Moorehead, Harold Percival 1920.
Moorhouse, Mrs. Jessie Matilda, 1918.
Morgan, Arthur Rea, 1930.
Morris, Edward Gilbert, 1919.
Morris, K.C., Francis Joseph, 1919.
Morrow, George Andrew, 1918.
Mort, M.A., Eric Laidley, 1935.
Mort, Miss Mary Laidley Marjorie, 1920.
Moseley, Captain George Benson, 1931.
Moss, Thomas, 1919.
Mowbray, Miss Jane Anna, 1934.
*Moyes, Instructor-Commander, Morton Henry, 1935.
Mullaly, John Charles, 1937.
Mundy, Hugh Godfrey, 1938.
*†Mundy, D.S.O., M.C., Major Pierrepont Rodney Miller, 1935.
Munir, Bey Mehmed, 1931.
Munro, M.C., James, 1930.
Murray, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel Charles Frederick Kennan, 1919.
Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Eric, 1928.
Murray, Howard, 1918.
Murray, Mrs. Phœbe Henrietta, 1920.
†Murray, The Reverend William, 1935.
Muscio, Mrs. Florence Mildred, 1938.
Mutu, Mrs. Rahera Muriwai, 1918.
Myers, Vera Anita, Lady, 1919.
Nairn, Norman, 1926.
Nangle, James, 1920.
†Nanka-Bruce, M.B., Frederick Victor, 1935.
Nattriss, Ernest Alfred, 1934.
Neave, M.A., D.Sc., Sheffield Airey, 1933.
Nettlefold, Robert, 1918.
Nettlefold, Thomas Sydney, 1935.
Neville, John Samuel, 1938.
*Newbold, Major Eric, 1933.
Newham, Rev. Canon Frank Darvall, 1928.
*Newman, M.C., V.D., Lt.-Col. Cyril Mainwaring, 1938.
Nicholls, Helen, Lady, 1918.
Nicholson, The Hon. John, 1931.
Nicholson, Sybil Helen, Lady, 1918.
Nicolls, C.M.G., Edward Hugh Dyneley, 1918.
Nicolaides, Nicholas Ioannou, 1938.
Nicolson, Joseph Henry, 1918.
*Noad, R.N.V.R., Lieutenant-Commander John Elliot Moncrieff, 1937.
Norman, M.A., Alfred Clarence, 1931.
Norris, Charles Arthur, 1935.
Norton, Henry John Stephen, 1938.
Nurock, Max, 1933.
Nutt, Walter Frederick, 1918.
O'Brien, William John, 1918.
O'Byrne, Hugh Morgan, 1931.
*Ogilvie, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Newall, 1924.
O'Hara, John Wesley, 1918.
Oman, Daniel James, 1924.
†O'Neill, Patrick Joseph, 1935.
Onians, Miss Edith Charlotte, 1933.
Orchard, Mus.Doc., William Arundel, 1936.
†Orpwood, Anthony Matthew, 1935.
Orr, James Russell, 1924.
Orr, Professor John, 1919.
†Otway, John Felix Hamilton, 1935.
Otway, Rupert, 1925.
Oury, Libert, 1936.
Owen, Miss Gladys Mary, 1918.
Owen, D.S.O., M.B., Hugh Brindley, 1932.
Owles, M.Inst.C.E., Thomas Arthur, 1939.
*Pain, D.S.O., V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas-Duke, 1933.
Park, M.C., Captain Edward Nigel, 1933.
Park, James Harvey Williamson, 1918.
*Parker, Paymaster-Commander Charles Avison, 1934.
Parker, Mrs. Florence Mary, 1918.
Parkes, Mrs. Maude Elizabeth, 1936.
Parkes, Mrs. May Martha, 1938.
Parnis, LL.D., Alfredo, 1919.
Parsons, Mrs. Rachael Fanny, 1919.
Partridge, George James, 1937.
Partridge, Thomas Mogford, 1935.
†Paschalis, Neoptolomos, 1937.
Paterson, Daniel Gavin, 1920.
Paterson, Mrs. Florence Lavinia, 1918.
*Payne-Gallwey, M.C., Major Lowry Philip, 1933.
Pearce, LL.D., Rev. Thomas William, 1923.
Pearce, M.C., William Henry, 1937.
*Pearson, E.D., Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harold Frederick, 1939.
†Pearson, M.A., Lester Bowles, 1935.
Peebles, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major Herbert Walter, 1925.
Peet, James Herbert, 1938.
Pereira, Frederick Linwood Clinton, 1935.
†Perkins, Prof. Arthur James, 1937.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Officers—continued.

Perry, Robert, 1930.
†Perry, Stanley Wesley, 1937.
Peter, Gregor McGregor, 1939.
Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, 1919.
Phillips, Kt., M.B., Sir John Randall, 1927.
Philp, Engineer-Commander Arthur Edward, 1918.
Pienaar, Filippus Fourie, 1920.
Pile, George Douglas Laurie, 1939.
†Pinkham, Miss Mary, 1935.
Pitt, Colin Mackenzie, 1933.
Pitt, C.M.G., Harry Arthur, 1918.
Plowman, C.M.G., Clifford Henry Fitzherbert, 1928.
†Pole-Evans, Reginald Carew, 1937.
Pollock, James Huey Hamill, 1939.
Pomare, Lady Miria Woodbine, 1918.
Ponsonby, Lady Phyllis Sydney, 1918.
Pope, Stead, 1938.
*Potts, M.C., Lieut-Colonel Gordon Alan, 1937.
Pover, William Alfred, 1929.
Poynton, The Honourable Alexander, 1920.
Prada, Enrique, 1929.
†Prell, Charles Ernest, 1937.
Preston, Herbert James, 1920.
Price, Bernard, 1920.
Price, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Owen Gordon, 1938.
Prichard, John, 1927.
Pulbrook, Ernest Charles, 1938.
Purcell, Hubert Kennett, 1937.
Purnell, M.B., M.S., Miss Charlotte, 1933.
Quah Beng Kee, 1922.
*Quick, Commander Harold Leopold, 1939.
Radcliffe, Mrs. Cecily, 1918.
Radford, Mrs. Beatrice Letitia May, 1918.
Raeburn, D.Sc., F.G.S., Colin, 1934.
Ramsay, M.D., Irving Daniel, 1929.
Raper, Horace Walter, 1936.
Rarotonga, Makea Nui Tinirau, Ariki of, 1933.
Rattray, Miss Frances Cochrane, 1918.
Rawbone, Mrs. Annie Christine Murray, 1920.
Rayne, M.C., Major Henry, 1922.
Read, Mrs. Irene, 1938.
Reading, Cyril Francis, 1924.
†Redfern, Arthur William, 1937.
Reece, Gerald, 1937.
Reed, V.D., Captain Clinton Austin, 1930.
Reid, Alexander Moir, 1937.
Reid, Mrs. Pauline, 1920.
*Renton, Captain James Malcolm Leslie, 1927.
†Renwick, Charles Felix Percival, 1937.
Rew, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Edward Daliel Oldham, 1919.
†Rice, Eric, 1935.
Rice, Harry Patrick, 1934.
Rich, Harry, 1937.
Richardson, Mrs. Helen Morewood, 1920.
Richardson, Samuel Henry, 1936.
Ridler, Miss Hilda, 1938.
Riley, The Reverend Charles Lawrence, 1920.
*Riley, E.D., Major David St. Clair, 1939.
Riley, Joseph Albert, 1918.
Rimmer, William Bolton, 1938.
†Rischbieth, Mrs. Bessie Mabel, 1935.
Ritchie, M.C., Captain Archibald Thomas Ayres, 1936.
Roberts, Alfred Jabez, 1918.
†Roberts, M.B., Mrs. Dorothy Mary, 1937.
Roberts, Major George Douglas, 1930.
Robertson, John, 1932.
Robertson, John Argyll, 1919.
Robertson, Miss Philadelphia Nina, 1918.
*Robertson, Major Robert Roger, 1931.
Robichon, Georges Henri, 1935.
Robins, C.M.G., Reginald Edwin, 1932.
Robinson, A.M.I.C.E., William James, 1936.
Rockey, Willie, 1919.
Rolland, Henry Maitland, 1927.
Roper, Mrs. Ann, 1919.
Ross, M.B., Ch.B., Miss Isabella Younger, 1938.
Ross, LL.D., John Thomas, 1935.
*†Ross, M.Sc., B.M.E., R.A.N., Engineer-Commander Trevor Wilson, 1937.
Rouget, M.D., François Auguste, 1924.
Rowell, Lt.-Colonel Sydney Fairbairn, 1938.
Rowlands, John Frederick, 1929.
Roy, Thomas, 1919.
Royds, George Freeman, 1927.
Russell, V.D., Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Ernest Henry, 1920.
†Russo, James Joseph, 1935.
Rutherford, Mrs. Eva Lydia, 1918.
Ryan, Victor Herbert, 1920.
Sackett, The Reverend Alfred Barrett, 1919.
Salmon, Edward, 1928.
Salmon, James Eldon McCombie, 1937.
Saltzman, Samuel, 1939.
Sampson, Henry William, 1918.
Sanders, Lewis Samuel, 1920.
Sandford, C.M.G., George Ritchie, 1924.
Sanson, V.D., Lt.-Colonel Waldo, 1938.
*Sargon, D.S.O., Captain Arthur Irons, 1926.
Saunders, M.C., Major Alan, 1932.
*Saunders, Major James John, 1929.
Sawer, Edward Reginald, 1928.
Sawyer, Mrs. Jessica Frederica Pauline, 1934.
†Schadick, Campbell Frederick, 1937.
Scholefield, Guy Hardy, 1919.
Scobie, Miss Grace Locke, 1918.
†Scott, Ph.D., Arthur Melville, 1935.
†Scott, M.D., George Waugh, 1937.
Scott, M.I.C.E., Thomas Henderson, 1935.
†Seaford, Frederick Jacob, 1937.
†Seaford, Henry George, 1935.
Searle, Mrs. Emma Jane, 1919.
Semmens, Lieut.-Colonel James Michael, 1920.
Semple, M.A., The Reverend Samuel Hanna, 1933.
Serle, Major Edwin Hamilton, 1920.
Sertsios, Basil Demetrius, 1931.
Seymour, George Seymour, 1934.
*Shadwell, R.N.V.R., Lieutenant Lancelot Horace Augustus, 1919.
Shannon, Abe, 1934.
Shaw, Miss Mabel, 1931.
Shedden, Frederick Geoffrey, 1933.
Shepherd, M.B., Ch.B., Revd. Peter McGregor, 1938.
Sheppard, Charles Henry Joseph, 1932.
Shirer, The Reverend William, 1919.
*Shirley, Lieutenant Evelyn Philip Servallis, 1928.
Silva, Nanayakkarage Don Stephen, 1928.
†Simmonds, Hubert Walter, 1937.
†Simms, M.V.O., M.I.C.E., Henry, 1935.
Simpson, Hubert Ashton Laselve, 1918.
Simpson, Miss Ruby May, 1934.
Sinclair, Major Malcolm Cecil, 1938.
Sinderson, M.V.O., M.D., Harry Chapman, 1932.
Sinnott, Michael, 1938.
Skeels, Lewis Serecald, 1919.
Skeete, Edward Brathwaite, 1935.
Smales, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel William Clayton, 1930.
Smartt, Sybil Annie, Lady, 1918.
Smellie, Thomas Traill, 1933.
†Smith, Alexander William Stuart, 1935.
Smith, Arthur Herbert, 1918.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Officers—continued.

*Smith, Lieutenant Claude Roland, 1929.
*Smith, Major Douglas Gordon, 1928.
Smith, M.C., Captain George Lewis Stanley, 1923.
Smith, George Wishart, 1920.
Smith, Harry Lester, 1933.
Smith, M.R.C.V.S., John, 1933.
Smith, Joseph Mario, 1927.
*Smith, Major John Warner, 1930.
Smith, Lillie Edith, Lady, 1918.
Smith, Reginald Hopkinson, 1935.
*Smith, M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Frank, 1939.
†Smith, Sydney, 1937.
†Smith, Sydney Ure, 1937.
Smith, William Henry, 1938.
Solomon, Homfray Welby, 1929.
Solomon, Neville Victor Stafford, 1936.
Somers, James William, 1935.
Sommerville, James, 1919.
Songest, Major Norman Arthur Ralph, 1926.
Southam, Frederick Neil, 1918.
Southorn, Lady Bella, 1935.
Spearman, M.B., Barugh, 1934.
Spencer, Miss Anna Elizabeth Jerome, 1937.
†Spinney, Arthur Rawdon, 1937.
*Spooner, Commander Lancelot Arthur, 1936.
Sprott, D.D., The Right Reverend Thomas Henry, 1919.
Sproule, Mrs. Alice, 1928.
Spurgeon, R.A.N., Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Charles Herbert, 1920.
Spurling, Kt., C.M.G., V.D., Sir Stanley Salisbury, 1918.
Stack, Paymaster-Commander Alan Edward, 1919.
†Stafford, David New, 1937.
Stafford, M.C., Major John Howard, 1931.
*Stantke, Major (temporary Lieutenant Colonel) Victor Paul Hildebrand, 1935.
Starling, C.M.G., John Henry, 1920.
†Stebbings, Capt. William James Ross, 1937.
Stedman, M.I.C.E., Hugh John Harry, 1929.
Steel, Barbara Joanna, Lady, 1918.
Stephen, Miss Nancy Consett, 1934.
Stephens, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., John Richard Cook, 1931.
Stephens, Mrs. Rose, 1932.
Stephenson, C.V.O., John Everard, 1935.
Stevenson, C.M.G., M.C., Major Hubert Craddock, 1934.
*Stewart, Mrs. Jessie Mabel, 1935.
†Stewart, Captain Keith Lindsay, 1935.
Stewart, Miss Mary Downie, 1918.
Stiebel, C.M.G., Herbert Cecil, 1922.
†Stiles, B.A.Sc., M.E.I.C., John Alexander, 1935.
Stirling, J.P., Miss Harriett Adelaide, 1936.
Stone, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., Arnold Alfred Price Dunbar, 1929.
Stones, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., Robert Yelverton, 1938.
Strachan, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E., James, 1930.
Strachan, M.D., Peter Donald, 1934.
Strickland, A.M.I.C.E., John Grindon, 1937.
Strong, Mrs. Ann Gilchrist, 1936.
Strothard, Miss Mary Josephine, 1934.
Stuart, George, 1929.
Sturges, Robert Simon Mansfield, 1929.
Sualy, Khrinji Katau, 1938.
Sullivan, Captian Adam Burne, 1938.
Sutherland, Robert, 1928.
Swann, George Jameson, 1930.
†Sweet, D.Sc., Miss Georgina, 1935.
*Swettenham, V.D., Major James Parry, 1928.
*Swinbourne, Major Charles Augustus, 1918.
*Swinbourne, Wing-Commander Thomas Anthony, 1939.
Symons, Samuel Marshall, 1938.
Taggart, James Harpey, 1938.
Tait-Bowie, William, 1930.
Talland, Frank Edward, 1928.
Tannahill, Arthur Walter Alfred, 1935.
†Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Best, 1937.
†Taylor, Frederick Becher, 1937.
Taylor, Miss Mary Gawan, 1938.
Taylor, Percy Henry, 1919.
Taylor, M.D., Robert Stanley, 1933.
Teow, LL.B., J.P., Wee Swee, 1935.
Terry, Arthur Elliott Goodchild, 1925.
Tessier, Madame Frances Bernard, 1934.
Tewksbury, Pearson William, 1920.
Theis, Philip Augustus, 1929.
Thomas, Harold Beken, 1934.
Thomas, Miss Kathleen Kyffin, 1918.
*Thomas, M.C., Major Leohmere Cay, 1939.
*Thomas, Colonel Thomas John, 1920.
Thomas, G.C.M.G., Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge, 1919.
Thomas, M.C., K.C., Captain Walter Eric, 1939
Thompson, Mrs. Emily, 1920.
†Thompson, Sidney Lough, 1937.
Thompson, M.B., William Egbert, 1937.
Thomson, Mrs. Mary Catherine, 1939.
†Thorburn, Mrs. Ella Westley, 1935.
Thorne, Edward Ernest Howard, 1937.
Thorne, Herbert Sandford, 1931.
†Thornhill, F.S.I., George Kraal, 1937.
Thornhill, M.Inst.C.E. William Johnson, 1936.
Threlfall, Martyn Monson, 1934.
Tillekeratne, Aloysius Gordon, 1933.
Timms, M.C., L.R.C.P., Charles Gordon, 1936.
*Tinley, R.N., Commander Charles Bourdais, 1938.
Togbi Sri II., 1934.
Tolmie, Miss Agnes, 1918.
Tomlinson, Ernest William, 1920.
Tongue, Eric Dauncey, 1934.
*Tonks, Major Osmund, 1919.
Topia, Kingi, 1919.
Torrance, Major Robert Alexander, 1939.
*Torreggiani, Antonio Caesar, 1919.
*Tottenham, Paymaster-Commander Edward Loftus, 1937.
Townsend, Albert Rinder, 1933.
*Treacy, Paymaster-Captain Alfred Martin, 1918.
*Trefusis, The Honourable Mrs. Dorothy Marguerite Elizabeth, 1919.
Trim, Mrs. Sarah Ann, 1920.
Tripp, Leonard Owen Howard, 1918.
*Trivett, Paymaster Commander Ernest William, 1933.
Tucker, Boswell, 1926.
Tucker, Herbert Carey, 1918.
*Tulloh, M.A., Revd. Alexander, 1938.
Turner, D.Sc., D.V.Sc., Arthur William, 1938.
Turner, Major George Argo, 1920.
*Tysoe, D.S.O., M.C., Captain William, 1936.
Unwin, Arthur Harold, 1934.
Vaakees, Henry Harrison, 1938.
Vintcent, Mrs. Rose Lilian, 1923.
Von Bibra, Eric Ernest, 1939.
*Waddington, C.M.G., Eubule John, 1919.
Wade, Kt., C.M.G., Sir Armigel de Vins, 1931.
Wade, Cecil Henry, 1929.
*Wade, Mrs. Constance Marianne Douglas, 1937.
†Wahid, Abdul, 1935.
Wainwright, Gilbert Cochrane, 1936.

* Military Division.

† Additional.

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Members—continued.

Wainwright, William Frederick, 1924.
Waites, Thomas, 1936.
†Walker, Hubert Edmund, 1937.
Walker, James, 1929.
Wallace, J.P., James, 1938.
†Walter, F.R.A.S., Albert, 1935.
†Ward, Mrs. Annie Maria, 1937.
Wardroper, Captain Percy Redesdale, 1934.
Warneford, Robert André Llewellyn, 1930.
Waterson, Lieutenant Joseph, 1931.
†Waterworth, Mrs. Edith Alice, 1935.
Watlington, Kt., Sir Henry William, 1922.
Watson, Donald Francis, 1926.
Watson, James, 1938.
Watt, J.P., James, 1938.
Watts, Bertram Tom, 1928.
Weatherhead, The Rev. Canon Herbert Thomas Candy, 1923.
Weatherilt, Henry Charles, 1928.
Webb, M.C., Cecil Richard, 1926.
Webb, Reginald Acheson, 1931.
Webster, George Henry, 1937.
Webster, The Reverend Harry, 1933.
Webster, Miss Jennie, 1935.
Webster, M.B., Ch.B., John Sutton, 1939.
Weigall, Reginald Edward, 1918.
Weller, The Reverend Alfred George, 1920.
Wells, Herbert Richmond, 1926.
†Wells, Lawrence, 1937.
Were, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mary Josephine, 1936.
Westmacott, Charles Babington, 1918.
Wheeler, Mrs. Annie Margaret, 1920.
Wheeler, M.I.E.E., Roland, 1935.
White, Alexander Harold, 1924.
White, John Wintringham, 1929.
Whitfield, Thomas, 1932.
Whitlam, George Alexander, 1933.
Widdowson, Howell Young, 1920.
*Wieck, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel George Frederick Gardells, 1937.
†Wiggins, Bernard Henry, 1935.
Wight, Percy Claude, 1932.
Wigley, Wilfred Murray, 1931.
Wigram, Mrs. Agnes Vernon, 1918.
Wild, A.S.A.A., Ira, 1939.
Wilkins, John Frederick, 1927.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Effie, I.O., 1928.
Williams, George, 1934.
Williams, Miss Hilda, 1918.
Williams, Leslie Thomas, 1938.
Willington, William Thomas, 1918.
Willis, Ernest Horatio, 1920.
Wilson, Mrs. Florence Kerr, 1933.
†Wilson, George Frederick, 1935.
†Wilson, Mrs. Helen, 1937.
Wilson, John Murchie, 1938.
†Wilson, Mrs. Lucinda Henrietta, 1935.
Wilson, Walter MacLellan, 1929.
Wilson, William, 1918.
Wilson, Major William Clement Francis Allan 1928.
Winser, Charles, 1919.
Winslow, Herbert Pinckney, 1927.
Wise, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Wilfrid, 1936.
Witherden, Mrs. Charlotte Mary, 1920.
Withycombe, Robert, 1932.
†Wolfe, Henry, 1935.
Wolryche-Whitmore, John Eric Alexander, 1939.
Wood, Mrs. Grace Anna Mary, 1918.
Woodeson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Austin, 1932.
Woodman, John, 1928.
Woodward-Horsley, M.B., Ch.B., Doctor Alice, 1939.
Woolley, C.M.G., M.C., Charles Campbell, 1934.
Wortley, C.M.G., Edward Jocelyn, 1926.
Wright, Hugh, 1933.
Wynne, Mrs. Jessie, 1920.
Wynne, Thomas Joseph, 1919.
Yeates, Alfred, 1938.
Young, Mrs. Jeanne Forster, 1938.
Young, M.C., D.C.M., The Rev. William Paulin, 1938.
Younger, William, 1933.
Yule, Robert Walker, 1939.
*Zehnder, Captain Hugh Ransome Stanley, 1930.
*Zijl, Van Carel Johannes, 1918.

Honorary Officers.

Abcarius, Michel Fred, 1933.
Abdul Hadi, Ruhi Bey, 1925.
Al, Abdul, 1930.
Al Haj, Abdul Rahman, 1925.
Aref, Effendi El Aref, 1938.
Doukhan, Moses, 1926.
Farraj, Yacub Effendi, 1935.
Haidara bin Nasr bin Shaif Seif, Amir, 1939
Hanna, Mitri, 1938.
Hauser, Emile, 1937.
Idrissi, Hassan Faiz Effendi, 1937.
Kardus, Abdullah, 1938.
Kleibo, Abdul Razzaq Ali, 1937.
Konn, Victor, 1934.
Makea Karika Takau, 1935.
Mugwanya, Omwami Stanislas, 1937.
Musa Effendi El Alami, 1933.
Perak, Yang Amah Mulia Raja Yusuf ibni Sultan Abdul Jalil al-marhum Rathi Sultan, Raja Bendahara of, 1938.
Perlo, The Right Reverend Philippe, 1918.
Rizk, Amin, 1924.
Rokach, Israel, 1938.
Said bin Ali El-Mugheiri, Sheiklr, 1939.
Saleem, Suleiman, 1930.
Salomen, Chaim, 1937.
Shukri, Hassan Bey, 1937.
Sobhuza, Paramount Chief of Swaziland, 1937.
Surma Khanum d'Bait Mar Shimun, 1926.
Tahsin Beg Gadri, 1928.
Talumafili, Malietoa, 1931.
Toukan, Suleiman Bey, 1926.
Yellin, Mrs. Itta David, 1938.

Members.

Aarons, Captain Frederick Oswald, 1937.
Abbas, Lieutenant Rahmat bin, 1938.
Abdul Karim Hasanali, 1929.
Abel, Miss Emily Agnes, 1936.
Abraham, Mrs. Constance Palgrave, 1918.
Abraham, C.M.G., Lieutenant John Conrad, 1918.
†Acocks, William George, 1935.
†Adderley, William Parliament, 1937.
Addie, Mrs. Julia Constance, 1919.
Addison, Stanley, 1920.
Adey, Capt. Frederick Stanworth, 1923.
Adlam, Miss Louisa, 1928.
Ainsworth, Mrs. Ina Cameron, 1919.
Akerman, Conrad, 1918.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

Alabaster, Mrs. Mabel Winifred Mary, 1928.
Albury, Wilton Garnet, 1931.
Alcoser, Antonio, 1934.
Alderson, Harold George, 1938.
Aldworth, Mrs. Dorothea Anne Harvey, 1919.
Alhadi, Ahmed, 1936.
Alidina, Abdulkarim, 1935.
Allam, Mohamed, 1936.
Allardes, Miss Barbara Geddes, 1931.
Allen, Miss Alfreda Louisa, 1926.
Alleyne, M.D., James Douglas, 1935.
†Alphen, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, 1937.
Alsagoff, Lieutenant Syed Salleh, 1931.
Amos, George, 1938.
†Andersen, Johannes Carl, 1935.
Anderson, Mrs. Edith, 1933.
Anderson, Sergeant-Major Frederick, 1935.
Anderson, Mrs. Helen Agnes, 1920.
Anderson, Mrs. Julia Ada, 1919.
André, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Joseph Antoine, 1934.
Andrews, Mrs. Annie Burt, 1918.
Andrews, Mrs. Elsie Euphemia, 1938.
Antippa, Angelo George, 1934.
Appelyard, Mrs. Agnes McWhirter, 1919
†Aradippiotis, George Pantelli, 1937.
Archer, D.C.M., John, 1929.
Ardill, George Edward, 1934.
Armistead, Miss Ethel, 1930.
Armitage, Mrs. Ethel, 1918.
Armstrong, George James, 1938.
*Arshad, Captain Abu Bakar bin Hadji, 1935.
†Ashe, Miss Alice Maud, 1935.
Ashworth, M.M., Henry Tweedale, 1934.
Atkinson, Robert, 1935.
Austen, John, 1934.
Austin, Albert Sydney, 1918.
Axisa, Joseph Edward, 1937.
Aziz, Abul, 1938.
Aziz, Mehmed, 1934.
Ba-Akza, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ali, 1938.
Bacarisas, Horatio, 1931.
Bachelor, William Walter, 1938.
*Baddiley, Lieut. Philip Taylor, 1925.
Bagot, Miss Ruth Alice, 1936.
Bagshawe, C.M.G., Captain Francis John, 1919.
Baines, Mrs. Florence, 1920.
Baker, Sergt.-Major Clarence Herbert, 1923.
Baldock, Henry Augustus, 1918.
*Baldwin, M.M., Warrant Officer Class I, Regimental Sergeant-Major Frederick Thomas, 1936.
Balfour, Mrs. Bertha Elsie, 1920.
Balfour Ogilvy, Major Harry Lort Stephen, 1920.
Bamanji Hormusji Mistri, 1933.
Bamford, William Harry, 1934.
Barclay, Miss Amy, 1938.
†Barnden, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Percy William, 1937.
Barnes, Mrs. Katherine Florence, 1920.
Barnett, Ezra John, 1918.
Barry, Edward, 1936.
Bartlett, Manser William, 1936.
Bartley, C.M.G., William, 1919.
Barton, Albert Edward, 1920.
Barton, Mrs. Rachel Mary, 1919.
Baskett, Miss Emily Jane, 1921.
Batho, Charles Philip Arthur, 1920.
Battaye, Edward William Eldred, 1934.
†Bauman, Joseph Maxwell, 1937.
Baumann, Miss Henriette, 1936.
†Baxter, Miss Margaret, 1935.
Bayldon, Captain Francis Joseph, 1938.
*†Bayley, Captain Pelham Bertie, 1935.
*Bayne, Warrant Officer Class II Harold Collingwood, 1937.
Beard, Samuel John Bryce, 1939.
Beardsmore, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel Robert Henry, 1938.
Beckles, John Beresford, 1934.
†Beckles, Thomas Edward, 1937.
Beere-Miles, Mrs. Blanch Kate, 1918.
Begbie, Miss Charys Elizabeth, 1929.
†Belding, Albert Martin, 1935.
†Bell, Arthur Kingsley, 1935.
*Bell, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Samuel Cecil, 1932.
†Benjafield, Edmund Albert James, 1937.
Bennett, Mrs. Agnes, 1919.
*Bennett, Flight-Lieutenant Howard Gordon, 1939.
*Bentley, Lieut.-Colonel William Joseph, 1918.
Bethell, Mrs. Thyra Talvase, 1918.
Bettington, Mrs. Maud, 1919.
Bettley-Cooke, Alan Cuthbert, 1939.
Betts, Ernest Samuel Beoku, 1934.
†Bevan, Mrs. Isabel Margaret, 1937.
Bhoy, Ghulam Ali Kader, 1939.
Bickford, Charles Frederick, 1920.
Biddle, George Edward 1930.
†Biffin, Miss Harriett, 1937.
Biggar, Miss Flora MacDonald, 1934.
Biggs, Mrs. Marion Christina Jane, 1939.
Bill, Samuel Alexander, 1937.
*Bilodeau, Regimental Sergeant-Major Wenceslas, 1935.
Bird, Edward, 1928.
Bissland. Mrs. Emma, 1918.
†Black, Edwin Alexander, 1937.
Blackall, B.A., William Walker, 1918.
Blackburn, Alfred Charles, 1919.
Blackden, Mrs. Mary Helen Bennett, 1918.
*Blackwell, Regimental Sergeant-Major Richard Alick, 1937.
Bland, Samuel Patrick, 1925.
Blanshard, Mrs. Isabella Miller, 1918.
Blyth, Miss Ethel Marion, 1930.
*Bock, Lieut. Koh Keng, 1931.
Boden, Mrs. Annie Fanetta, 1918.
Boissier, R.R.C., Miss Phyllis Mary, 1933.
Bollard, Mrs. Louisa, 1918.
Bonavia, Mrs. Marie, 1918.
Bond, Miss Emily, 1932.
Bonney, Mrs. Maude Rose, 1934.
Bookham, Maurice, 1933.
Boon, Herbert, 1935.
Booth, Regt. Quartermaster-Sergeant James Valentine, 1931.
Borg, LL.D., George, 1918.
Borrow, Captain John Richard Travers Eales, 1920.
Botten, Joseph, 1920.
Bourassa, Louis, 1935.
Bourne, Mrs. Lucy Dorothea, 1918.
Bowden, Harold Arthur, 1938.
Bowen, Mrs. Ellen, 1918.
Bowen, Miss Leila Evelyn De Lisle, 1928.
Bower, Thomas Tofield. 1935.
Bowler, James Reginald, 1935.
*Bowles, Captain Ernest, 1918.
†Bowman, M.A., B.D., The Reverend Ernest Drewitt, 1935.
†Boyce, Miss Mary, 1937.
Boyd, Albert Harry, 1930.
Braddon, Mrs. Marion, 1934.
Bramwell, William James, 1924.
Branch, Miss Emma Melicent Prater, 1936.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

Branch, Irene, Lady, 1918.
Brathwaite, James Edward Todd, 1931.
Brearley, Leopold James, 1936.
Brew, William Ward, 1930.
Briffa, Joseph, 1929.
Brizzell, Miss Annie Isabel, 1925.
†Bromley, Walter, 1935.
†Brown, Charles Henry, 1937.
†Brown, Edward Percy, 1935.
Brown, John Connell, 1938.
Brown, John David, 1928.
†Brown, Miss Mary Peake, 1935.
Brown, Montague, 1933.
†Brown, Ray, 1935.
Brown, Richard, 1937.
Brown, Thomas Henry, 1930.
Brown, Mrs. Violet McConochie, 1919.
Browne, Percy West, 1935.
†Bruce, Alexander Dickson Esson, 1935.
†Brunton, Miss Evelyn, 1935.
Bryan, Ernest Frederick, 1934.
Bryant, D.C.M., Edwin George, 1930.
Bryant, Robert William, 1919.
*†Buckley, Flight-Lieutenant Maurice William, 1935.
Buckman, John, 1929.
Bull, Mrs. Esther, 1920.
Burden, Geoffrey Noel, 1938.
Burgess, Adam Webster, 1935.
Burgess, Charles Hayward, 1919.
Burman, Thomas, 1918.
†Burnett, Miss Mary, 1935.
Burnside, Miss Sybil, 1938.
Burt, Alexander, 1919.
Burt, Miss Jean, 1918.
Burton, Mrs. Hannah Rebecca, 1939.
*Burton, Captain Keith Ernest, 1932.
Bushell, John James, 1919.
Butler, Mrs. Janet Dorothy Kate, 1939.
Butters, Kt., C.M.G., Major Sir John Henry, 1920.
†Cain, Henry Oliver, 1937.
†Calder, The Reverend Jasper Cyril Austin, 1935.
Calder, William Beale, 1918.
Calthorp, Hugh Victor Edward, 1918.
Came, A.M.Inst.C.E., Frederic Harold Roberts, 1936.
Cameron, Miss Katherine Ross, 1926.
Cameron, Mrs. Olive Norma, 1939.
Cameron, Miss Robina Thomson, 1938.
Campbell, Miss Beatrice Alice, 1939.
*Campbell, Major Colin Clyde, 1918.
*Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel David Bishop, 1918.
Campbell, Miss Ethel Margaret, 1918.
Campbell, Mrs. Isabel Edwards, 1920.
Campbell, Miss Sybil Jean, 1938.
Campbell, William, 1920.
*†Campbell-Miles, Captain Denis Campbell, 1935.
Candler, George Curtis, 1924.
*Cannon, Warrant Officer Class I, Regimental Sergeant-Major Charles Edmund Brixius, 1936.
Cardin, James, 1934.
Cardona, Lewis Borg, 1919.
Cargill, John Henry, 1918.
*Carrad, Major Eric Steven Paul, 1934.
Carroll, William Joseph, 1935.
Carter, Berkeley Morris, 1929.
†Carter, Quartermaster and Honorary Flight-Lieutenant, 1938.
Casey, Norman Brandreth, 1934.
Casolani, I.S.O., Henry, 1919.
Cassels, John Borlase, 1918.
Castler-Smith, Mrs. Maude Ellefred, 1919.
Catchpole, Alfred Edward, 1919.
Cave, Hugo Charles, 1918.
Chambers, Alfred John, 1936.
†Chambers, James Frederick, 1937.
Chambers, Mrs. Mary, 1938.
Champion, Mrs. Mary Ann, 1919.
†Channell, Miss Frances Isabella, 1937.
Chapman, Miss Lena Augusta, 1930.
†Chapman, Mrs. Mary Tupper, 1935.
†Charge, William Thomas, 1937.
Charles, Miss Esther, 1919.
Chataway, Mrs. Louise, 1919.
†Chatfield, Mrs. Mary Hobhouse, 1935.
Chaundy, George Henry, 1937.
†Cherrington, Miss Violet Mary, 1935.
Chilton, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1918.
Chipulina, Joseph Angel, 1929.
*Chisholm, Commissioned Engineer Sidney Albert William, 1937.
Christiani, Henry Perot, 1936.
*†Christie, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Alexander, 1935.
Clapp, The Reverend Charles Herbert, 1918.
Clark, Herbert Ernest, 1918.
Clark, Herbert Thomas, 1930.
Clark, Miss Mary Lydia, 1919.
Clarke, Miss Agnes Caroline, 1937.
Clarke, Percival Herbert, 1919.
Clarkson, Francis George, 1918.
Cleland, John Stockwin, 1920.
Cleland, Kenneth, 1938.
Clementi, Marie Penelope Rose, Lady, 1919.
Clift, Mrs. Florence May Dagmar, 1938.
Clowes, Mrs. Annie, 1934.
Clumeck, Mrs. Marie, 1918.
Clutterbuck, Miss Katherine Mary, 1934.
Cluver, Paul Dietrich, 1919.
Clydesdale, Alexander McAlister, 1920.
*Coats, Quartermaster and Hon. Major Marmaduke, 1933.
Cocks, Edward Charles, 1918.
†Cocks, Miss Fanny Kate Boadicea, 1935.
Coelho, John, 1933.
Coghlin, Mrs. Graham Watt, 1934.
†Cohen, Mrs. Amy, 1937.
Cohen, I.S.O., Ezekiel, 1924.
Cohen, The Reverend Moses Isaac, 1936.
Colborne, Mrs. Christina Johanna Petronella, 1918.
†Cole, Wilfred Sydney, 1937.
*†Collings, Warrant Officer Class I, First-Class Master Gunner Herbert, 1935.
*Collingwood, Lieutenant John Henry Francis, 1935.
Collins, Miss Emily Lla, 1920.
Collins, James John, 1938.
Collins, Samuel Abda, 1937.
*Colville, Captain David, 1937.
Colvin, Cecil John, 1932.
Concannon, John, 1932.
Conchie, Mrs. Jean, 1919.
Conder, Major Walter Tasman, 1920.
†Condie, Mrs. Agnes, 1935.
Conn, Robert, 1918.
Connal, B.Sc., Mrs. Sophia Lucy Mackworth, 1918.
Connell, John Henry Gustavus, 1927.
Conyers, Mrs. Ada Blanche Pierce, 1919.
†Cook, William Johnstone, 1935.
†Cookson, Miss Althea Harriet, 1937.
Cookson, Percy Charles, 1919.
Cooper, Miss Ethel Mary, 1919.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

Cooper, M.D., B.S., Robert William, 1937.
Cooray, Miss Cissie, 1932.
*Copeland, R.A.N., Commissioned Gunner George Henry, 1939.
Copeman, Edward Arden, 1919.
Coradine, Mrs. Sarah Ann, 1918.
Corbett, Arthur Brownlow, 1937.
Corkill, Miss Isabel Mona, 1939.
Corry, Mrs. Alice Maude, 1918.
Corry, Cyril Eugene, 1932.
Cosgrove, Edward Thomas, 1937.
Costelloe, Mathew, 1932.
Cotching, M.B., Mrs. Eva, 1930.
Cottle, Henry Charles, 1924.
Courage, Mrs. Zoe Frances, 1919.
Cowin, Norris Tynwald, 1919.
Cowper, M.A., William, 1934.
Craig, Mrs. Frances Eileen, 1938.
Cranston, Mrs. Janet Dempster, 1930.
Craven, Mrs. Edna Lillian, 1934.
Craven-Griffiths, Mrs. Mabel, 1938.
Crawford, Mrs. Gertrude Alice, 1919.
Crawford, Mrs. Harriette Sophia, 1918.
†Crawford, John Murray, 1935.
Creasy, Mrs. Ann Katherine, 1932.
Cremen, Miss Nora Marie, 1929.
Cridland, William Charles Hall, 1936.
†Critchley, Charles Edward, 1935.
Crocker, Mrs. Elsie Evelyn, 1923.
†Crombie, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Pendleton, 1935.
Crooke, Mrs. Jane Duthie, 1918.
Cuff, Mrs. Ethel, 1919.
Culwick, Arthur Theodore, 1936.
*Cully, Quartermaster and Hon. Flight-Lieut. Hugh, 1937.
Curle, Alexander Tancred, 1936.
Curran, Cyril Robert Philpot, 1938.
Currie, Richard, 1918.
Curtis, M.A., D.D., The Reverend Levi, 1918.
Curtis-Willson, William Thomas, 1933.
*Cutler, M.C., Major Roy Victor, 1918.
Cutteridge, Joseph Oliver, 1932.
†Dalal, Chimamlal Pranjiwandas, 1937.
†Dalton, Mrs. Annie Charlotte, 1935.
Dalton, Miss Ethel, 1938.
Dalton, Martin Gilbert, 1937.
Daniel, Francis Lionel, 1928.
*Danson, D.C.M., Warrant Officer Class II, Company Sergeant-Major John Rhys, 1936.
Darrach, Mrs. Sarah Persis, 1934.
De Grasse, William Bruce Mortimer, 1938.
da Silva, Paul Gaspar, 1933.
*David, Warrant Officer Class I George Noah, 1938.
Davies, Miss Rose Margaret, 1934.
†Davis, Miss Annie Elizabeth, 1935.
Davis, Charles, 1935.
Davis, Hubert Augustus, 1932.
Davison, Frank Dalby, 1938.
Davy, Ernest William, 1929.
Davy, Mrs. Mysie Kennedy, 1938.
Dawson, Miss Hannah, 1919.
Dawson, The Reverend William Ewart, 1936.
de Abrew, Peter, 1932.
Dean, Mrs. Ida Florence, 1918.
Dean, Mrs. Phyllis, 1938.
*†Dean, Battery Sergeant-Major Walker Daniel, 1937.
de Castro, Mrs. Edith, 1919.
de Cordova, Mrs. Judith, 1918.
†Deed, Miss Florence, 1937.
de Fonseka, Edmund Clarke, 1919.
De Freitas, Mrs. Dora Florence, 1919.
de Freitas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Quirino Bonifacio, 1936.
Delmas, Felix, 1939.
De Martino, Lawrence, 1925.
Denaro, Mrs. Marie, 1934.
†Denton, Miss Euphemia Luella, 1935.
Denton, D.C.L., The Rev. James, 1926.
De Piro, Major Edward John Briffa, 1929.
De Silva, Edwin Roland, 1939.
de Soyse, Mrs. Mary Margaret, 1919.
Despott, Giuseppe, 1925.
de Suze, Joseph Augustus, 1932.
de Verteuil, St. Yves Daniel, 1932.
Dharap, Mukund Ganesh, 1939.
Dias, Charles Peter, 1926.
†Dignum, Arthur Reginald, 1935.
†Dinan, Miss Patricia, 1935.
†Dissanayake, Senapathige John Rodrigo, 1935.
*†Dittmer, M.C., Captain George, 1935.
Dixon, George Finley, 1919.
Dockett-Smith, Thomas William, 1929.
†Doggett, Miss Ethel Annie, 1937.
Doherty, James, 1933.
†Don, Charles, 1935.
†Donald, Miss Martha, 1935.
Donald, F.C.S., William Fraser, 1937.
Donaldson, Mrs. Ada Maud, 1918.
Donaldson, George Lester, 1918.
Dougall, John, 1918.
Douglas, Miss Annie Jane, 1918.
Douglas, Miss Henrietta Millicent, 1933.
Dowding, Robert Edward, 1919.
Draper, Christopher Robert Burrough, 1918.
Draper, Thomas Percy, 1918.
Drew, Mrs. Florence Grace, 1919.
Drummond, The Reverend Stanley Gillick, 1935.
Drury, Edward Herbert Merivale, 1918.
Du Boise, Ferdinand Henry, 1918.
Dudley, Mrs. Sophie, 1918.
†Duffy, John, 1937.
Dugmore, Mrs. Eugenie Minne Gorrie, 1936.
Duke, M.M., Oriel St. Arnaud.
†Dun, Miss Beatrice Jean, 1937.
Duncan, George, 1926.
Dunlop, Robert, 1918.
Dunn, Miss Nancy Eleanor, 1934.
†Dutta, L.M.S., Atul Chandra, 1937.
Duxon, Frederick Charles, 1930.
Dyason, Ernest Clement, 1920.
Dyer, John Robert, 1934.
Eadie, Robert, 1920.
Earl, Miss Amy, 1934.
Earl, Miss Mildred, 1938.
Earll, John Crundwell Thomas, 1933.
Ebden, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1918.
*Edgar, Second-Lieutenant Alexander Thomson, 1939.
Edgerton, R.A.N., Headmaster Lieut. William Sydney, 1938.
Edmonds, Regt. Sergeant-Major William Harold, 1931.
Egan, Mrs. Hulda, 1920.
Egan, Miss Kate, 1918.
Ekmekjian, Dikran, 1923.
Eldon, Sidney Alexander, 1939.
Elliott, Mrs. Catherine, 1936.
Elliott, M.B., Miss Patricia Ruth, 1933.
Ellison, Mrs. Mabel, 1919.
Elworthy Ernest George, 1918.
†Emery, Miss Susanna Pearce, 1937.
†Emphietzi, Yeorghios Soterion, 1937.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

England, Russell, 1933.
Epstein, Alexander, 1937.
Essad Bey, Ahmed, 1938.
Estabrook, Miss Hannah, 1934.
Evans, Miss May, 1933.
Evans, Lieut.-Colonel Victor Hallen, 1920.
*Everest, Company Sergt.-Major Robert John, 1931.
Facey, Mrs. Edith Mary, 1918.
Facey, Mrs. Lillian Maud, 1919.
Fair, Robert Wilson, 1919.
Fairclough, Ferdinand Roy, 1938.
*Fairrie, Lieut. Adam Grainger, 1926.
Farmer, George Albert, 1920.
*Farrow, Company Sergeant-Major Harry, 1935.
Feeney, Miss Sarah, 1935.
Fenoulhet, Miss Rita, 1938.
*Fenton, Captain Alexander, 1918.
Fenton, Miss Edith, 1918.
†Ferguson, M.D., George, 1935.
†Ferguson, I.S.O., Joshua William, 1935.
Ferguson, Lieut.-Colonel William Francis, 1920.
Fernando, Major Stanley, 1933.
Fernie, James, 1920.
Fetherston-Dilke, M.B., Beaumont Albany, 1919.
Field, Arthur James, 1934.
Field, Mrs. Mathilde, 1919.
Findlay, Mrs. Ellen Kent, 1918.
Finnane, Miss Katharine Margarita, 1938.
Finnis, Harold Jack, 1939.
Fisher, Mrs. Amy Anderson, 1919.
Fisher, David, 1932.
Fisher, John, 1931.
Fisher, Mrs. Janet Aitken, 1919.
Fisken, Miss Alice Maude, 1918.
Fisken, Miss Lily Edith, 1918.
Fitzgerald, Lieut-Colonel John Thomas, 1920.
Fitzgibbon, Miss Nora Philomena, 1939.
Fitzpatrick, Matthew McKean, 1918.
*Flannery, Captain Harold Fortescue, 1918.
Flint, Harold, 1934.
Flint, Mrs. Violet Amy, 1919.
Floissac, Mrs. Edith Gwendoline, 1935.
Forbes, Mrs. Penelope Jane, 1933.
Forde, John Emmanuel, 1937.
Forrester, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1918.
†Foss, Miss Josephine, 1935.
Fourie, Doctor Louis, 1920.
Fowke, D.Sc., Mrs Hilda, 1936.
†Fowler Miss Lizzie Margaret, 1935.
Fowlie, Mrs. Mary, 1918.
Fox, Thomas, 1933.
†Fraer, Mrs. Anne Isobel, 1935.
Francis, Harold Vansittart, 1924.
Francombe, Aubrey Noel, 1935.
Fraser, Henry Paterson, 1920.
Fraser, Mrs. Laura Vivienne, 1918.
Fraser, Captain Percy Louis Alexander, 1918.
Freer, Cecil, 1938.
Freer, Miss Maud Alice, 1918.
Frew, John Howie, 1929.
Friedlander, Mrs. Grace Christian, 1918.
†Fripp, Mrs. Constance Elizabeth, 1937
Frith, Clarence Walter, 1938.
Frith, Miss Jane Ingham, 1936.
Fry, D.C.M., M.M., Albert, 1937.
Fuller, Elfrida, Lady, 1919.
†Furley, Miss Edith Markham, 1937.
Fussell, John Garfield, 1939.
Fynn, Mrs. Ethel Mary, 1920.
†Gabard, Marcel, 1935.
Gaby, Mrs. Mary Fanny, 1939.
Gainford, Mrs. Harriet Helen, 1918.
Galbraith, Mrs. Marion, 1918.
†Galbraith, George Ronald, 1935.
Gale, Harvey Ennis, 1939.
Ganteaume, M.B., Patrick Padron Joseph, 1918.
Gardner, M.M., Albert Edward, 1934.
Gardner, Arthur Edward, 1918.
Garlake, Mrs. Dorothy Eleanor, 1919.
Garnett, Walter James, 1933.
Garrard, Mrs. Alice Mary, 1920.
Gatt-Rutter, Joseph, 1919.
Genower, David, 1935.
George, William Henry Harrison, 1918.
Gerard, Harold, 1919.
Ghoorun, Seewoosunkur, 1932.
Gibaud, Mrs. Agnes Mary, 1918.
Gibbons, Hope, 1918.
Gibson, J.P., William Henry, 1938.
Giddy, Mrs. Lilian Napier, 1919.
Gilfillan, Robert Ashley, 1933.
Gill, Alexander James, 1923.
Gill, Mrs. Daisy Lee Haywood, 1918.
Gillespie, Mrs. Sara, 1918.
Gimson, Mrs. Margaret Dorothy, 1936.
Ginger, M.C., Thomas Richard, 1933.
Girdwood, Alexander Forsyth, 1918.
Glanville, Robert Ranulf, 1936.
*Glasgow, M.C., Quartermaster and Hon. Major Daniel Robert, 1934.
Glew, Elmer Rennie Harris, 1938.
Goble, Mrs. Annie Harriet, 1918.
Godden, Henry James, 1929.
*†Gomes, Captain Alvaro, 1935.
Goodison, Mrs. Mary, 1918.
Goodwin, Lieut-Colonel John Thomas Hill, 1927.
Gordon, Mrs. Christina, 1938.
†Gordon, M.B., Mrs. Doris Clifton, 1935.
Gordon, Mrs. Gladys, 1919.
†Gosling, Miss Rose, 1935.
*Gowan, M.C., Captain Cyril Harvey, 1925.
†Graham, Harold Stacey, 1935.
Graham, Miss Helen, 1918.
Grant, Frank, 1932.
Grant, M.C., Henry David, 1926.
Grant, M.C., Captain Hugh Murray, 1939.
Green, Arthur James, 1918.
Green, Mrs. Elizabeth Selina, 1918.
Green, George Conrad, 1926.
Greenslade, Mrs. Louisa Grace Charlotte, 1919.
Gregoire, Eugene, 1936.
Gregory, Charles William, 1919.
Grice, Claude Reuben, 1923.
*Grierson, Lieutenant Douglas Foster, 1936.
Grieve, Mrs. Catherine Ramsay Laburn, 1919.
Grieve, George Andrew, 1938.
Griffith, Mrs. Alison Lockhart, 1918.
*Griffith, M.C., Captain Gwynne, 1933.
Griffiths, John Edward Seaton, 1934.
Griffiths, Llewellyn Henry, 1939.
Grimmond, Mrs. Margaret Isabella, 1918.
Groom, William, 1937.
Grosvenor, Miss Marjory Millicent, 1934.
Guinness, Mrs. Florence, 1918.
†Gunasekera, Mrs. Elizabeth Eleanor de Zoysa Gunetilleke Rajapakse, 1937.
Guthrie, Miss Agnes Brenda Boyd, 1919.
Guy, John, 1934.
*Gyton, Warrant Officer Class I, Staff Sergeant-Major 1st Class, Harold Leopold, 1936.
*Hackett, Lieutenant John Winthrop, 1939.
Hadfield, Joshua, 1938.
Hadley, Lieut-Colonel Frederick Augustus, 1920.
Hagon, Mrs. Frances Maric, 1938.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

Hahn, Lieutenant Carl Hugo Linsingen, 1920.
Haile, Miss Evelyn, 1938.
Halbert, Miss Iva, 1939.
Hale, Lancelot Hugh Dowman, 1919.
*Hall, Major Francis William, 1925.
Hall, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., John Maxwell, 1938.
Ham, Edwin George, 1920.
Hamilton, Major Albert Edwin, 1920.
Hamilton, Thomas, 1932.
Hammond, Lieutenant Harry, 1924.
Hands, Arthur Lister Compton, 1922.
*Hanlin, Warrant Officer Class I, Staff Sergeant-Major 1st Class, John Weir, 1936.
Hanlon, Captain Grant Clinton, 1933.
†Hann, George Thomas, 1935.
Hanschell, Mrs. Muriel, 1928.
Harcourt, Miss Eveline Alice Marian, 1919.
Harcourt, Frederick George, 1934.
Hardie, Major James March, 1920.
Harding, Mrs. Margaret, 1918.
†Harman, William Henry, 1935.
Harper, I.S.O., Francis Henry, 1920.
Harrap, Lieut.-Colonel George Edward, 1920.
Harrington, Henry William, 1919.
Harrington, Hubert Taylor, 1933.
†Harris, Mrs. Evelyn, 1937.
Harris, Henry Lewis, 1918.
†Harris, James Henry, 1935.
Harrison, Miss Ethel, 1930.
Harrison, Miss Kate Clara, 1919.
Harrison, Tom Curtis, 1920.
†Harston, Arthur George, 1937.
*Hart, Captain Richard, 1926.
Hart de Keating, Villiers, 1922.
Hartley, Brian Joseph, 1934.
Harvey, Ernest Charles, 1936.
Harvey, Mrs. Ethel, 1919.
Hasell, Miss Frances Hatton Eva, 1935.
Hassan, Syed Chulan, 1935.
Hatchell, George William, 1927.
*Haymes, Lieutenant (local Captain) Walker Robert, 1936.
Hayward, Miss Annie, 1916.
Hayward, Henry Langley Wilmot, 1938.
Head, Arthur, 1920.
Heath, Hubert Harold, 1930.
*Heathcote, Flying Officer Leonard Waller, 1938.
†Hedger, Henry James, 1935.
Hedger, Stanus William, 1938.
Hedley, Mrs. Emily Mary, 1934.
Helmore, Heathcote George, 1919.
*Hendry, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Edward, 1939.
Henocksburg, Mrs. Josephine Norie, 1919.
Herbert-Smith, Mrs. Christine Louise, 1919.
Herman, Mrs. Lena, 1919.
Heron, Arthur Bayford, 1936.
Herrick, John, 1926.
Hewett, James Henry, 1919.
*†Hewish, Commissioned Boatswain George Frederick, 1935.
Hewitt, Mrs. Marguerite Rose, 1939.
Heyman, Frances Patton, Lady, 1919.
Hick, Mrs. Helena Henrietta Constance, 1937.
Hicks, Thomas, 1920.
Higgins, Arthur George Reginald, 1939.
Hilder, James Rowland, 1936.
Hill, Major Charles, 1920.
Hill, Mrs. Emma Carey, 1919.
Hill, Henry Granville, 1920.
Hill, Mrs. Jessie, 1918.
Hill, William Wilson, 1938.
Hislop, Mrs. Margaret Mary Annie, 1919.
†Hoare, Albert Rawlinson, 1935.
Hobley, Mrs. Alice Mary, 1919.
Hobson, Mrs. Dorothy, 1919.
Hoddinott, Miss Gwendoline Gretchen, 1938.
Hodgson, Anthony, 1919.
Hodgson, Frederick, 1939.
Hodnett, Miss Ethel, 1938.
Hohenkerk, Ludovic Smith, 1925.
Holdsworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Annie, 1919.
Holdsworth, William Godfrey, 1919.
Holland, Captain Francis George Leopold, 1931.
Hollander, Mrs. Ethel Mary, 1918.
Hollands, Mrs. Emily Hannah, 1919.
†Hollingsworth, Lawrence William, 1935.
Holloway, Miss Gertrude Louise, 1936.
Holmes, Miss Elsie May, 1920.
*Holmes, Lieutenant Gilbert Daly, 1926.
Holt, The Very Reverend Edward John, 1938.
Holyman, Mrs. Honora, 1920.
Hone, Arthur Rickman, 1924.
Hordern, Doctor Herbert Vivian, 1920.
*†Horne, Commissioned Victualling Officer John George Buckner, 1935.
Hornby, Arthur John Ward, 1929.
Hosier, Miss Constance Mary, 1938.
Hosking, William Samuel Victor, 1918.
Houghton, Clarence Eric Strauss, 1938.
†Houghton, Henden Egerton, 1937.
†Houlden, Thomas, 1935.
Houston, Major Alexander McLean, 1918.
How, Willoughby, 1918.
Howard, Mrs. Helen Edith, 1919.
Howard, M.D., Robert, 1918.
Howell, Edward Harold, 1927.
*Howell, Lieutenant Harry Alfred Adrian, 1928.
Hoyte, Cunliffe Malcolm Gustave, 1939.
†Howes, Miss Edith Annie, 1935.
Hubbard, Mrs. Bessie Louise, 1936.
Hudson, Cuthbert Arthur, 1939.
Hull, Arthur Francis Basset, 1936.
Humphries, Mrs. Georgiana, 1924.
Hunt, William John, 1939.
Hunter, M.D., Alexander Jardine, 1935.
*Hunter, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Elgin, 1937.
Hussein, Mehmet Raif, 1938.
Hutchings, Harold Varlo, 1936.
Hutchinson, Mrs. Bertha Charlotte, 1918.
*Hutchison, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant John, 1939.
Hutson, Miss Dorothy Charles, 1936.
Hutson, M.B., Surgeon Major John, 1918.
Huxley, Henry Scott, 1918.
Huyshe-Eliot, Mrs. Anne, 1919.
Hynes, Miss Sarah, 1934.
†Ide, William, 1935.
Iles, Miss Helen Louise, 1922.
Ingham, Mrs. Sybil, 1919.
†Ingles, Miss Alice Campbell, 1937.
Innes, Haughton Somerville, 1936.
*Irving, Commissioned Writer Louis Charles, 1937.
Irving, Miss Sybil, 1939.
Isaacs, Sydney Baber, 1938.
Isbister, William James, 1918.
Ives, Walter George, 1936.
Izod, Edwin Gilbert, 1918.
Jack, Donald William, 1918.
Jack, Henry Walter, 1930.
Jackson, The Reverend Oliver, 1936.
†Jacobson Mrs. Tilly, 1935.
Jacques, The Reverend George Henry Paul, 1918.

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Members—continued.

Ja'far, Khan Sahib Hasan Muhammad Salih, 1937.
Ja'far, Salih Ja'far Muhammad Salih, 1935.
†James (*Née* Byrne), The Rev. Sister, 1937.
James, Albert Edward, 1936.
James, Joseph Edward, 1930.
*James, Commissioned Gunner Samuel Stuart, 1937.
†James, William Alfred, 1935.
Jansz, Cyril Charles Arnold, 1931.
Jayasekera, Mrs. Frances Janet, 1929.
Jeffers, Miss Audrey, 1931.
Jeffery, Charles Ernest Augustine, 1936.
Jenkins, Commander Fred Mason, 1928.
Jenner, Mrs. Cathrine, 1938.
Jewell, Morton, 1931.
Johnson, Alan Frederick, 1930.
Johnson, Mrs. Agnes Norah, 1918.
Johnson, Arnold Robert, 1931.
Johnson, Miss Ellen Menendez, 1930.
Johnson, Mrs. Georgina Rose, 1933.
Jones, Edgar Anderson Averaye, 1918.
Jones, Mrs. Elsie Muriel, 1938.
Jones, Lieutenant Frederick Harry, 1923.
Jones, Peter, 1938.
Jones, Robert, 1936.
Jones, Samuel Benjamin, 1924.
†Joyce, William Frances, 1937.
Joyner, Albert Edward, 1939.
Jullienne, Edgar, 1930.
†Kachra, Kirchand, 1935.
Kareklas, Michael Christofi, 1932.
Karney, Miss Evelyn Storrs, 1929.
Kearney, Miss Tereza Mary, 1918.
Kearns, Commissioned Engineer William Francis, 1934.
Keevill, M.B. Arthur James, 1936.
Keigwin, Herbert Stanley, 1924.
Kelsey, Miss Lavinia Jane, 1919.
Kemsley, Miss Elizabeth Letitia, 1932.
Kemsley, John Chambers, 1918.
Kemsley, Mrs. Kate Annie, 1920.
Kennedy, Mrs. Helen, 1919.
Kennedy, James Domone, 1934.
Kennedy, Captain John Morgan, 1920.
Kennedy, Samuel, 1935.
*Kennedy, M.C., Quartermaster and Hon. Major William, 1933.
*Kenneison, Lieutenant Ernest James, 1933.
Kesteven, Miss Lettice, 1939.
Kidd, J.P., Mrs. Ethel Anne, 1938.
†Kenny, Miss Della Markham, 1935.
Kent, William Herman, 1934.
Kerr, Mrs. Maud Coke, 1918.
Keuneman, Gerald Percival, 1936.
Kevorkian, Aram Mihran Hampartsoum, 1939.
Kiddle, Captain John Lindsay, 1918.
Kinchington, Mrs. Ellen, 1936.
King, Miss Emma Ethel Maud Ford, 1919.
King, George Cliff, 1935.
†King, Mrs. Jessie Mary, 1937.
King, John Henry, 1935.
King, Mrs. Sarah Hannah, 1919.
†Kirkcaldie, Miss Rosa Angela, 1935.
Kirke, Mrs. Ella Wharton, 1936.
Klienenberg, Mrs. Maude Ellen, 1918.
Knaggs, V.D., E.D., Major William, 1938.
Knight, John Marcus, 1927.
Knight, Walter Augustus, 1938.
Knowles, John William Frederick, 1934.
Knowles, Walter Augustus, 1938.
†Knox, Sidney Philip, 1935.
Knox, Miss Sara, 1918.
†Ladbrook, Miss Henriette, 1935.
Laffitte, Gabriel, 1926.
Laidley, Mrs. Ethel, 1918.
Laing, John George, 1919.
Lal, Gowardham, 1934.
Lamont, Miss Hellen, 1920.
Lamont James, 1918.
Lamont, Captain John David Alexander, 1938.
Lamu, Sheikh Ali bin Mohamed Mkuu, Liwali of, 1935.
Lancaster, Captain Frederick George, 1937.
Landau, Miss Annie, 1924.
*Lane, Warrant Officer Ernest Edward, 1938.
Lane, Frederick William, 1934.
†Lanier, Mrs. Alice Paule, 1935.
Lanitis, Vrasidas Demitriou, 1918.
Larner, Victor John, 1918.
*Latchford, M.C., Quartermaster and Honorary Flight-Lieutenant, 1938
*Laughlin, Lieutenant Frederick Julian, 1938.
Lauder, William Henry, 1937.
†Laverty, Mrs. Elizabeth Wellington, 1935.
†Lavoie, Joseph Adelard, 1935.
*Lawrence, Temporary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Herbert Percy, 1937.
Lawson, Miss Mary Raymur, 1934.
Lea, Miss Doris, 1920.
Lea, Oliver, 1923.
Leahy, Mrs. Ellen, 1930.
Leal, Mrs. Charlotte Mary Clarina, 1936.
†le Bas, Miss Maud Godfrey, 1935.
Leckie, William Gordon, 1938.
Lee, Mrs. Jane Winfield, 1918.
Lee Choon Guan, Mrs., 1918.
Lenagan, John Denis, 1935.
Lennox, Mrs. Jessie Orr, 1918.
†Leslie, Miss Ella Dorothy Winifred, 1937.
Lesslar, John Edward, 1932.
*Lewis, Lieutenant Alfred Douglas Murray, 1928.
†Lewis, George Frederick, 1935.
Lezard, Herbert Lewis, 1919.
Little, Richard Thomas, 1926.
Lochhead, Mrs. Nina Hope, 1937.
Lock, Mrs. Esther Georgina, 1918.
Locker, James William Dunbar, 1936.
Locket, Miss Beatrice Jane, 1933.
Lockhart, Cecil Daniel, 1936.
†Lockhart, Norman Keith, 1937.
†Lofty, Henry Walter, 1935.
Long, Mrs. Hilda Charlotte, 1919.
Long, John Percy, 1918.
Longden, Mrs. Laura Hermione.
Lord, Regimental-Sergeant-Major John, 1938.
Lovell, Mrs. Elizabeth Isabel, 1920.
Lovell, James Benjamin, 1919.
†Lowdon, Mrs. Katherine Jane, 1935.
Lowe, Mrs. Margaret, 1933.
Loxley, Charles Feebor, 1932.
Lucie-Smith, John Dudley, 1939.
Lumbley, Mrs. Carrie Green, 1929.
Lydall, Edward Wykeham, 1919.
Lys, Mrs. Phyllis Bruce, 1923.
Maasdorp, Mrs. Gladys Grace, 1932.
McAlister, William Douglas, 1920.
McCarthy, Warrant Officer Class I Albert Edward, 1938.
Macassey, Miss Ethel Constance Chapman, 1919.
Macaulay, The Reverend Charles Athanasius Everett, 1932.
McClure, Miss Alice Mary, 1923.
†MacCormac, Michael Connolly, 1935.
McCotter, Miss Jane, 1926.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

*MacCulloch, Staff Sergeant-Major George Ferguson, 1939.
McCutcheon, Mrs. Mabel Mary, 1939.
McCutchin, Sydney Cameron, 1919.
McDavid, Edwin Frank, 1933.
McDermott, Francis, 1938.
Macdonald, M B., Ch.B., Andrew Buchanan, 1934.
MacDonald, Mrs. Flora Emma, 1919.
†MacDonald, Mrs. Hannah Glen, 1935.
*MacDonald, D.D., Major the Reverend John Howard, 1918.
MacDonald, Miss Mina, 1919.
McDonald, Miss Rebecca Anne, 1920.
†McDonald, Rev. Sydney Alexander, 1937.
McDonnell, Miss Mysie, 1919.
†MacDonell, M.C., O.S.B., The Rev. Roderick Andrew, 1937.
MacDonnell, Richard, 1919.
MacDonogh, George Frederick, 1919.
McDougall, Mrs. Agnes Maxwell, 1919.
McFadyen, M.D., John Young, 1930.
Macfarlane, M.R.C.V.S., F.E.V.M.A., Alexander Menzies, 1926.
McFarlane, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel Stuart Gordon, 1920.
MacGibbon, Miss Mabel Jane, 1918.
MacGillivray, Donald Charles, 1937.
*Macgregor, Company Serg.-Major Alpin, 1927.
McGuinness, Alfred Thomas Warner, 1938.
MacIntyre, Alexander Stewart, 1939.
McIntyre, Donald Arderne, 1919.
*McIntyre, Flight-Lieutenant Stanley Harcourt, 1939.
†McKay, Alexander, 1935.
Mackay, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1934.
McKay, Miss Mary, 1918.
Mackay, Mrs. Isobelle Mary Agnes, 1918.
*Mackay, Quartermaster and Honorary Major William Martin, 1935.
McKeartan, Mrs. Mary, 1919.
McKenny, Mrs. Cecilia, 1939.
Mackenzie, Mrs. Engela Elizabeth, 1923.
Mackenzie, Miss Jessie, 1918.
McKey, Miss Elizabeth, 1926.
Mackie, George Douglas, 1923.
†McKillop, Mrs. Ethel Alberta, 1935.
McKinney, Edward Henry, 1933.
McKinnon, Donald, 1938.
McKnight, William Allan, 1935.
*McLachlan, Commissioned Telegraphist Archibald Duncan, 1936.
†MacLachlan, Miss Jean Ethel, 1935.
†McLaren, Mrs. Clarissa Eliza, 1937.
McLaughlan, I.S.O., Henry Peter Marius, 1919.
†McLean, Staff Sergt.-Major Charles Thomas Rae, 1937.
McLean, Miss Isabel, 1918.
McLeod, R.A.N., Commissioned Shipwright Duncan, 1938.
Macmaster, Miss Anne Ellis, 1935.
McMillan, Mrs. Mary, 1939.
McMurtrie, Miss Elizabeth, 1936.
McNair, David McMillan, 1936.
McPherson, John Livingstone, 1935.
MacPherson, Mrs. Margaret, 1919.
†McPherson, William, 1937.
Macpherson, Miss Violette, 1918.
Macquarie, Charles, 1937.
McVicar, J.P., Mrs. Annie, 1938.
Macwilliam, Donald Kirton, 1926.
Maguire, Mrs. Emily Herbert, 1918.
Mahy, Mrs. Jane, 1938.
*Maidin, Lieutenant (acting Captain) Mohamed Ali bin, 1936.
Maingard, Jocelyn, 1931.
Maingard De La Ville Es Offrans, Mrs. Rene, 1938.
Maitland, Thomas Douglas, 1926.
Maling, Mrs. Nesta Gertrude, 1919.
†Malm, Henry Herbert, 1937.
Manning, Arthur Edward, 1918.
†Mansell, Thomas Henry, 1935.
Mansergh, Nevile Southcote, 1928.
Mapp, Arthur Fitz George, 1937.
†Maraj, Pundit Ramsaroop, 1935.
Marc de Chazal, Mrs. Louise Marie Denise, 1939.
†Marina, Mrs. Helen, 1937.
†Marsh, Frank Campbell, 1935.
†Marshall, Mrs. Daisy, 1935.
†Marshall, Mrs. Margaret Alice, 1935.
Marsland, Captain Ellis Russell, 1936.
Marris, Basil Arthur, 1919.
Marston, Miss Rebecca, 1934.
Martin, Alfred Andrew, 1919.
Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn, 1918.
Martin, Miss Mary, 1938.
Martin, Miss Mary Josephine, 1939.
Masson, Robert Key, 1936.
Mathieson, Robert Albert James, 1923.
Mathison, Mrs. Mary Martin, 1920.
Matthews, Lieutenant Frederick Gwilliam, 1919.
Matthews-Donaldson, Major Charles Lionel Grey Matthews, 1927.
Maude, Henry Evans, 1939.
Mayhew, Battery Sergt.-Major Thomas Oswald, 1931.
†Mayze, Miss Miriam, 1937.
Meaden, Henry, 1931.
Meagher, John James, 1938.
†Meagher, John Patrick Bertram, 1935.
Meares, Miss Mary Emma Goldsmith, 1935.
Meehan, The Reverend Father John, 1926.
†Megson, John, 1937.
Mehta, Nanji Kalidas, 1934.
Mehta, Nairman Dorabji, 1937.
Menas, Albion, 1938.
†Mercer, Mrs. May, 1935.
Merroll, William Francis, 1938.
Merriefield, Albert, 1919.
Metcalfe, M.C., Captain Charles Campbell, 1931.
Metcalfe, Thomas Edward, 1932.
Mete, Mrs. Erina, 1918.
Metford, Alfred, 1938.
Metzgen, Monrad Sigfrid, 1932.
Michaud, The Rev. Father Joseph Georges Edouard, 1926.
Mifsud, Mrs. Anne Gill, 1918.
Millar, George, 1938.
Millar, Reginald Morison, 1934.
Miller, Thomas Maskew, 1919.
Mills, Miss Ethel, 1935.
Mills, Frederick John, 1938
Milner, A.M.I.C.E., James Dalton, 1929.
*Minjoot, Lieutenant Alexander John, 1934.
Miskin, Miss Muriel Edith, 1928.
Moeller, Mrs. Winnifred, 1919.
Moffat, John Smith, 1936.
Moffatt, Robert, 1927.
Moggridge, Mrs. Norah, 1918.
*Mohamed, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon Noor, 1927.
*Mohamed, Noor bin Shaik Ahmad, Captain, 1939.
Moller, Mrs. Justina Wilhelmina Nancy, 1918.
Molohan, Michael John Brew, 1936.
Money, Alexander Walker, 1925.

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Members—continued.

Montgomery, William, 1920.
Monteiro, Diego Salvaslor, 1938.
†Moore, Clement Peter, 1935.
Moore, George Frederick, 1919.
Moore, Miss Janet Anne, 1939.
Moors, Miss Florence Donald, 1920.
Morgan, Francis Garcier, 1930.
†Morgan, Miss Janet, 1937.
Morgan, Tom Henry, 1920.
Morgappah, Nicholas Wilfrid, 1925.
Morice, Mrs. Lucy Spence, 1936.
Morkel, Paul Andrew, 1920.
Morrice, Miss Nellie Constance, 1934.
Morris, Miss Cecilia Margaret, 1918.
Morris, Mrs. Eliza Mary Jane, 1918.
Morris, John William, 1918
Morris, Mrs. Lily, 1930.
†Mortimer, Charles Edward, 1935.
Moseley, Miss Mary, 1918.
Moss, The Very Reverend Father Henry Raphael Moulding, 1935.
*Muerling, Warrant Officer, Class I., Regimental Sergeant-Major Werkmeisder Denzil, 1937.
†Muir, Miss Rose, 1937.
Mulrooney, M.V.O., John Leo, 1935.
Munro, Inez, 1939.
†Munro, Mrs. Grace Emily, 1935.
†Murphy, Mrs. Betty, 1935.
Murray, Miss Janet, 1919.
Murray, M.B., Miss Pauline Versfeld, 1938.
Murray, Stephen Samuel, 1929.
Murray, Mrs. Susan Ann, 1918.
Myers, Horace, 1919.
Naggs, Lieutenant Leonard Bertram, 1919.
Nalliah, Raja Ratnam, 1938.
Nance, Thomas Pierce Hains, 1920.
Nash, Mrs. Elizabeth Lily, 1918.
Nathan, Miss Sybil Caroline, 1918.
Neael, Charles, 1924.
Neave, John Sime, 1918.
Nel, Captain Charles Paul Leonard, 1919.
Nethersole, Harrison Ralph, 1919.
Nettleship, Miss Gertrude, 1930.
*†Newell, Regimental Sergeant Major Instructor Robert, 1935.
Newman, William Augustin, 1920.
Ngata, Mrs. Arihia Kane, 1918.
†Nicholas, Miss Eleanor Sarah, 1937.
Nicholas, Wilfred Dunston, 1939.
Nicholls, Alfred, 1934.
Nichols, B.A., The Rev. James Richard, 1929.
Nivison, William, 1919.
Noall, William Ernest, 1928.
*Noble, Warrant-Officer, Class I, Sydney Alexander, 1938.
*†Norris, M.C., Warrant Officer Class I, Staff Sergeant-Major, 2nd Class, (Honorary Lieutenant) Arthur Randolph, 1935.
Norton, Cuthbert Hugh, 1938.
Nottingham, William, 1920.
Nugent, Oliver, 1927.
†Nutsey, Miss Emily May, 1937.
Nuttall, Mrs. Maria, 1918.
Oakes, M.M., Arthur Podmore, 1936.
Oakes, Walter George, 1939.
†O'Brien, Miss Kathleen, 1935.
Odgers, Albert James, 1933.
O'Donahoe, Miss Helen Marion, 1935.
O'Donnell, John Henry, 1934.
†Ogilvie, Miss Katherine, 1937.
*†Olifent, Quartermaster and Hony. Major Walter Reginald, 1937.
Ollerenshaw, Sister Emma, 1924.
†O'Loghlin, Mrs. Blanche, 1937.
*Oorloff, Regimental Sergeant-Major Cyrus Watkin Milly, 1939.
Orr, Mrs. Grace, 1929.
†Osborne, Mrs. Harriett, 1935.
Osborne, Colonel William Henry, 1920.
Osbourne, John Beaumont Darnley, 1932.
Osmond, George Percy, 1932.
Owen, Miss Gertrude, 1936.
*Owens, R.A.N., Engineer Lieutenant John Dudley, 1939.
*Packer, Lieut. Ernest Vincent, 1927.
*Padgett, Company Sergeant Major George Thomas, 1934.
Page, Mrs. Jessie Ellen, 1919.
Panton, Albert Colouridge, 1938.
Papapetrou, Antoni, 1927.
Park, Alan Kenneth, 1938.
Parker, Miss Ethel Wyborn, 1920.
Parker, Miss Mary Jeannette, 1918.
Parkes, Mrs. Lily Beatrice, 1918.
Parkyns, Thomas Samuel, 1918.
Parr, Miss Dora Alice, 1932.
Parsons, Mrs. Kathleen Mary Pocock, 1934.
Partridge, The Reverend Augustus George, 1934.
Pasley, Miss Edith Ruth, 1936.
Passingham, Frank Selwood. 1937.
Patterson, William Henry, 1926.
†Paul, Mrs. May, 1935.
Pawan, M.B., Ch.B. Joseph Lennox, 1934.
Pearse, Samuel Herbert, 1936.
Pearson, Wesley Marshall, 1920.
Pearston, Miss Elizabeth Agnes, 1934.
Peasley, William George, 1936.
Peiris, Mrs. Fanny Ada Caroline, 1937.
†Peiris, Leonard James Martinus, 1937.
*Pelpola, Honorary Captain Peter Donald, 1933.
Penfold, William Cowan, 1920.
Percival, Mrs. Mary, 1919.
Peries, Mrs. Evangeline Louise, 1933.
Perry, George Albert, 1918.
Petrie, Mrs. Helen Young, 1918.
Phelps, William George, 1934.
Philip, M.B., Charles Robert, 1929.
Philip, Fullarton Bell, 1918.
Phillips, Arthur Wilfred, 1939.
Phillips, Mrs. Charlotte Rennie, 1934.
Phillips, Mrs. Emily, 1919.
Philson, Mrs. Lucy, 1919.
Pickett, Albert James, 1929.
Pidsley, Miss Charlotte Harriet, 1927.
Pilot, Roger, 1931.
†Piper, Miss Rosa, 1935.
Piper, William George, 1938.
Pitt, Captain Charles Peniston, 1919.
Pitts, Miss Ada, 1923.
Pollard, Leslie Thomas, 1922.
Pollett, Robert Lloyd, 1938.
Pomfret, Mrs. Edith Mary, 1918.
*Poole, Flight-Lieutenant Alfred Alderson, 1935.
Pope, Leslie Kelway, 1935.
*Pope, Warrant Officer, Class I, Hony. Lieutenant William Ernest, 1938.
Popham, K.C.M.G., Sir Henry Bradshaw, 1918.
Pordage, Mrs. Anna, 1919.
Poritt, Mrs. Hannah Mary, 1919.
Potter, Mrs. Mary Ann, 1919.
Potter, Thomas Irwin, 1933.
Potts, William Elmhirst, 1927.
Power, Miss Jane, 1934.

* Military division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

Pownall, William Ernest, 1935.
Poynter, William Dyke, 1918.
Prasad, Badri, 1937.
†Preston, Mrs. Marian Caughey, 1935.
†Price, Herbert Henry, 1935.
Priddle, Francis, 1927.
*Prideaux, Ordnance Lt.-Commander George, 1928.
Prince, Miss Constance Perrott, 1919.
Prince, Elias Peter, 1930.
Prosser, Stanley, 1934.
Puamaú, Sowani, 1934.
†Pudney, M.B., Mrs. Helena Muriel, 1935.
Pughe, Sidney Richard, 1926.
Puram, Shankar Rao Eranna, 1933.
Pyfrom, The Reverend Canon George Loran, 1935.
Quansah, William, 1938.
*†Rabnett, Warrant Officer Class I, Anthony Augustine, 1935.
Ralstein, John, 1939.
Ram, Rai Sahib Achhru, 1936.
Ramsay, Mrs. Florence Edith, 1920.
Randon, Louis Joseph, 1926.
Ranken, Miss Jeanie, 1939.
*Rapsey, Sergeant-Major Horace, 1938.
Raymond, Mrs. Mary, 1918.
Reddie, Captain Robert Alexander, 1923.
Redhill, Samuel, 1919.
†Redrup, R.R.C., Mrs. Gertrude Fenella, 1935.
Rees, Mrs. Catherine Mary, 1918.
Reeve, Mrs. Joan Leslie, 1918.
Reid, Mrs. Maria Jean, 1918.
Reimers, Edmund, 1934.
†Reisz, Arthur Felix, 1937.
Remington, Mrs. Alice Christabel, 1928.
Renner, Peter Awoonor, 1937.
Reynolds, Albert Edward Page, 1938.
†Reynolds, Mrs. Bessie Walden Maclean, 1935.
Reynolds, Mrs. Harriet Sarah, 1918.
Rhodes, Aleck Leopold, 1936.
Richards, The Reverend Walter Henry, 1936.
Richter, Henry Emmanuel, 1936.
Riggs, Alfred William, 1937.
†Rigney, Miss Mary, 1937.
Riseley, John William, 1920.
†Ritchie, Miss Millicent Frances Dora, 1937.
Rivers, Arthur Thomas, 1918.
Roberts, John Goodwin, 1928.
Roberts, Miss Lois Mary, 1928.
Roberts, D.S.O., V.D., Stephen Richard Harricks, 1937.
Robertson, Herbert James Duncan, 1918.
Robertson, Walter Thomas, 1918.
Robin, Miss Maggie, 1918.
Robinson, Mrs. Beatrice Evelyn Eugenie, 1918.
†Robinson, Enoch Cobcroft, 1935.
Robitaille, Amedee, 1935.
Robson, Mrs. Mary Frederica Walters, 1935.
Rodda, George Charles, 1919.
†Roerig, Father Gabriel, 1935.
Rogers, Miss Dorothy Heyward, 1919.
Rogers, Miss Vena Winifred Ellen, 1937.
Rogerson, William Peter, 1935.
*†Rolfe, Warrant Officer, Class I, Regimental Sergeant-Major George, 1935.
Rolleston, Mrs. Iris Brenda, 1918.
Rooke, Horace George Davie, 1930.
Rose, Miss Elizabeth, 1938.
Rose, M.D., Frederic Gardiner, 1933.
†Rose, Mrs. Jane, 1935.
Ross, Mrs. Edna Gaunce, 1934.
Rowland, J.P., Richard, 1937.
Rozario, Charles Walker, 1938.
†Rushbrooke, Ernest Alfred, 1935.
Russell, Mrs. Caroline Annie Beatrice, 1936.
Russell, Charles Eliot Gordon, 1938.
Russell, William Archibald, 1919
Russell-Brown, Mrs. Beatrice, 1928.
Rutty, Aston Shedden, 1933.
Ryan, Mrs. Isabel. 1918.
St. Aubyn, Douglas Bland, 1939.
Salmon, Mrs. Mary Elwin, 1920.
Salter, Albert Hugh, 1920.
Sandford, C.M.G., Thomas Frederick, 1919.
Sands, Frank, 1925.
Sands, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Sydney, 1920.
Sargeant, Raymond Gustave, 1928.
Sathasivam, Tiruvilingam, 1931.
†Saunders, M.A., Miss Elsie, 1935.
Saunders, Miss Florence Margaret, 1920.
*Saunders, Commissioner Gunner (T.) George Thomas, 1933.
Saunders, Miss Maude Irene, 1918.
Scanlen, Mrs. Emelie, 1919.
Schneider, Mrs. Glencora Barnes, 1925.
Scicluna, Hannibal Publius, 1935.
Scott, James, 1939.
Scott, Mrs. Katherine, 1918.
Scott, William, 1936.
Seagoe, Ernest Goldfinch, 1925.
Searle, Mrs. Emma Jane, 1918.
†Seay, Mrs. Vivian, 1935.
Seimund, Eibert. 1933.
Sellers, William, 1938.
Selvadurai, Nevins, 1923.
Shackle, Miss Annie Isabel, 1934.
*Shain Giwergis, Zabit Class II, 1926.
Shallcrass, Robert William, 1918.
Shand, Arthur William, 1939.
Sharp, Captain Frederick Brooke, 1927.
†Sharpe, Mrs. Mary, 1937.
Shaw, Allan Bruce, 1938.
Shaw, Mrs. Helen, 1919.
Shaw, Mrs. Mary Charlotte, 1920.
Shearer, David, 1918.
Shearman-Turner, Mrs. Blanche, 1919.
Shellish, Caesar, 1931.
†Shepherd, M.A., The Very Reverend Henry Young, 1935.
*Shepherd, R.A.N., Paymaster-Lieutenant Herbert William, 1938.
Sheppard, Herbert St. John, 1918.
Sherbon, William James, 1937.
Sherratt, Mrs. Alice Georgina, 1918.
Sherwood, Edward John, 1936.
Shilston, Eustace Maxwell, 1937.
Shipway, Walter Robert, 1924.
Silver, Aubrey Harris, 1933.
†Silverstone, Elijah, 1935.
Sime, Mrs. Annie Middleton, 1933.
Simpson, Charles Duncan, 1934.
†Simpson, George, 1935.
Simpson, James Macrae, 1934.
*Simpson, Warrant Officer William Stanley 1938.
†Sinclair, Mrs. Ethel Mary Gertrude, 1937.
Sinclair, Mrs. Muriel Eveleen Kathleen, 1918.
Sinclair, Captain Robert Albert Dunbar, 1918.
Sindle, Albert Edward, 1938.
Singh, Subadar Kishen, 1933.
Single, Miss Lilian Mary, 1931.
Skene, Mrs. Lillias Margaret, 1918.
Skinner, Miss Hannah Florence, 1932.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

kinner, Robert Burnell, 1933.
Slaney, Miss Mary, 1937.
Slater, Harry, 1935.
leeman, Paymaster-Lieutenant Herbert Rossell, 1938.
loan, David, 1920.
loan, Miss Margaret, 1928.
mall, Mrs. Hannah, 1920.
mall, Joseph Henry, 1936.
mart, Mrs. Annie Wilhelmina, 1919.
mith, Miss Bertha Sophia Clarke, 1934.
mith, Charles Bowtell, 1918.
mith, J.P., Mrs. Ella Louisa, 1938.
mith, Miss Georgiana Gertrude, 1937.
mith, Mrs. Helen Nora Curle, 1920.
mith, Herbert Parker Hastings, 1920.
mith, James Alfred, I.S.O., 1918.
mith, Mrs. Lilly Mary, 1919.
mith, Mrs. Mary Euphemia Roseborough, 1918.
mith, Captain Percy, 1918.
Smith, Thomas, 1935.
nodgrass, William Wallace, 1918.
ollamuttu, Arumugam, 1930.
olomon, Edward, 1920.
Soman, Mrs. Nellie Wilhelmina, 1935.
ommerville, Harold Archibald, 1937.
owray, James, 1932.
paar, Allan Morley, 1938.
pedding, Miss Belle, 1918.
pencer, Albert Edward, 1938.
pencer, Mrs. Martha Tahamu, 1919.
†Spiers, M.C., V.D., Captain Peter William Gordon, 1935.
tabb, Mrs. Ethel, 1919.
tacey, Mrs. Louisa, 1937.
tandley, Mrs. Ida, 1929.
tead, John, 1918.
Steel, Frederic Charles, 1935.
teer, Frank, 1918.
teil, John Wellesley, 1937.
Stephens, Mrs. Lilian Carter, 1935.
tephenson, Francis James, 1936.
Stevens, John, 1935.
tevenson, Mrs. Florence Johanna, 1919.
teward, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodhead, 1918.
tone, Arthur James, 1931.
tone, Thomas Henry, 1934.
tone, R.R.C. Sister Constance, 1934.
torey, Miss Ruby, 1936.
torrier, Miss Kathleen Wanlass, 1936.
tourton, Mrs. Adeline Constance, 1936.
Stow, Mrs. Paul Ernestine, 1937.
towe, Richard Walter, 1918.
trachan, M.B., Robert, 1918.
trickland, Miss Mary, 1937.
tuckey, Miss Ellen Elizabeth, 1918.
ubrahmanyam, Salem Subbukrishna, 1934.
udan, Mohamed, 1936.
Suleiman, Warrant Officer, Class II, Company Sergeant-Major Raja (bin Raja Mahamed Sapian), 1937.
umner, Alfred Tennyson, 1927.
Sutton, Captain Arthur Fraser, 1918.
Sutton, Miss Mabel, 1935.
waffield, Ernest, 1919.
weenie, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1919.
Swift, Quartermaster and Honorary Flight Lieutenant John Joseph, 1934.
Tak, M.B., Khong Kam, 1935.
Tan Seng Tee, Captain, 1936.
Tang Shiu Kin, 1934.
Tarlton, Mrs. Jessie, 1918.
Tarrant, Colonel Harley, 1920.
Tatham, Mrs. Lilian Elizabeth, 1919.
Taylor, Alexander Keith, 1939.
Taylor, M.B., B.S., Miss Catherine Frances, 1939.
Taylor Edward, 1937.
Taylor, Mrs. Ethel Mary, 1934.
Taylor, Mrs. Minnie Elena Scott, 1919.
Taylor, Percy Henry, 1918.
†Taylor, Royden Ernscliffe, 1937.
†Tennent, Miss Edith Penelope, 1937.
†Thomas, Horatio Wilson, 1937.
†Thomas, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Leonard Rhys, 1937.
Thomas, Mrs. Millie, 1936.
Thompson, Miss Ellen, 1938.
Thompson, George Batching, 1919.
Thompson, Herbert, 1931.
Thompson, The Reverend Harry Ernest, 1919.
†Thompson, Herbert William, 1937.
*Thompson, Regimental Sergt.-Major John Anson, 1938.
Thomson, Mrs. Margaret, 1938.
Thompson Samuel Douglas, 1920.
Thompson, Mrs. Sarah Ann, 1919.
Thomson, Miss Patricia Clay, 1918.
Thorburn, Mrs. Dieudonnée Grace, 1919.
Thornton, George Edwin, 1932.
Thorpe, Frank Gordon, 1936.
Thorpe, Frederick Ashley, 1936.
Thorvaldson, Sveinn, 1935.
Tilley, Miss Annie Montgomery, 1934.
Tilliro, Ioanni Michael, 1935.
Tilney, Miss Mary Elizabeth, 1920.
Toan, Miss Dorothea Jane, 1939.
Toms, Frank Edward, 1936.
Tonge, R. D., Commander Cecil Graham, 1930.
Toogood, John James, 1918.
Torto, James Godfrey Tetteh O'Baka, 1928.
†Totterham, Mrs. Mabel Strey Willoughby, 1937.
Tout, Reginald William Craig, 1937.
Townshend, Arthur Walter, 1918.
*Tracy, Quartermaster and Hon. Major William Walter, 1933.
Tregaskis, Mrs. Nellie Blanche, 1920.
Treleaven, Charles John, 1918.
Tremlett, Captain Frederic Thomas George 1918.
Trigger, Major Alfred Ernest, 1919.
Tripe, William Archibald, 1918.
Troughton, John Frederick George, 1936.
Tuboku-Metzger, Albert Emeric, 1934.
Tucker, Mrs. Ada Mary, 1918.
†Tucker, Alfred William, 1937.
*Tucker, Lieutenant John Frederick, 1936.
Tulk, Mrs. Effie Morris, 1919.
Tull, Mrs. Emily Mary, 1928.
Tunks, Charles James, 1919.
†Turnbull, John Miller, 1935.
†Turnbull, D.C.M., Nathaniel William John, 1935.
Turner, Major Henry Morton Stanley, 1918.
Turner, William Henry James, 1923.
Twentyman, Ernest William Gaine, 1930.
Twynam, Miss Nora Cecilia, 1919.
Tyler, Miss Harriet Jane, 1938.
Tyrrell, Mrs. Marian Frances Brutton, 1932.
Urquhart, Herbert, 1918.
†Usher, Miss Ina Evelyn Edith, 1937.
Van Buren, Van Robert Harris, 1933.
Van Coller, Christian Andries Brink, 1920.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Members—continued.

Vandenberg, Walter Cecil. 1937.
Van der Bijl, Mrs. Kate Amy, 1918.
Vanhegan, Hugh, 1938.
Varney, Arthur, 1918.
Venning, Guy, 1929.
*Venning, Regimental Sergt.-Major John George, 1927.
*Ventry, Joshua, 1935.
Verney, Mrs. Malvina, 1918.
Viader, René, 1930.
Vibert Jackson, Mrs. Dorothy Frances, 1930.
Vincent, M.B., George Alves, 1931.
Vincent-Baxendale, Mrs. Gertrude Mary, 1918.
Wache, Miss Ethel Evelyna, 1920.
†Wacher, Lawrence Ford, 1937.
*Wade, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Leonard Charles, 1934.
Waite, Miss Eva, 1920.
Waite, Wallace Wyndham, 1934.
Waldegrave, M.A., The Reverend George Turner, 1934.
*Walker, Regimental Sergeant-Major Edward George, 1926.
Walker, George, 1920.
Walker, Henry James, 1935.
Walker, William James, 1933.
Wallace, James Alfred, 1919.
Wallace, Miss Margaret Janet, 1919.
Wallis, Miss Ethel Mary, 1937.
†Wallis, Mrs. Helen, 1935.
*Walton, Major Charles Cleveland, 1934.
†Walton, George, 1935.
Ward, Mrs. Charlotte Sarah, 1918.
Ward, Miss Evelyn Elsmie Lydia, 1919.
Ward, Jabez Griffith Corbin, 1939.
Ward, Robert, 1923.
†Warnes, Mrs. Mary, 1937.
Warren, Edgar Herbert, 1930.
Wassell, Miss Edith, 1920.
Watch, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., Norman Bennington, 1937.
Waters, Alfred John, 1920.
Watney, Miss Constance, 1918.
Watson, Evan McLaren, 1937.
Watson, Gilbert, 1919.
Watson, Mrs. Gwendoline Isabel, 1919.
Watson, Miss Isabella Clark, 1918.
Watson, Mrs. Margaret Jane, 1919.
Watson, Miss Phebe Naomi, 1937.
†Watt, William Lyne, 1937.
Waugh, Mrs. Julian Barbara, 1934.
Way, Mrs. Effie, 1919.
Weaver, Miss Ethel, 1932.
Weaver, John Henry, 1918.
Webber, Miss Emily Locke, 1938.
*Webber, Warrant Officer, Class I. Staff Sergeant-Major 1st Class, Richard Bird, 1936.
Webster, Gustavus William, 1918.
Webster, Miss Violet Helen, 1918.
Welch, M.B., Miss Janet, 1936.
*Welch, Warrant Officer Class I Sydney Hamilton, 1938.
Weller, Mrs. Florence Maud, 1920.
Wells, Captain Charles Edward, 1918.
†Wells, Halbert Reginald, 1935.
Westall, Thomas George, 1936.
†Westmorland, Arthur Charles, 1937.
Westmorland, Mrs. Josephine, 1919.
Weston, Thomas Charles George, 1927.
Wheatley, Reginald Samuel, 1938.
Whidborne, Mrs. Winifred Biehl, 1920.
White, Charles, 1919.
White, Mrs. Mabel, 1919.
†White, Mrs. Meta Blanche Ida, 1935.
Whittaker, Alfred, 1931.
†Whittle, Harold Edgar, 1935.
Whitworth, Walter Stanley, 1920.
†Widgery, Alfred Stanley, 1935.
Wignall, Mrs. Mary, 1939.
*Wilde, Company Sergt.-Major Cyril Arthur George, 1927.
†Wilde, Revd. Harold, 1937.
Wilde, Miss Mabel Agnes, 1928.
Wilkie, Thomas, 1934.
Wilkinson, Howitt Key, 1918.
Willdon, Miss Margaret Isabel, 1925.
Williams, Alexander Thomas, 1936.
†Williams, George Rixon, 1937.
Williams, Miss Helen Lucy, 1918.
Williams, Henry Nevill, 1933.
Williams, A.M.I.C.E., John Hammond, 1929.
*Williams, R.A.N., Commissioned Boatswain Walton, 1938.
Williams, William Perkin, 1938.
Willis, Maurice Arthur, 1933.
Wills, Mrs. Charlotte, 1936.
Willson, Miss Nellie Marie, 1918.
Wilson, Ph.D., Miss Alice Evelyn, 1935.
Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel Archie John Landles, 1920.
Wilson, Mrs. Edith Frances, 1920.
Wilson, Miss Elizabeth, 1936.
Wilson, Major John Bowie, 1920.
†Wilson, Miss Mona, 1935.
Wilton, Herbert Frank, 1933.
Windeyer, William Archibald, 1920.
*Winyard, Lieutenant (local Captain) Frederick George, 1934.
Wolfe, Mrs. Agnes Catherine, 1928.
Woo, Miss Foonyee Catherine, 1926.
†Wood, Miss Mary Ethel, 1935.
Wood, C.M.G., Thomas Alfred, 1918.
†Woods, Mrs. Hannah Zelda, 1935.
Wray, Cecil James, 1919.
Wray, Miss Ellen, 1919.
Wright, Claude Emile, 1931.
*Wright, M.C., Quartermaster and Honorary Major Charles Robert Victor, 1939.
*Wright, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Francis Alexander Pickford, 1938.
Wright, Alderman Frank Broome, 1938.
Wright, M.A., The Rev. Canon William Joseph, 1929.
Wroughton, Miss Constance, 1931.
Wyatt, Miss Ethel, 1920.
*†Wyatt, D.C.M., Warrant Officer Class I, Regimental Sergeant-Major John, 1935.
Wylie, Mrs. Maria Elizabeth, 1918.
Yardley, Francis Clement, 1936.
†Yates, George Washington, 1935.
Yearwood, Lawrence Timothy, 1934.
Yearwood, Miss Marguerite Gordon, 1936.
Young, Mrs. Fanny R., 1919.
Young, George Macdonald, 1919.
Yusufali, Esmailjee Jivanjee, 1932.
Zardis, Zacharias Constantinou, 1932.
Zarifi, Moisis George, 1922.
Zia Giwergis, Zabit Class III, 1926.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Honorary Members.

Abdallah bin Said, Dr., 1923.
Abdel Rahman Bey el Taji, 1934.
Abdulhadi, Amin Bey, 1935.
Abu Rahmeh, Halim, 1926.
Aleinikoff, Michael, 1937.
Al Khairy, Mustafa, 1924.
Amawi, Sheikh Tahir bin Abu baker el, 1932.
Ankole, Edward Sulemani Kahaya, King of, 1918.
Ankole, Nuwa Baguta, Katikiro of, 1918.
*Arekat, Kaid Abdul Rahim, 1934.
Bawarshi, Najib, 1928.
Beidas, Sheikh Muhammad Abdel Rahman, 1935.
Ben-David, Asher, 1926.
Beydoun, Nasuhi Bey, 1935.
Bikunya, Owekitinisa Petero, 1937.
Beydun, Rafik Bey, 1926.
Binah, Barukh, 1930.
Boutagy, Najib Seraphim, 1923.
Buganda, The Katikiro of, 1937.
Bushrui, Mirza Badi, 1935.
Carmi, David Bonlos, 1939.
Cohen, Kalman Jacob, 1937.
da Costa, Matheus Placido, 1927.
Da Omar bin Mahmud, 1937.
Dajani, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Fuad, 1936.
Elazari-Volcani, Isaac, 1935.
Ezzeddin, Mulazim Amien, 1930.
Gorayib, Abdul Rahman Emin, 1929.
Grasovsky, Asaph, 1935.
Habash, Nagib, 1932.
Haddad, Farid Ibrahim, 1937.
Haddad, Zahi, 1931.
Hadeff, Zaki, 1927.
Hajjar, Yusuf, 1934.
Hoofien, Siegfried, 1931.
Ho Siak Kuan, 1925.
Husheimi Abdin, 1926.
Husseini, Hilmi Saleh Effendi, 1936.
Husseini, Ahmed Seif Al Din, 1926.
Jarallah, Sheikh Hussam Eddin, 1932.
Kachingwe, Harrison, 1938.
Katul, Jibrail Effendi, 1934.
Kayamba, Hugh Martin, 1932.
Khaledi, Ahmad, 1927.
Khoury, Girgis Effendi, 1936.
Khuri, Habib, 1929.
Kisselov, Jacob, 1938.
Krause, Eliahu, 1936.
Kulubya, Serwano Wofunira, 1939.
Levy, Shabetay, 1937.
Mohomed, Davd bin Salim, 1938.
Makhlouf, Michael, 1930.
Mani, Mikhayel, 1925.
Melamede, Isaac, 1939.
Moses, Michael, 1928.
Muntassar, Sheik El Aba El, 1938.
Nashashibi, Azmi, 1907.
Nassir, Butros, 1931.
Nsibirwa, Martin Luther, 1937.
Persitz, Mrs. Shoshana, 1935.
Qanaze, Qustandi, 1925.
Ragheb Mohammad Effendi, 1933.
Raheem, Haj Abdul, el Nabulsi, 1930.
Saad, Shawki Fathallah, 1927.
Sabia, Haj Himr Effendi, 1936.
Saig, Bishara, 1929.
Samaha, M.M.I.Struct.E. (Lond.), Michael Youssef, 1938.
Schieff, Solomon, 1930.
Seif bin Said, Sheikh, 1918.
Seif bin Suleiman el-Busaidi, Sheikh, 1938.
Shami, Yeshua, 1928.
Shimun Rab Khaila David D'Mar, 1928.
Shishmanoglou, Michaelaki, 1933.
Smilansky, Moshe, 1934.
Tabbara, Ali Bey, 1934.
Tajir, Naoum, 1924.
Tengku Mohammed ibni almerhum Sultan Ahmad Matham Shah, 1934.
Tolkowsky, Samuel, 1927.
Touma, Mikhail, Effendi, 1935.
Tukan, Jamal Abdul Razzaq, 1937.
Vaidya, Janardan Sitaram, 1938.
Yazdi, Tewfig Effendi, 1937.
Yellin, M.A., Avinoam, 1936.
Yusef, Mohamed Said Bey el, 1932.
Zvi, Isaac Ben, 1933.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

Bruce, M.C., The Right Hon. Stanley Melbourne, 1927.
Lyons, The Right Hon. Joseph Aloysius, 1936.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Abrahams, Sir Sidney Solomon, 1936.
Acland, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Sir Hugh Thomas Dyke, 1933.
Adamson, C.M.G., Sir John Ernest, 1924.
Agar, Sir Arthur Kirwan, 1939.
Aird, Sir John, 1917.
Allan, C.V.O., Sir Hugh Montagu, 1904.
Allard, Sir George Mason, 1926.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown, 1915.
Anderson, M.A., LL.D., Sir Francis, 1936.
Anderson, C.M.G., Sir Robert Albert, 1934.
Andersson, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Llewellyn, 1922.
Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir Algernon Edward, 1928.
Atholstan, The Right Honourable Baron, 1908.
Austin, O.B.E., Sir Harold Bruce Gardiner, 1935.
Baddeley, K.B.E., C.M.G., Sir Frank Morrish, 1928.
Bagnall, Sir John, 1936.
Bagshawe, C.M.G., M.B., Sir Arthur William Garrard, 1933.
Bandaranaike, K.C.M.G., Sir Solomon Dias, 1907.
Barnett, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Louis Edward, 1927.
Barrett-Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur, 1926.
Barth, C.B.E., Sir Jacob William, 1922.
Beattie, D.Sc., Sir John Carruthers, 1920.
Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, 1926.
Belcher, O.B.E., Sir Charles Frederic, 1931.
Bilbe Robinson, G.B.E., K.C.M.G Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas, 1910.
Blackburn, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.M., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Bickerton, 1936.
Blair, K.C.M.G., The Hon. Sir James William, 1930.

* Military Division. † Additional.

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Knights Bachelors—continued.

Blamey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Sir Thomas Albert, 1935.
Bois, Sir Stanley, 1905.
Bonython, K.C.M.G., Sir John Langdon, 1898.
Bonython, Sir John Lavington, 1935.
Bovell, K.C., Sir Henry Alleyne, 1902.
Bowring, K.C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Edgar Rennie, 1915.
Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St. John, 1924.
Bright, Sir Charles, 1919.
Brown, Sir Harry Percy, 1938.
Brown, Sir Henry Isaac Close, 1938.
Bruce, Sir Wallace, 1927.
Brunton, Sir William, 1926.
Buchanan-Smith, C.M.G., M.C., Sir Walter, 1935.
Buckland, Sir Thomas, 1935.
Budge, C.M.G., Sir Henry Sinclair Campbell, 1935.
Bury, Sir George, 1917.
Butters, C.M.G., M.B.E., Major Sir John Henry, 1927.
Cacoyannis, Sir Panayiotis Loizou, 1936.
Cain, Sir Jonathan Robert, 1937.
Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir Andrew, 1935.
Carncross, The Hon. Sir Walter Charles Frederick, 1922.
Carpenter, Sir Walter Randolph, 1936.
Carter, C.B.E., Sir William Morris, 1919.
Chandler, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Sir William Kellman, 1915.
Chapais, LL.D., F.R.S.C., The Hon. Sir Joseph Amable Thomas, 1935.
Chapman, C.B.E., Sir Henry, 1937.
Chapman, C.M.G., Sir Robert William, 1937.
Chappell, C.B.E., Sir Ernest, 1922.
Chisholm, The Honourable Sir Joseph Andrew, 1935.
Cilento, M.D., Sir Raphael West. 1935.
Clemens, C.M.G., I.S.O., Sir William James, 1937.
Cohen, Sir Samuel Sydney, 1937.
Colebatch, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Hal Pateshall, 1927.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux, 1920.
Connolly, The Honourable Sir James Daniel, 1920.
Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E., Sir Albert Ruskin, 1932.
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose, 1924.
Cornwallis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel Sir Kinahan, 1929.
Crean, Sir Bernard Arthur, 1938.
Crisp, The Hon. Sir Harold, 1938.
Cunningham, LL.D., Sir Edward Sheldon, 1936.
Currie, M.C., Major the Hon. Sir Henry Alan, 1937.
Dalton, Sir Llewelyn Chisholm, 1938.
Davidson, D.C.L., The Hon. Sir Charles Peers, 1913.
Davies, Sir William Rees, 1913.
Davis, Sir Edmund, 1927.
Davis, Sir Ernest, 1937.
Davis, C.M.G., Sir Steuart Spencer, 1930.
Davson, K.C., Sir Charles Simon, 1917.
Daw, Sir William Herbert, 1923.
Day, C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir Albert Cecil, 1932.
D'Costa, Sir Alfred Horace, 1937.
Deane, Sir George Campbell, 1930.
Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General Sir Wyndham Henry, 1921.
de Freitas, O.B.E., Sir Anthony, 1927.
De La Mothe, O.B.E., Sir Joseph Terence, 1939.
De Soysa, Sir Lambert Wilfred Alexander, 1938.
de Villiers, The Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenen, 1923.
de Villiers, F.R.G.S., Sir John Abraham Jacob, 1927.
Devine, M.B., F.R.A.C.S., Sir Hugh Berchmans, 1936.
Dixson, Sir William, 1939.
Doorly, C.B.E., Sir Charles William, 1935.
Douglas Jones, C.M.G., Sir Crawford Douglas, 1934.
Dowbiggin, C.M.G., Sir Herbert Layard, 1931.
Drage, Sir Benjamin, 1932.
Drayton, K.C., Sir Henry Lumley, 1915.
Duncan, The Hon. Sir Walter Gordon, 1939.
Duraiswamy, Sir Wytialingam, 1937.
Dyett, C.M.G., Captain Sir Gilbert Joseph Cullen, 1934.
Elliot, O.B.E., Sir George, 1923.
Elliott, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.A.C.S., Sir James Sauds, 1936.
Ephinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry, 1931.
Evans, C.I.E., M.A., Sir Geoffrey, 1934.
Evans, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir John William, 1926.
Fairbairn, Sir George, 1926.
Farmer, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor Sir John Bretland, 1926.
Farquharson, Sir Arthur Wileman, 1931.
Ferguson, The Honourable Sir David Gilbert. 1934.
Ferguson, C.M.G., M.D., Sir Henry Lindo, 1924.
Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., Major-General Sir Eugène, 1917.
Fisher, Sir Stanley, 1922.
Fisk, A.M.I.E. (Aust.), Ernest Thomas, 1937.
Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir Arthur George Murchison, 1929.
Forster, O.B.E., Sir Samuel John, 1933.
Fox, O.B.E., Sir Frank, 1926.
Francis, Sir Cyril Gerard Brooke, 1937.
Fraser, Sir Colin, 1935.
Frazer, Sir Francis Vernon, 1935.
Frere, K.C., Sir Bartle Henry Temple, 1918.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John, 1921.
Furness, Sir Robert Howard, 1929.
Fynn, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Percival Donald Leslie, 1935.
Galloway, M.D., Sir David James, 1924.
Garneau, Sir John George, 1908.
Garran, K.C.M.G., Sir Robert Randolph, 1917.
Garvin, Sir Thomas Forrest, 1935.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph Edward, 1914.
Gepp, Sir Herbert William, 1933.
Gollan, C.B.E., Sir Henry Cowper, 1921.
Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir Richard Allmond Jeffrey, 1928.
Goodman, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), Sir William George Toop, 1932.
Gordon, The Hon. Sir Alexander, 1930.
Gordon, The Hon. Sir David John, 1925.
Gordon, Sir Thomas Stewart, 1938.
Goudie, The Hon. Sir George Lewis, 1939.
Graham, Sir Aubrey Gregor, 1927.
Graham, The Hon. Sir Thomas Lynedoch, 1920.
Grannum, C.M.G., Sir Edward Allen, 1926.
Grant, LL.B., Sir Robert William Lyall, 1934.
Gray, K.C., Sir Reginald, 1920.
Grayburn, Vandeleur Molyneux, 1937.
Greaves, Sir William Herbert, 1904.
Grier, R.C.A., Sir Edmund Wyly, 1935.
Grier, K.C.M.G., Sir Selwyn Macgregor, 1934.
Griffin, K.C., Sir Charles James, 1923.
Griffith, C.B.E., Sir William Brandford, 1898.
Grose, Sir James Trevilly, 1934.
Gunson, C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir James Henry, 1924.
Hall, Sir Roger Evans, 1937.

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Knights Bachelors—continued.

Hamilton, Sir Robert William, 1918.
Hardie, M.D., The Hon. Sir David, 1913.
Harvey, The Hon. Sir John Musgrave, 1933.
Haultain, The Hon. Sir Frederick William Gordon, 1916.
Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard, 1922.
Herdman, The Hon. Sir Alexander Lawrence, 1929.
Heyman, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Herman Melville, 1920.
Hicks, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., F.I.C., Sir Cedric Stanton, 1936.
Himbury, Sir William Henry, 1926.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel, 1915.
Honey, C.M.G., Sir De Symons Montagu George, 1932.
Hordern, Sir Samuel, 1919.
Horn, C.M.G., M.D., M.R.C.P., Sir Arthur Edwin, 1937.
Hornell, C.I.E., Sir William Woodward, 1931.
Horton, Sir Henry, 1935.
Horwood, The Hon. Sir William Henry, 1904.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert, 1915.
Howie, Alderman, The Hon. Sir Archibald, 1938.
Huggard, K.C., Sir Walter Clarence, 1933.
Huggins, O.B.E., Sir George Frederick, 1937.
Hunt, Sir William Duflus, 1932.
Hunt, C.M.G., C.B.E., Sir William Edgar, 1938.
Hutchison, Sir James, 1936.
Jackson, O.B.E., K.C., Sir Edward St. John, 1933.
James, K.C.M.G., K.C., The Hon. Sir Walter Hartwell, 1907.
Jameson, M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir William Wilson, 1939.
Jarvis, C.M.G., M.V.O., T.D., Colonel Sir Alexander Weston, 1931.
Jayatilaka, Sir Don Baron, 1932.
Jelf, C.M.G., Sir Arthur Selborne, 1932.
Jess, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Brigadier Sir Carl Herman, 1935.
Johnson, Sir George, 1936.
Johnson, C.M.G., M.B., Sir Walter Burford, 1935.
Julius, Sir George Alfred, 1929.
Kater, The Hon. Sir Norman William, 1929.
Kelly, Sir George Dalziel, LL.B., 1938.
Kemp, C.B.E., K.C., Sir Joseph Horsford, 1927.
King, C.M.G., M.B., Sir Frederick Truby, 1925.
King, Sir Kelso, 1929.
Kingdon, Sir Donald, 1931.
Kirwan, The Hon. Sir John Walters, 1930.
Knowles, C.B.E., LL.M., Sir George Shaw, 1939.
Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, 1934.
Kole, Sir Mate, 1929.
Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., Sir Robert Hermus, 1938.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson, 1918.
Kotze, The Hon. Sir John Gilbert, 1917.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred George, 1913.
Law, Sir Charles Ewan, 1937.
Lead, M.C. Major Sir William Chollerton, 1935.
Lee, K.C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Walter Henry, 1920.
Leggett, D.S.O., R.E., Major Sir Edward Humphrey Manisty, 1920.
Leitch, C.B.E., Sir Walter, 1933.
Lennard, Sir Thomas Joseph, 1920.
Leys, Sir Cecil, 1931.
Linton, The Hon. Sir Richard, 1936.
Lister, Sir Frederick Spencer, 1920.
Lloyd, Sir Howard Watson, 1937.
Lochore, Sir James, 1925.
Logan, Sir Ewen Reginald, 1928.
Longstaff, Sir John, 1928.
Love, Sir Joseph Clifton, 1925.
Lucas, The Hon. Sir Edward, 1921.
Luke, C.M.G., Sir Harry Charles, 1933.
Luke, Sir Charles Manley, 1939.
Luxton, Sir Harold Daniel, 1932.
Lyle, D.Sc., F.R.S., Sir Thomas Ranken, 1922.
McCann, Sir Charles Francis Gerald, 1938.
Macartney, Sir Edward Henry, 1930.
MacCormick, K.C.M.G., M.D., Colonel Sir Alexander, 1913.
Macdonald, K.C., The Hon. Sir Hugh John, 1913.
McDonald, O.B.E., Sir James Gordon, 1929.
Macdonell, B.C.L., Sir Philip James, 1925.
McDonnell, Sir Michael Francis Joseph, 1929.
McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, 1939.
Macfarlan, K.C., H.B., The Hon. Sir James Ross, 1938.
McGavin, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., Major-General Sir Donald Johnstone, 1921.
MacGregor, Sir Alasdair Duncan Atholl, 1935.
McKelvey, Sir John Lawrance, 1933.
MacKenzie, Sir Clutha Nantes, 1935.
McLaren, C.M.G., Sir John Gilbert, 1935.
McMaster, Sir Frederick Duncan, 1934.
MacMillan, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., Sir Ernest Campbell, 1935.
McNess, Sir Charles, 1931.
MacPhail, O.B.E., Major Sir Andrew, 1918.
Mann, Sir Frederick Wollaston, 1933.
Markar, Hadji Sir Mohamed Macan, 1938.
Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., Sir Guy Anstruther Knox, 1930.
Mawson, O.B.E., D.Sc., Sir Douglas, 1914.
Maxwell, C.M.G., Sir John 1930.
Maxwell-Anderson, C.B.E., R.N., Captain Sir Maxwell Hendry, 1934.
Menendez, LL.B., Sir Manuel Ramon, 1906.
Mercieca, LL.D., Sir Arturo, 1926.
Merrett, C.B.E., V.D., Colonel Sir Charles Edward, 1934.
Meyer, Sir Manasseh, 1929.
Mifsud, LL.D., B.Litt., Sir Ugo Pasquale, 1927.
Montagu, Sir Ernest William Sanders, 1923.
Moore, Sir Leopold Frank, 1937.
Morell, Sir Stephen Joseph, 1927.
Morine, LL.D., K.C., The Hon. Sir Alfred Bishop, 1928.
Morrison, Sir William, 1926.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont, 1922.
Moxham, D.D.S., Sir Harry Cuthbertson, 1935.
Murdoch, Sir Keith Arthur, 1933.
Murison, LL.B., Sir James William, 1919.
Nairac, Sir George Edouard, 1938.
Napier, D.C.L., Sir Walter John, 1909.
Nettleton, Sir Sydney Charles King Farlow, 1924.
Newland, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B., Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Simpson, 1928.
Newton, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., Captain Sir Hibbert Alan Stephen, 1936.
Ngata, The Hon. Sir Apirana Turupa, 1927.
Nicholls, K.C.M.G., Sir Herbert, 1916.
Nicholson, C.M.G., Sir John Rumney, 1919.
Norwood, Sir Charles John Boyd, 1937.
Obeyesekere, Sir James Peter, 1936.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest, 1921.
O'Reilly, Sir Lennox Arthur Patrick, 1936.
Ostler, The Hon. Sir Henry Hubert, 1939.
Parsons, LL.B., Sir Herbert Angas, 1936.
Paul, Sir Charles Norman, 1938.
Pellatt, C.V.O., V.D., Major-General Sir Herry Mill, 1905.

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Perry, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Allan, 1904.
Perry, Sir William, 1933.
Peter, Sir John Charles, 1922.
Petrides, Sir Philip Bertie, 1936.
Phillips, O.B.E., M.B., Sir John Randall, 1930.
Pickering, Sir George Hunter, 1932.
Plowman, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir George Thomas, 1923.
Pollock, K.C., Sir Henry Edward, 1924.
Preece, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., Sir Arthur Henry, 1932.
Prout, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Thomas, 1924.
Pullicino, LL.D., Sir Philip, 1934.
Rae, Sir James Stanley, 1933.
Ramsay, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.A.C.S., Sir John, 1939.
Ratwatte, Sir Jayatilaka Cuda, 1939.
Raws, C.B.E., Colonel Sir William Lennon, 1926.
Reed, C.B.E., The Hon. John Ranken, 1936.
Rey, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Ferrand, 1938.
Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Dean, 1934.
Riddle, Sir Ernest Cooper, 1935.
Roberts, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Sir Charles George Douglas, 1935.
Robertson, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Sir Carrick Hey, 1929.
Robertson, K.B.E., Sir MacPherson, 1932.
Robinson, Sir Arnold Percy, 1934.
Robinson, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Bilbe, 1910.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair, 1918.
Rosling, Sir Edward, 1913.
Rowan-Hamilton, Sir Sidney Orme, 1931.
Roxburgh, C.M.G., Sir Thomas Laurence, 1928.
Russell, Sir Alexander Fraser, 1933.
Russell, Sir Alison, 1928.
Sandford, Sir James Wallace, 1937.
Sargood, Sir Percy Rolfe, 1935.
Saunders, D.Sc., Ph.D. LL.D., Sir Charles Edward, 1934.
Scott, K.C., Sir Henry Milne, 1928.
Sheehan, C.B.E., Sir Henry John, 1937.
Sheldon, K.B.E., Sir Mark, 1922.
Shenton, Sir William Edward Leonard, 1933.
Sheridan, Sir Joseph, 1932.
Sherlock, Sir Alfred Parker, 1925.
Shou-son, Sir Chow, 1926.
Sinclair, Sir John Robert, 1918.
Sinclair-Burgess, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell, 1934.
Smith, O.B.E., Sir Alan Rae, 1935.
Smith, Sir Alfred Van Waterschoodt Lucie, 1911.
Smith, Sir Harold Gengoult, 1934.
Smith, Sir Lindsey, 1914.
Smyly, LL.D., Sir Philip Crampton, 1905.
Souchon, C.B.E., Sir Hippolyte Louis Wiehe du Coudray, 1927.
Sowden, Sir William John, 1918.
Speed, LL.B., Sir Edwin Arney, 1911.
Spurling, C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D., Sir Salisbury Stanley, 1934.
Statham, The Hon. Sir Charles Ernest, 1926.
Stewart, Sir Alexander Anderson, 1937.
Stewart, The Hon. Sir Frederick Harold, 1935.
Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonel Sir Ronald, 1924.
Strakosch, G.B.E., Sir Henry, 1921.
Strathearn, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Calderwood, 1936.
Streeton, Sir Arthur, 1937.
Stringer, The Hon. Sir Thomas Walter, 1928.
Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, 1930.
Stupart, Sir Robert Frederic, 1916.
Sulman, F.R.I.B.A., Sir John, 1924.
Tait, Sir Thomas, 1911.
Tallis, Sir George, 1922.
Tarbat, Sir John Allan, 1937.
Taylor, The Hon. Sir Allen, 1911.
Taylor, Sir Herbert John, 1924.
Teal, D.Sc., F.G.S., M.Inst. M.M., Sir Edmund Oswald, 1936.
Tellier, The Hon. Sir Joseph Mathias, 1934.
Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, 1932.
Thomas, Sir Samuel Joyce, 1935.
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas Symonds, 1925.
Tout, The Hon. Sir Frederick Henry, 1935.
Tredgold, LL.B., Sir Clarkson Henry, 1922.
Trimmer, M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.T., Sir George William Arthur, 1937.
Troup, C.M.G., Sir George Alexander, 1937.
Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, 1938.
Tute, Sir Richard Clifford, 1937.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir William, 1902.
Vicars, C.B.E., Sir William, 1922.
Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister, 1933.
Wade, C.M.G., O.B.E., Sir Armgel de Vins, 1937.
Wade, M.D., F.R.A.C.S., Sir Robert Blakeway, 1938.
Walder, The Hon. Sir Samuel Robert, 1933.
Wales, J.P., The Hon. Alexander George, 1937.
Walton, Sir George O'Donnell, 1925.
Watlington, O.B.E., Sir Henry William, 1933.
Watson, M.D., Sir Malcolm, 1924.
Webber, Sir Arthur Frederick Clarence, 1936.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, 1921.
Whitley, Sir Michael Henry, 1929.
Wilkins, M.C., Captain Sir George Hubert, 1928.
Williams, Sir Hartley, 1894.
Wilson, Sir George Henry, 1934.
Woods, K.C.M.G., Sir Wilfrid Wentworth, 1930.
Wreford, Sir Ernest Henry, 1935.
Wrench, C.M.G., Major Sir John Evelyn Leslie, 1932.
Young, Sir Alfred Karney, 1923.
Young, LL.B., Sir Frederick William, 1918.
Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major Sir Hubert Winthrop, 1932.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS.

(Dominions and Colonies Section not to exceed 250.)

Adams, Louis, 1912.
Addison, C.M.G., M.V.O., D'Arcy Wentworth, 1920.
Ali, Bahadur Ressaider Haji Haroun, 1931.
Allen, C.M.G., George Thomas, 1903.
Allison, Alfred Ernest, 1935.
Altendorff, Durand Victor, 1930.
Anderson, M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), Sir Charles Buxton, 1937.
Anderson, George Clayton, 1935.

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Anderson, Captain Herbert Alfred, 1931.
Anderson, William Ross, 1919
Anthonisz, Richard Gerald, 1919.
Ashun, Sir Matthew, 1937.
Baker, William Anthony, 1929.
Baldwin, Edgar Jesse, 1936.
Balmer, Frank Edward, 1936.
Bartlett, Caddle Augustus, 1927.
Batt, Frederick John, 1938.
Beal, George Lansley, 1929.
Beckley, Augustus Theodore Adu, 1938.
Belleth, Benjamin, 1926.
Berkeley, Captain Hubert, 1921.
Bernays, Charles Arrowsmith, 1930.
Berteau, Francis Cyrus, 1914.
Bethel, Charles Percival, 1929.
Bigger, Frederic Charles, 1915.
Blenkins, William Bazett Goodwin, 1913.
Blinman, M.V.O., Harry, 1928.
Blyth, Edward D'Urban, 1926.
Bothamley, Arthur Thomas, 1924.
Bristow, Charles Francis, 1934.
Broadbent, Joseph Edward, 1932.
Brown, Captain Joseph, 1909.
Bunbury, Cecil Molesworth, 1928.
Burnside, Nigel Bruce, 1911.
Burt, Octavius, 1903.
Bynoe, Evan Browne, 1936.
Campbell, Lancelot Frederick, 1923.
Carr, O.B.E., Henry, 1920.
Casolani, M.B.E., Henry, 1928.
Chitty, Louis Ogilvy, 1917.
Clemens, Kt., C.M.G., Sir William James, 1925.
Cockayne, Alfred Hyde, 1937.
Cohen, M.B.E., Ezekiel, 1936.
Coll, Ernest, 1937.
Cook, Wallace Haynes, 1922.
Cornish, Ernest Harry, 1935.
Côté, Narcisse Omer, 1911.
Counsel, Edward Albert, 1921.
Craig, C.M.G., LL.D., George, 1935.
Cullen, M.I.C.E., Edward Alexander Ernest, 1931.
Cullen, John, 1916.
Curnock, Victor Colin, 1938.
Cuscaden, George Percy, 1932.
d'Aquino, Eusebio Honorato, 1911.
Dato' Khatib Haji Mohamed Said, 1926.
Daviot, Alban Ernest, 1933.
Deane, Michael Oran, 1935.
Deane, Captain Richard Burton, 1915.
de Charmoy, Donald D'Emmerez, 1926.
de la Harpe, Peter Henry, 1935.
de Silva, Joseph Martin, 1937.
De Souza, Arthur Maria, 1935.
Deveneaux, Francis Alphonse, 1935.
Dewhirst, Charles Hay, 1927.
Dillon, Albert Barrow, 1932.
Dixon, Henry, 1927.
Downie, Henry Edmonds, 1925.
Duane, Michael Oran, 1935.
Dumanoire, Joseph Wenceslas, 1937.
East, Lewis Findlay, 1934.
Eaton, John Henry Osborn, 1934.
Edwin, Vidal Kenneth Alexander, 1937.
§Eggett, O.B.E., William Henry, 1919.
Ellenberger, C.M.G., Jules, 1922.
Ely, Herbert William, 1926.
Emmanuel, Lionel Bastiampillai, 1932.
Evelyn, Edward Ernest, 1912.
Farnum, John Reginald, 1938.
Farrar, Joshua Dyson, 1928.
Ferguson, M.B., James Edward Aquart, 1915.
Ferguson, M.B.E., Joshua William, 1930.
Fernandez, John Francis, 1934.
Fernandez, M.B.E., Rudolf, 1930.
Feurtado, Duncan Laurence Lewis, 1930.
Field, Edgar John, 1933.
Finlay, Acheson Arundel Cameron, 1917.
Fletcher, Reginald Honon, 1938.
Francis, John William, 1938.
Fraser Walter Mortimer, 1934.
French, Frank Henry, 1919.
Friend, Benjamin Harry, 1920.
Gaffiero, Joseph Claude, 1930.
Gardiner, John, 1907.
Georgiades, Petros Stavrou, 1936.
Gibson, Frederick Alban, 1903.
Gisborne, K.C., Francis Hernaman, 1915.
Grant, Alexander Ronald, 1933.
§Green, Arthur William, 1936.
Greenwood, Thomas James, 1925.
Hall, Duncan Hamilton, 1931.
Hannigan, Charles, 1933.
Hanson, M.Inst.C.E., Charles Rastrick, 1903.
Harcourt, Algernon Bernard, 1912.
§Harper, Francis Henry, 1937.
Harper, Joseph Peascod, 1920.
Harris, Adonijah Richard, 1933.
Hashim, Noor Mohamed, bin Mohamed Dali, 1936.
Hill, Arthur Heyliger, 1932.
Hobbs, Henry James, 1926.
Holliman, John William, 1912.
Hurst, William Nevin Tatlow, 1932.
Hutchings, Hugh Houston, 1930.
Inche Abdul Razak bin Haji Gani, the Dato Stia di Raja of Selangor, 1924.
Irvine, Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford, 1903.
Irwin, Stewart, 1933.
Isaacs, Walter Belinfante, 1925.
Janz, Gordon Edward William, 1934.
Jenner, Frank, 1938.
Jephcott, Thomas Reenberg, 1937.
Jerram, James Havelock, 1937.
Johnson, O.B.E., Edward Odlum, 1911.
Johnson, Frederick England, 1932.
Johnson, George Cunynghame, 1933.
Johnstone, C.M.G., Robert, 1912.
Jones, M.V.O., Frederick James, 1927.
Jones, Louis Kossuth, 1906.
Kennedy, Peter, 1937.
Kent, Alfred James, 1929.
King, George Howard, 1932.
Knapman, George William, 1928.
Laird John, 1933.
Lambourne, M.A., Nelson Thomas, 1937.
Leach, Cyril, 1932.
Littlepage, Beverley Burnley, 1936.
Littlepage, Hardwin Stewart, 1935.
Logan, Thomas Miller, 1938.
Loggie, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas George Johnston, 1917.
Long, Charles, 1909.
Lumley, Gascoigne, 1919.
Lumley, James Maddy, 1930.
Lynch, William Joseph, 1913.
Macauley, Magnus Johannes Oyedele, 1934.
McLaren, Hugh, 1928.
McLaughlan, M.B.E., Henry Peter Marius, 1926.
McPhee, Edward Tannoch, 1936.
Macready, William Charles, 1916.
Maguire, O.B.E., Matthew Michael, 1935.
March, Edward John, 1909.

§ For Home Services.

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Companions—continued.

Martin, Henry Alexander, 1927.
May, V.D., Colonel George Herbert, 1930.
Millar, Herbert, 1919.
Mills, R.N., Commander John Frederick, 1916.
Monfries, John Elliott, 1938.
Morris, Charles Glazebrook, 1933.
Morrison, Charles Rodway, 1925.
Moss, George Ernest, 1937.
Mulvany, Edward Joseph, 1927.
Musa Farah, Ressaldar-Major Haji, 1916.
Neale, Harold Bernard, 1935.
Neilson, Charles Dubraney, 1937.
Norton, Henry James, 1929.
Otway, Herbert Allan, 1931.
Oxenham, Justinian, 1922.
Parkes, M.V.O., Edward, 1932.
Patenaude, Joseph Oscar, 1935.
Pearson, Charles Wemyss, 1903.
Pennell, Charles Henry, 1904.
Percival, Arthur, 1938.
Perkins, Charles James, 1927.
Phillips, Harold Ernest, 1933.
Podesta, Armand, 1922.
Porter, William Henry, 1911.
Pottinger, David, 1904.
Potts, Capt. John Wilfred, 1937.
Prins, Lorens Arthur, 1931.
§Pughe, M.B.E., Sydney Richard, 1936.
Rainsford, Captain Richard Frederick, 1935.
Read, M.V.O., Alexander Llewellyn, 1937.
Reeves, Richard Harold, 1937.
Rendell, M.B., C.M., Herbert, 1937.
Robbin, John Henry Stanley, 1927.
Roberts, George, 1938.
Robertson, Colonel Donald, 1912.
Robertson, William, 1937.
Robinson, Charles Herbert Palmer, 1934.
Rorke, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Victor, 1935.
Ross, Donald Henry, 1935.
Ross, Fernand, 1929.
Ross, Francis Joseph, 1926.
Ross, John Kenneth Murray, 1910.
Rowley, Fortescue William Thomas, 1929.
Rudder, Stephen Albert Best, 1937.
Rushton, Charles Berkeley, 1931
Russell, Robert Clare, 1919.
St. Julian, Herbert Paul, 1924.
Samarakoon, Edwin Richard de Alwis, 1937.
Sapara, Oguntala, 1923.
Savy, Gustave, 1930
Scott, David John, 1935.
Scrivenor, John Brooke, 1931.
Seager, Charles Frederick, 1937.
Semper, Dudley Henry, 1930.
Shapcott, C.M.G., M.V.O., Louis Edward, 1927.
Sharwood, William Henry, 1935.
Shawe, C.M.G., Henry Benjamin, 1917.
Sheedy, Andrew Joseph, 1933.
Shepherd, C.M.G., Malcolm Lindsay, 1920.
Shukor, Mohamed Noordin bin Abdul, Orang Kaya Kaya Stia Bijaya di Raja, 1935.
Simpson, F.S.A.I.A., Alfred Edward, 1936.
Simpson, George William, 1931.
Smart, John Henry Cheetham, 1930.
Smith, Allan Frith, 1906.
§Smith, M.B.E., James Alfred 1929.
Smith, William, 1911.
Smuts, Johannes, 1908.
Spencer, Cyril Edward, 1932.
Stigand, Captain Almar Gordon, 1929.
Story, John Douglas, 1923.
Strauchon, John, 1912.
Strong, M.A., B.Sc., Theophilus Benjamin, 1933.
Strutt, Percival John, 1929.
Sturgess, M.R.C.V.S., George William, 1931.
Sutherland, M.A., Arthur Robert, 1934.
Sutherland, William, 1914.
Tanner, Bertram, 1925.
Tate, C.M.G., Frank, 1903.
Thompson, Thomas Augustus, 1918.
Todd, Charles Herbert Uttley, 1935.
Toganiyalu, Ratu Deve, 1928.
Topp, William, 1937.
Trenco, Arthur Hugh Donald le Poer, 1938.
Trump, M.Inst.C.E., John, 1914.
Tucker, Leslie, 1928.
Turner, James Pogson, 1934.
Utidjian, Haig Apisogham Sdepan, 1914.
Vanderstraaten, Edgar Allen Garvin, 1925.
Vardon, Frank, 1931.
Vella, M.A., D.D., The Right Reverend Monseigneur Paul, 1935.
Vidal-Hall, Charles Herman 1928.
Wagstaff, Capt. Charles Sales, 1937.
Walker, George Alexander, 1932.
Wallach, Bernard, 1937.
Warner, Basil Hale, 1928.
Watson, Harrison, 1935.
Watson, Herbert Gordon, 1922.
Watters, Henry Nash, 1937.
Westmaas, George Hamilton, 1937.
White, Wallis Harry Brinsley, 1924.
Wickens, Charles Henry, 1926.
Williams, George Blackstone, 1916.
Wilson, Charles Livingston, 1933.
Wohlmann, M.V.O., Ward George, 1934.
Woodcock, George Albert, 1921.
Woodd, Miss Julia Mary, 1905.
Wray, Leonard, 1903.
Wright, Arthur Herbert, 1934.
Wright, James Rogers, 1931.
Wright, Melvin Warren Bunting, 1936.

§ For Home Services.

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"NON-PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS" ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

Presented to Parliament by Command; and also of Returns, etc., moved for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1887 to the present time, with those papers formerly presented as Parliamentary Papers but afterwards issued (from 1921) as Stationery Office Publications.

[C. Command Paper, to 1899; Cd. Command Paper, 1900-1918; Cmd. Command Paper, new series from 1919; H.C. Paper ordered by the House of Commons, or Bill; H.L. Paper ordered by the House of Lords, or Bill; T.S. Treaty Series; *—Stationery Office Publication (from 1921) identified as:—S.O.P. Unnumbered Publication; N.P.P.—Non-Parliamentary Publication; A.S. Colonial Report, Annual Series; M.S. Colonial Report, Miscellaneous Series.]

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NOTE.—In the case of Annual Reports and other periodical publications only the last three issues, as a general rule, are given in this list.

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- Lower Division Clerks, H.C. 227, 1884.
- Reorganisation, Cd. 3795, 1908.
- Woods, Mr. W. W., H.L. 228 and 228-I., 1881.

Crown Agents for the Colonies—
- Accounts, §C.A. 1921; §C.A. 1922; §C.A. 1923; §C.A. 1924; §C.A. 1925; N.P.P. 144, 1926.
- Commercial Business of, Cd. 1944, 1904.
- Commission Charged or Received, H.C. 264, 1904; H.C. 181, 1907.
- Enquiry C'tee., Report, Cd. 4473-4474, 1909.
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- Functions of, C—3075, 1881.

"Discovery" Expedition (First Report), 1926, (Second Report), Jan. 1927 to May, 1928, Progress Report, June, 1937.

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- Annual Reports, Cd. 6670, 1913; Cd. 7212, 1914; Cd. 7794, 1914-16 (Final).
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Oversea Settlement Board—
- Report dated May, 1938, Cmd. 5766, 1938.
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INFORMATION AS TO COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

Arising out of the discussions of a special Committee appointed in 1930, to consider the question of the unification of the various Colonial Governments' Services, recognition was given to a single Colonial Service. Within this Service the following unified branches have been established, and it is proposed to proceed with the unification of other branches of the Service :—

Colonial Administrative Service.
Colonial Agricultural Service.
Colonial Audit Service.
Colonial Chemical Service.
Colonial Customs Service.
Colonial Education Service.
Colonial Forest Service.
Colonial Geological Survey Service.
Colonial Legal Service.
Colonial Medical Service.
Colonial Mines Service.
Colonial Police Service.
Colonial Postal Service.
Colonial Survey Service.
Colonial Veterinary Service.

Below will be found a summary of the principal classes of appointment in the Colonial Service which are dealt with respectively :—

(I) By the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service).

(II) By the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

(I) APPOINTMENTS WITH WHICH THE DIRECTOR OF RECRUITMENT (COLONIAL SERVICE) DEALS.*

Applications for the following appointments should be addressed in writing to *the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service)*, 8, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*1., from whom memoranda giving full details of these appointments may be obtained on written request. Intending applicants and others who desire to obtain general information about the history and structure of the Colonial Service are recommended to read the book entitled "The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service," by C. J. Jeffries, published in 1938 by the Cambridge University Press (price 10/6d.).

VACANCIES.

Where information is given in the following paragraphs as to the number of vacancies available annually it is based, unless otherwise stated, upon the average requirements of the four or five years prior to 1931, during which, in the case of certain classes of appointment, a considerable amount of expansion of staff took place. In consequence of the financial depression the number of vacancies available between 1931 and 1934 was very considerably reduced. During the last four years the rate of recruitment has definitely increased in certain directions; but it is not possible to say whether, when conditions have become yet more stable, it will eventually approximate to that of the years immediately preceding 1931.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.

The Colonial Administrative Service was constituted as a "unified" Service with effect from the 1st of July, 1932.

The following paragraphs contain information regarding Administrative Appointments in East and West Africa (where most vacancies occur), Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Malaya, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Fiji and Western Pacific.

(*a*) QUALIFICATIONS.

A high standard of general education is essential for these appointments. Whilst a University Degree is not an absolutely indispensable qualification, the candidates selected for Administrative appointments in the last few years have nearly all been in possession of a University Degree, usually with Honours. The few exceptions have been in cases where a candidate has had some special qualifications (*e.g.* legal qualifications), or has acquired some special experience likely to prove of value (*e.g.* such experience as that of an officer of H.M.'s. Forces, especially one who has commanded native troops with success, and has been recommended for civil employment). There is no reason to anticipate that at future selections the standard in this respect will be any less high.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies set up a Colonial Service Appointments Board in 1931 to make selections on his behalf for all the first appointments to the Colonial Service which are at his disposal. Selections so made are submitted to the Secretary of State for his final approval and ensuing appointments are made on his authority.

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(*b*) Age Limits.

Candidates must have attained the age of 20½ and must not have attained the age of 30 on the 1st of August in the year of application. There is a definite preference for candidates who are under 26, and candidates selected for the Colonial Administrative Service who are over 25 are very unlikely to be allocated for duty in Ceylon, Malaya or Hong Kong.

(*c*) Application and Selection.

One annual selection takes place in the summer, usually in August. Completed applications must reach the Director of Recruitment between the 1st of January and the 30th of April in the year of the selection.

(*d*) Training.

Candidates provisionally selected for appointment to the Colonial Administrative Service are normally required to undergo a course of instruction in this country before embarkation on first appointment. The course commences in October and extends over the autumn, spring, and summer terms at either Oxford or Cambridge University, during which allowances are paid at the rate of £75 at the beginning of the first term, £50 at the beginning of the second and third terms, and £50 on completion of the course.

(*e*) East and West Africa.

The average number of Administrative Officers recruited for Tropical Africa from the end of the war until 1930 was 95 per annum.

During this period very considerable enlargements of staff contributed to maintain the average recruitment at this high rate despite the small number of 18 vacancies filled in 1922 as a result of the financial depression prevailing at that time, and a continuation of recruitment at so high a rate was not to be expected. In recent years, however, an average of between 50 and 60 cadets would have been required to replace annual wastage through retirement, etc., without allowing for any increase of staff. In 1930 the actual number of vacancies filled was 74, but in 1931 and 1932 it fell to 20 as a result of the financial depression. In 1933, the number of vacancies rose to 23, in 1934 to 33, and in 1935 to 58. 53 vacancies were filled in 1936, 59 in 1937, and 78 in 1938.

An Administrative Officer may be employed either in the Secretariat of a Colony or in a District. His duties may be very varied. If employed in a district his functions are of a magisterial and political nature, and he is the immediate agent of the Government in his District, and his responsibilities extend to all departments of the Administration which have no local representative. His duties may involve a considerable amount of travelling.

In West Africa, salaries start at £400 per annum and rise on a long scale to £1,000 per annum: in East Africa salaries start at £350 per annum and rise on a long scale to £1,000 per annum. There are higher posts above these scales.

(*f*) Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

It was decided early in 1937 that the recruitment for administrative posts in these territories should, in future, be merged into the annual selection for the Colonial Administrative Service, and that officers selected to fill Administrative vacancies in these territories should normally be appointed as members of that Service. 12 candidates were selected in 1937 and 2 in 1938.

The initial salary is £340 per annum.

(*g*) Ceylon.

Until 1935, administrative officers for Ceylon were recruited on the results of the open competitive examination held annually by the Civil Service Commissioners for appointments in the Home, Northern Ireland and Indian Civil Services and for Eastern Cadetships (including Cadetships in Malaya and Hong Kong prior to 1932), but the method of recruitment of European candidates is now merged into that already in force for appointments in the Colonial Administrative Service generally. The average number of European Cadets appointed during the years 1919 to 1931 inclusive was between two and three per annum. Three vacancies were filled in 1936, and two in 1937. No vacancies occurred in 1938.

At the present time Cadets receive a salary of £400 a year until they pass the prescribed examinations, and then £450 a year until they complete two years' service when they are eligible for promotion as Second Class Civil Servants with a salary of £500–£40–£700; £760–£40–£1,000; £1,050–£50–£1,300. The salaries of First Class Civil Servants are, for Grade II, £1,400–£50–£1,550 a year, and for Grade I, £1,600–£50–£1,750 a year; above that there are special appointments (not necessarily reserved for Cadets) with salaries ranging between £1,800 and £3,000 a year.

(*h*) Malaya and Hong Kong.

The average number of Cadets appointed to Malaya and Hong Kong during the period 1919–1931 inclusive was between 9 and 10 annually. Since 1931, the average has been between 5 and 6 annually. In 1937, 7 candidates were appointed, and nine in 1938.

Prior to 1932 these appointments were filled through the competitive examination for Eastern Cadetships, but the method of appointment is now merged into that already in force for appointments in the Colonial Administrative Service generally.

The Cadet Services provide the higher Administrative staff for all the various Government activities including the Secretariats, the Courts, the Treasuries, District and Land Offices, and in Malaya the Residencies in the Malay States.

In Malaya the Cadet starts at $350 per mensem (£490 per annum) and has the prospect of rising eventually to appointments in Class I, with salaries between $1,050 per mensem (£1,470 per annum) and $1,400 per mensem (£1,960 per annum).

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In Hong Kong the initial salary is £400 per annum and the appointments in Class I are on a scale of from £1,450 to £1,600 per annum. It should be noted, however, that the scales of salary and the rates of certain allowances in Hong Kong are at present under revision.

In both Malaya and Hong Kong there are special appointments (not necessarily reserved for Cadets) above these scales.

(i) FIJI AND WESTERN PACIFIC.

Normally not more than two vacancies are likely to occur annually for Cadets in FIJI and the Western Pacific. Five vacancies occurred in 1933, but only one in 1934, and one in 1935. In 1936, owing to exceptional circumstances, seven vacancies occurred, and in 1937, eight. Three vacancies were filled in 1938.

The duties correspond to those of an Administrative Officer in Tropical Africa.

The initial salary is £350 per annum (local currency without exchange compensation) for Cadets serving in Fiji, and £375 per annum for Cadets serving in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. In the British Solomon Islands Protectorate a local allowance of £50 a year is also paid.

(j) OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

In many Dependencies, including those in the West Indies, vacancies for junior officers in the Administration and Secretariat are usually filled by the selection of local candidates or by promotion or transfer within the Service.

Vacancies may, however, occasionally occur in Cyprus and Palestine. One vacancy in Cyprus was filled in 1937 and two in 1938. One vacancy in Aden was filled in 1938. In Cyprus the initial salary is £360, rising on a long scale to £840 per annum. In Palestine the initial salary is £P.300, rising by annual increments of £P.25 to £P.800 per annum, with an expatriation allowance of £P.50 up to £P.525 and £P.100 after £P.525.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.*

A number of vacancies for junior Educational officers may be expected to occur in any year of normal prosperity.† The great majority of these occur in either East and West Africa, or Malaya and Hong Kong.

For all the ordinary junior Educational appointments which are dealt with by the Dir or of Recruitment candidates must have a Degree, usually a Degree with Honours, of a British University

In the case of vacancies which it is required to fill immediately or during the current year (*referred to, for convenience, as "immediate" vacancies*) candidates must, normally, have also a recognised Diploma in Education, or equivalent professional qualification. Failing such qualification candidates who have had sufficient proved experience of school teaching may sometimes be considered. They must have attained the age of 21½ and must not have attained the age of 35 on taking up their duties overseas if selected; there is a definite preference for candidates of under 30. It should be noted that, with few exceptions, "immediate" vacancies are filled during the summer. Candidates for "immediate" appointments are, therefore, advised to apply as early in the year as possible.

Vacancies may also be expected to occur each summer for which candidates having no professional qualification, and little or no teaching experience, are considered (*referred to, for convenience, as "course" vacancies*) on the understanding that, if selected, they will be required before proceeding overseas to undergo a special course of training in Educational method and practice at the University of London Institute of Education. Fees for this course are paid from public funds, and probationers attending it receive an allowance of £20 a month. Candidates for "course" vacancies, who will often be men expecting to graduate at a University in the current summer, must have attained the age of 20½ and must not have attained the age of 30 on the 1st of August in the year of application; there is a definite preference for candidates of under 26. One selection is held annually, usually in August, and completed forms of application must reach the Director of Recruitment between the 1st of January and the 30th of April in the year in which the selection takes place.

In Tropical Africa, while there is one common Educational policy which aims at providing a sufficient and wisely adapted system of education for the Native populations, there are naturally variations of organisation and method in the different Dependencies, and the duties of a junior Educational officer will vary accordingly. In general it may be said that his work demands both skill as a teacher and ability, born of enthusiasm, to participate in and supervise all forms of school activities, *e.g.* organised games, Boy Scout work, etc., which experience has shown to be of particular value in creating *esprit de corps* and a sense of service and leadership amongst African native boys. Sooner or later an officer may be called upon to undertake the duties of an Inspector of Schools, though the work of administration is generally confined to the higher appointments in the Education Department.

The scale of salary in East Africa is £350 (for 2 years on probation) rising by annual increments to £840 per annum. In West Africa the present scale is £400–£450 (for 3 years on probation) rising to £840 per annum.

In Malaya and Hong Kong a junior officer is usually appointed as a "European Master" for duty on the staff of a secondary school organised on lines somewhat similar to those of a Public School in this country. He will be required to teach either English subjects, or Mathematics or Science up to London Matriculation or equivalent standard. The "English" schools in Malaya are attended by Malay, Chinese and Indian boys. In Hong Kong there are both English and Chinese schools, and also some "Anglo-Chinese" schools, where the study of English and Chinese is carried on side by side. In all cases games, Boy Scout work or Cadet Corps, etc., play an important part. Above the time scale there are a number of senior administrative offices, promotion to which is by merit; and opportunities may occur for appointment to an Assistant Inspectorship, or other post connected with vernacular education, at an earlier stage in an officer's career.

† It should be noted, however, that in consequence of the general financial depression comparatively few Educational vacancies have been available since 1931, and it is considered unlikely that there will be any marked increase in the rate of recruitment for the present.

* It is proposed, during the year 1938, to constitute a unified "Colonial Education Service."

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The scale of salary for European Masters in Malaya is $400 per mensem rising by annual increments to $800 per mensem (£560–£1,120 per annum). In Hong Kong European Masters receive £460 per annum rising to £950. In both cases appointments are in the first instance on three years' probation. It should be noted that the scales of salary and the rates of certain allowances in Hong Kong are at present under revision.

COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE (COMMISSIONED OR EQUIVALENT RANK).

The Colonial Police Service was instituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of October, 1936.

These appointments comprise Police Probationerships in Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong and Palestine; Sub-Inspectorships of Constabulary in British Guiana and Jamaica, and appointments in the Police Forces of East and West Africa, Trinidad and Cyprus.

17 appointments were filled during the years 1932–34 inclusive. 14 appointments were made in 1935, 9 in 1936, 19 in 1937, and 21 in 1938.

The selection takes place in the summer and completed applications must be submitted between the 1st of January and the 15th of March.

Candidates for all appointments must be over twenty years of age on the 1st of January in the year in which selection takes place.

For appointments in Malaya, Hong Kong, and Palestine, candidates must be under 22 years of age on the 1st of January in the year in which selection takes place: for all other Colonies, etc., they must be under 26 years of age (22 in the case of Ceylon) on the 1st of August in the year in which selection takes place.

In the case of Police appointments in Tropical Africa, the Secretary of State would, in certain circumstances, be prepared to consider an application from a candidate up to 30 years of age who had had such experience as that of a commissioned officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, especially one who had commanded native troops with success, and had been recommended for civil employment.

Candidates must be in possession of the School Certificate, or of equivalent or higher educational qualifications. In the case of Ceylon, an Honours Degree of a British University is essential.

Police Cadets selected for Malaya are normally required to take a three months' course in the Malay language at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, during which they receive an allowance of £20 a month.

Candidates selected for Police appointments in Tropical Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Trinidad and Cyprus will normally be required to undergo a year's course of training at the Metropolitan Police College during which they receive an allowance of £175 a year.

Commencing salaries are as follows:—Tropical Africa, between £350 and £400; Hong Kong, £400 (under revision); Ceylon, £380; Malaya, £420; Palestine £300, with pensionable expatriation allowance of £50; Trinidad, £400; British Guiana, £200; Jamaica, £200 (under revision); with other allowances which vary. Salaries in the Far Eastern Services are on a long scale. To take the Malayan Police as an instance. A Cadet who is appointed at £420 receives £490 on becoming a Passed Cadet. On confirmation in his appointment he receives £560 rising by annual increments of £35 to £1,120 a year. Above this scale there are a number of appointments on the scale £1,120 to £1,330. The Inspector-General, Straits Settlements Police, and the Inspector-General, Federated Malay States Police, receive £1,680 each.

The duties of a Police Officer in a Tropical Dependency are extremely varied and should appeal particularly to the young man with a taste for an out of door life who would appreciate doing far more responsible work than would normally fall to a man of similar age in this country.

COLONIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The Colonial Customs Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 1938.

One selection of candidates to fill vacancies is held annually, usually during July and August, and completed applications must reach the Director of Recruitment between the 1st of January and the 15th of March. An average of six vacancies in Malaya has been filled annually since 1933. One vacancy in Tropical Africa was filled in 1938.

Candidates for appointments in Malaya must be over 20 and under 22 years of age on the 1st of January in the year in which selection takes place. Candidates for appointments in Tropical Africa and elsewhere must be over 21½ and under 26 years of age on the 1st of August in the year in which selection takes place.

The minimum educational qualification entitling a candidate to be considered will be the possession of a School Certificate at the date of application or the production of evidence that he has passed some other examination of equivalent or higher standard. It should be noted, however, that a number of candidates selected in recent years have been University graduates, usually with Honours.

Commencing salaries are £350 in East Africa, £400 in West Africa, and Malaya, £420 per annum.

COLONIAL AUDIT SERVICE.

Normally, four or five vacancies may be expected annually and they are filled as they occur.

Candidates must be over 21½ years of age and under 26.

The essential qualifications for these appointments are: a good general education, preferably at a University; a natural inclination for figures and accounts; character and ability such as would qualify a candidate in due course for the higher branches of the Service.

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Selected candidates undergo a short period of training in the Home Establishment of the Colonial Audit Department, during which an allowance at the rate of £20 a month is paid.

Usual commencing salaries are £350 per annum in East Africa and £400 in West Africa, rising to £780 and £810 respectively, with higher posts above these scales.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS OF A FINANCIAL NATURE.

General questions of financial policy and control in the Colonies are dealt with in the central Secretariats, in many of which there is now a separate financial branch staffed by Administrative Officers selected for such work from the general administrative cadre. It is thus possible that when filling vacancies in the Colonial Administrative Service at the annual selection in August, the Secretary of State may occasionally be asked to select a candidate possessing special qualifications and aptitude for dealing with financial and economic questions.

On the other hand, the task of accounting for Government revenue and expenditure is entrusted to a separate department known as the Treasury or the Accountant-General's Department. Officers appointed to Treasury or Accountancy posts are not members of the Colonial Administrative Service, and vacancies in such posts are normally filled by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, to whom applications should be addressed.

COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Legal Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st July, 1933.

Before 1931, the average number of vacancies filled annually was between 11 and 12, but, on account of the financial depression, considerably fewer appointments were made between 1931 and 1934. 72 vacancies were filled during the period 1935–37 inclusive, and 26 appointments were made in 1938. Vacancies are filled as and when they occur.

The majority of appointments which are filled from outside the Service are for Crown Counsel and Magistrates, for which barristers only are eligible. Occasionally, however, a vacancy occurs for which a solicitor can be considered.

Candidates should be under 40 years of age and should normally have had at least four years' practical experience in their profession.

Initial salaries are seldom less than £600 p.a. and in many cases are substantially higher.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Medical Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 1934. Officers are appointed to the Service by the Secretary of State and are liable to be posted at his discretion. The wishes of individual officers are, however, consulted as far as possible, both as regards posting on first appointment and as regards subsequent transfer.

The average annual number of appointments for Medical Officers made during the period 1926–1930 was 97. In 1931, as a result of the general financial depression, the actual number of appointments made was 35 and this figure fell to 12 and 22 in the years 1932 and 1933 respectively. 31 appointments were made in 1934; 48 in 1935; 53 in 1936; 47 in 1937; and 54 in 1938. It is not possible to forecast actual requirements in the immediate future.

Vacancies may occur at any time of the year and are dealt with as circumstances require. Candidates should be under 35 years of age, must be fully qualified and must be on the Medical Register. Preference is given to candidates who have held hospital or public health appointments or who have special knowledge of anæsthetics, radiology, surgery, medicine, ophthalmology, gynæcology and midwifery, diseases of the ear, nose and throat, venereal diseases, etc. In the case of Lady Medical Officers, for whom there are occasional vacancies, experience in child welfare work is almost invariably essential.

Selected candidates are normally required to undergo a course of instruction in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene before proceeding overseas.

The majority of vacancies for Medical Officers occur in West Africa, East Africa and Malaya. The vacancies for Lady Medical Officers are usually confined to West Africa and Malaya.

Commencing salaries in West Africa, East Africa and Malaya are normally £660, £600, and £700 per annum respectively, but it should be noted that the salary scales in East and West Africa are at present under revision.

Vacancies occasionally occur for Medical Entomologists.

Dental Surgeons.

It is very rarely that a vacancy for a Dental Surgeon occurs. The conditions of these posts vary too much for general information to be given.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Agricultural Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of October, 1935. It includes appointments for officers for general investigational, advisory and similar duties, as well as for agricultural specialists, such as botanists, mycologists, entomologists and agricultural chemists. In future, almost all vacancies for agricultural officers and agricultural specialists are likely to be filled by the selection of Colonial Agricultural Scholars on completion of their training (see below). For any further vacancies candidates with University degrees in agriculture or natural science who have continued post-graduate study or research for periods similar to those of Colonial Agricultural Scholars would be most likely to be selected. A few vacancies may also be available, in addition to the above, in connection with the inspection of crops and of produce for export. For these appointments candidates are usually required to be in possession

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of a degree or diploma in agriculture or horticulture. The Secretary of State is also occasionally asked to fill vacancies of a definitely horticultural nature in connection with the care of botanic gardens or fruit cultivation. For these a horticultural qualification such as that obtainable at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, or the horticultural diploma of an Agricultural College, is required.

The majority of appointments are filled in July and August, but vacancies may be filled at other times. Candidates should usually be over 21½ and under 30 years of age. Commencing salaries usually vary from £400 to £500.

The Secretary of State offers annually in the summer a certain number of Colonial Agricultural Scholarships. These are post-graduate scholarships, tenable in most cases for two years, one of which is spent in this country and the other at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad or some other institution abroad. The scholarships are intended to provide a pool of men trained in agriculture and agricultural science from which vacancies in the Colonial Agricultural Service can be filled. Candidates should possess, or be about to qualify for, a degree in agriculture or natural science. The value of a scholarship is:—

(i) Whilst a scholar is in this country; £200 per annum with payment of fees for tuition and, if necessary, of matriculation and examination fees;

(ii) Whilst a scholar is abroad: £225 per annum with payment of passages and of cost of travelling, if required, among the West Indian Islands or elsewhere; and also of tuition fees up to a maximum of £75;

(iii) Each scholar will also receive an allowance not exceeding £5 for the purchase of approved books.

COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE.

The Colonial Veterinary Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of October, 1935.

Several vacancies for veterinary officers or veterinary research officers may normally be expected to occur annually in the Colonial Veterinary Service. The majority of these vacancies are normally filled by the selection of Colonial Veterinary Scholars on completion of their training (see below), though urgent vacancies may be filled, as and when they occur, by the appointment of candidates possessing the Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons or a veterinary qualification obtained in one of the self-governing Dominions. Candidates should be over 21½ and under 30 years of age on assuming their duties overseas. Commencing salaries in the larger Veterinary Departments vary between £560 and £630 per annum.

The Secretary of State offers annually, in the summer, a limited number of Colonial Veterinary Scholarships and Studentships. These are of a post-graduate nature and are intended to provide a pool of qualified candidates from which vacancies in the Colonial Veterinary Service can be filled. It is intended to make not less than four awards annually until further notice. Candidates for Scholarships should possess, or be about to qualify for, a science degree of a British University or some equivalent qualification. A Scholarship will ordinarily be tenable for four years, to enable the holder to qualify for the Diploma of M.R.C.V.S., and will be of the value of £200 a year, with provision for training fees and an allowance for the purchase of approved books in addition. Candidates for Studentships should possess or be about to qualify for the Diploma of Membership of the Royal Veterinary College or a veterinary qualification obtained in one of the self-governing Dominions. A Studentship will usually be tenable for one year and will be of the value of £300 a year, including provision for training fees; but an allowance not exceeding £5 for the purchase of approved books is payable in addition.

COLONIAL FORESTRY SERVICE.

The Colonial Forest Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 1935.

A limited number of vacancies for Assistant Conservators of Forests may be expected to occur each year. The average number of vacancies during the past four years has been nine.

For the present, such vacancies will be filled by the selection of graduates in Forestry who will undergo a course of one year's duration at the Imperial Forestry Institute after a period of practical experience in the Colonial Forest Department for which they have been selected. Candidates should usually be over 21½ and under 30 years of age. The commencing salaries of Assistant Conservators of Forests vary between £400 and £500 a year.

It is hoped to bring into operation in 1940 a scheme designed to widen the field of recruitment by offering scholarships in Forestry (on the analogy of the Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Scholarships) for which candidates who have already taken honours in less specialized subjects will be eligible.

ZOOLOGICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Vacancies occasionally arise in connection with mosquito, tsetse-fly, and similar investigations, which are open to graduates in zoology or natural science who have specialised in medical Entomology. Vacancies for entomologists occur, however, rather more frequently in the Colonial Agricultural Service (see above). There are also occasional openings for trained Zoologists in Colonial Fisheries, Game Preservation and Museum Departments.

THE COLONIAL CHEMICAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Chemical Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 1939. Some three or four vacancies are usually available in each year for officers for general analytical work (*i.e.*, as Government Chemists or Analysts). A candidate should usually be over 21½ and under 35 years of age, be an associate of the Institute of Chemistry, and should possess a good University Degree in Chemistry. The certificate of the Institute of Chemistry in Branch E. (Foods, Drugs, etc.) is a valuable additional qualification and is sometimes essential. The duties usually include any analytical work required by Government, which falls outside the scope of the Agricultural Chemist (*e.g.*, the examination of stores, foods, drugs, water, ores, etc., and bacteriological and medico-legal work). There are also occasional vacancies for specialists in bio-chemistry for Medical and other Departments. Initial salaries vary between £400 and £600.

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COLONIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SERVICE.

The Colonial Geological Survey Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 1938.

Vacancies for Geologists are not of very frequent occurrence, and are filled as and when they occur.

Candidates should be between the ages of 21½ and 35. They should possess a University Degree, preferably with Honours, ensuring a good general knowledge of geology, and also have carried out independent field investigations.

Commencing salaries vary from £400 to £600.

COLONIAL MINES SERVICE.

The Colonial Mines Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 1938. A few vacancies are usually available each year, and are filled as and when they occur.

The age limits are 21½ to 35.

Candidates should hold a Degree or Diploma in metalliferous mining of a British University or School of Mines. Practical experience of metalliferous mining is usually required.

Commencing salaries vary from £475 to £560.

COLONIAL SURVEY SERVICE.

The Colonial Survey Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 1938.

The annual number of vacancies for Survey Probationers before 1931 varied considerably, but about 12 were expected annually. In 1931 only three were filled, and during the succeeding four years recruitment was suspended. Four vacancies were filled in 1936, five in 1937, and seven in 1938.

Selections are usually made during June.

Candidates should be not less than 21 and under 28 on the 1st of July in the year in which the selection takes place. They should either be in possession of an Honours Degree in mathematics, physical sciences, or engineering, or certain other equivalent qualifications.

Completed application forms must be submitted before the 30th of April.

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METEOROLOGICAL APPOINTMENTS.

A limited number of vacancies may be expected to arise in Colonial Meteorological Services and Observatories each year. Candidates should usually be between the ages of 21½ and 35 and hold a good Honours degree in Mathematics or Physics. Before taking up their duties selected candidates may be required to undergo a course of training in meteorological work of from three to six months' duration in this country during which an allowance is paid to them.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Vacancies of this nature are rare, but the Secretary of State may occasionally be asked to select a trained Archæologist or Anthropologist for a Museum appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State is rarely called upon to fill an Ecclesiastical appointment. If a post falls vacant a candidate is selected in some special manner with particular reference to the requirements and circumstances of the Office.

No list of candidates is kept at the Colonial Office.

HARBOURMASTER APPOINTMENTS.

Vacancies occur very infrequently for Port Officers or Harbourmasters.

Candidates for such appointments must either—(1) have held a commission in the Royal Navy, or (2) have held a Master's or extra Master's certificate, and be an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The conditions of these posts vary too much for general information to be given. The better paid posts are, however, usually filled by promotion from within the Colonial Service.

IMMIGRATION APPOINTMENTS.

On very rare occasions vacancies have occurred in the Immigration Department of a Colony which provides facilities for the immigration of natives of India.

For such a vacancy a competent knowledge of one or more Indian languages would be essential.

AVIATION APPOINTMENTS.

The openings in connection with aviation in the Colonial Service are at present limited. When a vacancy occurs the Air Ministry is asked to advise as to the selection of a suitable candidate.

PERSONAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments, such as those of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, on the personal staff of the Governor of a Colony are made by the Governor concerned. It occasionally happens, however, that a Governor asks the Secretary of State to recommend a suitable officer to act in such a capacity. A candidate who wishes

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his name to be noted for consideration, in the event of such a request being made, should apply in writing to the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service). As a rule only unmarried candidates are selected for such appointments. Previous experience in a similar position is valuable, but not as a rule essential. For appointment as Aide-de-Camp an officer, or ex-officer, of H.M. Forces is usually selected.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Vacancies in Departments, other than those already mentioned, may occasionally occur. Owing to their diversity, however, it is not possible to give any general account of the qualifications which might be required.

(II) APPOINTMENTS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE WHICH ARE FILLED BY THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The appointments mentioned in the paragraphs which follow are filled, as and when vacancies occur, by the *Crown Agents for the Colonies*, 4, *Millbank, S.W.*1., from whom further details may be obtained on request.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The majority of vacancies occur in West Africa, East Africa and Malaya.

The commencing salaries vary from approximately £480 to £600 per annum.

The age limits vary between 23 and 35 years of age.

The qualifications required are as follows:—

Civil Engineers.

Assistant Engineers on Government Railways must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold an Engineering degree or diploma recognised as granting exemption from Sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination, and possess experience on Railway Survey, Construction or Maintenance.

Assistant Engineers in Public Works Departments must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold an Engineering degree or diploma recognised as granting exemption from Sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination, and possess experience on Public Works. It is preferred that all candidates should have had at least 2 years practical experience of good Engineering work after taking their degree or completing their Articles, but consideration will be given to the applications of candidates with less than two years practical experience provided they are in possession of one of the qualifications above mentioned.

Mechanical Engineers.

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents and Assistant Works Managers (Railways).—Engineering degree or A.M.I.M.E. and apprenticeship in locomotive works, including running shed and footplate work, and subsequent experience in a railway running department, or in railway works management.

Assistant Mechanical Engineers (Public Works Department).—Engineering degree or A.M.I.M.E. and apprenticeship with subsequent experience of steam, oil and gas engines, motor cars, etc.

Electrical Engineers.

Electrical engineering degree or A.M.I.E.E. and apprenticeship, with subsequent power station and mains experience.

Shift Engineers.—Apprenticeship to mechanical engineering and subsequent experience in power station running. In addition marine and electrical experience is desirable.

Telegraph Engineers.

Thorough training in telegraph and telephone engineering and experience in a Home or Colonial Post Office Engineering Department or a British Railway. In addition, an electrical engineering degree or A.M.I.E.E. is usually required. A knowledge of wireless engineering is desirable.

Draughtsmen.

Candidates should be between 23 and 35 years of age.

Engineering.—Experience in Civil Engineer's Office, Plotting Surveys, Levels, etc. Quantities Estimating and Design of buildings, bridges, etc.

Locomotive.—Apprenticeship in Locomotive works and subsequent experience in a Locomotive drawing office.

The commencing salaries vary from approximately £400 to £480 per annum.

Artisans.

Vacancies for artisans, etc., in the following trades occur from time to time:

- Foremen of Works (Buildings)
- Saw Mill Foremen
- Plumbers
- Loco Foremen
- „ Fitters
- „ Erectors
- „ Turners
- „ Boilermakers
- Carriage & Wagon Examiners
- Carriage & Wagon Builders
- Moulders
- Millwrights
- Platelayers
- Electricians
- Cable Jointers
- Telegraph Foremen
- „ Mechanicians
- General Fitters
- Well Drillers

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Candidates are required to possess previous experience and to be between 25 and 35 years of age. The commencing salaries vary from £370 to £400 a year, except in the case of Well Drillers, who are usually engaged at fixed salaries varying from £480 to £600 per annum.

Architectural.

Architects and Architectural Draughtsmen.

Candidates should be between 23 and 35 years of age.

The qualification of A.R.I.B.A. is generally required, with experience in design, supervision of building operations, specifications, and the general work of an architect's office. A knowledge of quantity surveying is desirable.

The commencing salaries vary from approximately £450 to £700 per annum.

MARINE.

The majority of vacancies occur in Nigeria, Tanganyika and Kenya (Lake Steamer Service).

Sub-lieutenants of the R.N.R. who are not qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant are not required to resign their commissions as a condition of appointment to the Nigerian and Lake Steamer Services, but they must definitely understand that they are liable to removal from the active list for failure to qualify for promotion to rank of Lieutenant and that, if so removed, they cannot be placed on the retired list.

The qualifications for appointment to the Nigerian Marine Department are as follows:—

Executive Officers.—Officers on the Active List of the Royal Naval Reserve are given preference, though this qualification may be waived in the case of otherwise suitable candidates possessing an Extra Master's or Master's Certificate. Age should be between 25 and 30 years. Preference will be given to ex-cadets from the "Conway," "Worcester" or The Nautical College, Pangbourne.

Engineer Officers.—Officers on the Active List of the Royal Naval Reserve or Special Reserve of or above the rank of Lieutenant, and Mercantile Marine Engineers, possessing First Class Extra or First Class Engineers' Certificates will be given preference. Age should be between 24 and 30 years.

The commencing salary in the case of officers possessing Master's or First Class Engineer's certificate of Competency is £450 per annum rising to £720 per annum. There are higher posts above this scale.

For vacancies in the Tanganyika Territory the following qualifications are required:—

Marine Officers.—Master's Certificate and preferably a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve. Age 22-35. Salary £426 to £660 a year.

Second Engineers.—At least a Second Class Engineer's Certificate. Age, not under 22 years. Salary £372, rising to £480 a year.

For vacancies in the Lake Steamer Service of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours Department the following qualifications are required:—

Second Officers.—Master's Certificate. *Engineers.*—Chief Engineer's Certificate. Age 25-30. Salary £390 rising to £600 per annum.

ARTISANS.

Vacancies for Artisans in the following trades occur from time to time in Nigeria:—

Shipwrights	Platers.
Boilermakers	Turners.
Fitters.	Coppersmiths.

Candidates are required to possess previous experience and be between 25 and 35 years of age. Salary £400 to £500 a year.

ACCOUNTING AND STOREKEEPING.

Accountants and Storekeepers.—The majority of vacancies occur in West Africa and East Africa. The commencing salaries vary from £300 to £480 per annum.

Candidates should be between 23–35 years of age.

The following is required of candidates:—

Accountants (Assistant).

In Accountant-General Departments usually in West Africa.—Good general education, accounting experience and preferably a recognised accountancy qualification.

On Government Railways in East and West Africa.—Experience of accounting in the Chief Accountant's Office of a British Railway, and some knowledge of mechanical accounting desirable.

In Public Works Departments in East and West Africa.—Experience in keeping cost accounts with a firm of Public Works Contractors.

In Marine Departments in West Africa.—A thorough knowledge of commercial accounts, and of time-keeping and costing for constructional and repair engineering work, ability to supervise the accounting for large quantities of marine and engineering stores and a knowledge of office management generally.

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STOREKEEPERS (ASSISTANT).

On Government Railways in East and West Africa.—Experience of Storekeeping and preferably of Store Accounting on a British Railway.

In Public Works Departments in East and West Africa.—Experience of Storekeeping, including Store Accounting, on Public Works of importance or with a large firm of Building Contractors.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS, STOCK INSPECTORS, AND FORESTERS.

Vacancies occur from time to time in East and West Africa for Laboratory Assistants, Stock Inspectors and Foresters. Candidates should be between 23 and 35 years of age.

Candidates for appointment as Laboratory Assistants should possess a sound practical knowledge of technical work as applied to Pathology and Bacteriology.

Candidates for appointment as Stock Inspectors should have a good practical knowledge of stock, more particularly cattle, and possess a diploma in dairying or agriculture.

Candidates for appointment as Foresters should have the diploma of the Forest of Dean or Benmore Schools, or have had similar training on large private estates. A practical knowledge of surveying (with prismatic compass and plane table) is desirable.

The commencing salaries vary from £300 to £400 per annum.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Candidates should be under 35 years of age and must possess the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or other recognised examining body, or the first class Sanitary Assistant's certificate of the Army School of Hygiene. Experience as Sanitary Inspector is desirable and preference given to candidates possessing also the certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

The majority of vacancies occur in West Africa and East Africa.

Commencing salary in West Africa is £400 per annum, and in East Africa £372.

POLICE (EUROPEAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES).

Vacancies occur from time to time in the Police Forces of Palestine, Hong Kong, Tanganyika and Ceylon.

Palestine.—Constables, age 20–25, height 5′ 9″, single. Candidates must have served in one of the following branches of the British Army :—Horsed Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Foot Guards or Infantry. Section "A" reservists are not eligible. Salary £132 per annum. Free rations, quarters and uniform.

Hong Kong.—Constables, age 21-25, height 5′ 8″, single. Previous Police experience unnecessary. Commencing salary £190 per annum. Bounty of £25 on first appointment. Free quarters and uniform.

Tanganyika Territory.—Assistant Inspectors, age 22-30, height 5′ 9″, single. Previous Police experience desirable. Commencing salary £300 per annum. Uniform allowance of £10 on first appointment and thereafter annually at the end of each year's service. Free quarters.

Ceylon.—Sub-Inspectors, age 21-29 (in the case of ex-Navy men the maximum age limit is 32 years), height 5′ 9″, single. Previous Police experience unnecessary. Commencing salary £200 per annum. Free quarters and uniform.

Chest measurement must be in proportion to height, with good expansion.

Candidates for all the above police appointments must be of good education.

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elected candidates undergo a short period of training in the Home Establishment of the Colonial Audit partment, during which an allowance at the rate of £20 a month is paid.

Jsual commencing salaries are £350 per annum in East Africa and £400 in West Africa, rising to £780 and 0 respectively, with higher posts above these scales.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS OF A FINANCIAL NATURE.

leneral questions of financial policy and control in the Colonies are dealt with in the central Secretariats, nany of which there is now a separate financial branch staffed by Administrative Officers selected for such 'k from the general administrative cadre. It is thus possible that when filling vacancies in the Colonial ministrative Service at the annual selection in August, the Secretary of State may occasionally be asked select a candidate possessing special qualifications and aptitude for dealing with financial and economic stions.

In the other hand, the task of accounting for Government revenue and expenditure is entrusted to a arate department known as the Treasury or the Accountant-General's Department. Officers appointed Treasury or Accountancy posts are not members of the Colonial Administrative Service, and vacancies uch posts are normally filled by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, to whom lications should be addressed.

COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Legal Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st July, 1933.

Before 1931, the average number of vacancies filled annually was between 11 and 12, but, on account of financial depression, considerably fewer appointments were made between 1931 and 1934. 72 vacancies e filled during the period 1935–37 inclusive, and 26 appointments were made in 1938. Vacancies are d as and when they occur.

The majority of appointments which are filled from outside the Service are for Crown Counsel and Magistrates, which barristers only are eligible. Occasionally, however, a vacancy occurs for which a solicitor can be sidered.

Candidates should be under 40 years of age and should normally have had at least four years' practical erience in their profession.

Initial salaries are seldom less than £600 p.a. and in many cases are substantially higher.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Medical Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of January, 14. Officers are appointed to the Service by the Secretary of State and are liable to be posted at his discretion. e wishes of individual officers are, however, consulted as far as possible, both as regards posting on first pointment and as regards subsequent transfer.

The average annual number of appointments for Medical Officers made during the period 1926–1930 was In 1931, as a result of the general financial depression, the actual number of appointments made was 35 d this figure fell to 12 and 22 in the years 1932 and 1933 respectively. 31 appointments were made in 14; 48 in 1935; 53 in 1936; 47 in 1937; and 54 in 1938. It is not possible to forecast actual require- nts in the immediate future.

Vacancies may occur at any time of the year and are dealt with as circumstances require. Candidates should under 35 years of age, must be fully qualified and must be on the Medical Register. Preference is given candidates who have held hospital or public health appointments or who have special knowledge of esthetics, radiology, surgery, medicine, ophthalmology, gynæcology and midwifery, diseases of the ear, se and throat, venereal diseases, etc. In the case of Lady Medical Officers, for whom there are occasional cancies, experience in child welfare work is almost invariably essential.

Selected candidates are normally required to undergo a course of instruction in Tropical Medicine and giene before proceeding overseas.

The majority of vacancies for Medical Officers occur in West Africa, East Africa and Malaya. The vacancies Lady Medical Officers are usually confined to West Africa and Malaya.

Commencing salaries in West Africa, East Africa and Malaya are normally £660, £600, and £700 per annum pectively, but it should be noted that the salary scales in East and West Africa are at present under revision.

Vacancies occasionally occur for Medical Entomologists.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

It is very rarely that a vacancy for a Dental Surgeon occurs. The conditions of these posts vary too much general information to be given.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

The Colonial Agricultural Service was constituted as a "unified" service with effect from the 1st of October, 35. It includes appointments for officers for general investigational, advisory and similar duties, as well for agricultural specialists, such as botanists, mycologists, entomologists and agricultural chemists. In ure, almost all vacancies for agricultural officers and agricultural specialists are likely to be filled by the ection of Colonial Agricultural Scholars on completion of their training (see below). For any further vacan- s candidates with University degrees in agriculture or natural science who have continued post-graduate idy or research for periods similar to those of Colonial Agricultural Scholars would be most likely to be ected. A few vacancies may also be available, in addition to the above, in connection with the inspection crops and of produce for export. For these appointments candidates are usually required to be in possession

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of a degree or diploma in agriculture or horticulture. The Secretary of State is also occasionally asked to vacancies of a definitely horticultural nature in connection with the care of botanic gardens or fruit cultiva For these a horticultural qualification such as that obtainable at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, or horticultural diploma of an Agricultural College, is required.

The majority of appointments are filled in July and August, but vacancies may be filled at other ti Candidates should usually be over 21½ and under 30 years of age. Commencing salaries usually vary £400 to £500.

The Secretary of State offers annually in the summer a certain number of Colonial Agricultural Scholarsh These are post-graduate scholarships, tenable in most cases for two years, one of which is spent in this coun and the other at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad or some other institution abro The scholarships are intended to provide a pool of men trained in agriculture and agricultural science fr which vacancies in the Colonial Agricultural Service can be filled. Candidates should possess, or be about qualify for, a degree in agriculture or natural science. The value of a scholarship is:—

(i) Whilst a scholar is in this country: £200 per annum with payment of fees for tuition and, if necessa of matriculation and examination fees;

(ii) Whilst a scholar is abroad: £225 per annum with payment of passages and of cost of travelli required, among the West Indian Islands or elsewhere; and also of tuition fees up to a maxim of £75;

(iii) Each scholar will also receive an allowance not exceeding £5 for the purchase of approved boo

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No list of candidates is kept at the Colonial Office.

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Candidates for such appointments must either—(1) have held a commission in the Royal Navy, or (2) ıve held a Master's or extra Master's certificate, and be an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The conditions of these posts vary too much for general information to be given. The better paid posts e, however, usually filled by promotion from within the Colonial Service.

IMMIGRATION APPOINTMENTS.

On very rare occasions vacancies have occurred in the Immigration Department of a Colony which provides cilities for the immigration of natives of India.

For such a vacancy a competent knowledge of one or more Indian languages would be essential.

AVIATION APPOINTMENTS.

The openings in connection with aviation in the Colonial Service are at present limited. When a vacancy ccurs the Air Ministry is asked to advise as to the selection of a suitable candidate.

PERSONAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments, such as those of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, on the personal staff of the Governor f a Colony are made by the Governor concerned. It occasionally happens, however, that a Governor asks he Secretary of State to recommend a suitable officer to act in such a capacity. A candidate who wishes

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his name to be noted for consideration, in the event of such a request being made, should apply in writing the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service). As a rule only unmarried candidates are selected for a appointments. Previous experience in a similar position is valuable, but not as a rule essential. For appointment as Aide-de-Camp an officer, or ex-officer, of H.M. Forces is usually selected.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Vacancies in Departments, other than those already mentioned, may occasionally occur. Owing to the diversity, however, it is not possible to give any general account of the qualifications which might be required.

(II) APPOINTMENTS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE WHICH ARE FILLED BY THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The appointments mentioned in the paragraphs which follow are filled, as and when vacancies occur, by the *Crown Agents for the Colonies*, 4, *Millbank*, *S.W.*1., from whom further details may be obtained on requ

CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The majority of vacancies occur in West Africa, East Africa and Malaya.

The commencing salaries vary from approximately £480 to £600 per annum.

The age limits vary between 23 and 35 years of age.

The qualifications required are as follows:—

Civil Engineers.

Assistant Engineers on Government Railways must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold an Engineering degree or diploma recognised as granting exemption from Sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination, and possess experience on Railway Survey, Construction or Maintenance.

Assistant Engineers in Public Works Departments must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold an Engineering degree or diploma recognised as granting exemption from Sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination, and possess experience on Public Works. It is preferred that all candidates should have had at least 2 years practical experience of good Engineering work after taking their degree or completing their Articles, but consideration will be given to the applications of candidates with less than two years practical experience provided they are in possession of one of the qualifications above mentioned.

Mechanical Engineers.

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents and Assistant Works Managers (*Railways*).—Engineering degree or A.M.I.M.E. and apprenticeship in locomotive works, including running shed and footplate work, and subsequent experience in a railway running department, or in railway works management.

Assistant Mechanical Engineers (*Public Works Department*).—Engineering degree or A.M.I.M.E. and apprenticeship with subsequent experience of steam, oil and gas engines, motor cars, etc.

Electrical Engineers.

Electrical engineering degree or A.M.I.E.E. and apprenticeship, with subsequent power station and mains experience.

Shift Engineers.—Apprenticeship to mechanical engineering and subsequent experience in power station running. In addition marine and electrical experience is desirable.

Telegraph Engineers.

Thorough training in telegraph and telephone engineering and experience in a Home or Colonial Post Office Engineering Department or a British Railway. In addition, an electrical engineering degree or A.M.I.E.E. is usually required. A knowledge of wireless engineering is desirable.

Draughtsmen.

Candidates should be between 23 and 35 years of age.

Engineering.—Experience in Civil Engineer's Office, Plotting Surveys, Levels, etc. Quantities Estimates and Design of buildings, bridges, etc.

Locomotive.—Apprenticeship in Locomotive works and subsequent experience in a Locomotive drawing office.

The commencing salaries vary from approximately £400 to £480 per annum.

Artisans.

Vacancies for artisans, etc., in the following trades occur from time to time:

- Foremen of Works (Buildings)
- Saw Mill Foremen
- Plumbers
- Loco Foremen
  - „ Fitters
  - „ Erectors
  - „ Turners
  - „ Boilermakers
- Carriage & Wagon Examiners
- Carriage & Wagon Builders
- Moulders
- Millwrights
- Platelayers
- Electricians
- Cable Jointers
- Telegraph Foremen
  - „ Mechanicians
- General Fitters
- Well Drillers

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ndidates are required to possess previous experience and to be between 25 and 35 years of age. The ıencing salaries vary from £370 to £400 a year, except in the case of Well Drillers, who are usually ged at fixed salaries varying from £480 to £600 per annum.

Architectural.

chitects and Architectural Draughtsmen.

ndidates should be between 23 and 35 years of age.

ıe qualification of A.R.I.B.A. is generally required, with experience in design, supervision of building ations, specifications, and the general work of an architect's office. A knowledge of quantity surveying sirable.

ıe commencing salaries vary from approximately £450 to £700 per annum.

MARINE.

ne majority of vacancies occur in Nigeria, Tanganyika and Kenya (Lake Steamer Service).

ıb-lieutenants of the R.N.R. who are not qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant are not ıired to resign their commissions as a condition of appointment to the Nigerian and Lake Steamer Services, they must definitely understand that they are liable to removal from the active list for failure to qualify promotion to rank of Lieutenant and that, if so removed, they cannot be placed on the retired list.

he qualifications for appointment to the Nigerian Marine Department are as follows :—

'xecutive Officers.—Officers on the Active List of the Royal Naval Reserve are given preference, though qualification may be waived in the case of otherwise suitable candidates possessing an Extra Master's laster's Certificate. Age should be between 25 and 30 years. Preference will be given to ex-cadets from "Conway," "Worcester" or The Nautical College, Pangbourne.

'ngineer Officers.—Officers on the Active List of the Royal Naval Reserve or Special Reserve of or above rank of Lieutenant, and Mercantile Marine Engineers, possessing First Class Extra or First Class Engineers' tificates will be given preference. Age should be between 24 and 30 years.

'he commencing salary in the case of officers possessing Master's or First Class Engineer's certificate of npetency is £450 per annum rising to £720 per annum. There are higher posts above this scale.

'or vacancies in the Tanganyika Territory the following qualifications are required :—

Marine Officers.—Master's Certificate and preferably a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve. Age 35. Salary £426 to £660 a year.

Second Engineers.—At least a Second Class Engineer's Certificate. Age, not under 22 years. Salary £372, ng to £480 a year.

For vacancies in the Lake Steamer Service of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours Department) following qualifications are required :—

Second Officers.—Master's Certificate. *Engineers.*—Chief Engineer's Certificate. Age 25-30. Salary £390 ing to £600 per annum.

ARTISANS.

Vacancies for Artisans in the following trades occur from time to time in Nigeria :—

Shipwrights	Platers.
Boilermakers	Turners.
Fitters.	Coppersmiths.

Candidates are required to possess previous experience and be between 25 and 35 years of age. Salary 00 to £500 a year.

ACCOUNTING AND STOREKEEPING.

Accountants and Storekeepers.—The majority of vacancies occur in West Africa and East Africa. The ımmencing salaries vary from £300 to £480 per annum.

Candidates should be between 23–35 years of age.

The following is required of candidates :—

Accountants (Assistant).

In Accountant-General Departments usually in West Africa.—Good general education, accounting experience ıd preferably a recognised accountancy qualification.

On Government Railways in East and West Africa.—Experience of accounting in the Chief Accountant's ffice of a British Railway, and some knowledge of mechanical accounting desirable.

In Public Works Departments in East and West Africa.—Experience in keeping cost accounts with a firm f Public Works Contractors.

In Marine Departments in West Africa.—A thorough knowledge of commercial accounts, and of time-eeping and costing for constructional and repair engineering work, ability to supervise the accounting or large quantities of marine and engineering stores and a knowledge of office management generally.

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ALLEN, ARTHUR AUGUSTUS.—B.1890; ed. Christ Hospital; examr., Exchequer and Audit dept., Nov., 1911; asst. audr., Nigeria, June, 1914; seconded, rly. constrn., Oct., 1922-July, 1929; senr. asst. audr., Nigeria, Nov., 1930.

ALLEN, BERTRAM WEDGWOOD.—B. 1888; ed. Repton and King's Coll., Lond.; pol. probationer, S.S., Nov., 1909; asst. supt. pol., Aug., 1914; dep. comsnr., pol., Muar, Johore, June, 1918; asst. supt., pol., Penang, June, 1920; asst. comsnr., pol., Kedah, Jan., 1923; supt., pol., S.S., July, 1928; ch. pol. offr., N. Sembilan, Oct., 1929; comdt., pol., depot, Singapore, Dec., 1930; ch. pol. offr., Penang, 1932.

ALLEN, CONWAY PHILLIPS, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Liverpool)—B. 1901; anaesthetist, F.M.S., July, 1927; med. offr. in ch., offls., in addn., Aug., 1932; surg., J. Bahru, Nov., 1936.

ALLEN, EMILY MAY.—Ed. St. Etheldreda Coll., Norwich; temp. mistress, kindergarten schl., Tamale, Gold Coast, 1927; mistress, 1928; inspr., schls., 1933.

ALLEN, FREDERICK HAROLD, M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1890; engnrg. asst., Port of London Authority, 1910-19; dist. engnr., Br. Guiana, 1919; dist. engnr., Ilorin, Nigeria, 1923; exec. engnr., 1924; native admstrn. engnr., 1925; mech. engnr., Br. Guiana, 1926; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Jan., 1930; ag. D.P.W. and M.L.C., May to Nov., 1934; i./c. pub. wks., accorded title dep. D.P.W., Dec., 1936.

ALLEN, GEOFFREY CARL.—B. 1896; asst. clk., G.P.O., Lond., Jan., 1914; war serv., 1914-1919; asst. survr., G.P.O., U.K., Dec., 1919; supt., P. & T., S.S., Jan., 1925; permt. asst. to sec. for postal affrs., Malaya, Feb., 1930; ag. contr., Penang & P.W., Nov., 1936.

ALLEN, GEORGE VANCE, M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Hons), D.T.M. and H.—B. 1894; asst. bacteriologist, Kenya, Feb., 1921; senr. bacteriologist, Sept., 1925; bacteriologist, F.M.S., Nov., 1927; ag. prin., med. coll., Singapore, June, 1929; prin., Mar., 1930; pres., Raffles Coll. in addn., Apr., 1932; mem. dental bd., S. S., Sept., 1933; mem., pharmacy bd., 1934; offl. del., 9th cong. Far Eastern Assoc. of Trop. Med., Nanking, Sept., 1934.

ALLEN, H.—Cashier and acct., E.A.P., July, 1914; on active serv., E. Africa, 1914-16 and 1917-18; tempy. asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Apl., 1919; asst. treas., Uganda, Aug., 1920; asst. treas., Zanzibar, Dec., 1930; ag. treas., in 1932, 1933 and 1934; dep. treas., Uganda, 1935; dep. currency offr., 1936; acct.-gen., 1937.

ALLEN, HON. SIR JAMES, G.C.M.G. (1926), K.C.B. (1917), M.A., Camb.—B. 1855; entd. New Zealand Parlmt., 1887; lieut.-col. in command Otago Div., New Zealand Garrison Art., 1902; min. of defence, 1912; min. of finance, min. of stamp duties and min. of educn., 1912-15; min. of finance and min. of external affairs, 1919-20; high comsnr. in England, 1920-26; M.L.C., 1927.

ALLEN, LEONARD GILBERT.—B. 1901; entered C.O., 1917; apptd., after exam., asst. clk., 23rd Apr., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; higher grade cler. offr., 17th Sept., 1929.

ALLEN, LUCIEN ARTHUR, O.B.E. (1931).—B. 1888; ed. Merchant Taylors' Schl. and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1910; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1912; passed cadet, June, 1915; asst. dist. offr., Kuantan, Sept., 1918 to Aug., 1919; asst. dist. offr., Lower Perak, June, 1920; Brit. res., Brunei, Mar., 1921; asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, Jan., 1924; dep. pub. pros., N. Sembilan and Pahang, Dec., 1924; offr., cls. II, Dec., 1929; ag. dist. offr., Klang, Nov., 1931; offr., cls. I B, 1932; do., Kinta, Mar., 1933; comsnr., lands and mines, Johore, Mar. 1934; ag. gen. advr., Johore, 1937.

ALLEN, PERCY DE VERE.—B. 1891; ed. Melbourne, Australia; on mily. serv., E. Africa, Egypt and France, 1914-19; lab. inspr., Kenya, Apr., 1925; lab. offr., Jan., 1929.; prin. lab. offr., 1936.

ALLEN, COL. SIR STEPHEN SHEPHERD, K.B.E. (1933), C.M.G. (1919), D.S.O. (1917), with bar (1918).—Volunteer serv., Cambridge Univ., 1901-04 and in N.Z., 1911-15; left N.Z. with 6th reinforcements N.Z. Expedn. Force, with rank of major, 1915; lieut.-col., Jan., 1917; in commd., 2nd. batt., Auckland Regt., Dec., 1916 to June, 1919; comdr., Auckland Infy. Brig. (T.F.), Feb., 1920 to May, 1925; col., Feb., 1920; in commd., Hauraki Regt., Sept., 1926 to Apr., 1928; R. of O., Apr., 1928; admstr., W. Samoa, 1928-31; chmn., transport co-ordination bd., 1934-36; four times ment. in desps.; hon. A.D.C. to gov.-genl., N.Z., Jan., 1925 to May, 1928.

ALLEN, WILLIAM RUSKIN, B.A.—B. 1895; war serv., 1914-18; ret. with rank of capt.; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Jan., 1929.

ALLEYNE, JAMES DOUGLAS, M.B.E. (1935), M.D. (Tuft's Univ., U.S.A.)—Ag. pol. med. offr., dist. A., Barbados and visiting physician, leper asylum, 1917; asst. port health offr., 1919; ag. supt., lunatic asylum, 1919; port health offr., 1921; *ex officio* mem., quarantine board.

ALLIES, E. J.—B. 1891; apptd. asst. clk., Scottish Educn. Dept., 1910; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd divn. of the civ. serv. to National Insurance Audit Dept., 1913; on mily. serv., 1917-19; assigned to the C.O., Aug., 1919; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922; staff offr., 3rd Mar., 1937.

ALLISON, HERBERT BRUCE.—B. 1893; ed. Neilson Schl., Paisley and R. Tech. Coll., Glas.; asst. engnr., F.M.S. rlys., Aug., 1919; dist. engnr., grade II, Aug., 1924; do., grade I, Aug., 1928; ag. senr. dist. engnr., K. Lumpur, Feb. 1936.

ALLISON, J. S., M.A., LL.B.—B. 1879; ed. Glenalmond and Edinburgh Univ.; M.A. (Edin.); LL.B. (Cape); Cape law dep., 1903; Union dep. of native affrs., 1918; under sec. for native affrs., 1929.

ALLMAN, GEORGE FRANCIS.—B. 1878; under sec. and permt. head, lands dept., N.S.W., Aug., 1934.

ALLSOP, HERBERT HENRY.—B. 1885; German East Africa campaign, 1914-16; asst. polit. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Nov., 1916; 1st grade admstve. offr., Aug., 1922; ag. dep. prov. comsnr. (W. Prov.), Oct., 1934—Dec., 1935.

ALTSON, RALPH ABBEY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.—B. 1894; Bedford Sch. and Royal Coll. of Sci., London; asst. botanist and mycologist, dept. of agr., B. Guiana, Feb., 1923; botanist and mycologist, Jan., 1928; asst. mycologist, agrl. dept., F.M.S., Apr., 1928; del. to 2nd Internat. Congr. for Microbiology, Lond., July, 1936; ag. mycologist, July, 1937; title changed, plant pathologist, Jan., 1938.

ALUWIHARE, RICHARD.—B. 1895; on mily. serv., 1915; cadet, Ceylon, Oct. 1920; office asst. to dir., agr., Feb., 1922; ag. pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Oct., 1923; pol. mag., Pt. Pedro, Nov., 1923; ditto, Panadure, Nov., 1924; 2nd landing

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survr., cust., Dec., 1926; comsnr., requests, Kandy, and addul. dist. judge, Kegalla, Nov., 1928; asst. sttlmt. offr., Oct., 1929; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Oct., 1931; contr., finance and supply, Mar., 1934; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Oct., 1937.

ALVAPILLAI, KOVINDAPILLAI, B.A. (Lond).—B. 1905; cadet., Ceylon civ. serv., 1929; attd., Anuradhapura kach., Jan., 1929; attd., Matara kach., Sept., 1929; attd. office asst., Puttalam kach., Oct., 1930; office asst., Galle kach.. Mar., 1934; comsnr., requests and pol. mag., Jaffna, Mar., 1935; asst. govt. agt., Badulla, Apr. 1936; do., Kandy, Mar., 1937; sec. to min. for educn., June, 1937.

AMBLER, CAPT. GOODMAN, M.C., V.D., F.R.G.S.—B. 1885; ed. Steyning Grammar Schl., Brighton Grammar Schl. and St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea; asst. mast., Victoria Inst., K. Lumpur, F.M.S., Jan., 1910; war serv., France and Gallipoli, 1914-19; rejoined Victoria Inst., 1919; sec., Selangor cadets with rank of capt., Mar., 1924; Col. Aux. Forces Long Serv. Med., Mar., 1924; headmast., Outram schl., S'pore, Apr., 1926; lieut., S.V.C., May, 1926; capt., Aug., 1930; transfd. to S.S.V.F., R. of O.; senr. normal instr., S'pore, Dec., 1931; headmast., Outram schl., Nov., 1932.

AMBLER, LLOYD EDWARD.—B. 1894; clk., postal dept., Fiji, June, 1909; 4th cls. clk., lands dept., Aug., 1913: served with 1st Batt., K.R.R.C., France, 1916–17; Indian Army Res. (comsnd., Oct., 1917); Baluchistan, 1917–19; 3rd cls. clk., col. sec.'s office, Nov., 1916; attd., lands dept., Fiji, Sept., 1919; ag. 2nd cls. clk. and sec., mining bd., Oct., 1919–Oct., 1920; ag. sub-inspr. constab. (during Indian strike), Feb., 1920; ag, 1st cls. clk. and clk., exec. and leg. couns., Jan. to Apr., 1921; regy. clk., Western Pacific high comsn., May, 1921; ag. ch. clk., Sept., 1922 to Feb., 1923; 1st cls. clk., Jan., 1927: ag. ch. clk. and acctnt., on various occasions, 1923–31; ag. sec., Western Pacific high comsn., June to Aug., 1931; ch. clk. and acct., Jan., 1932.

AMERASINGHE, HAMILTON SHIRLEY, B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1913; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1937.

AMERASINGHE, SAMSON FELIX, B.A., Cantab.—B. 1902; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., July, 1926; attd., Kalutara kach., Aug., 1926; office asst. govt. agt.., E. Prov., Dec., 1927; pol. mag. Dandagamuwa, Sept., 1928; ditto, Negombo, Dec., 1928; office asst. to govt. agt., Uva, June, 1930; office asst to govt. agt., N.W. Prov., June, 1932; pol. mag., Kandy, Nov., 1932; addnl. asst. govt agt., Colombo, Oct., 1935.

AMERY, LIEUT.-COL. L.C.M.S.—B. 1873; ed. at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; late Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; Ouseley Scholar of Imp. Inst. in Turkish; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1902; on editorial staff of *The Times*, 1899-1909; served during the war in Flanders, Salonika, and the Near East: on the staff of the Impl. War Coun. at Versailles, and as asst. sec. to the War Cabinet and Impl. Cabinet to Jan., 1919; under-sec. of state for the colonies, 14th Jan., 1919; acted as sec. of state during Lord Milner's absence in Egypt, Nov., 1919 to Mar., 1920; First Lord of the Admy., Oct., 1922; S. of S. for the Cols., 7th Nov., 1924; also S. of S. for Dominion affrs., 9th July, 1925 to June, 1929; capt. 14th 1st B'ham Batt., Royal Warwickshire Regt., 1914; lieut.-col. on general staff, 1917; M.P. (U) for S. Birmingham, May, 1911; ditto Sparkbrook div., Dec., 1918; edited "The Times History of the South African War"; author of "Problem of the Army," 1903; "Fundamental Fallacies of Free Trade," 1906; "The Great Question" (with J. M. Robertson, M.P.), 1909; "Union and Strength," 1912.

AMERY, WILLIAM BANKES, C.B.E. (1920).—B. 1883; ed. Christs Hosp.; ent. cust. and excise dept., 1901; asst. sec. (temp.) war trade dept., 1916; estab. offr., ministry of transport, 1919; finance offr. (with rank of prin.) overseas settlement dept., D.O., 1922; rep. of the U.K. govt. in the C'wealth of Australia under the Empire Settlement Act, 1925; prin., O.S.D., 1929; temp. attd., D.O., 1932.

AMES, CECIL GERAINT.—B. 1897; ed. Elstree Prep. Schl. and Dover Coll.; (schol).; 5th Somerset Light Infy., 1915-19; Law Soc.'s final exam. (hons.), 1921; Nigerian admstve. serv., 1922; ag. ch. regisr., sup. ct., Nov. 1932—July, 1933; admitted, solr., Nov., 1933; attd. judl. dept., Jan.—Mar., 1934; asst. judge, high ct., Apr., 1934.

AMHERST, HON. HUMPHREY WILLIAM.—B. 1903; ed. Charterhouse and R.M.C., Sandhurst; regular army, 43rd Light Infy., 1924-26; cadet, Gold Coast, 1929; asst. dist. commr., 1930.

ANDERSON, CHARLES BUXTON, I.S.O., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).—B. 1879; joined engnrg. dept., pub. serv., S. Australia, 1898; successively draughtsman, survr., res. engnr., rlys., supt., rlys., ag. ch. engnr., gen., supt., rlys.; S. Aust. rlys. commr., 1930.

ANDERSON, LIEUT.-COL. E. L. B., O.B.E. (1936)., D.S.O.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Oct., 1919; pvte. sec. to ag. gov., 1925; dist. offr., 1931.

ANDERSON, JAMES HENRY (Lieut. R.A.R.O. Seaforth Hrs.)—B. 1895: 2nd cls. clk., treasy., Nyasaland, 1920; transfd. to secretariat, 1922; senr. clk., 1924; ag. ch. clk., secretariat and edr., Govt. Gazette, 1927; asst. treas., Gold Coast, Aug., 1928; ag. dep. treas., Mar.-July, 1935 and May-July, 1937.

ANDERSON, STANLEY LLEWELLYN.—B. 1885; under sec., ch. secr's. dept. and dept. of social services, N.S.W., 1930.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM JOHN.—B. 1895; ed. Kilmarnock Acad. and Tech. Coll.; active serv. (France) 1914-19; dep. storekeeper, Hongkong, Feb. 1925; ag. supt., accts. and stores, P.W.D., 1926; supt., accts. and stores, Jan., 1928; contr., stores, 1938.

ANDRÉ, WILFRID JOSEPH.—B. 1890; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1912; mag., St. Andrew, &c., Trinidad, Nov., 1923; mag., Caroni, Dec., 1924; do., St. George's East, Oct., 1937.

ANDREAE, CHARLES EDGAR, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1902; ed. Charterhouse and Glasgow Univ.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1926; exec. engnr., grade I., 1937; senr. exec. engnr., 1938; ag. asst. D.P.W., 1938.

ANDREWES, LANCELOT RUGGLES.—Ed. Fort Street, Sydney; war serv., 1915-18; admitted solr., sup. ct., London, 1924; asst. crown solr., Hong Kong, 1928; J.P., 1931; ag. dep. regisr. in 1932-35; dep. regisr., sup. ct., 1935; ag. regisr., sup. ct., offl. admstr., offl. trustee and regisr., coys. in 1937; offl. recvr. and regisr., trade marks and patents. Oct., 1937.

ANDREWS, HARRY THOMSON.—B. 1897; ed. Pretoria Univ.; P.M.G.'s office, 1913; on mily. serv., 1917-19; called to bar, Transvaal Prov. divn.; advoc., 1927; pvte. secy., min. of lab. and defence, 1926-30; professional asst., dept. of just., 1930; polit. secy, S. Africa House, London, 1930-35; mem., Imp. shipping comtee.,

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I.C.C.—Inter-Colonial Council.
Imigrts.—Immigrants.
Imigrn.—Immigration.
Impl.—Imperial.
Ind.—India.
Inf.—Inferior.
In. rev.—Inland revenue.
Inspr.—Inspector.
Institn.—Institution.
Instr.—Instruction.
Internat.—International.
Interp.—Interpreter.
I.S.O.—Imperial Service Order.
I.Y.—Imperial Yeomanry.

J.M.F.—Johore Military Forces.
J.V.R.—Johore Volunteer Rifles.

K.B.E.—Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K.C.I.E.—Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G.—Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.—Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K.G.—Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter
Knt., Knt. Bach., or K.B.—Knight Bachelor.
K.U.R. & H.—Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

L. of N.—League of Nations
Legis. Assem.—Legislative Assembly.
Librn.—Librarian.

Mag.—Magistrate.
Man.—Manager.
M.B.E.—Member of the Order of the British Empire.
M.C.S.—Malay Civil Service.
M.E.C.—Member of the Executive Council.
M.E.O.—Malayan Establishment Office.
M.F.C.—Member of the Federal Council, Federated Malay States.
M.H.A.—Member of the House of Assembly.
Mil. Acad.—Military Academy.
M.I.M.E.—Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
Min.—Minister.
M.L.A.—Member of the Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C.—Member of the Legislative Council.
M.S.G.—Malay States Guides.
M.V.I.—Malay Volunteer Infantry.
M.V.O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
Mun. Coun.—Municipal Council.

N.W.M.P.—North West Mounted Police.

O.A.G.—Officer Administering the Government.
O.B.E.—Officer of the Order of the British Empire.
Offl.—Official.
Offr.—Officer.
O.F.S.—Orange Free State.
O.R.C.—Orange River Colony.
Organizn.—Organization.

Parlmt.—Parliament.
Parly.—Parliamentary.
P.C.—Privy Council.
P.E.I.—Prince Edward Island.
Pett. Sess.—Petty Sessions.
P.M.G.—Postmaster-General.
P.M.O.—Principal Medical Officer.
Pol. Mag.—Police Magistrate.
Postmr.—Postmaster.
Pres.—President.
Prof.—Professor.
Prot.—Protector.
Pub. Wks.—Public Works.
P.W.—Province of Wellesley.
P.W.D.—Public Works Department.
Qrtmr.—Quartermaster.

Rec.-Gen.—Receiver-General.
Regisr.—Registrar.
Res.—Resident.
Resig.—Resigned.
Resign.—Resignation.
Ret.—Retired.
Retg.—Retiring.
R.I.C.—Royal Irish Constabulary.
Rlys.—Railways.
R.M.—Resident Magistrate
R.M.A.—Royal Marine Artillery.
R.N.R.—Royal Naval Reserve.

Sask.—Saskatchewan.
Schl.—School.
Sergt.—Sergeant.
Sess.—Session.
S.J.P.—Stipendiary Justice of the Peace.
S. Leone—Sierra Leone.
Solr.—Solicitor.
S. of S.—Secretary of State.
S.S.—Straits Settlements.
Statn.—Station.
Stip.—Stipendiary.
St. M. and St. G.—St. Michael and St. George.
Sup. Ct.—Supreme Court.
Super. Ct.—Superior Court
Supt.—Superintendent.
Surg.—Surgeon.
Survr.—Surveyor.

Tem.—Temple.
Transfd.—Transferred.
Treas.—Treasurer.
Treasy.—Treasury.

U.K.—United Kingdom.
U.M.S.—Unfederated Malay States
U.S.A—United States of America.

V.-A.Ct.—Vice-Admiralty Court.

W.A.M.S.—West African Medical Staff.
Wt. Offr.—Warrant Officer.

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ARCHER, NORMAN E.—B. 1892; ed. R.N. Colls., Osborne and Dartmouth; midshipman in Mediterranean and Home Fleets, 1909-12; sub-lieut. (six 1st cls. certifs.), Sept., 1912; lieut., June, 1913; H.M.S. *Warrior* in Mediterranean and Grand Fleets, 1912-15; qualified, specialist course, as torpedo lieut., 1915; served with Russian Navy in Black Sea, &c., 1915-17 (Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd cls.); passed exam. as Russian interpreter, 1918; intell. divn. admy., H.M.S. *Lowestoft* in Adriatic, minelaying squadron, Grand Fleet, and H.M.S. *Malaya*, 1917-20; apptd. under reconstruction scheme asst. prin., min. of lab., Sept., 1920; transfd. to C.O., Dec., 1921; pvte. sec. to permt. under sec. for Dom. affrs., Sept., 1927; seconded as sec. to Br. economic mission to Australia and visited Australia, N.Z. and Canada, 1928-29; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. for Dom. affrs., June, 1929; prin., D.O., 4th Sept., 1929; seconded as sec., office of high comsnr. in Canada for H.M.G. in U.K., 15th Apr., 1932; ag. high comsnr., Sept., 1934 to Jan., 1935.

ARCHER, W. S.—B. 1907; ed. the Lodge Schl., Barbados, B.W.I.; chief clk., admr's office, D'ca., 1931; prinl., C.S.O., Antigua and clk to exec. and leg. couns., Leeward Is., 1932.

ARCHIBALD, EDGAR S., B.A., B.S.A.—B. 1885; recd. pmry. educn. at Yarmouth pub. schl. and Yarmouth acad.; grad. Acadia Univ., 1905; also grad. from the Nova Scotia hort. schl. in the same year, and from Nova Scotia agric. coll. in 1906; recd. deg. of Bach. of Scien. Agric. from the Ontario agric. coll., 1908; inst. of agric. and expmtlst. at the Nova Scotia agric. coll., 1908; prof. of agric. and farm supt. of the same coll. in 1910; entd. the serv. of the Fed. Dept. of Agric. in June, 1912, as Dominion animal husbandman at the Cent. Expmtl. Farm, Ottawa; ag. dir. of Expmtl. Farms, 1918-1919; dir., June, 1919.

ARCHIBALD, SIR ROBERT, KT., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.—Med. supt., leper sttlmt., Chacachacare, Trinidad, Mar., 1937.

ARDRON, HAROLD GRAHAM.—B. 1892; mily. serv., 1916-21; educn. dept., Gold Coast, 1922; transfd. polit. serv. as asst. dist. comsnr., 1925; asst. col. sec., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1932.

ARGYLE, SIR STANLEY SEYMOUR, K.B.E. (1930), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)—B. 1867; ed. Trinity Coll., Melbourne Univ.; lieut.-col., A.A.M.C., A.I.F. in European war; M.L.A., Victoria since 1920; ch. sec. in four ministries, 1923-29; premier and treas., Victoria, May, 1932-Apr., 1935; leader of opposition since Apr., 1935.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW CLARENCE FRANCIS.—B. 1907; ed. St. Edmunds Schl., Ware and Christ's Coll., Cambridge, B.A.; cadet, Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1929; dep. comsnr., 1931; admstve. offr., 1932; ag. asst. sec., W. Pac. high comsn. (on secondment), 1938.

ARMSTRONG, ARTHUR LEOPOLD.—B. 1888; cadet, Fiji, Apr., 1915; asst. sec. for native affrs., Jan., 1920; resigned, Oct., 1920; dist. comsnr., and prov. comsnr., Dec., 1921; under sec. for native affrs., Oct., 1922; asst. sec., do., Jan., 1927; ag. sec., do., on various occasions, 1927-34; ag. col. sec. (conjoint), June-Aug., 1930; nom. mem., leg. coun. and mem. exec. coun. for various periods, 1929-32; 1st asst. col. sec., Mar., 1932; ag. col. sec., May-June, 1933 and in 1935; gov's. dep., June, 1933 and Sept., 1935; ag. sec., native affrs. in 1934; prin. asst. col. sec., 1936; offl. M.L.C., 1937; agt. and consul, Tonga, 1937.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE JAMES, M.B.E. (1938).—B. 1901; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown; clk., Basutoland, grade II., 1920; grade I, 1927; sub-inspr., Basutoland Mounted Pol., 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., 1936; seconded to secrt., 1936 and 1937; mast., res. comsnr's. ct. in addn., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1938.

ARMSTRONG, HON. HUBERT THOMAS.—B. 1875; ed. Public Schl., Bulls, N.Z.; memb., N.Z. H. of R. since 1922; min. of lab. and min. of immigrn., 1935; rep. N.Z., Internat. lab. confce., Geneva, 1937.

ARMSTRONG, CAPTAIN JOHN ANDREW.—B. 1892; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1924; dist. comsnr., 1932.

ARMSTRONG J. R., O.B.E. (1937).—B. 1881; clk., defence dept., Union of S. Africa, Nov., 1913; clk. High Comsnr.'s office, S. Africa, Jan., 1915; apptd. to Swaziland estab., Jan., 1919; ag. conf. clk. to gov.-gen. on various occasions from 1916-1919; asst. sec. (in S. Africa) to Lord Cave's comsn. on S. Rhodesia, 1919; senr. clk., 1925; finan. sec., Swaziland, Dec., 1927; govt. sec., Apr., 1933; ag. res. comsnr., Mar.-Sept., 1935.

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT.—B. 1906; clk. Swaziland, 1925; asst. dist. comsnr., 1931; dist. comsnr., 1936.

ARNDT, CARL EVAN.—B. 1896; on mily. serv., Jan., 1916; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1920; attd. Anuradhapura kach., Oct., 1920; ag. pol. mag., Negombo, Aug., 1922; extra office asst., Kandy kachcheri, Nov., 1923; off. asst., Puttalam kach., Jan., 1925; dep. rubber contr., Apr., 1926; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, Sept., 1928; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Nov., 1929; asst. sttlmt. offr., May, 1930; dep. fiscal, Colombo, Feb., 1931 and July, 1932; admstve. sec., income tax dept., Feb., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Dec., 1933; do., Kegalla, Apr., 1937; regisr., motor cars, 1938.

ARNOLD, 1ST BARON (creat. 1924), RT. HON. SYDNEY ARNOLD.—B. 1878; was parly. priv. sec. to the pres. of the bd. of educn. and to the finan. sec. to the treasy., 1914; lib. M.P. for Holmfirth and later for Penistone, 1912-21; parly. under sec. for the cols., Jan., 1924 to 7th Nov., 1924.

ARNOLD, LESLIE WILLIAM, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.).—B. 1891; Free Schl., Penang, June, 1914; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., Nov., 1915; headmast., govt., eng. schl., Penang, Jan., 1927; do., Hutchings schl., Penang, Jan., 1928; do., high schl., Malacca, Dec., 1930; senr. educn. offr., grade A, 1934; headmast., Free Schl., Penang, Aug., 1934.

ARNOLD, WILLIAM ERIC. — B. 1882; ed. Napier public schl. and Napier high schl., N.Z.; entd. N.Z. govt. life insurance dept., 1901; dist. man., 1920; senr. clk., actuarial br., 1925; office examr., 1927; acctnt., 1929; sec. and dep. comsnr., 1932; comsnr., 1933.

ARTHUR, OSWALD RAYNOR, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1905; schol. of Charterhouse Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Nigeria, 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; admstve. offr. (asst. comsnr.), Cyprus, July, 1937; comsnr., Dec., 1937.

ARUMUGUM, JOSEPH NALLIAH, B.Sc. (Lond.).—B. 1896; jnr. demstr., govt. tech. schls., Ceylon, Sept., 1917; ag. senr., demstr., Univ. Coll., Oct. 1921; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1921; attd., Anuradhapura kach., Dec., 1921; itg. pol. mag., W. Prov., May, 1924; pol. mag., Chilaw, Aug., 1927; dist. judge, Tangalle, Jan., 1929; do.,

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Badulla, Nov., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Anuradhapura, Feb., 1935; pol. mag., Colombo, Jan., 1936; adnl. asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, Dec., 1937; ag. asst. govt. agt., do., June, 1938.

ASHMORE, JACK HALIBURTON.—B. 1900; 2nd lieut., The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt., Apr., 1919; col. pol. offrs. course, R.I.C., May, 1920; sub-inspr., pol., British Guiana, Oct., 1920; dist. inspr., July, 1923; travelling mag. and warden, Nos. 3 and 4 mining dists., Aug., 1923 to Apr., 1924; passed colloquial Hindi exam., 1926; county inspr., 1927; ag. detective inspr., for various periods in 1926-28 and 1930-32; local commdt., pol. in ch. crim. invesign. dept., Cyprus, Dec., 1932; ag. ch. commdt. pol. and inspr. prisons in various periods, 1933-37; dep. ch. commdt., pol. and inspr., prisons, Jan., 1935; title changed to dep. comsnr., pol. and inspr., prisons, Jan., 1938.

ASHTON, ALFRED EDGAR.—B. 1898; supt., inspection dept., Woolwich, 1915; war serv., 1917-19; acct.-gen.'s dept., G.P.O., U.K., 1921; asst. acct., P. & T., F.M.S., Apr., 1924; acct., P. & T., F.M.S., Oct., 1926; ag. senr. acct., S.S., & F.M.S., Apr., 1928.

ASHTON, DANIEL ASPINALL.—B. 1869; ed. at Manchester gram. schl. and Owens Coll.; M.B., B.Ch., Victoria Univ.; civ. surg., S. African war, 1901-1902 (medal and three clasps); col. med. offr., S. Nigeria, Jan., 1903; served in Cross River expedn., 1904 (medal and clasp); med. offr. at Abe and Obubura.

ASHTON, MAJOR-GEN. E. C., C.B., C.M.G., V.D., M.D., C.M.—B. 1873; ed. Trinity Med. Coll., and graduated in med., Trinity Univ., Toronto, 1898; comsnd., Dufferin Rifles of Canada, 1893; gradually promoted to lieut.-col. comdg., 1907; at outbreak of war organised and commanded 36th batt., C.E.F., 1915; col., Canadian Militia, May, 1916; after various commands promoted brig.-gen., Apr., 1917; rtnd., Canada to be adjt.-gen., Nov., 1917; major-gen., Jan., 1918; qmr.-gen., Canadian Militia, Aug., 1920; do., defence dept on reorganisation, Jan., 1923; D.O.C., M.D., No. 2, Jan., 1930; do., No. 11, Oct. 1933; ch., gen. staff, dept. of nat. defence, June, 1935; three times ment. in desps. for war services.

ASHWORTH, HENRY TWREDALE, M.B.E. (1934), M.M.—B. 1885; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., G.P.O., 1902; on mily. serv., Oct., 1914 to May, 1919; served in Gallipoli, Egypt (Canal Defences) and France; passed supplementary clks. exam., Jan., 1921; services loaned to C.O., 1st May, 1922; apptd. cler. offr. and assigned to the C.O., 1st. Sept. 1922; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1927; staff offr., 1st. Apr., 1934.

ASKEW, G. G.—B. 1895; ed. St. Bees Schl., Cumberland; on mily. serv., 1914-19; "1914" Star, ment. in desps.; dep. colliery man., Nigeria, 1924.

ASPINALL, SIR ALGERNON EDWARD, K.C.M.G. (1939), KT. BACH. (1928), C.M.G. (1918), C.B.E. (1926).—B. 1871; ed. at Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1894; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1897; sec., West India Comtee. since 1898 and of the Impl. Coll. of Trop. Agr. since 1921; pres. of W. Indian Club; mem. of comtee. on Col. blue-books and blue-book repts., 1917; mem., W. Indian shipping comtee., 1919; hon. sec., Trop. Agrl. Coll. comtee., 1920; hon. sec., W. Indian Contingent comtee., 1915-21; mem., W. Indian currency comtee., 1923.

ASSER, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOSEPH JOHN, K.C.B. (1924), K.C.M.G. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1917), C.B. (1915), and many foreign decorations.—B. 1867; served with Nile expedn., 1897-9; in command of Kordofan expedn., Soudan, 1910; A.G., Egyptian Army, 1907-16; served in European War, 1914-19; base commdt., 1914-16; lieut.-gen. 1919; gen. offr. commdg. Br. troops, France and Flanders, 1919-20; gov. of Bermuda, 4th May, 1922; assumed govt., 9th Aug., 1922; ret., 1927.

ASTON, ARTHUR VINCENT.—B. 1896; ed. King's Schl., Chester, and Queen's Coll., Oxford (open maths. schol.); R.F.A., 1915-18 (M.C)., 1917; cadet, S. S., Oct., 1919; collr., land rev., July, 1922; sec. to Br. advr., Kedah, Feb., 1930; A.D.C. to O.A.G., Nov., 1930; attd., land office, Penang, Nov., 1931; collr., land rev., Penang, July, 1932; ag. res. coun., Penang, Apr., 1933; offr., cls. II, Oct., 1936.

ASTON, FRANK WILLIAM, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—B. 1903; ed. R. "Dick" Vety. Coll., Edinburgh; vety. offr., Kenya, 1928.

ATHILL, SAMUEL LAUCHLAND. — B. 1885; ent. civ. serv., Leeward Is., Sept., 1901; clk. to atty.-gen., Leeward Is., Aug., 1906; sec. to legal affairs inquiry comsnr., Montserrat, 1911; ag. registr., Montserrat circuit, Feb.-Mar., 1915; deputy coroner, dists. "A" and "B," Antigua, Oct., 1917; mag., dist. B., Antigua, July, 1924; mag., dists. "A" and "B," 1930.

ATHLONE, FIRST EARL OF (created 1917), ALEXANDER CAMBRIDGE, K.G. (1928), G.C.B. (1911), G.C.V.O. (1904), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.O. (1900).—Served in Matabele campaign, 1896-7; S. African war, 1899-1900; European war, 1914-18; maj., 2nd Life Gds., 1911-19; brevet-col., 1919; G.S.O., 1st grade, 1915; ret. with hon. rank of brig.-gen., 1919; personal A.D.C. to the King from 1919; gov. gen. and commdr.-in-chief, Union of S. Africa, 1923-30; chan. of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (1934); Grand Cordon of Order of Leopold of Belgium, Croix de Guerre (Belgium); G.O. Leg. Hon. and Croix de Guerre (France); Knt. of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem.

ATKINSON, HAROLD, B.A. (Oxon.), F.I.C.—B. 1891; ed. Bradford Grammar Schl., and St. John's Coll., Oxford; worked in govt. lab., London, 1914-1920; attd. to inspn. branch, R.A.S.C. supply reserve depôt, Deptford, 1916-20; dep. govt. analyst, Colombo, Ceylon, 1935; govt. chem., Cyprus, Nov., 1937.

ATKINSON, VIVIAN BUCHANAN—B. 1886; N. Staffs. Rly. Co., 1907; A.M.I.C.E., 1916; asst. engnr., Uganda Rly., Jan., 1912; dist. engnr., Tanganyika rlys., Oct., 1920; asst. ch. engnr., Kenya and Uganda rlys. and harbrs., 1930.

ATTENBOROUGH, J. P., M.A. (Oxon)—B. 1901; supt., educn., Nigeria, 1924; lect., govt. Arab coll., Palestine, Sept., 1930; senr. inspr., educn., Apr., 1935; ag. senr. educn. offr. in 1936 and 1937; educn. offr., Aden. 1937; dir., educn., 1938.

ATTERBURY, H. W.—B. 1903; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 14th Oct., 1921.

ATTERBURY, WILLIAM ALBERT. — Brit. post office, 1910-19; war serv., 1916-19; sub-tel. engnr., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; tel. engnr., 1926.

AUBER, EGERTON LANCELOT.—B. 1889; ed. Wesleyan High Schl., Freetown, Sierra Leone; supernmy. clk., cust. (indoor), Gambia, Feb., 1908; 3rd clk., treasy., Nov., 1908; 2nd clk., Nov., 1911; re-graded 4th grade clk., 1915; 3rd grade clk., July, 1916; 2nd grade clk., Dec.,

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1918; ch. clk., treasy., Oct., 1920; seconded for duty as marine acctnt., Feb., 1927 to July, 1929.

AUCHINLECK, Gilbert Grahame.—B.Sc. (McGill), F.C.S., B. 1884; ed. West Indies and McGill Univ., Canada; 1st cls. hons. in chemistry and botany, McGill Univ.; govt. laboratory, Leeward Is., 1902-04; McGill Univ., 1904-08; science and 2nd mast., St. Kitts-Nevis gram. schl., 1908-09; supt. of agric., Grenada, 1909-14; asst. dir. of agric. and chemist, Mauritius, 1914; ag. dir. of agric., and regisr., C.C. societies, Dec., 1916 to May, 1917; nominated M.L.C., Mauritius, Jan.-May, 1917; reported on Is. of Rodrigues to the Mauritius govt., 1919; Mauritius del. to Imp. Entom. Confce. in London, 1920; divnl., agric. offr., Ceylon, 1920; seconded to Seychelles to report on the possibilities of agrl. development, 1921-22; dep. dir., agric., G. Coast, Aug., 1925; sent to F.M.S., Java and Sumatra to rept. on palm oil industry, Apr. 1926 to Jan., 1927; del. to W. African agrl. confce., Nigeria, Mar., 1927; author of papers on land sttlmt. and various trop. agric. subjects; dir., agric., Dec., 1928.

AUCHINLECK, Maurice M.—B. 1888; treas. and cust., Antigua, June, 1906; col. sec.'s office, Antigua, 1912; clk. to comsnr. and educnl. dist. offr., Montserrat, 1915; ag. postmr. and harbmr., Antigua, 1919-20; ch. clk., treas. and cust. Antigua, 1921; ag. treas., Dominica, in 1925; treas. and comptr., cust., Antigua, and Fedl. treas., Leeward Is., local chmn., income tax comsnrs., Antigua; mem., exec. and leg., couns., Antigua, and mem., exec. and leg. couns., Leeward Is., 1926-30; served on hurricane relief comtee., 1928; J.P. and visiting just. of prison; mem., city comsnrs. and road bd., Antigua, 1930; senr. asst. recr. gen., Gambia, 1931; J.P., 1932; recr-gen., 1933.

AUSTEN, Harold Cholmley Mansfield, C.B.E. (1935).—B. 1878; tempy. harbr. engnr., Mauritius, 1923; gen. man., rlys. and harbr. engnr., May, 1931.

AUSTIN, T. A., L.R.C.P. and S.I.L.M. (Dub.), D.T.M. and H. (Liverpool).—B. 1895; ed. Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Dublin; East Africa med. serv., Zanzibar, 1924; do., Nyasaland, 1930; ag. D.M.S., Feb.-Oct., 1938; senr. med. offr., Tanganyika, 1938.

AYLES, James Arthur, M.C.—B. 1883; Cape Col. post and tel. serv., 1898-1906; Union of S. Africa post and tel. serv., 1911-13; Basutoland post and tel. serv., 1913; asst. P.M.G., Trinidad, 1930; P.M.G., 1936.

AYLESWORTH, Hon. Sir Allen Bristol, K.C.M.G. (1911), K.C., B.A. (1874), M.A. (1875).—B. 1854; educ. at Newburgh high school and Toronto univ.; Prince of Wales prizeman; bencher of law soc. of Upper Canada; called to bar, Q.C. (Ontario); one of H.M.'s comsnrs. for settlmt. of Alaska boundy., 1903; elected to the H. of C. for North York, 1904; postmr.-gen. of Canada, 1905; min. of just., 1906; British ag. internat. fisheries arbitn. at the Hague, 1910; resigned portfolio and retired, 1911; mem., privy coun. of Canada; called to the Senate, 1923.

AYLWARD, Walter Percival.—B. 1899; ed. Cranleigh Schl; survey probr., Selangor., July, 1921; surv.-on-agr., Aug., 1925; asst. supt., N.S., Mar., 1930; do., Kelantan, Jan., 1931.

AZEEZ, Aboobucker Mohamed Abdul, B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1911; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Feb., 1935; admin. sec. to dir., med. and sany. services and addnl. sec. to min. for health, June, 1937.

BABER, Edward Alfred.—B. 1888; copyist, survey dept., B. Honduras, 1905; apprentice, ditto, 1906; passed exam. in theory of land surveying; 2nd cls. clk., Aug., 1910; ag. 1st cls. clk., 1911; 1st cls. clk., col. sec.'s dept., Nov., 1913; clk., roads and rivers bd., 1914; ag. ch. clk. and clk. of coun., 1914–15; ag. inspr. of schls. and clk. to bd. of educn., Nov., 1915; senr. clk., col. sec.'s dept., Feb., 1917; ag. ch. clk., etc., for various periods, 1917-21; ag. asst. col. sec., Nov., 1921; ag. priv. sec. to Sir Eyre Hutson, May-Aug., 1922; ch. clk., Apr., 1921; asst. col. sec., June, 1923.

BACKWELL, Henry Fleming, B.A. Cantab.—B. 1884; ed. at Charterhouse (jun. and sen. scholarships), and at King's Coll., Camb., exhibr.; asst. mast., Portsmouth gram. schl., 1907-8; asst. res., N. Nigeria, Dec., 1908; asst. dist. offr., Jan., 1914; dist. offr., 2nd cls., Aug., 1917; res., July, 1925.

BADCOCK, Richard Dorian, M.C.—B. 1892; ed. Dulwich Coll.; mil. serv., 1914-19; major, R.A.; asst. ch. of staff, O.E.T.A. (S), 1919-20; sub-dist. gov., Palestine, 1920; sec. Near East Conf., Cairo, 1921; admve. offr., Safad, 1924; Nablus, 1926; Jaffa, 1928; dep. dir. dept. of imigrn., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., S. dist., 1934.

BADDELEY, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E. (1930), Kt. Bach. (1928), C.M.G. (1925).—M.A., Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, 21st wrangler, Math. tripos, 1896; cadet F.M.S., 1897; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1913; recd. thanks of govt. in connection with Ulu Selangor riots, Feb., 1902; revenue auditor, Pahang, Jan., 1904; ag. offl. assignee, Singapore, Apr., 1907; apptd. a currency comsnr., May, 1907; dist. offr., Kuantan, June, 1908; supt., govt. monopolies dept., S. Sttlmts., Sept., 1909; P.M.G., S. Sttlmts., Feb., 1916; food controller, Oct., 1920; under-sec., S. Sttlmts., July, 1921; ag. col. sec., S. Sttlmts., Apr.-Sept., 1922, May-Oct., 1923 and from Sept.-Nov., 1924; ch. sec., Nigeria, Nov., 1924; O.A.G., Nigeria, in 1925, 1927 and 1928-29; govs. dep. for various periods in 1925, 1926 and 1927; ret., 1930.

BAEZA, Joshua Isadore, M.B., B.Ch. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon.), certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1890; jr. res. surgn., Barbados gen. hosp., Oct., 1913; med. offr., W., Africa, May, 1914; war serv., 1914-16; med. offr. and ag. bacteriologist, Trinidad, 1919-22; ag. sr. health offr., Penang, June, 1923; ag. ch. med. offr., Malacca, Feb., 1924; health offr., S'pore, Mar., 1924; sr. health offr., Kedah, June, 1929; state med. and health offr., Perak, May, 1935.

BAGOT, Edward.—B. 1892; pol. probnr., F.M.S., Nov., 1912; asst. comsnr., pol., Oct. 1916; ch. pol. offr., N. Sembilan, Dec., 1918; adjt., pol. depôt, June, 1920; 1st asst. comsnr., Selangor, June, 1922; asst. comsnr., pol., Ipoh, Feb., 1925; offr. i/c detectives, Perak, Mar., 1925; asst. comsnr., pol., fed. hqrs., Dec., 1929; ch. pol. offr., Pahang, Jan., 1930; ch. pol. offr., Perak, Apr., 1930; dep. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., July, 1930; comsnr., pol., Trengganu, Nov., 1930; do., Johore, Jan., 1933; senr. supt. and senr. dep. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., 1937.

BAILEY, Herbert Arthur.—B. 1895; war serv., 1914-16; accts. clk., K.U. Rlys. and H., 1919; ag. asst. ch. acctnt., 1923; asst. acctnt., 1925; port acctnt., 1930; dep. ch. acctnt., 1931; asst. ch.

acctnt., 1934; ag. ch. do., Nov., 1934-Aug., 1935.

BAILEY, MORRIS, O.B.E. (1937).—B. 1892; mily. serv., 1914-20; dep. mily. gov., O.E.T.A.(S), 1918; Jericho, 1918; Nablus, 1919; Hebron, 1919; asst. dist. gov., 1920; dist. offr., Gaza, 1922; do., Hebron, 1924; admstve. offr., Gaza, Hebron, Beersheba, 1927; Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm, 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., N. dist., 1932-37; dist. comsnr., Haifa and Samaria dist., 1937.

BAILWARD, A. N.—Asst.dist.comsnr., Kenya, Jan., 1920; junr. sec., native affrs. dept., 1926; pvt. sec. to ag. gov., 1927 and 1928; sec., gov.'s confce., 1929.

BAIN, JAMES, M.C., M.A. (Edin.)—B. 1892; ed. Edin. Univ., European mast., S.S. Raffles Inst., S'pore, Jan., 1921; headmast., Geylang English Schl., Jan., 1923; ag. inspr., schls., 1923-28; ag. supt., educn., Kedah, Apr., 1930; senr. educn. offr. (B), Jan., 1932; ag. headmast., Penang Free Schl., Oct., 1933; headmr., Eng. Coll., J. Bahru, Aug., 1934; ag. supt., educn., Johore, July, 1937; ag. princl., Raffles Instn., S'pore, March, 1938.

BAIRAMIAN, VAHE ROBERT, B.A. (Lond.); Barrister-at Law (Middle Temple).—B. 1900; ed. Cyprus schls. and Univ. Coll., London; clk., dist. ct., Cyprus, 1926; secy., usury enquiry comtee., 1926-28; asst. regisr., sup. ct., 1927; regisr., dist. ct., 1929; ch. regisr., sup. ct., 1931; offl. recr. in boy., 1931; asst. dir., land registrn., 1938.

BAIRD, ROBERT DOUGLAS, Lieut., R.N.R.—B. 1905; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast and H.M.T.S. "Conway"; merch. serv., 1921-28; marine offr., Kenya, 1929; harbmr., British Guiana, 1932.

BAKER, ALAN CUSTANCE, M.C., B.A., Oxon.—B. 1885; cadet, S. S., Dec., 1908; attchd. to land office, Malacca, Jan., 1909; officiating asst. supt., monopolies, Penang, June, 1919; officiating asst. offl. assignee and dep. regisr., sup. ct., Penang, Aug. 1919; capt., Penang volunteers, Nov., 1919; offr., cls. III, Oct., 1920; collr., land rev. and asst. treas., Malacca, Mar., 1923, comsnr., trade and cust., Johore, June, 1927; cls. IB; ag. Br. advr., Kedah, Apr., 1932; Br. advr., Kelantan, July, 1934.

BAKER, EDWARD CONWAY.—B. 1887; ed. Bedford Schl.; asst. polit. offr., German E. Africa prov. admnstrn., Apr., 1918; admstve. offr., 2nd grade, Feb., 1922; do., 1st grade, Sept., 1923; dist. offr., 1926; dep. prov. commr., Oct., 1936.

BAKER, FRANCIS HORACE.—B. 1887; ed. Stratford-on-Avon Schl.; admitted solr., sup. ct., England, 1910; practised in England until 1913 and in Hong Kong, Jan., 1914; on mily. serv., 1914-19; comsn., R. Artillery, 1915; staff capt., 1919; mily. mag., Nablus dist., Apr., 1919; mily. mag., Jerusalem dist., May, 1919; pres., Jerusalem dist. ct., Aug., 1919; also pres., Beersheba dist. ct.; puisne judge, Nigeria, Aug., 1936.

BAKER, HERBERT ARTHUR, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—B. 1885; ed. Univ. Coll. and London Day Training Coll., Univ. of London, 1905-08; B.Sc. hons.; B. of E. teacher's certif., 1908; M.Sc., London, 1918; D.Sc., London, 1920; dipl. of membership, Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Technology (D.I.C.), 1920; R.F.C., France, 1915-16; warrant offr., R.N., 1916-19; govt. geologist, Falkland Is., 1920-22; headmaster, Grenada boys secondary schl., 1924.

BAKER, JOHN ERNEST.—B. 1895; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; junr. draughtsman, off. supdt. civ. eng., H.M. dkyd., Rosyth, 1914-15; R.F.C., France, Mesopotamia, Persia, 1916-20; studied Scale-Hayne Agr. Coll., 1920-24; agrl. offr., Zanzibar, 1925; del., Imp. Agrl. Res. Confce., 1927.

BALDWIN, GORDON FREDERICK.—B. 1908; ed. Xaverian Coll., Brighton and Victoria Univ., Manchester., B.A. (hons.) English, 1930; M.A., 1931; asst. mast., Xaverian Coll., Manchester, 1931; Queen's Royal Coll., Trinidad, 1937; Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1938.

BALDWIN, JOHN HAROLD, F.I.A.C.—B. 1902; junr. clk., K.U.R. and H., 1915; travelling inspr. of accts., 1925; asst. acctnt., 1926; senr. asst. acctnt., 1931.

BALDWIN, THOMAS HAYWARD, B.A.—B. 1896; ed., Stamford Schl. and Downing Coll., Cambridge; supt., educn. dept., N. Provs., Nigeria, Oct., 1921; ag. prin., higher coll., Katsina, 1930 and 1932; do., Kaduna Coll., 1935-36.

BALFE, R. S.—B. 1892; cler.-asst, Basutoland, 1912; sub-inspr., Basutoland mounted pol., 1915; war serv., 1915-19; inspr., 1927; dep. asst. comsnr., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1936.

BALFOUR, DOUGLAS HASTINGS, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1911; ag. pol. mag. P. Pedro, May, 1911; extra office asst., Jaffna kach., Nov. 1911; office asst., Jaffna kach., 1912; pol. mag., Matara, July, 1913; asst. comsnr. excise, June, 1917; dist. judge, Kegalla, July, 1923; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Apr., 1926; dist. judge, Negombo, June, 1925; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, July, 1927; dist. judge, Anuradhapura, Oct., 1929; ag. dist. judge, Jaffna, Sept., 1930; dist. judge, Negombo, Oct., 1933; do., Badulla, July, 1937; asst. dir., commerce and industry, 1938.

BALFOUR, STEPHEN FRANCIS, B.A.—B. 1905; ed. King's Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Hong Kong civ. serv., 1930; 1st clk., mag., Kowloon, 1932; asst. head, sanv. dept., Feb., 1933; 2nd pol. mag., Oct., 1933 and Feb. 1936; 1st clk. and mag., May, 1935; J.P., 1935; asst. sec., Chinese affrs., Oct., 1936; ch. asst., do., Apr., 1937; 2nd pol. mag., Aug. 1937; dist. offr., South, Dec., 1937.

BANCROFT, OSWALD LAWRANCE, M.A.—B. 1888; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1909; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1910; admitted bar, Barbados, 1910; barrister-at-law and solr., sup. ct., Br. Columbia, 1911-24; pol. mag., dist. A, Barbados, 1925; dep. regisr., high ct., Tanganyika Territory, 1926; crown. coun., N. Rhodesia, 1928; pol. mag. and coroner, Barbados, 1931; pub. trustee, 1937; stip. and circuit mag., Bahamas, Oct., 1937; ag. atty.-gen. and temp. mem., exec. coun., 1938.

BANKS, PHILIP NORTON.—B. 1889; pol. probr., Ceylon, 1909; asst. supt., 1912; supt., 1917; army serv., 1917-19; supt., pol., grade I, 1924; dep. inspr.-gen., crim. investgn. dept., Mar., 1932; ag. inspr.-gen., Jan., 1937; inspr.-gen., Mar. 1937; awarded King's Pol. Medal, 1937.

BANNERMAN, CHARLES EDWARD WOOLHOUSE, O.B.E. (1924).—B. 1884; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, Nov., 1913; admitted to Gold Coast bar as solr. and advoc., Jan., 1914; practised before sup. ct., G. Coast up to 31st July, 1919; pol. mag., sup. ct. 1st Aug., 1919; senr. pol. mag. 1920; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., on various occasions, 1925-1931; circuit judge,

Ashanti and N.T., Gold Coast, Sept., 1934; puisne judge, sup. ct., Gold Coast, July, 1935.

BANNISTER, Adrian Allan—B. 1894; ed. Codrington Coll., Barbados and Rawle Training Inst. for Teachers, Barbados; B.A., 1928; asst. mast., Berbice High Schl, Br. Guiana, 1920; ag. asst. inspr. schls., 1924; asst. mast., teachers' training centre, 1928; asst. inspr., schls., 1935; 2nd inspr., schls., 1937.

BANWELL, Ernest.—B. 1881; asst., G.P.O., Capetown, 1900; clk., deeds, 1903; 1st grade clk., 1912; examr., 1918; asst. registr., deeds, Kimberley, 1928; ag. asst. registr., deeds, Bloemfontein, 1933; asst. registr., deeds, Bloemfontein, 1933; do., Capetown, 1935; registr., deeds, Bloemfontein, 1937; do., Pietermaritzburg, 1937; do., Capetown, June, 1938.

BARBADOS, Bishop of (founded 1824), Right Rev. David Williams Bentley.—Ed. Durham Univ.; B.A. (1910), M.A. (1913), D.D. (1919); asst. curate, St. John's, Barrow-in-Furness, 1906-10; do., St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green, 1910-14; vicar, St. Mary's, Plaistow, 1914-16; warden, St. Peter's Coll., Jamaica and examining chaplain to bishop, 1917; canon missioner, 1918; asst. bishop of Jamaica, 1919; bishop of Barbados, 1927.

BARLAS, William.—B. 1888; ed. Pitlochry High Sch. and Thomson's Acdy., Dundee; travelling teacher, Falkland Is., Feb., 1908; ag. govt. schoolmr., June, 1913; asst. teacher, govt. schl., July, 1914; mag., &c., S. Shetlands, Nov., 1914; junr. clk., C.S.O., Apl., 1915; mag., &c., New Is., Mar., 1916; mag., &c., S. Georgia, Apl., 1918; dep. mag., S. Georgia, Jan., 1920; ag. mag. S. Georgia, on various occasions, 1921-27. ag. ch. clk., C.S.O., and clk. of couns., May, 1922-Feb. 1923; ag. col. postmr. and local audr., June, 1926-Feb., 1927; mag., S. Georgia, Sept., 1928.

BARLEY, Jack Charles.—B. 1887; ed. Tonbridge Schl. and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A., cadet. Br. Solomon Is. Prot., 1912; ag. treasr. and collr. cust., 1913; dist. offr., 1915; ag. res. comsnr., various periods, 1917-32; seconded for serv. in Fiji, Mar., 1924; 1st dist. offr., 1928; chmn., lab. comsn., 1928; res. comsnr., Gilbert and Ellice Is. Col., Oct., 1933.

BARLOW, Ronald William.—B. 1916; ed. Stockport Grammar schl. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (open schol.); 2nd cls. hons., schl. of mod. hist., 1937; dipl., economics and polit. sci., 1938 (distinc.); apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Oct., 1938.

BARNARD, Hon. William Edward.—B. 1886; ed. Levin State Schl. and Victoria Univ. Coll. N.Z.; mem. N.Z. H. of R. since 1928; war serv., 1916-19; speaker, H. of R., 1936.

BARNES, Harold Charles Vernon Black.—B. 1905; ed. Uppingham Schl.; asst. audr., Kenya, July, 1928; senr. asst. audr., Sierra Leone, 1938.

BARNETT, Kenneth Myer Arthur.—B. 1911; ed. Mill Hill schl. and King's Coll., Cambridge; M.A.; cadet, Hong Kong admin. serv., 1934; admin. asst., sany. dept., 1936; 2nd pol. mag., Kowloon, Feb., 1937; J.P., 1937.

BARNHILL, William Wilson, B.A. Hons. (Cantab.)—B. 1903; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast, and Clare Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Apr., 1926; ag. asst. col. sec., May, 1926; ag. senr. asst. col. sec., Feb., 1930; seconded to Gold Coast as asst. col. sec., 1934.

BARON, David Whinfield Barclay.—B. 1915; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1937.

BARRACLOUGH, Frank Clarance.—B. 1895; ed. Gram. Schl., Burton-on-Trent; St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea; mast., Victoria Inst., K. Lumpur, May, 1921; headmr. Serangoon Eng. Sch., S'pore., Aug., 1930; do., T. Kurall, Apr., 1931; asst. inspr., schls., Aug., 1931; headmr., Westlands Schl., Penang, Sept., 1934.

BARRETT, Arthur Lutley.—B. 1882; ent. native affrs. dept., Cape, Feb., 1901; clk., native appl. ct., sec. to several deptl. comtees, and as pvte. sec. to Sir Walter Stanford; prot., natives Kimberley, 1913; prin. clk., ch. native comsnr., Natal, 1920; mag., Nqamakwe, 1925; ch. clk., office of ch. mag., Umtata and sec. and treas., Transkeian Territories gen. coun., 1928; ch. clk., dept. native affrs., Pretoria, 1929; seconded as comsnr. of conciliations, 1930; dir., native lab. (Union) and ch. native comsnr., Witwatersrand, 1932; ch. native comsnr., Cape, 1935.

BARRETT, Henry Eelco, Mining Engnr. (Dipl.) and B.Sc. (Engnrg.).—B. 1882; ed. Durban High schl., S.A. Coll., Capetown, Schl. of Mines, Kimberley and Tv. Techl. Inste., Jo'burg; held various appts., Witwatersrand gold mines; ret. as sect. man.; joined mines dept., Union of S. Africa, as asst. inspr., mines, 1919; inspr., 1930; inspr., mining leases, 1931; ch. inspr., mines, 1933; dep. govt. mining engnr., 1933; govt. mining engnr., 1937.

BARRETT, V.H.M., B.Sc., M.I.Min.E., A.Inst.M.M.—B. 1887; ed. Newcastle High Schl., Staffs, and Birmingham Univ.; lieut., R.E., 1915-19; govt. G.M. areas, 1919-20; asst. & dep. inspr. mines, Dundee, Natal, 1920-32; dep. commr. and inspr. mines, Natal, Sept., 1932.

BARRETT-LENNARD, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur, Kt. Bach. (1926)—Served in Anglo-Boer War, but invalided through wounds recd. in action, 1899-1900; judge, sup. ct., Gold Coast, and ex officio of sup. ct., Nigeria, Sept., 1913; served with local mily. forces and as judge, ct. of appeal for eastern Africa and the high ct. of Uganda, Feb., 1915 to Nov., 1916; judge, sup. cts., S. Sttlmts. and F.M.S., Mar., 1920; judge, ct. of appeal, Johore, June, 1920; judge, ct. of appeal, Kedah, Dec., 1921; ch. just. and keeper of records, Jamaica, Nov., 1925; ret. 1932.

BARRON, George Desmond, M.C., B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1891; surv. probr., F.M.S., Dec., 1913; survr., grade II, rev. surv. br., Jan., 1915; ditto, topo. br., July, 1915; on mil. serv., Nov., 1916–Apr., 1919; M.C., Oct., 1918; asst. supt., rev. surv. br., Jan., 1919; asst. supt., rev. surv., Kedah, Sept., 1922; do., Johore, Jan., 1925; do., Selangor, Oct., 1929; supt., surveys, F.M.S., and S.S., 1933; do., Kelantan, Dec., 1933; do., Malacca, Feb., 1936; do., J'hore, 1937.

BARRON, Jacob Maurice, B.A.—B. 1891; ed. High Schl., Dublin, 1899-1910; sen. modr., nat. sci., 1914, T.C.D.; cadet, F.M.S., 1914; labr. dept., 1915-17; passed in Tamil, 1917; dist. offr., Nibong Tebal, 1917; labr. dept., 1917; offr., cls. V., Dec., 1917; supervisor of cust., P. Swettenham, 1917-20; labr. dept., Apr., 1921; supernmy. offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1921; asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, Oct., 1922; dep. contr., rubber expts, Jan., 1924; town planning admstr. and valuer-gen., K. Lumpur Jan., 1926 and in Mar., 1927 (in addn.); offr., cls. III; ag. dep. contr. lab., F.M.S., Aug., 1928; offr., cls. II; dep. contr., lab., F.M.S., Nov., 1931; ag. dep. contr., and contr., lab., various periods, 1933-1938; offr. cls. IB, 1936.

BARRON, William Douglas.—B. 1887; ed. Aberdeen Univ., M.A., 1909, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., 1911; passed cadet, Dec.,

1913; offr., cls. V, Dec., 1914; asst. dist. offr., K. Kubu, Selangor, Dec., 1916; offr., cls. IV, Jan., 1919; asst. dist. offr., Rembau, N. Sembilan, Aug., 1920; dist. offr., Nov., 1920; offr., cls. III, Nov. 1923; asst. adv., B. Pahat, Jan., 1925; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1928; collr., land rev., Seremban and regisr., titles, N. Sembilan, Apr., 1929; state valuer and town-planning admstr. in addn.; chmn. sany. bd., Seremban in addn., Mar., 1930; chmn., European unemployment local comtee., N. Sembilan, Oct., 1930; 1st asst. sec.(A), S.S., Nov., 1931; ag. sec. to high comsnr., Apr., 1933; offr., cls. IB, 1934; ag. Br. advr., Kelantan, Feb., 1934; do., Selangor, Jan., 1935; comsnr., cust. and excise, S.S. and F.M.S., June, 1936.

BARROW, JOHN—B. 1903; ed. Rugby and Caius Coll., Cambridge (B.A., 1925, M.A., 1929) abroad and Univ. Coll., Lond.; cadet, Hong Kong, Jan., 1927; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., Mar., 1929; asst. col. sec., June, 1929; pvte. sec. to gov., Nov., 1929 and to O.A.G., Feb., 1930; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1930; pvte. sec. to O.A.G., 1932; 1st clk. magistracy and mag., 1932; asst. col. sec., 1933; asst. supt., impts. and expts., May, 1933; dist. offr., N. dist., Oct., 1936; mem., bd. of examiners in Chinese, Jan., 1938.

BARROW, THOMAS ABRAM, A.R.A.N.Z.—B. 1897; ed. Greymouth dist. high schl.; acents.' prof. exam. (hons.) 1921; joined N.Z. pub. serv., 1913; inspr. accnt., educ. dept., 1927; ch. accnt., P.W.D., 1935; perm. head, air dept., 1937.

BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD, K.C.—B. 1878; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; admitted Inner Temple, 1905; admitted advoc., Pretoria, 1906; judge, sup. ct., 1926.

BARRY, EDWARD, M.B.E. (1936).—B. 1896; ed. Mount St. Mary's; served in Army, Apr., 1915-Oct, 1927; expedy. forces, European War, Aug., 1915-Nov., 1918; 3rd K.A.R, Nov., 1922 to Oct. 1927; commr., 3rd gde., Somaliland, Mar., 1928.

BARRY, HON. JEREMIAH HAYES, K.C.—B. 1858; ed. at public schls. of Saint Mary's and Fredericton; mem. of Senate of Univ. of New Brunswick; admitted to the bar, 1882; K.C., 1898; judge, sup. ct., New Brunswick, 1909; King's Bench division, 1913; ch. just., King's Bench divn., 1924.

BARTH, SIR JACOB WILLIAM, KT. BACH. (1922), C.B.E. (1919).—Ed. Wadham Coll., Oxon; B.A., 1895; M.A., 1898; barrister-at-law, Mid. Tem., 1900; regisr. and prin. regisr. of documents, E. Africa Prot., Aug., 1902; Crown advoc., Oct., 1902; apptd. to serve on land comsn., Oct., 1904; judge, high ct., E. Africa Prot., April, 1905; attv.-gen., E.A.P., Feb., 1914; ag. chf. sec., Aug., 1918; ch. just., Kenya, Aug., 1920; ret. 1934.

BARTLEY, THOMAS DOUGLAS MURRAY.—B.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1925; war serv., Aug., 1914—Jan., 1920; admnstve. offr. (cadet) Tanganyika Territory, May 1920; asst. sec., May, 1922; ag. senr. asst. sec., Sep. to Nov., 1923; asst. admstr. gen. and asst. regisr. of companies, June, 1924 and Nov., 1925 to Jan., 1926; res. mag., Oct. 1925; ag. admstr.-gen., ag. regisr.-gen., births, deaths and marriages, ag. regisr., companies, ag. liquidator German savings bank, ag. regisr., trade marks, Jan. to Aug., 1926; asst. judge, high ct., Nigeria, 1934; puisne judge, Tanganyika Territory, 1937.

BARTLEY, WM., C.M.G. (1937), M.B.E. (1919).—B. 1885; B.A., Dublin; cadet, S.S., Dec., 1908; passed cadet, July, 1910; offr. of cls. V., Jan., 1912; passed in Javanese, Feb., 1912; dist. offr., Dindings, May, 1912; asst. regisr., impts. and expts., S.S., Dec., 1915; sec., food control comtee., June, 1917; mem., shipping comtee., Apr., 1918; sec., food contrlr's. comtee, Dec., 1918; agent, food controller, Singapore, June, 1919; services recog. by S. of S., Aug., 1919; sec., profiteering comsn., 1920; supernmy. offr., cls. III, Nov., 1920; sec. to advising comtee. on allowances, in addition, Dec., 1920; asst. adviser, Kelantan, Apr., 1922; sec. to res., Selangor, Aug., 1926; offr. cls. IB comsnr., lands, S.S., Dec., 1926; cls. IA; under-sec. S.S., 1930; ag. col. sec., S.S., May to June and Aug. to Sept., 1930; pres., mun. comsnrs., Singapore, Mar., 1931; supernmy. offr., cls. IA, S.S., 1932; supernmy. staff offr., S.S., July, 1934.

BARTON, A. E. V., C.B.E. (1936), O.B.E. (1933).—Imp. cust. serv., 1912; cust. asst., Kenya, Sept., 1919; collr. of cust., Apr., 1923; comptr., cust., B. Guiana; collr., gen., Jamaica, 1927; collr., cust. and excise, Trinidad, 1930; collr., cust., Nigeria, 1938.

BARTON, C. J. J. T., C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1891; ed. Denstone and Downing Coll., Cambridge; history and law triposes; B.A., 1913; M.A., 1920; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Aug., 1914; ag. dist. comsnr., 1917, 1919, 1921; asst. for native affrs., 1923; ag. senr. asst. sec., 1924-26; ag. asst. col. sec., 1927; ag. prin. asst. col. sec. and clk. to exec. coun. on various occasions, 1928-33; senr. asst. col. sec., 1932; ag. dep. col. sec., 1934; nom. offl. M.L.C., 1935; col. sec., Fiji, 1935; ag. gov., Fiji and ag. high comsnr., W. Pacific, May-Nov., 1936; chmn., Fiji pub. serv. reorganisation comtee., 1936; gov.'s dep., June-Aug., 1937; *ex-officio* M.L.C., 1937; offr. admin. govt. and ag. high comsnr., W. Pacific, July-Sept., 1938; author various papers on Kenya tribes and local history.

BARTON, CECIL MOLYNEUX, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1883; ed. Shrewsbury and Trinity Coll., Dublin (hons., classics, law); barrister-at-law, King's Inns, Dublin, 1906; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1913; res. mag., 1914-21; ag. judge, sup. ct., Apr., 1921 to Oct., 1922; legal adviser, Gambia, Dec., 1922; comsnr. to enquire into double inoculation of cattle, 1918; chmn. of comsn. to enquire into inoculation of cattle for rinderpest by vety. dept., 1919; ag. judge, sup. ct., on various occasions, 1923-28; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; circuit judge, Gold Coast, 1929; puisne judge, 1934; ag. ch. just., March, 1937.

BARTON, GEORGE SAMUEL HORACE, C.M.G. (1935), B.S.A., D.Sc.A.—B. 1883; ed. Vankleek Hill High Schl., Ontario Agrl. Coll., Toronto Univ. (B.S.A.), Laval Univ. (D.Sc.A.); asst., animal husbandry, 1907; lecturer, 1910; prof., 1911; dean, faculty of agr., Macdonald Coll., McGill Univ., 1925; comdr., Agricole Merite, Quebec govt., 1929; dep. min., agr., Canada, 1932.

BARTON, LANCELOT ALEXANDER.—B. 1894; acct. treasv., Hong Kong, 1921; cashier, 1924.

BARTON, MAJOR PERCIVAL FULLER, O.B.E. (1935), V.D.—Asst. treas., G. Coast, Mar., 1907; attd. col. sec.'s office, Oct.- Nov., 1907 and Sept.-Nov., 1910; senr. asst. treas., Nov., 1908; ch. asst. treas., Apr., 1917; ag. treas. and currency offr., July-Oct., 1919 and Dec., 1920 to Aug., 1921; dep. treas., Jan., 1920; commanded G. Coast Volunteers, 1914 and during War; ment. in desps., Aug., 1917; col. treas. and currency offr., Sierra Leone, Aug., 1922;

treas., Dominica, 1932; treas. and collr., cust., St. Helena, Mar., 1933.

BARTON, THOMAS, M.A.—B. 1904; qualified teacher Scottish educn. dept.; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Oct., 1928.

BARWELL, HON. SIR HENRY NEWMAN, K.C.M.G. (1922), LL.B. (Adelaide Univ.), Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1877; ed. St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide; mem., H. of A., S. Australia, Stanley dist., 1915-25; atty.-gen., 1917 and 1918-20; premier and atty.-gen., 1920-24; fedl. Senator, 1925; agt. gen. for S. Australia, 1928.

BASSETT, RALPH HENRY.—B. 1896; on mily. serv., Sept., 1914; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1920; attd. to Ratnapura Kach., Jan., 1921; ag. pol. mag., Jaffna, May, 1922; asst. sttlmt. offr., July, 1925; pol. mag., Colombo, June, 1930; asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Oct., 1933; comsnr., for div. of agrl. marketing, Jan., 1935.

BASTON, LT.-COL. GEORGE ROBSON CARRUTHERS.—B. 1881; ed. Willowbrae Pub. Schl., Edinburgh; S.A. War, 1900; S.A. constab., 1901; supt., O.R.C. pol., 1908-12; sub-inspr., S.A. pol., 1914; inspr., 1923; ch. inspr., 1929; dep. commr., 1931; ch. dep. commr., 1936.

BATHO, CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR, M.B.E. (1920).—B. 1883; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey, and Victoria Coll., Jersey; control and audit office, Cape Colony, 1900; sec., tender bd., 1901; transfd. Transvaal prisons dept., July, 1902; prin. clk., July, 1910; prin. clk., Union prisons dept., Nov., 1912; ch. clk., Nov., 1917; asst. dir., prisons, Apr., 1926; is also comsnr. of oaths for Union; sp. grade supt., Pretoria cent. prison and Pretoria gaol and outstations and warden, Baviaanspoort farm col. and inebriate reformatory, Sept., 1930; do., Johannesburg gaol and outstations and warden, Leeuwkop farm col., Jan. 1934.

BATTERBEE, SIR HARRY F., K.C.M.G. (1931), K.C.V.O. (1927), C.M.G. (1918), C.V.O. (1919), B. 1880; ed. at Grammar Schl., Faversham, and at Oxford; classical scholar, Hertford Coll., 1899-1904; 1st cls. class. mods., 1901; 1st cls. math. mods., 1901; 2nd cls. lit. hum., 1904; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., exchequer and audit dept., Jan., 1905; 2nd cls. clk., C.O., May, 1905; ag. 1st cls. clk., 4th June, 1916; 1st cls. clk., 6th July, 1917; sec. to W. African lands comtee., 1912; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Lewis (now Lord) Harcourt, 9th Dec., 1912; priv. sec. to Lord Islington, 12th Oct., 1914; priv. sec. to Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Steel-Maitland, 31st May, 1915; priv. sec. to Mr. Walter Long, 11th Dec., 1916 to 13th Jan., 1919; prin., 1st Apr. 1920; ag. asst. sec., 1st Mar., 1923; polit. sec. to Admlty. commdg. sp. serv. squadron during Empire cruise, 1923-24; asst. sec., 12th Dec., 1924; polit. sec. to H.R.H. the Duke of York during his visit to Australia and N.Z., 1927; asst. under sec. of state for dom. affrs. 25th Jan., 1930; dep. sec., Imp. Confce., 1930; regisr., Order of St. Michael and St. George since 1930; high comsnr. for the U.K. in the Dom. of N. Zealand, 1939.

BATTERSHILL, WILLIAM DENIS, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1896; on mily. serv., Aug., 1914-19; cadet Ceylon, Apr., 1920; attd. to Colombo cust., May, 1920; attd. to Badulla kach., Jan., 1921; office asst., Badulla kach., Mar., 1921; pol. mag., Panadura, Oct., 1922; dep. fiscal, Colombo, June, 1923; addnl. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1925; 4th asst. col. sec., Mar., 1925; 3rd asst. col. sec., May, 1927; 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk., leg. coun. May, 1928; asst. col. sec., Jamaica, 1928; ag. col. sec. on various occasions, 1929-32; col. sec., Cyprus, 1934; ag. gov., Mar. and June-Oct., 1935 and July-Sept., 1936; ch. sec., Palestine 1937; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Cyprus, 1939.

BAUGHAN, CHARLES GEOFFREY EVAN.—B 1900; ed. Haileybury Coll.; pol. probr., S.S., Aug., 1919; asst. supt., July, 1923; C.P.O., Muar, Feb., 1934; in ch. detectives br., S'pore, Feb., 1936.

BAVIN, HON. Sir THOMAS RAINSFORD, K.C.M.G. (1933), K.C., B.A., LL.B.—B. 1874; ed. Auckland, N.Z. and at Sydney Univ.; called to bar, 1897; prof. of law, Univ. of Tasmania, 1900; sec. to prime min. C. of A., 1901-4; M.L.A., N.S.W., from 1917; premier and col. treasurer, N.S.W., 1927-30; judge, sup. ct., N.S.W., 1935.

BAXTER, HARRY CHURCHILL, B.A. (Cantab.), Lieut. Regular Army R. of O., The Northamptonshire Regt.—B. 1899; ed. St. John's Schl., Leatherhead and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Tanganyika admstrn., Aug., 1923; admstve. offr., 2nd grade, Nov., 1925; dist. offr., Nov., 1934.

BAXTER, JOHN BABINGTON MACAULEY, K.C., D.C.L.—Elected to New Brunswick Legislature, 1911; atty.-gen., 1914; leader of provincial opposition, 1920; min. of cust. in Dom. govt., 1921; prime min., New Brunswick, 1925; judge, sup. ct., N.B., 1931; ch. just., N.B., 1935.

BAYLES, HERBERT LAURENCE, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1886; ed. Dulwich Coll.; clk., C.A.'s office, 1905; clk., cust. serv., Nyasaland, 1909; P.W.D., 1910; Nyasaland Field Force, 1914; asst. finan. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1916-17; asst. treas., Zanzibar, 1921; dep. treas., Kenya, Mar., 1924; treas., Trinidad and chmn., agrl. bank, May, 1931; treas., and currency offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1933; treas., and currency offr., Nigeria, 1935; finan., sec., 1937.

BAYNES, THOMAS EDWIN PERCIVAL, O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1884; ed. St. Kitts Grammar Schl. and Queen's Royal Coll., Trinidad; clerical asst., col. sec.'s off., Trinidad, 1903; 6th clk., C.S.O., 1903; 5th clk., C.S.O., 1906; 1st clk., post office, Antigua, 1907; 3rd clk., C.S.O., 1911; ag. clk. to admstr., Dominica, 1912; 2nd clk., C.S.O., clk. of exec. and legis. couns., Antigua, and supt. of govt. printing office, 1912; clk. to admstr., and clk. to exec. and legis. couns., Dominica, 1919; offr. in ch. (later, warden), N. dist., 1924; temp. mem., leg. coun., Dominica, Feb., 1926; O.A.G., Montserrat, in Mar., 1926 and Apr., 1928; O.A.G., Virgin Is., Aug. to Nov., 1926; offl. mem., leg. coun., Dominica in 1927 and 1928; ag. asst. col. sec., Leeward Is., Apr.-Sept., 1927; treas., Dominica, June, 1928; offl. mem., exec. coun., Dominica, June, 1928; O.A.G., Montserrat, June-Sept., 1929; O.A.G., Dominica various occasions, 1929-36; comsnr., Montserrat, 1932.

BAZELL, CHARLES—B. 1885; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Keble Coll., Oxford (scholar 1904-08); B.A. 1908 (2nd hon. mods., 2nd lit. hum.); asst. mast., Raffles Inst., S'pore, 1914-17 and 1922; headmast., Malay Coll., K. Kangsar, 1923.

BEAN, EDGAR LAYTON, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., —B. 1893; ed. Scotch Coll., W. Australia, Adelaide University and Merton Coll., Oxford; joined public serv., S. Australia, 1920; crown solr's. office; assoc. to Mr. Just. Poole, 1921-22; parly. draftsman since 1924.

BEARBLOCK, ARTHUR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), Certif. L.S.T.M. (with dist.).—B. 1898; ed. Univ. Coll. Schl. and Univ. Coll. Hosp.; war serv., 1917-18; M.O., Malaya, Mar., 1928.

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Badulla, Nov., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Anuradhapura, Feb., 1935; pol. mag., Colombo, Jan., 1936; adnl. asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, Dec., 1937; ag. asst. govt. agt., do., June, 1938.

ASHMORE, JACK HALIBURTON.—B. 1900; 2nd lieut., The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt., Apr., 1919; col. pol. offrs. course, R.I.C., May, 1920; sub-inspr., pol., British Guiana, Oct., 1920; dist. inspr., July, 1923; travelling mag. and warden, Nos. 3 and 4 mining dists., Aug., 1923 to Apr., 1924; passed colloquial Hindi exam., 1926; county inspr., 1927; ag. detective inspr., for various periods in 1926-28 and 1930-32; local commdt., pol. in ch. crim. invesign. dept., Cyprus, Dec., 1932; ag. ch. commdt. pol. and inspr. prisons in various periods, 1933-37; dep. ch. commdt., pol. and inspr., prisons, Jan., 1935; title changed to dep. comsnr., pol. and inspr., prisons, Jan., 1938.

ASHTON, ALFRED EDGAR.—B. 1898; supt., inspection dept., Woolwich, 1915; war serv., 1917-19; acct.-gen.'s dept., G.P.O., U.K., 1921; asst. acct., P. & T., F.M.S., Apr., 1924; acct., P. & T., F.M.S., Oct., 1926; ag. senr. acct., S.S., & F.M.S., Apr., 1928.

ASHTON, DANIEL ASPINALL.—B. 1869; ed. at Manchester gram. schl. and Owens Coll.; M.B., B.Ch., Victoria Univ.; civ. surg., S. African war, 1901-1902 (medal and three clasps); col. med. offr., S. Nigeria, Jan., 1903; served in Cross River expedn., 1904 (medal and clasp); med. offr. at Abe and Obubura.

ASHTON, MAJOR-GEN. E. C., C.B., C.M.G., V.D., M.D., C.M.—B. 1873; ed. Trinity Med. Coll., and graduated in med., Trinity Univ., Toronto, 1898; comsnd., Dufferin Rifles of Canada, 1893; gradually promoted to lieut.-col. comdg., 1907; at outbreak of war organised and commanded 36th batt., C.E.F., 1915; col., Canadian Militia, May, 1916; after various commands promoted brig.-gen., Apr., 1917; rtnd., Canada to be adjt.-gen., Nov., 1917; major-gen., Jan., 1918; qmr.-gen., Canadian Militia, Aug., 1920; do., defence dept on reorganisation, Jan., 1923; D.O.C., M.D., No. 2, Jan., 1930; do., No. 11, Oct. 1933; ch., gen. staff, dept. of nat. defence, June, 1935; three times ment. in desps. for war services.

ASHWORTH, HENRY TWREDALE, M.B.E. (1934), M.M.—B. 1885; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., G.P.O., 1902; on mily. serv., Oct., 1914 to May, 1919; served in Gallipoli, Egypt (Canal Defences) and France; passed supplementary clks. exam., Jan., 1921; services loaned to C.O., 1st May, 1922; apptd. cler. offr. and assigned to the C.O., 1st. Sept. 1922; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1927; staff offr., 1st. Apr., 1934.

ASKEW, G. G.—B. 1895; ed. St. Bees Schl., Cumberland; on mily. serv., 1914-19; "1914" Star, ment. in desps.; dep. colliery man., Nigeria, 1924.

ASPINALL, SIR ALGERNON EDWARD., K.C.M.G. (1939), KT. BACH. (1928), C.M.G. (1918), C.B.E. (1926).—B. 1871; ed. at Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1894; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1897; sec., West India Comtee. since 1898 and of the Impl. Coll. of Trop. Agr. since 1921; pres. of W. Indian Club; mem. of comtee. on Col. blue-books and blue-book repts., 1917; mem., W. Indian shipping comtee., 1919; hon. sec., Trop. Agrl. Coll. comtee., 1920; hon. sec., W. Indian Contingent comtee., 1915-21; mem., W. Indian currency comtee., 1923.

ASSER, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOSEPH JOHN, K.C.B. (1924), K.C.M.G. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1917), C.B. (1915), and many foreign decorations.—B. 1867; served with Nile expedn., 1897-9; in command of Kordofan expedn., Soudan, 1910; A.G., Egyptian Army, 1907-16; served in European War, 1914-19; base commdt., 1914-16; lieut.-gen. 1919; gen. offr. commdg. Br. troops, France and Flanders, 1919-20; gov. of Bermuda, 4th May, 1922; assumed govt., 9th Aug., 1922; ret., 1927.

ASTON, ARTHUR VINCENT.—B. 1896; ed. King's Schl., Chester, and Queen's Coll., Oxford (open maths. schol.); R.F.A., 1915-18 (M.C.), 1917; cadet, S. S., Oct., 1919; collr., land rev., July, 1922; sec. to Br. advr., Kedah, Feb., 1930; A.D.C. to O.A.G., Nov., 1930; attd., land office, Penang, Nov., 1931; collr., land rev., Penang, July, 1932; ag. res. coun., Penang, Apr., 1933; offr., cls. II, Oct., 1936.

ASTON, FRANK WILLIAM, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—B. 1903; ed. R. "Dick" Vety. Coll., Edinburgh; vety. offr., Kenya, 1928.

ATHILL, SAMUEL LAUCHLAND.—B. 1885; ent. civ. serv., Leeward Is., Sept., 1901; clk. to atty.-gen., Leeward Is., Aug., 1906; sec. to legal affairs inquiry comsnr., Montserrat, 1911; ag. regisr., Montserrat circuit, Feb.-Mar., 1915; deputy coroner, dists. "A" and "B," Antigua, Oct., 1917; mag., dist. B., Antigua, July. 1924; mag., dists. "A" and "B," 1930.

ATHLONE, FIRST EARL OF (created 1917), ALEXANDER CAMBRIDGE, K.G. (1928), G.C.B. (1911), G.C.V.O. (1904), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.O. (1900).—Served in Matabele campaign, 1896-7; S. African war, 1899-1900; European war, 1914-18; maj., 2nd Life Gds., 1911-19; brevet-col., 1919; G.S.O., 1st grade, 1915; ret. with hon. rank of brig.-gen., 1919; personal A.D.C. to the King from 1919; gov. gen. and commdr.-in-chief, Union of S. Africa, 1923-30; chan. of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (1934); Grand Cordon of Order of Leopold of Belgium, Croix de Guerre (Belgium); G.O. Leg. Hon. and Croix de Guerre (France); Knt. of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem.

ATKINSON, HAROLD, B.A. (Oxon.), F.I.C.—B. 1891; ed. Bradford Grammar Schl., and St. John's Coll., Oxford; worked in govt. lab., London, 1914-1920; attd. to inspn. branch, R.A.S.C. supply reserve depôt, Deptford, 1916-20; dep. govt. analyst, Colombo, Ceylon, 1935; govt. chem., Cyprus, Nov., 1937.

ATKINSON, VIVIAN BUCHANAN—B. 1886; N. Staffs. Rly. Co., 1907; A.M.I.C.E., 1916; asst. engnr., Uganda Rly., Jan., 1912; dist. engnr., Tanganyika rlys., Oct., 1920; asst. ch. engnr., Kenya and Uganda rlys. and harbrs., 1930.

ATTENBOROUGH, J. P., M.A. (Oxon)—B. 1901; supt., educn., Nigeria, 1924; lect., govt. Arab coll., Palestine, Sept., 1930; senr. inspr., educn., Apr., 1935; ag. senr. educn. offr. in 1936 and 1937; educn. offr., Aden. 1937; dir., educn., 1938.

ATTERBURY, H. W.—B. 1903; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 14th Oct., 1921.

ATTERBURY, WILLIAM ALBERT. — Brit. post office, 1910-19; war serv., 1916-19; sub-tel. engnr., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; tel. engnr., 1926.

AUBER, EGERTON LANCELOT.—B. 1889; ed. Wesleyan High Schl., Freetown, Sierra Leone; supernmy. clk., cust. (indoor), Gambia, Feb., 1908; 3rd clk., treasy., Nov., 1908; 2nd clk., Nov., 1911; re-graded 4th grade clk., 1915; 3rd grade clk., July, 1916; 2nd grade clk., Dec.,

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1918; ch. clk., treasy., Oct., 1920; seconded for duty as marine acctnt., Feb., 1927 to July, 1929.

AUCHINLECK, GILBERT GRAHAME.—B.Sc. (McGill), F.C.S., B. 1884; ed. West Indies and McGill Univ., Canada; 1st cls. hons. in chemistry and botany, McGill Univ.; govt. laboratory, Leeward Is., 1902-04; McGill Univ., 1904-08; science and 2nd mast., St. Kitts-Nevis gram. schl., 1908-09; supt. of agric., Grenada, 1909-14; asst. dir. of agric. and chemist, Mauritius, 1914; ag. dir. of agric., and registr., C.C. societies, Dec., 1916 to May, 1917; nominated M.L.C., Mauritius, Jan.-May, 1917; reported on Is. of Rodrigues to the Mauritius govt., 1919; Mauritius del. to Imp. Entom. Confce. in London, 1920; divnl., agric. offr., Ceylon, 1920; seconded to Seychelles to report on the possibilities of agrl. development, 1921-22; dep. dir., agric., G. Coast, Aug., 1925; sent to F.M.S., Java and Sumatra to rept. on palm oil industry, Apr. 1926 to Jan., 1927; del. to W. African agrl. confce., Nigeria, Mar., 1927; author of papers on land sttlmt. and various trop. agric. subjects; dir., agric., Dec., 1928.

AUCHINLECK, MAURICE M.—B. 1888; treas. and cust., Antigua, June, 1906; col. sec.'s office, Antigua, 1912; clk. to comsnr. and educnl. dist. offr., Montserrat, 1915; ag. postmr. and harbmr., Antigua, 1919-20; ch. clk., treas. and cust. Antigua, 1921; ag. treas., Dominica, in 1925; treas. and comptr., cust., Antigua, and Fedl. treas., Leeward Is., local chmn., income tax comsnrs., Antigua; mem., exec. and leg., counss., Antigua, and mem., exec. and leg. counss., Leeward Is., 1926-30; served on hurricane relief comtee., 1928; J.P. and visiting just. of prison; mem., city comsnrs. and road bd., Antigua, 1930; senr. asst. recr. gen., Gambia, 1931; J.P., 1932; recr-gen., 1933.

AUSTEN, HAROLD CHOLMLEY MANSFIELD, C.B.E. (1935).—B. 1878; tempy. harbr. engnr., Mauritius, 1923; gen. man., rlys. and harbr. engnr., May, 1931.

AUSTIN, T. A., L.R.C.P. and S.I.L.M. (Dub.), D.T.M. and H. (Liverpool).—B. 1895; ed. Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Dublin; East Africa med. serv., Zanzibar, 1924; do., Nyasaland, 1930; ag. D.M.S., Feb.-Oct., 1938; senr. med. offr., Tanganyika, 1938.

AYLES, JAMES ARTHUR, M.C.—B. 1883; Cape Col. post and tel. serv., 1898-1906; Union of S. Africa post and tel. serv., 1911-13; Basutoland post and tel. serv., 1913; asst. P.M.G., Trinidad, 1930; P.M.G., 1936.

AYLESWORTH, HON. SIR ALLEN BRISTOL, K.C.M.G. (1911), K.C., B.A. (1874), M.A. (1875).—B. 1854; educ. at Newburgh high school and Toronto univ.; Prince of Wales prizeman; bencher of law soc. of Upper Canada; called to bar, Q.C. (Ontario); one of H.M.'s comsnrs. for settlmt. of Alaska boundy., 1903; elected to the H. of C. for North York, 1904; postmr.-gen. of Canada, 1905; min. of just., 1906; British ag. internat. fisheries arbitn. at the Hague, 1910; resigned portfolio and retired, 1911; mem., privy coun. of Canada; called to the Senate, 1923.

AYLWARD, WALTER PERCIVAL.—B. 1899; ed. Cranleigh Schl; survey probr., Selangor., July, 1921; surv.-on-agr., Aug., 1925; asst. supt., N.S., Mar., 1930; do., Kelantan, Jan., 1931.

AZEEZ, ABOOBUCKER MOHAMED ABDUL, B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1911; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Feb., 1935; admin. sec. to dir., med. and sany. services and addnl. sec. to min. for health, June, 1937.

BABER, EDWARD ALFRED.—B. 1888; copyist, survey dept., B. Honduras, 1905; apprentice, ditto, 1906; passed exam. in theory of land surveying; 2nd cls. clk., Aug., 1910; ag. 1st cls. clk., 1911; 1st cls. clk., col. sec.'s dept., Nov., 1913; clk., roads and rivers bd., 1914; ag. ch. clk. and clk. of coun., 1914-15; ag. inspr. of schls. and clk. to bd. of educn., Nov., 1915; senr. clk., col. sec.'s dept., Feb., 1917; ag. ch. clk., etc., for various periods, 1917-21; ag. asst. col. sec., Nov., 1921; ag. priv. sec. to Sir Eyre Hutson, May-Aug., 1922; ch. clk., Apr., 1921; asst. col. sec., June, 1923.

BACKWELL, HENRY FLEMING, B.A. Cantab.—B. 1884; ed. at Charterhouse (jun. and sen. scholarships), and at King's Coll., Camb., exhibr.; asst. mast., Portsmouth gram. schl., 1907-8; asst. res., N. Nigeria, Dec., 1908; asst. dist. offr., Jan., 1914; dist. offr., 2nd cls., Aug., 1917; res., July, 1925.

BADCOCK, RICHARD DORIAN, M.C.—B. 1892; ed. Dulwich Coll.; mil. serv., 1914-19; major, R.A.; asst. ch. of staff, O.E.T.A. (S), 1919-20; sub-dist. gov., Palestine, 1920; sec. Near East Conf., Cairo, 1921; admve. offr., Safad, 1924; Nablus, 1926; Jaffa, 1928; dep. dir. dept. of imigrn., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., S. dist., 1934.

BADDELEY, SIR FRANK MORRISH, K.B.E. (1930), KT. BACH. (1928), C.M.G. (1925).—M.A., Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, 21st wrangler, Math. tripos, 1896; cadet F.M.S., 1897; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1913; recd. thanks of govt. in connection with Ulu Selangor riots, Feb., 1902; revenue auditor, Pahang, Jan., 1904; ag. offl. assignee, Singapore, Apr., 1907; apptd. a currency comsnr., May, 1907; dist. offr., Kuantan, June, 1908; supt., govt. monopolies dept., S. Sttlmts., Sept., 1909; P.M.G., S. Sttlmts., Feb., 1916; food controller, Oct., 1920; under-sec., S. Sttlmts., July, 1921; ag. col. sec., S. Sttlmts., Apr.-Sept., 1922, May-Oct., 1923 and from Sept.-Nov., 1924; ch. sec., Nigeria, Nov., 1924; O.A.G., Nigeria, in 1925, 1927 and 1928-29; govs. dep. for various periods in 1925, 1926 and 1927; ret., 1930.

BAEZA, JOSHUA ISADORE, M.B., B.Ch. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon.), certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1890; jr. res. surgn., Barbados gen. hosp., Oct., 1913; med. offr., W., Africa, May, 1914; war serv., 1914-16; med. offr. and ag. bacteriologist, Trinidad, 1919-22; ag. sr. health offr., Penang, June, 1923; ag. ch. med. offr., Malacca, Feb., 1924; health offr., S'pore, Mar., 1924; sr. health offr., Kedah, June, 1929; state med. and health offr., Perak, May, 1935.

BAGOT, EDWARD.—B. 1892; pol. probnr., F.M.S., Nov., 1912; asst. comsnr., pol., Oct. 1916; ch. pol. offr., N. Sembilan, Dec., 1918; adjt., pol. depôt, June, 1920; 1st asst. comsnr., Selangor, June, 1922; asst. comsnr., pol., Ipoh, Feb., 1925; offr. i/c detectives, Perak, Mar., 1925; asst. comsnr., pol., fed. hqrs., Dec., 1929; ch. pol. offr., Pahang, Jan., 1930; ch. pol. offr., Perak, Apr., 1930; dep. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., July, 1930; comsnr., pol., Trengganu, Nov., 1930; do., Johore, Jan., 1933; senr. supt. and senr. dep. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., 1937.

BAILEY, HERBERT ARTHUR.—B. 1895; war serv., 1914-16; accts. clk., K.U. Rlys. and H., 1919; ag. asst. ch. acctnt., 1923; asst. acctnt., 1925; port acctnt., 1930; dep. ch. acctnt., 1931; asst. ch.

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acctnt., 1934; ag. ch. do., Nov., 1934–Aug., 1935.

BAILEY, MORRIS, O.B.E. (1937).—B. 1892; mily. serv., 1914-20; dep. mily. gov., O.E.T.A.(S), 1918; Jericho, 1918; Nablus, 1919; Hebron, 1919; asst. dist. gov., 1920; dist. offr., Gaza, 1922; do., Hebron, 1924; admstve. offr., Gaza, Hebron, Beersheba, 1927; Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm, 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., N. dist., 1932-37; dist. comsnr., Haifa and Samaria dist., 1937.

BAILWARD, A. N.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, Jan., 1920; junr. sec., native affrs. dept., 1926; pvt. sec. to ag. gov., 1927 and 1928; sec., gov.'s confce., 1929.

BAIN, JAMES, M.C., M.A. (Edin.)—B. 1892; ed. Edin. Univ., European mast., S.S. Raffles Inst., S'pore, Jan., 1921; headmast., Geylang English Schl., Jan., 1923; ag. inspr., schls., 1923-28; ag. supt., educn., Kedah, Apr., 1930; senr. educn. offr. (B), Jan., 1932; ag. headmast., Penang Free Schl., Oct., 1933; headmr., Eng. Coll., J. Bahru, Aug., 1934; ag. supt., educn., Johore, July, 1937; ag. princl., Raffles Instn., S'pore, March, 1938.

BAIRAMIAN, VAHE ROBERT, B.A. (Lond.); Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple).—B. 1900; ed. Cyprus schls. and Univ. Coll., London; clk., dist. ct., Cyprus, 1926; secy., usury enquiry comtee., 1926-28; asst. regisr., sup. ct., 1927; regisr., dist. ct., 1929; ch. regisr., sup. ct., 1931; offl. recr. in boy., 1931; asst. dir., land registrn., 1938.

BAIRD, ROBERT DOUGLAS, Lieut., R.N.R.—B. 1905; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast and H.M.T.S. "Conway"; merch. serv., 1921-28; marine offr., Kenya, 1929; harbmr., British Guiana, 1932.

BAKER, ALAN CUSTANCE, M.C., B.A., Oxon.—B. 1885; cadet, S. S., Dec., 1908; attchd. to land office, Malacca, Jan., 1909; officiating asst. supt., monopolies, Penang, June, 1919; officiating asst. offl. assignee and dep. regisr., sup. ct., Penang, Aug. 1919; capt., Penang volunteers, Nov., 1919; offr., cls. III, Oct., 1920; collr., land rev. and asst. treas., Malacca, Mar., 1923, comsnr., trade and cust., Johore, June, 1927; cls. IB; ag. Br. advr., Kedah, Apr., 1932; Br. advr., Kelantan, July, 1934.

BAKER, EDWARD CONWAY.—B. 1887; ed. Bedford Schl.; asst. polit. offr., German E. Africa prov. admnstrn., Apr., 1918; admstve. offr., 2nd grade, Feb., 1922; do., 1st grade, Sept., 1923; dist. offr., 1926; dep. prov. commr., Oct., 1936.

BAKER, FRANCIS HORACE.—B. 1887; ed. Stratford-on-Avon Schl.; admitted solr., sup. ct., England, 1910; practised in England until 1913 and in Hong Kong, Jan., 1914; on mily. serv., 1914–19; comsn., R. Artillery, 1915; staff capt., 1919; mily. mag., Nablus dist., Apr., 1919; mily. mag., Jerusalem dist., May, 1919; pres., Jerusalem dist. ct., Aug., 1919; also pres., Beersheba dist. ct.; puisne judge, Nigeria, Aug., 1936.

BAKER, HERBERT ARTHUR, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—B. 1885; ed. Univ. Coll. and London Day Training Coll., Univ. of London, 1905-08; B.Sc. hons.; B. of E. teacher's certif., 1908; M.Sc., London, 1918; D.Sc., London, 1920; dipl. of membership, Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Technology (D.I.C.), 1920; R.F.C., France, 1915-16; warrant offr., R.N., 1916-19; govt. geologist, Falkland Is., 1920-22; headmaster, Grenada boys secondary schl., 1924.

BAKER, JOHN ERNEST.—B. 1895; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; junr. draughtsman, off. supdt. civ. eng., H.M. dkyd., Rosyth, 1914–15; R.F.C., France, Mesopotamia, Persia, 1916–20; studied Seale-Hayne Agr. Coll., 1920–24; agrl. offr., Zanzibar, 1925; del., Imp. Agrl. Res. Confce., 1927.

BALDWIN, GORDON FREDERICK.—B. 1908; ed. Xaverian Coll., Brighton and Victoria Univ., Manchester., B.A. (hons.) English, 1930; M.A., 1931; asst. mast., Xaverian Coll., Manchester, 1931; Queen's Royal Coll., Trinidad, 1937; Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1938.

BALDWIN, JOHN HAROLD, F.I.A.C.—B. 1902; junr. clk., K.U.R. and H., 1915; travelling inspr. of accts., 1925; asst. acctnt., 1926; senr. asst. acctnt., 1931.

BALDWIN, THOMAS HAYWARD, B.A.—B. 1896; ed., Stamford Schl. and Downing Coll., Cambridge; supt., educn. dept., N. Provs., Nigeria, Oct., 1921; ag. prin., higher coll., Katsina, 1930 and 1932; do., Kaduna Coll., 1935-36.

BALFE, R. S.—B. 1892; cler.-asst., Basutoland, 1912; sub-inspr., Basutoland mounted pol., 1915; war serv., 1915-19; inspr., 1927; dep. asst. comsnr., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1936.

BALFOUR, DOUGLAS HASTINGS, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1911; ag. pol. mag. P. Pedro, May, 1911; extra office asst., Jaffna kach., Nov. 1911; office asst., Jaffna kach., 1912; pol. mag., Matara, July, 1913; asst. comsnr. excise, June, 1917; dist. judge, Kegalla, July, 1923; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Apr., 1926; dist. judge, Negombo, June, 1925; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, July, 1927; dist. judge, Anuradhapura, Oct., 1929; ag. dist. judge, Jaffna, Sept., 1930; dist. judge, Negombo, Oct., 1933; do., Badulla, July, 1937; asst. dir., commerce and industry, 1938.

BALFOUR, STEPHEN FRANCIS, B.A.—B. 1905; ed. King's Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Hong Kong civ. serv., 1930; 1st clk., mag., Kowloon, 1932; asst. head, sany. dept., Feb., 1933; 2nd pol. mag., Oct., 1933 and Feb. 1936; 1st clk. and mag., May, 1935; J.P., 1935; asst. sec., Chinese affrs., Oct., 1936; ch. asst., do., Apr., 1937; 2nd pol. mag., Aug. 1937; dist. offr., South, Dec., 1937.

BANCROFT, OSWALD LAWRANCE, M.A.—B. 1888; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1909; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1910; admitted bar, Barbados, 1910; barrister-at-law and solr., sup. ct., Br. Columbia, 1911-24; pol. mag., dist. A, Barbados, 1925; dep. regisr., high ct., Tanganyika Territory, 1926; crown. coun., N. Rhodesia, 1928; pol. mag. and coroner, Barbados, 1931; pub. trustee, 1937; stip. and circuit mag., Bahamas, Oct., 1937; ag. atty.-gen. and temp. mem., exec. coun., 1938.

BANKS, PHILIP NORTON.—B. 1889; pol. probr., Ceylon, 1909; asst. supt., 1912; supt., 1917; army serv., 1917-19; supt., pol., grade I, 1924; dep. inspr.-gen., crim. investgn. dept., Mar., 1932; ag. inspr.-gen., Jan., 1937; inspr.-gen., Mar. 1937; awarded King's Pol. Medal, 1937.

BANNERMAN, CHARLES EDWARD WOOLHOUSE, O.B.E. (1924).—B. 1884; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, Nov., 1913; admitted to Gold Coast bar as solr. and advoc., Jan., 1914; practised before sup. ct., G. Coast up to 31st July, 1919; pol. mag., sup. ct. 1st Aug., 1919; senr. pol. mag. 1920; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., on various occasions, 1925-1931; circuit judge,

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B. 1880; 2nd lieut., Bucks. L.Y., 1905-8; temp. capt., Suffolk yeo. and adjutant, 1915; served in Great War, 1914-18; L.C.C., 1907-10; M.P., Cheltenham, 1910 and Dover, 1913-20; J.P., Co. Kilkenny; gov.-gen. of the Dominion of Canada, 1931-35.

BEST, CAPT. CHARLES CAIRN, M.C., L.S., M.N.Z.I.S.—B. 1894; ed. Auckland Gram. Schl. and Auckland Univ.; survey dept., N.Z., 1914-23; surv.-on-agr., Selangor, Aug., 1923; asst. supt., trig. surv., Sept., 1927; asst. supt., surv., June, 1928.

BEST, HON. SIR ROBERT WALLACE, K.C.M.G. (1908).—B. 1856; vice-pres. of the exec. coun., Australian Commonwealth; leader of the Deakin govt. in the Senate, Feb., 1907; min. for trade and customs, C. of A., 1909; now retd.

BEST, SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER VANS, K.C.M.G. (1932), K.B.E. (1926), C.M.G. (1916), C.B.E. (1918).—B. 1870; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1894; Taylorian Univ. scholar; gold medal-list of French Ministry of pub. instruction; asst., B. Cent. Africa admstn., 1896; judicial offr., Mar., 1898; ag. ch. judicial offr., Nov., 1899, to Mar., 1900; ag. vice-consul, Chinde, Aug., 1902, to Apr., 1903; ag. dep. comsnr., Apr. to Dec., 1903, and June, 1905, to Jan., 1906; dist. res., 1st cls., Apr., 1906; col. sec., Falkland Is., Oct., 1909; ag. gov., Dec., 1909, to Dec., 1910; attended Impl. Educn. Confce, 1911; col. sec., Leeward Is., Jan., 1913; ag. gov., May to Sept., 1914, Apr. to Aug., 1915, and from Jan., 1916, to Mar., 1919; recd. thanks of H.M.'s Govt. for services during disturbances in Antigua in Mar., 1918; col. sec., Trinidad, Aug., 1919; ag. gov., June-Aug., 1920, June, 1921 to Jan., 1922, June to Oct., 1923 and from Aug., 1924; lieut.-gov., Malta, 1925; O.A.G. for various periods in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929; gov., Windward Is., Sept., 1930; ret., 1933.

BETANCOURT, NELSON, M.I.P.T.—B. 1887; sworn surv.; 2nd asst. inspr. of mines, Trinidad, April, 1909; 1st inspr., mines, Apr., 1921; ag. inspr., mines, in 1927, 1933 and 1934-36.

BETHEL, CHARLES PERCIVAL, I.S.O. (1929).—B. 1891; ag. 4th clk., post office, Bahamas, Apr. and Nov., 1909; cadet, Out islands, Feb., 1910; 3rd clk., C.S.O., and clk. to pub. bd. of wks., New Providence, Sept., 1912; 2nd clk., C.S.O., Feb., 1914; ch. clk., C.S.O., Aug., 1919; enlisted for active serv., 1915, 2nd lieut., Mar., 1919; served in France; twice wounded; discharged from Army, Apr., 1919; resumed duties, May, 1919; ag. clk. in charge, col. sec.'s office, Aug. to Sept., 1923; ag. col. sec. and temp. mem., exec. coun., on various occasions, 1923-34; ag. A.D.C. to admstr., Sept. to Nov., 1925; asst. col. sec., July, 1928; ag. col., sec. and temp. mem., exec. coun., various periods, 1934-38.

BETHELL, WILLIS H.—B. 1875; pub. schl. teacher, Bahamas, 1897; customs offr., Mar., 1901; ag. chief clk., audit dept., June, 1912; chief clk., audit dept., Apl., 1913; ag. auditor of pub. accts. for various periods between 1916 and 1923; audr., Dec., 1925; audr., pub. accts., 1st Dec., 1925.

BETTENCOURT-GOMES, SILVIO CASIMIR.—B. 1902; ed. at Stonyhurst Coll. and Edinburgh Univ.; M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.); govt. med. offr., Br. Guiana, 1926; senr. phys., pub. hosp., Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 1938.

BETTINGTON, DIGBY ROWLAND ALBEMARLE.—Ed. at United Serv. Coll., Westward Ho!; served with Natal Mounted Pol., 1898-1901; with 2nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, 1901-1902 (dangerously wounded, ment. in despe., Queen's med. and 5 clasps); inspr., mil. pol., Cyprus, 1903; inspr., pol., Sierra Leone, 1906; ag. comsnr., pol. and sheriff on several occasions; dep.-comsnr. of pol. and dep.-supt., prisons, Gold Coast, 1910; base comdt., Togoland Field Force, 1914; "1914-15" Star, War and Victory meds.; title changed to dep. inspr-gen. of pol. and prisons, 1915; inspr.-gen pol. and prisons, Gold Coast, 1917; inspr.-gen. pol., Gold Coast on separation of depts. of pol. and prisons, 1920; King's Police med., 1920; ret., 1924; commdt., pol., Bahamas, 1924; resigned, 1926; chief of pol. Bermuda, 1927.

BEVAN, CHARLES EDWARD, M.A., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.—B. 1905; ed. Bromsgrove schl., Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge and St. George's hosp., London; M.O., Nigeria, 1933; resigned in 1935 and joined Br. ambulance service in Ethiopia; reapptd. D.M.O., Cyprus, Oct., 1936; seconded as tuberculosis offr., Jan., 1938.

BEVERIDGE, IAN ALFRED, B.Sc.—B. 1908; ed. George Watson's Coll. and Edinburgh Univ.; post grad. course, Imp. Forestry Inst., Oxford, 1929; asst. cons. of forests, Gold Coast, 1930.

BEVIR, ANTHONY, M.A.—B. 1895; scholar of Eton, 1909, and of Hertford Coll., Oxford, 1914; M.A., 1923; served with 7th Batt. King's Liverpool Regt., July, 1915 to Apr., 1919; twice ment. in despe.; asst. prin., C.O., 9th Feb., 1921; accompanied Mr. Ormsby-Gore on his visit to the West African Colonies, Jan.-May, 1926; pvte.-sec. to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Feb., 1926; prin., 1st Apr., 1929; sec., C.O. confce., 1930.

BEVIS, JAMES HENRY.—B. 1904; ed. Univ. Coll. and Inst. of Educn., London, B.Sc., hons. botany, dipl. educn.; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1927.

BEWES, GEORGE PRICE HOPE.—B. 1892; ed., Clifton Coll. and Royal Naval Coll., Osborne; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 25th Aug., 1920.

BEYERS, BRIG.-GEN. LEONARD.—B. 1894; perm. staff, Union defence forces, 1914-32; dir., prisons, Union of S. Africa, Sept., 1932.

BHARUCHA, NAVROJI MANECKJI. B.A., Cantab.—B. 1890; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1913; addnl. pol. mag., Kurunegala, June, 1914; ag. pol. mag., Kurunegala, Apr., 1916; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1917; pol. mag., Nov. 1917; dist. judge, 1922; asst sttlmt. offr., May, 1925; dist. judge, 1927; offr. cls. I, gde. II, Oct., 1937.

BICKLE, W. H.—B. 1885; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div., and assigned to C.O., 17th Mar., 1905; cler. offr. higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922; staff offr., 4th Sept., 1929.

BIDEN, CLAUDE ERIC DE BEER.—B. 1887; ed. Radley Coll.; asst. audr., S. Nigeria, 1911; on active serv., attd. Nigerian Overseas Contgt., German E. Africa, and W. African Serv. Brig., 1917-19; senr. asst. audr., Nigeria, 1926; dep. audr., Gold Coast, 1930; mem., rly. retrenchment comtee., 1931; ag. audr., May, 1932; audr., Palestine and Trans-Jordan, May, 1933.

BIDMEAD, KENNETH ANDREW.—B. 1909 pol. probnr., Hong Kong, Nov., 1929; asst. sup., pol., Aug., 1932; attd. Punjab pol., Jan.-Oct., 1935.

BIENEMAN, G. A. J., B.A.—B. 1889; ed. Dean Close, Cheltenham and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; junr. supt., educn. dept., N. Nigeria, July, 1913; head of training coll., Oct., 1921; ch. inspr., educn., N. Provs., Nigeria, 1929; ag. asst. dir., educn., N. Provs., 1931, 1932, 1933 and

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1913; offr., cls. V, Dec., 1914; asst. dist. offr., K. Kubu, Selangor, Dec., 1916; offr., cls. IV, Jan., 1919; asst. dist. offr., Rembau, N. Sembilan, Aug., 1920; dist. offr., Nov., 1920; offr., cls. III, Nov. 1923; asst. adv., B. Pahat, Jan., 1925; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1928; collr., land rev., Seremban and regisr., titles, N. Sembilan, Apr., 1929; state valuer and town-planning admstr. in addn.; chmn. sany. bd., Seremban in addn., Mar., 1930; chmn., European unemployment local comtee., N. Sembilan, Oct., 1930; 1st asst. sec.(A), S.S., Nov., 1931; ag. sec. to high comsnr., Apr., 1933; offr., cls. IB, 1934; ag. Br. advr., Kelantan, Feb., 1934; do., Selangor, Jan., 1935; comsnr., cust. and excise, S.S. and F.M.S., June, 1936.

BARROW, JOHN—B. 1903; ed. Rugby and Caius Coll., Cambridge (B.A., 1925, M.A., 1929) abroad and Univ. Coll., Lond.; cadet, Hong Kong, Jan., 1927; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., Mar., 1929; asst. col. sec., June, 1929; pvte. sec. to gov., Nov., 1929 and to O.A.G., Feb., 1930; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1930; pvte. sec. to O.A.G., 1932; 1st clk. magistracy and mag., 1932; asst. col. sec., 1933; asst. supt., impts. and expts., May, 1933; dist. offr., N. dist., Oct., 1936; mem., bd. of examiners in Chinese, Jan., 1938.

BARROW, THOMAS ABRAM, A.R.A.N.Z.—B. 1897; ed. Greymouth dist. high schl.; accnts.' prof. exam. (hons.) 1921; joined N.Z. pub. serv., 1913; inspr. accnt., educ. dept., 1927; ch. accnt., P.W.D., 1935; perm. head, air dept., 1937.

BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD, K.C.—B. 1878; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; admitted Inner Temple, 1905; admitted advoc., Pretoria, 1906; judge, sup. ct., 1926.

BARRY, EDWARD, M.B.E. (1936).—B. 1896; ed. Mount St. Mary's; served in Army, Apr., 1915-Oct, 1927; expedy. forces, European War, Aug., 1915-Nov., 1918; 3rd K.A.R, Nov., 1922 to Oct. 1927; commr., 3rd gde., Somaliland, Mar., 1928.

BARRY, HON. JEREMIAH HAYES, K.C.—B. 1858; ed. at public schls. of Saint Mary's and Fredericton; mem. of Senate of Univ. of New Brunswick; admitted to the bar, 1882; K.C., 1898; judge, sup. ct., New Brunswick, 1909; King's Bench division, 1913; ch. just., King's Bench divn., 1924.

BARTH, SIR JACOB WILLIAM, KT. BACH. (1922), C.B.E. (1919).—Ed. Wadham Coll., Oxon; B.A., 1895; M.A., 1898; barrister-at-law, Mid. Tem., 1900; regisr. and prin. regisr. of documents, E. Africa Prot., Aug., 1902; Crown advoc., Oct., 1902; apptd. to serve on land comsn., Oct., 1904; judge, high ct., E. Africa Prot., April, 1905; atty.-gen., E.A.P., Feb., 1914; ag. chf. sec., Aug., 1918; ch. just., Kenya, Aug., 1920; ret. 1934.

BARTLEY, THOMAS DOUGLAS MURRAY.—B.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1925; war serv., Aug., 1914—Jan., 1920; admnstve. offr. (cadet) Tanganyika Territory, May 1920; asst. sec., May, 1922; ag. senr. asst. sec., Sep. to Nov., 1923; asst. admstr. gen. and asst. regisr. of companies, June, 1924 and Nov., 1925 to Jan., 1926; res. mag., Oct. 1925; ag. admstr.-gen., ag. regisr.-gen., births, deaths and marriages, ag. regisr., companies, ag. liquidator German savings bank, ag. regisr., trade marks, Jan. to Aug., 1926; asst. judge, high ct., Nigeria, 1934; puisne judge, Tanganyika Territory, 1937.

BARTLEY, WM., C.M.G. (1937), M.B.E. (1919).—B. 1885; B.A., Dublin; cadet, S.S., Dec., 1908; passed cadet, July, 1910; offr. of cls. V., Jan., 1912; passed in Javanese, Feb., 1912; dist. offr., Dindings, May, 1912; asst. regisr., impts. and expts., S.S., Dec., 1915; sec., food control comtee., June, 1917; mem., shipping comtee., Apr., 1918; sec., food contlr's. comtee, Dec., 1918; agent, food controller, Singapore, June, 1919; services recog. by S. of S., Aug., 1919; sec., profiteering comsn., 1920; supernmy. offr., cls. III, Nov., 1920; sec. to advising comtee. on allowances, in addition, Dec., 1920; asst. adviser, Kelantan, Apr., 1922; sec. to res., Selangor, Aug., 1926; offr. cls. IB comsnr., lands, S.S., Dec., 1926; cls. IA; under-sec. S.S., 1930; ag. col. sec., S.S., May to June and Aug. to Sept., 1930; pres., mun. comsnrs., Singapore, Mar., 1931; supernmy. offr., cls. IA, S.S., 1932; supernmy. staff offr., S.S., July, 1934.

BARTON, A. E. V., C.B.E. (1936), O.B.E. (1933).—Imp. cust. serv., 1912; cust. asst., Kenya, Sept., 1919; collr. of cust., Apr., 1923; comptr., cust., B. Guiana; collr., gen., Jamaica, 1927; collr., cust. and excise, Trinidad, 1930; collr., cust., Nigeria, 1938.

BARTON, C. J. J. T., C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1891; ed. Denstone and Downing Coll., Cambridge; history and law triposes; B.A., 1913; M.A., 1920; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Aug., 1914; ag. dist. comsnr., 1917, 1919, 1921; asst. for native affrs., 1923; ag. senr. asst. sec., 1924-26; ag. asst. col. sec., 1927; ag. prin. asst. col. sec. and clk. to exec. coun. on various occasions, 1928-33; senr. asst. col. sec., 1932; ag. dep. col. sec., 1934; nom. offl. M.L.C., 1935; col. sec., Fiji, 1935; ag. gov., Fiji and ag. high comsnr., W. Pacific, May-Nov., 1936; chmn., Fiji pub. serv. reorganisation comtee., 1936; gov.'s dep., June-Aug., 1937; *ex-officio* M.L.C., 1937; offr. admin. govt. and ag. high comsnr., W. Pacific, July-Sept., 1938; author various papers on Kenya tribes and local history.

BARTON, CECIL MOLYNEUX, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1883; ed. Shrewsbury and Trinity Coll., Dublin (hons., classics, law); barrister-at-law, King's Inns, Dublin, 1906; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1913; res. mag., 1914-21; ag. judge, sup. ct., Apr., 1921 to Oct., 1922; legal adviser, Gambia, Dec., 1922; comsnr. to enquire into double inoculation of cattle, 1918; chmn. of comsn. to enquire into inoculation of cattle for rinderpest by vety. dept., 1919; ag. judge, sup. ct., on various occasions, 1923-28; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; circuit judge, Gold Coast, 1929; puisne judge, 1934; ag. ch. just., March, 1937.

BARTON, GEORGE SAMUEL HORACE, C.M.G. (1935), B.S.A., D.Sc.A.—B. 1883; ed. Vankleek Hill High Schl., Ontario Agrl. Coll., Toronto Univ. (B.S.A.), Laval Univ. (D.Sc.A.); asst., animal husbandry, 1907; lecturer, 1910; prof., 1911; dean, faculty of agr., Macdonald Coll., McGill Univ., 1925; comdr., Agricole Merite, Quebec govt., 1929; dep. min., agr., Canada, 1932.

BARTON, LANCELOT ALEXANDER.—B. 1894; acct. treasy., Hong Kong, 1921; cashier, 1924.

BARTON, MAJOR PERCIVAL FULLER, O.B.E. (1935), V.D.—Asst. treas., G. Coast, Mar., 1907; attd. col. sec.'s office, Oct.-Nov., 1907 and Sept.-Nov., 1910; senr. asst. treas., Nov., 1908; ch. asst. treas., Apr., 1917; ag. treas. and currency offr., July-Oct., 1919 and Dec., 1920 to Aug., 1921; dep. treas., Jan., 1920; commanded G. Coast Volunteers, 1914 and during War; ment. in desps., Aug., 1917; col. treas. and currency offr., Sierra Leone, Aug., 1922;

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regisr., sup.ct., Malacca, 1920; passedcadet, June, 1921; coroner, Malacca, Mar., 1923; collr., land rev., May, 1923; offr., cls. V, May, 1923; priv. sec. to O.A.G., S.S., May, 1925; asst. dist. offr., Tapah, June, 1926; ditto, Kroh, Feb., 1927; offr., cls. IV, May, 1927; asst. advr., Trengganu, Nov., 1927; res., Labuan, Feb., 1930; offr., cls. III, May, 1932; ag. Br. res., Brunei, Jan., 1937; offr., cls. II, May, 1937.

BLACK, THOMAS.—B. 1894; war serv., 1914-19, 8th Hussars (France); supt., accts. and corresp., port developmt. dept., Hong Kong, 1925; acctnt., treasy. 1926; sec., exchange fund advsy. comtee., in addn., 1936; acct.-gen., 1937, and sec., exchange fund adv. comtee. in addition.

BLACK, WILLIAM JOHN.—B. 1872; ed. pub. and high schls., Ont.; grad. in agr., Toronto Univ.; editor, "Farmers' Advocate," Winnipeg, 1902-04; dep. min., agr., Manitoba, 1904-06; pres., Manitoba Agrl. Coll., 1905-15; sec., economic and development comsn. of Canada, 1915-16; comsnr. of agr., Canada, 1916-18; chmn., soldier sttlmt. bd., 1918-20; dep. min., immigrn. and colonization, 1921; man., colonisation dept., Canadian National Rlys., London, 1923; ch. colonisation dept., C.N. rlys., Montreal, 1924.

BLACKABY, ERNEST JAMES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)—B. 1902; ed. St. Bartholomew's Hosp., London; house surg., R. Infirmary, Sunderland, Feb., 1924; res. surg. offr., dist. infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, 1924; house surg., London Lock Hosp., 1925; asst. med. offr., Tonbridge Infirmary, 1926; dist. med. offr., Cyprus, July, 1928; ag. surg. spec., in 1929 and 1930; med. offr., E.A.M.S., Nyasaland, 1931; med. offr., Zanzibar, 1936.

BLACKALL, HENRY WILLIAM BUTLER, K.C., B.A., LL.B. (1st place).—B. 1889; ed. Stonyhurst and Trinity Coll., Dublin; Victoria prizeman, jurisprudence and internat. law; 1st of 1st cls. hons., mod. history; John Brooke scholar, King's Inns; called to Irish Bar, 1912; active serv. European War; crown counsel, E.A.P., Oct., 1919; M.L.C., Apr., 1920; crown counsel, Nigeria, May, 1923; ag. solr.-gen., on various occasions, 1923-31; mem. comsn. on riots, S.E. Provs., 1930; atty.-gen., Cyprus, Jan., 1932; attv.-gen., Gold Coast, 1936.

BLACKWELL, BERNARD FLETCHER.—B. 1906; ed. Woodford Acad., N.S.W.,; R. Australian Navy, 1924-30 (paymr.-lieut.); ret., 1930; corres. clk., New Hebrides, Sept., 1931; ag. acct., in 1933, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938; ag. asst. to commdt., pol. (Br. divn.), Aug., 1936.

BLACKWELL, KENNETH RAY.—B. 1896; ed. Shebbear Coll., N. Devon; war serv., R.F.A., July, 1915-Nov., 1919; cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1921; att'chd., Pahang secrt., Apr., 1921; asst. supt. chandu monop., Ipoh, June, 1922; suprvr., cust., Johore, Aug., 1923; offr. cls. V. asst. dist. offr., Gopang and Lampar, Nov., 1923; passed inter. L.A.A., Dec., 1925; asst. dist. offr. Kroh and asst. suprvr., cust., Jan., 1926; offr. cls. IV, Nov., 1927; ag. supt., convict estabmt., F.M.S., in addn., Feb., 1928; offr. cls. III, Nov., 1932; state treas., Perak, Feb., 1934; chmn., sany. bd., Larut in addn., Oct.-Nov., 1934; ag. sec., res., Perak, May, 1935; state treas., Perak, Aug. 1935; ag. offl. assignee, and regisr., coys., F.M.S., Nov., 1937.

BLACKWOOD, A. Mc.A., M.B., Ch. B. (Glasgow).—B. 1885; lieut., R.A.M.C., May, 1917; capt., 1918; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1919; senr. med. offr., Jan., Nov., 1932.

BLAINE, CHARLES HERBERT.—Ed. St. Andrews Coll., Grahamstown, and Dover Coll. (Eng.); served, S.A. War, 1901-02; Great War, 1914-18; ment. in despa., clk., ct., Christiana, Transvaal, civ. serv., 1902; pub. pros., mag.'s office, Johannesburg, 1906; 1st clk. to A.R.M., Germiston, Jan., 1908; ditto and asst. mag., Krugersdorp, 1909; ditto, Barberton, 1912; senr. clk. and senr. pub. pros., Johannesburg, 1919; addnl. mag., Roodepoort, 1920; ditto, Durban, 1923; ditto, Johannesburg, 1924; 1st gde. mag. and native comsnr., Marico at Zeerust, 1929; senr. gde. mag., Zoutpansberg at Louis Trichardt and native comsnr., 1931; under sec., justice, Pretoria, July, 1934; sec., just., 1936.

BLAIR, HON. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM.—B. 1875, ed. Wellington Coll. (N.Z.), and Canterbury and Victoria Univ. Colls.; judges associate, 1893-98; admitted barrister and solr., 1899; experience in legal offices, 1898-1910; in practice, 1910-28; judge, N.Z. sup. ct., 1928.

BLAIR, HAROLD ARTHUR.—B. 1902; ed. Lancing and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; cadet, Gold Coast, Apr., 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., Nov., 1928.

BLAIR, HON. SIR JAMES WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1935), KT. BACH. (1930)—B. 1871; called to bar, 1894; M.L.A., Queensland, for Ipswich, 1902-15; atty.-gen. in Morgan and Kidston ministeries, 1903-7, also sec. for mines for most of that period; sec., pub. instrn., Denham ministry, 1912-15; puisne judge, Apr., 1922; ch. just., Queensland, 1925.

BLAKE, GEORGE STANFIELD, B.Sc. Geol. Lond., A.R.S.M. Lond., M.I.M.M.—B. 1876; ed R. Schl. of Mines, London; on teaching staff, 1896-97; Imp. Inst. (mineral survey of crown cols.), 1901; Newfoundland and Canada, 1909-15; munitions inspect., Eng., 1916-19; geol. staff, Imp. Coll. of Sci., 1920-22; geol. advr., Palestine govt., 1922.

BLAKELY, DONALD QUENTIN.—B. 1875; clk., atty.-gen.'s off., B. Honduras, Apr., 1898; ag. regisr.-gen., May, 1906, to Mar., 1907; 1st cls. clk., regisr.-gen.'s office, Apr., 1907; ag. regisr.-gen., Oct., 1908, to May, 1909; comsnr. of sup. ct., B. Hond., Mar., 1908; ag. regisr.-gen., Oct., 1908, to May, 1909, and Aug., 1912.

BLAKEMORE, WILLIAM LESLIE, M.B., Ch. B. (Birm.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (L'pool).—B. 1901; ed. Wolverhampton Gram. Schl. and Birm. Univ.; M.O., Malaya, July, 1928.

BLAND, CHARLES HEBER.—B. 1886; ed. pub. and high schl., Pembroke, Ont., and Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont.; B.A. (1907); ent. Canadian civ. serv. at first compet. exam., 1909; served with Can. Field Arty., 1917-19; asst. sec., civ. serv. comsn., 1919; ch. examr., 1921; civ. ser. comsnr., 1933; chmn., 1935.

BLANDFORD, HON. SYDNEY D.—B. 1868; M.H.A., Newfoundland; elected for Bonavista, 1904, 1908 and 1909; M.E.C. and min. of agric. and mines, 1909; M.L.C. and min. of agric. and mines, 1914; sheriff of Newfoundland, 1917.

BLANDY, CAPT. R. D.—B. 1891; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey; ent. Indian pol., 1911; Indian Army, R. of O., Apr., 1915; active serv., N.W. Frontier and Mesopotamia; returned Indian pol., Jan., 1919; dist. supt., pol., 1920-24; ch. of international pol., Tangier, July, 1928; asst. to res. comsnr., New Hebrides, Sept., 1929; ag. res. comsnr., New Hebrides, for various periods, 1930-38; attd. C.O., May, 1933.

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BLANKENBERG, Sir R. A., K.B.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1918).—Rhodesian service, 1895 to 1902; conf. clk. to lieut.-gov., Transvaal, 1902; ag. priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., Aug., 1902; ch. clk. to agt.-gen. in London, 1st June, 1907; ch. clk. to high comsnr. for Union of South Africa, London, 1910; asst. sec. to high comsnr., 1912; sec. to high comsnr., 1919; ag. high comsnr., 1920; ret., 31st Mar., 1926.

BLAXTER, Kenneth William.—B. 1895; ed. Malvern and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (schol.); mily. serv., France and Italy, 1915–19; asst. prin., miny. of transport, 1920; sec., royal comsn. on compensation for suffering and damage by enemy action, 1923; asst. prin., C.O., 1924; pvte. sec. to permt. under-sec. of state for the cols., 10th Dec., 1928; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. of state for cols., 17th Sept., 1929; prin., 1st Oct., 1930.

BLEDISLOE, 1st Viscount (cr. 1935) Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bathurst, P.C. (1926), G.C.M.G. (1930); K.B.E., (1917).—B. 1867; ed. Sherborne, Eton, Univ. Coll., Oxford and Royal Agrl. Coll., Cirencester (gold medallist and late chmn. of govs.); chancery barrister and conveyancer, 1894-1910; M.P. South Wilts Divn., 1910-18; mem. of coun. of Duchy of Lancaster; parly. sec. to miny. of food, 1916-17; chmn., R. comsn. on sugar supply, and dir., sugar distribution, 1917-19; parly. sec. to miny. of agr., 1924-28; chmn., R. comsn., land drainage, England and Wales, 1927; gov.-gen. and commdr.-in-chief, New Zealand, 1930-35; chmn., N. Rhodesia R. comsn., 1938.

BLELLOCH, Ian William, M.A. (Hon.) Edin.—B. 1901; ed. Dunfermline High Schl. and Edin. Univ.; cadet, M.C.S., Jan., 1926; offr., cl. V, 1929; offr. cl. IV, Jan., 1933; off. cl. III, Jan., 1938; sec., res., N. Sembilan, Jan., 1938.

BLOFELD, Thomas Guest.—B. 1902; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal and Bedford Schl.; supt. power stations, elec. dept., Ceylon, 1928; asst. engnr., elec. dept., F.M.S., 1933; inspr., machinery, mines dept., Gold Coast, 1936.

BLONDIN, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Pierre Edouard.—B. 1874; ed. Seminaire de Nicolet and Laval Univ., Montreal; 1st el. to H. of C., Canada, g.e. 1908; re-el., g.e., 1911; el. dep. speaker, 1911; min. of inland rev., 1914; sec. of state, 1915; P.M.G., Canada, 1917; overseas, 1917-18; apptd. to senate, 1918; re-apptd. P.M.G., 1920; speaker of senate, 1930.

BLOOD, Hilary Rudolph Robert, C.M.G., (1934), M.A. (Glas).—B. 1893; on mily. serv., Oct., 1914-1919; tempy. employed at C.O., Mar.-Dec., 1919, Aug., 1924 to May, 1925 and Aug., 1929 to Feb., 1930; cadet, Ceylon, Jan., 1920; attd. to Colombo Kach., Feb., 1920; Anuradahapura Kach., Mar., 1920; ag. office asst., Anuradahapura Kach., Nov., 1920; attd., Kandy Kach., Apr., 1921; office asst., govt. agt., Cent. Prov., June, 1921; 4th asst. col. sec., Apr., 1922; 3rd asst. col. sec., June, 1925; dist. judge, Badulla, Oct., 1926; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Apr., 1928; pol. mag., Colombo, Mar., 1930; col. sec. and registr. gen., Grenada, 1930; O.A.G., Windward Is., June to Aug., 1930; admstd. govt., Grenada, on several occasions; col. sec., Sierra Leone, Oct., 1934; ag. gov., in 1934, 1936 and 1937; gov's. dep. on several occasions, 1935; ag. gov., 1938.

BLOUNT, Austin Ernest, C.M.G.—B. 1870; priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., 1896-1901; priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. L. Borden, prime min. of Canada, 1901-1917; clk. of parlmts. and clk. of senate, 1918.

BLUMER, Rev. Reginald Charles, M.A., B.Sc., Dipl. Ed.—B. 1889; ed. Sydney High Schl. and Sydney Univ.; Caird schol. in chemy.; B.A., 1910, 1st cls. hons., Latin, 2nd cls. hons., matha.; B.Sc., 1910; M.A., 1912; dipl., ed., 1921; deacon, 1912: priest, 1913; curate, St. John's, Parramatta, 1912-17; curate, Holy Trinity, Dulwich Hill, 1918; asst. mast., Trinity Coll., Kandy, Ceylon, 1921-25; vice-prin., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925.

BLUNT, Denzil Layton, M.A. (Cantab.)—B. 1891; ed. Shrewsbury and King's Coll., Camb.; served under court of wards, Madras, 1913-14; served H.M. Forces, 1915-19; lieut., R.A.S.C.; senr. agrl. offr., Kenya, 1926; asst. to dir., agr. Kenya, 1930; dir., agr., Cyprus, Aug., 1933; do., Nyasaland Prot., 1937; nom. mem., leg. coun.

BLYTHE, Wilfred Lawson.—B. 1896; ed. Birkenhead Inst. and L'pool Univ.; war serv., 1916-18; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; priv. sec. to ch. sec., F.M.S., Feb., 1925; offr., cl. IV, Apr., 1928; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; asst. sec., Chinese affrs., Malaya, Feb., 1937; on spec. duty in Chinese Prot., Oct., 1937.

BOAST, Henry Walter—B. 1887; clk. Swaziland, 1909; regisr. and mast., sup. ct. and sheriff, 1928; dep. asst. comsnr., 1930.

BODENSTEIN, Helgard Dewald Johannes, LL.D. (Leyden), barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, —Clk. mag.'s offices, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Pietersburg, 1909; Piet Retief, 1910; sec., judge pres., J. de Villiers, 1910–12; ch. clk. and professional asst. to atty.-gen., Bloemfontein, Apr., 1912; prof., Roman Dutch Law, Univ. of Amsterdam, Aug., 1912; asst. edr., "Die Burger," 1920; prof., Roman Dutch Law, Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1922–1927; sec. to prime min. and for external affrs., 1927.

BODILLY, Commdr. Ralph Burland, R.N.—B. 1884; ed. Bradfield Coll. and H.M.S. "Britannia," 1899; midshipman, China station, 1901; sub. lieut., Atlantic Fleet, 1905; lieut., Home Fleet, Jan., 1907; invalided, 1909; called to bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1913; on war serv., Aug., 1914 to Jan., 1919; lieut. commdr., Jan., 1915; promoted commdr. for war services, Nov., 1918; res. mag., Jamaica, Feb., 1925; ag. judge, Kingston ct. on various occasions, 1927-31; acted in appelate ct. on various occasions, 1928-31; pres., marine and water cts.; ch. mag., Palestine, Oct., 1932; author of "Inter-action between Vessels."

BODKIN, Gilbert Edwin, F.E.S., F.Z.S.—B. 1886; ed. at Repton Schl., Derbyshire, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1908; Cambridge Univ. diploma of agric., 1910; govt. economic biologist, dept. of science and agric., Br. Guiana, 1911; Carnegie scholar in economic entomology, and as such toured the prin. agrl. stations of the United States, 1912-1913; rep. Br. Guiana at W. Indian Agrl. Confce., 1913; asst. dir. of sci. and agr., and dep. chmn., bd. of agr., Br. Guiana, 1919; editor, jnl. of the bd. of agr., 1918; joint editor, Br. Guiana Handbook, 1921; govt. entomologist, Palestine, June, 1922; offr.-in-ch., locust campaigns, 1928-30; pres., Internat. Locust Bureau, Damascus, 1930-31; dir., agr., prin., coll. of agr. and regisr., co-op. credit socs., Mauritius, 1932; author of numerous papers on the insects of Br. Guiana and Palestine, scientific repts. to govt., etc.

BOILEAU, Lewis Harold.—B. 1888; ed. Monkton Combe Schl., Bath and Garrick Cham-

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bers (Schoones); asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, Apr., 1914; ag. prin. asst. sec., Apr., 1923; ag. prin. asst. sec., S. Prov., in 1925, 1926 and 1927; admstve. offr., cls. I, Aug., 1930; prin. asst. sec., Dec., 1930.

BOISSIER, CAPT. JOHN SCOBELL, B.Sc. (hons.), M. Inst. W.E.—B. 1894; ed. Exeter Schl. and Birmingham Univ.; asst. engnr., F.M.S., Aug., 1920; sec. for ser. in Johore, Jan., 1924-Sept., 1929; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Aug., 1929; exec. engnr., rural, S'pore., Nov., 1934; senr. exec. engnr., June, 1936, and senr., exec. engnr., Kinta, Nov., 1937; ag. dep. D.P.W., S.S., Feb., 1938.

BOK, DR. WILLEM EDUARD, JUNR.—Priv. sec. to prime min., Transvaal, June, 1907; sec. to prime min. and clk. to exec. coun., Union of S. Africa, May, 1910; law advsr., Feb., 1916; sec. for just., Aug., 1918; judge, high ct., S.W. Africa, Feb., 1930; judge, sup. ct., S. Africa, Griqualand West local divn., 1933.

BOLAND, FREDERICK MALCOLM, LL.B.—B. 1891; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1913; mag., County of St. Patrick, Trinidad, Mar., 1926; mag., eastern dist., Jan., 1927; asst. mag., St. George West, 1933; mag., Victoria, 1934; ag. puisne judge, May-Dec., 1935; ag. mag., St. George West, Dec., 1936 to Aug., 1937.

BOLTON, ARTHUR, B.A., Dipl.—B. 1897; ed. Rugby and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (class. exhibr.); B.A. (hons. chem.), 1920; dipl., educn., 1921; lab. asst., H.M. facty., Sandycroft, 1916; research, Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1921; served in France, 1917-18; wounded; lieut., O.T.C., 1923; asst. mast., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925.

BONAVIA, WALTER JOSEPH. — B. 1895; on mil. serv., 1914-1916; clk., secretariat, Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1917; asst. polit. offr. (cadet), Oct., 1920; admstve. offr., 2nd grade, Oct., 1923; ag. ditto, 1st grade, Feb. and Nov., 1923 to Aug., 1925; dist. offr., Oct., 1931; ag. asst. admstr.-gen., Aug., 1935.

BOND, MAJOR B. W., M.C.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, May, 1920; dist. offr., 1922.

BOND, RALPH NORMAN, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1900; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1923; attd. Puttalam kach., Jan., 1924; ditto, Hambantota kach., Oct., 1924; office asst., Badulla kach., Jan., 1926; pol. mag., Gampola, Jan., 1930; asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Oct., 1931; do., Kandy, June, 1933; do., Kuruengala, Dec., 1934; landing survr., H.M. customs, 1936; ag. dep. collr., Mar., 1938.

BONE, MAJOR CHANDOS ERIC, M.C., F.S.I., L.S. (Vict.).—B. 1889; survr., 1st grade, rev. surveys bch., Perak, Oct., 1913; lieut., R.F.A., May, 1916; capt., Apr., 1918; major, Aug., 1918; asst. supt., rev. surveys Selangor, Nov., 1920; supt., surveys, Trengganu, May, 1925; asst. supt., surveys, S'pore., Sept., 1927; supt., surveys, F.M.S. and S.S., 1933; ag. asst. survr.-gen., F.M.S., Oct., 1933; ag. dep. survr.-gen., F.M.S. and S.S., May, 1934; asst. survr.-gen., F.M.S., Apr., 1935; supt., surveys, Malacca, Jan., 1937; ch. survr., Sel. and N. Sembilan, May, 1938.

BONHAM-CARTER, GEN. SIR CHARLES, K.C.B. (1935), C.B. (1926), C.M.G. (1919), D.S.O., A.D.C. (1917).—B. 1876; ed. Clifton Coll., R.M.C., Sandhurst and Staff Coll.; hon. LL.D., Malta, 1937; served S. African war, 1900-01 (Queen's med., 4 clasps); European war, 1914-18; (D.S.O., C.M.G., bvt. col., officer, Legion of Honour, American D.S.M.); maj.-gen., 1926; dir., staff duties, W.O., 1927-31; comdr., 4th divn., 1931-33; lieut.-gen., 1933; dir.-gen., Territorial army, 1933; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Malta, 1936; col., Queen's Own R. West Kent Regt., 1936.

BONNET, PERCY HERBERT.—B. 1896; ed. Townsville Gram. Schl., survey pupil, Australia, 1915-21; surv.-on-agr., F.M.S., Aug., 1923; asst. supt., Aug., 1927.

BONYUN, E. C. B.—B. 1885; ed. at Harrison Coll., Barbados and privately; copyist, pol. mag.'s courts, Dist. "A," Barbados, Jan., 1903; 2nd clk., registn. off., Barbados, Sept., 1905; ag. dep. registr., from Jan. to Feb., and Sept. to Nov., 1910; ch. clk., registr. off., Nov., 1913; supervisor of customs, Nigeria, July, 1914; asst. recvr., sup. ct., Nigeria, for the purpose of winding up affairs of German and Austrian firms, Nov., 1914; hon. asst. sec. to West Indian Contingent Comtee. (whilst on vacation leave of absence, and with permission of the S. of S.), Sept. to Dec., 1915; ag. supt. of customs, 1st grade, Feb., 1916; asst. censor, Bonny, Feb., 1916; censor, Bonny, May, 1916; ag. recvr. of enemy estates, Nigeria, June to Dec., 1916, and Jan., 1917; collr., 2nd grade, headqrs., Jan.-Mar., 1917 and Sept., 1917, to June, 1918; hon. sec., comtee., Nigerian comforts for overseas forces, Sept., 1917 to June, 1918; in charge of Port Harcourt cust., June-Nov., 1918; ag. supt., 1st grade, Degema, July, 1919 to Jan., 1920; ag. collr., Lagos, Feb.-May, 1920; ag. senr. collr., Lagos, May-July, 1920; collr., Victoria, July, 1921.

BOOCOCK, JOHN JAMES.—Enlisted in Cape Mounted Rifles, 1897; forester, Transkeian conservancy, Cape, 1903; supt. of plantations, 1904; asst. dist. forest offr., Umtata, Feb., 1905; Butterworth, Dec., 1908; Kambi, Oct., 1909; Umtata, Apr., 1912; dist. forest offr., Kologha, Oct., 1914; conservator of forests, Natal Conservancy, May, 1920; served with Cape Mounted Rifles during Anglo-Boer war, 1899-1902; served with S. African Heavy Arty., Apr., 1917 to June, 1919; conservator, Eastern conservancy, 1926; do., Western conservancy, 1931; forestry inspr., W. inspectorate, 1932; conserv., forests, Natal and O.F.S., July, 1935.

BOON, HERBERT M.B.E. (1935).—Copyist, treasy. dept., St. Kitts, May, 1908 to Mar., 1910; 2nd clk., admstr.'s office, Apr., 1913; ch. clk., post office, St. Kitts, May, 1915; clk. to admstr. and clk. exec. and leg. couns., Dec., 1924; has held various ag. appts.; treas., St. Kitts-Nevis, May, 1935.

BOOTH, MAJOR R. W., O.B.E. (Mil.), 1937.—B. 1879; stock. inspr., Basutoland, 1911; sub.-inspr., Basutoland Mounted Pol., 1915; inspr., 1925; staff offr., 1929; comsnr., pol. and prisons, 1936.

BORG, ANTHONY J., M.D., Malta.—B. 1889; medical offr., Fiji, 1916; D.M.O. and M.O.H., Ra, 1917; ag. R.M.O., med. supt., pub. lunatic asylum and visiting med. offr., Suva gaol, 1919; D.M.O., Nadroga, 1920; D.M.O. and M.O.H., Nadi, 1921; ditto, Levuka, 1923; ditto, Labasa, 1924; D.M.O. and dist. comsnr., Ra (conjoint), 1929; D.M.O., Ba, 1934.

BOSMAN, ANDREW MURRAY.—B. 1888; ed. Eendracht High Schl., Pretoria; Ontario Agrl. Coll., Univ. of Toronto; lectr., animal husbandry, Potchefstroom Schl. of Agric. 1913-15; vice princ., 1915-17; prof. animal husbandry and dean, faculty of agric., Univ. of Pretoria, 1917-33; ch., divn. of agricl. educn. and extension, dept. of agr. and forestry, and prof., animal husbandry, Univ. of Pretoria, 1934.

BOSMAN, ARNOLDUS JOHANNES, B.A. (Univ. of S.A.); D.H. (Rotterdam); comml. sec., S.A.

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legn., The Hague, 1929; comml. counsellor, S.A. legn., Berlin, 1934; under sec., dept. of commerce and industries, Pretoria, 1937.

BOSTOCK, H. K.—B. 1892; ed. Repton; L. & N.W. Rly., Crewe, 1909; on mily. serv., 1914-19; divnl. supt., Nigerian rly., 1928; supt., motive power and equipment, 1934.

BOSTON, HUGH MERRICK.—B. 1893; ed. Wallasey H.E. Schl., New Brighton, Liverpool Univ., M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), 1925; served with 2nd W. Lancs. (98th County Palatine) Field Ambulance (T.F.), 1914-19; med. offr., Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, Apr., 1928.

BOSWELL, ALEXANDER BOSWELL SIMPSON.—B. 1901; ed. Edin. Univ.; B.Sc. (For.) (Edin.); asst. conserv., Forests, F.M.S., Sept., 1921; ag. state forest offr., Perak North, June, 1932; ag. conserv., forests, Kedah, Aug., 1933; state forest offr., Perak North, June, 1936.

BOTHA, CHRISTIAN LAURENS.—B. 1870; ed. at Grey Coll., Bloemfontein and at Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1893; LL.D., Amsterdam and K.C., 1919; puisne judge, Orange Free State divn. of sup. ct., S. Africa, June, 1927; judge presdt., O.F.S., prov. divn., Aug., 1938.

BOTHA, COLIN GRAHAM, V.D., M.A.—B. 1883; ent. atty.-gen.'s dept., Cape Colony, 1901; serv. in offices of civ. comsnr., Cape, and mast. of sup. ct.; in charge, archives of Cape Col., 1912; ch. archivist, Union of S. Africa, 1919; accompanied Sir Reginald Blankenburg as pvte. sec. to first assembly of League of Nations, Geneva; hon. or corresponding mem. of several hist., lit. and genealogical socs. of Gt. Britain and Holland; contributed articles to various juls., mags. and newspapers; author of "Place Names in the Cape District," 1917; "A Brief Guide to the Documents in the Cape Archives, 1652-1806," 1918; "The French Refugees at the Cape," 1919; rept. of tour to various archives in Europe, Canada and U.S.A., 1921; "Social Life in the Cape Colony in the 18th Century," 1927; "Place Names in the Cape Province," 1927; "Public Archives of South Africa, 1652-1910," 1928.

BOTHA, MARTHINUS CHRISTOFFEL.—B. 1886; ed. George and Stellenbosch Univ.; ent. dept. of posts and tels., 1902; teacher, 1906; B.A. (Cape), 1914; M.A. (U.C.T.), 1919; lect. in Afrikaans, Univ. of Cape Town, 1918; prof. of Afrikaans, ditto, 1921; supt.-gen., educn., Prov. of Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1929; secy. for Educn., July, 1934.

BOTHA, PHILIP RUDOLPH.—B. 1891; ed. Victoria Coll. (Stellenbosch) and Univ. of Amsterdam; journalist; univ. lecturer; economist, bd. of trade and industries, Union of S. Africa 1927; trade comsnr. and comml. sec., U.S.A., 1929; trade comsnr., Canada, 1933; under-sec., dept. of prime min. and external affrs., 1934.

BOTHA-REID, H. G.—B. 1882; clk. to med. offr. of health, Transvaal, 1902; transfrd., master's office, Transvaal, 1902; ch. clk., master's office, Natal, 1915; ditto, Transvaal, 1922; master, sup. ct., Natal, 1923; do., Transvaal (Pretoria), Nov., 1930; do., Cape Town, Jan., 1937.

BOTHAMLEY, CHARLES MILDMAY.—B. 1891; ed. Terrace Schl. and Wellington Boys' Coll., N.Z.; comtee. clk., N.Z. H. of R., 1917; legis. coun., 1919; 2nd clk. asst., legis. coun., 1924; dep. clk. of parlmts. and clk. asst., legis. coun., 1931; clk. of parlmts., clk., legis. coun., and examr., petitions for pte. bills, 1934.

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN HUBERT, A.M.I.Struct.E., F.R.S.A.—B. 1899; ed. The Salt Schls., Shipley, Bradford Schl. of Art, and Bradford Tech. Coll.; archt., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924; capt., H.K.V.D.C.

BOTTOMLEY, SIR WILLIAM CECIL, K.C.M.G. (1930), C.B. (1926), C.M.G. (1921), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1878; ed. Owens Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb., entrance maj. schlr., 1896; schlr., 1898; B.A. and 3rd wrangler, 1900; ent. C.O. after compet. exam. as 2nd cl. clk., 22nd Oct., 1901; sec. to col. surv. comtee., 1905; sec. to interdeptml. pensions comtee., 1907; asst. priv. sec. to Lord Crewe, 16th Apr., 1908; priv. sec. to Sir F. Hopwood, 1st Feb., 1909; priv. sec. to Col. Seely, 1st Jan., 1911; priv. sec. to Lord Lucas, 24th Mar., 1911; priv. sec. to Lord Emmott, 26th Oct., 1911; 1st cls. clk., 1913; principal clk., 8th Dec., 1917; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1920; mem., E. African Currency Bd., 1920; asst. under sec. of state, 1927; senr. crown agent for the cols., 1st July, 1938.

BOUCAUD, JOSEPH ABROL.—B. 1904; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trinidad; admitted solr., 1927; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. marshal, sup. ct., Trinidad, 1933; dep. registr. and marshal, Jan., 1935; registr.-gen., 1936.

BOUCAUD, JOSEPH ERWIN ADOLPHE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.B., B.S. (Lon.).—B. 1892; asst. res. surg., col. hosp., Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1919; res. surg., col. hosp., San Fernando, 1923; res. surg., col. hosp., P.O.S., 1928; sen. med. offr. (surg.), col. hosp., P.O.S., 1935.

BOULDERSON, G. H. C.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Mar., 1912; 1st grade admstve. offr., Jan., 1924; prov. comsnr., 1934.

BOURDILLON, SIR BERNARD HENRY, G.C.M.G., (1937), K.C.M.G. (1934), K.B.E. (1931), C.M.G. (1924).—Ed. Tonbridge and St. John's Coll., Oxford; asst. mag., United Provs., India, Nov., 1908; under-sec. to govt., Mar., 1913; registr., high ct. Allahabad, May, 1915; apptd. to I.A.R.O., Sept., 1917; jt. mag. (seconded), Mar., 1918; judl. asst., Persian Gulf, June, 1918; settlement offr., Baghdad, Mar., 1919; polit. offr. Baquba, Oct., 1920; polit. sec. to high comsnr., Jan., 1921; dep. sec. to high comsnr., Dec., 1921; sec. to high comsnr., Jan., 1922; col. sec., Ceylon, Nov., 1929; O.A.G., Apl. to Sept., 1930; ch. sec., July, 1931; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Uganda, 1932; do., Nigeria, 1935.

BOURDILLON, HENRY TOWNSEND.—B. 1913; ed. Rugby Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (schl.); 2nd cls. lit. hum. pt. I, 1933; pt. II, 1935; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 6th Oct., 1937.

BOURKE, PAGET JOHN, LL.B., B.A. (Dublin), Barrister-at-law, King's Inns, 1928.—B. 1906; ed. Mount St. Mary's Coll. and Trin. Coll., Dub.; hons., legal and polit. sci.; practised Dublin and Western circ., 1928 to 1933; legal advr. and crown pros., Seychelles, Mar., 1933; *ex-officio* mem., exec. and legis. couns.; ag. ch. just., July, 1933 to Mar., 1934 and May to Dec., 1935; ch. mag., Palestine, Apr., 1936; ag. ch. regar., sup. ct., Feb. to Apr., 1938; edr., Digest of Cases, Seychelles, 1870-1933.

BOURNE, JOHN DUNBAR MACDOWALL.—B. 1886; examiner, E. and A. dept., Feb., 1906; asst. auditor, N. Nigeria, Aug., 1909; asst. audr., Br. Guiana, Feb., 1920; audr., Somaliland Prot., July, 1921; audr., B. Guiana, Oct., 1923; senr. asst. audr., Nigeria, July, 1927; audr., Sierra Leone, 1930.

BOVELL, SIR HENRY ALLEYNE, KNT. BACH. (1902).—B. 1854; Gilchrist scholar (London. Univ.), Jan., 1873; LL.B. (Lond.), Jan., 1877, with 2nd class

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honours in jurisprudence and Roman law; called to the bar, Linc. Inn, Nov., 1876; solr.-gen., and escheator-gen. of Barbados, and J.P., Mar., 1882; M.L.C., July, 1883; mem. of comsn. to revise laws of Barbados, Mar., 1886; chancellor of the diocese, 1884; atty.-gen., Oct., 1886; atty.-gen. Br. Guiana, 1896; ag. legal asst., C.O., Dec., 1900 and 1901; ch. just., Br. Guiana, 1902; ret., 1912.

BOVELL-JONES, LIONEL CLIFFORD.—B. 1897; ed. Christ's Hosp.; enlisted 1915; served in France, Feb., 1916-Aug., 1918; demob., 1919: sub-inspr., pol., British Guiana, July, 1920; dist. inspr., 1924; offr.-in-ch., punitive expedn. to Venezuelan bndry., 1925; passed colloquial Hindi exam., 1927; county inspr., 1931.

BOWEN, F. C. P.—B. 1896; copyist, audit dept., B. Honduras, 1912, also depts. of col. sec. and regisr.-gen.; 3rd cls. clk., atty.-gen's off., 1915; 2nd cls. clk., ditto, 1918; clk. to regisr.-gen., 1919; secy., riot inquiry comsn., 1919; ag. regisr.-gen. and cust. enemy ppty. and contlr., L.C.O., 1920; secy., yellow fever inquiry comsn., 1921; ag. regisr.-gen., 1921, 1923 and 1925; regisr.-gen., regisr., lands titles, supt., vice-admy. and bankcy. cts., companies, patents, births, marriages and deaths, 1927; J.P.; stamp comsnr., dir., pub. offrs. guarantee fund; comsnr., income tax, 1927; sec. in arbitrn. between govts. of U.S.A. and Guatemala, 1930; dist. comsnr., Belize, offr., recr. in bankruptcy, offr., admstr., estates, coroner, 1933; ag. asst. col. sec., 1934; postmr. (in addn.), 1935; col. postmr., 1938.

BOWEN, JOHN CAMPBELL.—B. 1872; ed. pub. schls. of Ontario, Brandon Coll., and McMaster Univ.; enlisted 63rd Canadian Overseas Batt., 1915; served in France; mem. for Edmonton in legis. of Alberta, 1921-26; for a time leader of liberal party in legis.; lieut.-gov., Alberta, Mar., 1937.

BOWEN, MAJOR ROBERT LEONARD, M.C.—B. 1891; ed. Wellington Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; K.R.R., 1914-19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admstve. offr., cls. II., 1936; cls. I., 1938.

BOWER, SIR GRAHAM JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1886).—B. 1848; ret. comdr., R.N.; entered navy, 1861, and served on Mediterranean; E. coast of Africa, E. Indian, Home, and Australian stations, until 1880, when he was apptd. priv. sec. to Sir Hercules Robinson, gov. Cape of Good Hope, and high comsnr. for S. Africa; imperial sec. to the high comsnr., 1884-97; colonial sec., Mauritius, 1898; admnstd. govt. on various occasions, 1900-09; ret. 1910.

BOWERLEY, WALTER, C.B.E., (1931), B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb. (class. tripos, 1899); apptd. clk., col. audit branch of E. and A. Dept., Nov., 1901; asst. audr., S. Nigeria, Sept., 1902; ag. asst. treas., Oct., 1902; ag. local audr. in 1903, 1904, 1905 and of amalgamated territories, Lagos—S. Nigeria, 1906-7; ag. local audr, N. Nigeria, Nov., 1907, to Mar., 1908; local audr, Gambia, Apr., 1908; local audr., G. Coast, Nov., 1909; title changed to audr., 1910.

BOWMAN, HUMPHREY ERNEST, C.M.G. (1936), C.B.E. (1918).—B. 1879; ed. Eton and New Coll., Oxford (2nd cls. mod. hist. 1902); B.A., 1902; M.A., 1906; ent. Egyptian miny. of educn., 1903; seconded to Sudan govt. (dept. of educn.), 1911-13; dir., Egyptian students in U.K., 1913-14; serv. with Br. Army, 1914-20; B.E.F., France, 1915-16; staff capt., H.Q., N. Command, 1916-18; India, 1918; Mesopotamia, 1918-20; ret. with rank of major, 1920; seconded from M.E.F. as dir. of educn., Mesopotamia, 1918-20; seconded to govt. of Palestine, 1920-23; dir. of educn., Palestine, 1920; mem., advisory coun. since 1920; chmn., comsn. on crafts and industries, 1922; mem., transliteration comtee., 1923; chmn., comtee. on transliteration of geographical names, 1924; chmn., bd. of higher studies.

BOWRING, SIR CHARLES CALVERT, K.C.M.G. (1925), K.B.E. (1919), C.M.G. (1908).—Ed. at Clifton Coll.; col. audit branch of exchequer and audit dept., 1890; Hong Kong, Dec., 1892; loc. aud., B. C. Africa, Sept., 1895; loc. aud., East Africa Prot. and Uganda rly., June, 1899; treas., E. A. P., Oct., 1901; mem., exec. and leg. couns., E. A. P., 1907; ch. sec. to govt., E. A. P., Apr., 1911; ag. govr., Feb. to Oct., 1912, Aug. to Oct., 1913, Apl., 1917 to Jan., 1919, and from Nov., 1919; gov., Nyassaland, 1923-1924.

BOWRING, HON. SIR EDGAR RENNIE, K.C.M.G. (1934), KT.BACH. (1915).—B. 1858; mem. legis. coun., Newfoundland, 1897; high comsnr. for Newfoundland in London, 1919.

BOWYER, ERIC BLACKLOCK.—B. 1902; ed. Whitehill Schl. and Glasgow Univ.; open scholarship, 1920; B.Sc. (with distinction), 1923; G. A. Clarke schol., 1923; M.A. (1st cls. hons. in maths. and nat. philosophy), 1924; asst. inspr., taxes, 1925; appt. to C.O. as asst. prin. after compet. exam., 8th Nov., 1926; joint sec., col. survey comtee., 1927; seconded for serv. with col. development comtee., 1st Oct., 1930; pvte. sec. to parly. under-sec. of State for Dom. affrs. (Mr. Lunn), 22nd June, 1931; do. (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald), 3rd Sept., 1931; prin. 6th March, 1935.

BOWYER, JOHN HERBERT, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), D.P.H. (Trin. Coll., Ireland).—B. 1901; med. and health offr., S.S., Apr., 1925; health offr., S'pore., Oct., 1930; do., Kelantan, Oct., 1931; ag. dy. state med. and health offr., Selangor, Feb., 1935; superscale offr., grade B, Oct., 1935; ag. state med. and health offr., N. Sembilan, Apl., 1937; prin. med. offr., Sarawak, June, 1938.

BOYCE, E. A., B.Sc., A.M.Inst C.E., etc.—B. 1898; asst.engnr., P.W.D., Uganda Prot., 1925; asst. engnr. in charge Mbale dist., 1926; ditto, N. Prov., 1927; dep. D.P.W., Bahamas, Aug., 1928; ag. D.P.W. in 1930, 1932 and 1935; D.P.W., Br. Honduras, 1936.

BOYCE, HON. FRANCIS STEWART, K.C., B.A., LL.B.—B. 1872; M.L.C., N.S. Wales, 1923-32; min. without portfolio and mem., ex. coun. 1924-25; atty.-gen and vice-pres., ex. coun., 1927-30; judge, sup. ct., Aug., 1932.

BOYD, EDMUND BLAIKIE, C.M.G. (1935), C.V.O., (1938).—B. 1894; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Schl. and Univ. of Aberdeen; M.A. 1916; 1st cls. hons. classics: on military service, 1916; with 60th siege batt., R.G.A., France and Belgium, Nov., 1917, to June, 1919; 2nd lieut., Oct., 1917; lieut., Apr., 1919; temporary clk. in C.O., Sept., 1919; apptd. by civ. ser. comsnrs. under reconstrn. scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Jan., 1920; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; priv. sec. to permt. under-sec., May to Sept., 1921; sec. interdeptl. comtee., income tax in cols., 1922; priv. sec. to parly. under-sec. (Mr. Wood, now Viscount Halifax), 4th Apr., 1922; (Mr. Ormsby Gore), 31st Oct., 1922; sec. Imp. Inst. comtee. of enquiry, 1923; priv. sec. to Lord Arnold, 26th Jan., 1924; ag. prin., 12th Dec., 1924; prin. 2nd Nov., 1925; sec., C.O. confce., 1927; sec., col. development advisory comtee., 1929; pvte. sec. to Lord Passfield

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BLANKENBERG, Sir R. A., K.B.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1918).—Rhodesian service, 1895 to 1902; conf. clk. to lieut.-gov., Transvaal, 1902; ag. priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., Aug., 1902; ch. clk. to agt.-gen. in London, 1st June, 1907; ch. clk. to high comsnr. for Union of South Africa, London, 1910; asst. sec. to high comsnr., 1912; sec. to high comsnr., 1919; ag. high comsnr., 1920; ret., 31st Mar., 1926.

BLAXTER, Kenneth William.—B. 1895; ed. Malvern and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (schol.); mily. serv., France and Italy, 1915–19; asst. prin., miny. of transport, 1920; sec., royal comsn. on compensation for suffering and damage by enemy action, 1923; asst. prin., C.O., 1924; pvte. sec. to permt. under-sec. of state for the cols., 10th Dec., 1928; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. of state for cols., 17th Sept., 1929; prin., 1st Oct., 1930.

BLEDISLOE, 1st Viscount (cr. 1935) Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bathurst, P.C. (1926), G.C.M.G. (1930); K.B.E., (1917).—B. 1867; ed. Sherborne, Eton, Univ. Coll., Oxford and Royal Agrl. Coll., Cirencester (gold medallist and late chmn. of govs.); chancery barrister and conveyancer, 1894-1910; M.P. South Wilts Divn., 1910-18; mem. of coun. of Duchy of Lancaster; parly. sec. to miny. of food, 1916-17; chmn., R. comsn. on sugar supply, and dir., sugar distribution, 1917-19; parly. sec. to miny. of agr., 1924-28; chmn., R. comsn., land drainage, England and Wales, 1927; gov.-gen. and commdr.-in-chief, New Zealand, 1930-35; chmn., N. Rhodesia R. comsn., 1938.

BLELLOCH, Ian William, M.A. (Hon.) Edin.—B. 1901; ed. Dunfermline High Schl. and Edin. Univ.; cadet, M.C.S., Jan., 1926; offr., cl. V, 1929; offr. cl. IV, Jan., 1933; off. cl. III, Jan., 1938; sec., res., N. Sembilan, Jan., 1938.

BLOFELD, Thomas Guest.—B. 1902; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal and Bedford Schl.; supt. power stations, elec. dept., Ceylon, 1928; asst. engnr., elec. dept., F.M.S., 1933; inspr., machinery, mines dept., Gold Coast, 1936.

BLONDIN, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Pierre Edouard.—B. 1874; ed. Seminaire de Nicolet and Laval Univ., Montreal; 1st el. to H. of C., Canada, g.e. 1908; re-el., g.e., 1911; el. dep. speaker, 1911; min. of inland rev., 1914; sec. of state, 1915; P.M.G., Canada, 1917; overseas, 1917-18; apptd. to senate, 1918; re-apptd. P.M.G., 1920; speaker of senate, 1930.

BLOOD, Hilary Rudolph Robert, C.M.G., (1934), M.A. (Glas).—B. 1893; on mily. serv., Oct., 1914-1919; tempy. employed at C.O., Mar.-Dec., 1919, Aug., 1924 to May, 1925 and Aug., 1929 to Feb., 1930; cadet, Ceylon, Jan., 1920; attd. to Colombo Kach., Feb., 1920; Anuradahapura Kach., Mar., 1920; ag. office asst., Anuradahapura Kach., Nov., 1920; attd., Kandy Kach., Apr., 1921; office asst., govt. agt., Cent. Prov., June, 1921; 4th asst. col. sec., Apr., 1922; 3rd asst. col. sec., June, 1925; dist. judge, Badulla, Oct., 1926; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Apr., 1928; pol. mag., Colombo, Mar., 1930; col. sec. and registr. gen., Grenada, 1930; O.A.G., Windward Is., June to Aug., 1930; admstd. govt., Grenada, on several occasions; col. sec., Sierra Leone, Oct., 1934; ag. gov., in 1934, 1936 and 1937; gov's. dep. on several occasions, 1935; ag. gov., 1938.

BLOUNT, Austin Ernest, C.M.G.—B. 1870; priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., 1896-1901; priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. L. Borden, prime min. of Canada, 1901-1917; clk. of parlmts. and clk. of senate, 1918.

BLUMER, Rev. Reginald Charles, M.A., B.Sc., Dipl. Ed.—B. 1889; ed. Sydney High Schl. and Sydney Univ.; Caird schol. in chemy.; B.A., 1910, 1st cls. hons., Latin, 2nd cls. hons., maths.; B.Sc., 1910; M.A., 1912; dipl., ed., 1921; deacon, 1912: priest, 1913; curate, St. John's, Parramatta, 1912-17; curate, Holy Trinity, Dulwich Hill, 1918; asst. mast., Trinity Coll., Kandy, Ceylon, 1921-25; vice-prin., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925.

BLUNT, Denzil Layton, M.A. (Cantab.)—B. 1891; ed. Shrewsbury and King's Coll., Camb.; served under court of wards, Madras, 1913-14; served H.M. Forces, 1915-19; lieut., R.A.S.C.; senr. agrl. offr., Kenya, 1926; asst. to dir., agr. Kenya, 1930; dir., agr., Cyprus, Aug., 1933; do., Nyasaland Prot., 1937; nom. mem., leg. coun.

BLYTHE, Wilfred Lawson.—B. 1896; ed. Birkenhead Inst. and L'pool Univ.; war serv., 1916-18; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; priv. sec. to ch. sec., F.M.S., Feb., 1925; offr., cl. IV, Apr., 1928; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; asst. sec., Chinese affrs., Malaya, Feb., 1937; on spec. duty in Chinese Prot., Oct., 1937.

BOAST, Henry Walter—B. 1887; clk. Swaziland, 1909; registr. and mast., sup. ct. and sheriff, 1928; dep. asst. comsnr., 1930.

BODENSTEIN, Helgard Dewald Johannes, LL.D. (Leyden), barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, —Clk. mag.'s offices, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Pietersburg, 1909; Piet Retief, 1910; sec., judge pres., J. de Villiers, 1910–12; ch. clk. and professional asst. to atty.-gen., Bloemfontein, Apr., 1912; prof., Roman Dutch Law, Univ. of Amsterdam, Aug., 1912; asst. edr., "Die Burger," 1920; prof., Roman Dutch Law, Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1922–1927; sec. to prime min. and for external affrs., 1927.

BODILLY, Commdr. Ralph Burland, R.N.—B. 1884; ed. Bradfield Coll. and H.M.S. "Britannia," 1899; midshipman, China station, 1901; sub. lieut., Atlantic Fleet, 1905; lieut., Home Fleet, Jan., 1907; invalided, 1909; called to bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1913; on war serv., Aug., 1914 to Jan., 1919; lieut. commdr., Jan., 1915; promoted commdr. for war services, Nov., 1918; res. mag., Jamaica, Feb., 1925; ag. judge, Kingston ct. on various occasions, 1927-31; acted in appelate ct. on various occasions, 1928-31; pres., marine and water cts.; ch. mag., Palestine, Oct., 1932; author of "Inter-action between Vessels."

BODKIN, Gilbert Edwin, F.E.S., F.Z.S.—B. 1886; ed. at Repton Schl., Derbyshire, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1908; Cambridge Univ. diploma of agric., 1910; govt. economic biologist, dept. of science and agric., Br. Guiana, 1911; Carnegie scholar in economic entomology, and as such toured the prin. agrl. stations of the United States, 1912-1913; rep. Br. Guiana at W. Indian Agrl. Confce., 1913; asst. dir. of sci. and agr., and dep. chmn., bd. of agr., Br. Guiana, 1919; editor, jnl. of the bd. of agr., 1918; joint editor, Br. Guiana Handbook, 1921; govt. entomologist, Palestine, June, 1922; offr.-in-ch., locust campaigns, 1928-30; pres., Internat. Locust Bureau, Damascus, 1930-31; dir., agr., prin., coll. of agr. and registr., co-op. credit socs., Mauritius, 1932; author of numerous papers on the insects of Br. Guiana and Palestine, scientific repts. to govt., etc.

BOILEAU, Lewis Harold.—B. 1888; ed. Monkton Combe Schl., Bath and Garrick Cham-

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BRAITHWAITE, ELDRED CURWEN, O.B.E. (1936), M.B., B.S. (Dunelm), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., B.Hy. (Dunelm), M.S. (Dunelm), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), certif., L.S.T.M.—B. 1885; ed. St. Bees Schl., Cumberland, Durham Univ. and Univ. of Durham Coll. of Med.; med. offr., W.A.M.S., S. Nigeria, 1911; served in Cameroons campaign, 1914-16; temp. capt., Army (gen. list), 1914-16; specialist, Nigeria, Apr., 1925.

BRANCH, SIR CHARLES ERNEST ST. J., KT. BACH. (1924), B.A., B.C.L., Durham Univ.—Called to the bar, Gray's Inn, May, 1892; ag. chief mag., St. Vincent, 1895 to Jan., 1898; asst. to atty.-gen., Leeward Islds., May, 1898; ag. atty.-gen., July to Nov., 1899; mem. legis. coun. and exec. coun., Dominica; mem. general legis. coun., Leeward Is., Dec., 1899; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 2 Sept., 1902; chancellor of the Diocese of Antigua, 1903-1909; pres., Antigua defence reserve force, 1903; ag. col. sec., Oct., 1902; apptd. to combined offices of col. sec. and atty. gen., Leeward Islds., Jan., 1903; deleg. to agric. confces., Jamaica, 1907; Barbados, 1908; Canadian reciprocity confce., Barbados, 1908; cotton confce., Liverpool, 1908; comsnr. to prepare a new and revised edition of laws of Leeward Islds., Feb., 1909; admstd. govt. of Antigua on various occasions in the years 1902 to 1909; ag. gov., Leeward Islds., Nov.-Dec., 1907, and Apr. to Oct., 1909; atty.-gen., Jamaica, Oct., 1909; deleg. to Canada on banana tax question, 1915; deleg. to Indent. Emigrn. Confnce., Trinidad, 1916; ag. ch. just., Jamaica, Apl., 1919; rep. of Jamaica at Canada-W. Indies Trade Confce., May-June, 1920; puisne judge, sup. ct., Penang, Apr., 1921; judl. comsnr. F.M.S., Jan., 1922; ch. just., Jamaica, 1923; ch. just., Ceylon, 3rd July, 1925; ret., 1926.

BRANCH, J. R. A.—B. 1894; ed. Antigua Grammar Sch. and McGill Univ.; served in great war (3 meds.); sub-inspr., Leeward Is. pol., 1927-30; inspr., pol. 1931.

BRANCH, STANLEY, M.B.—Ch.B. (hons.), Edin., 1898; D.T.M., Liverpool, 1907; D.M.O., St. Lucia, 1899; Uganda, 1900; St. Vincent, 1903; house surg., St. Lucia, 1904; D.M.O., St. Lucia, 1912; seconded as dir. under Internat. Health Bd. campaign for eradication of hookworm disease, St. Lucia, 1914-24; ch. med. and health offr., St. Vincent, 1925.

BRANCO, ANTHONY NICHOLAS.—B. 1884; clk., secretariat, Cyprus, 1907; asst. regisr. and interp., dist. ct., 1913; examr., accts., 1926; local asst. audr., 1927; ag. audr. for various periods, 1928-38.

BRANDON, KENNETH REVIE.—B. 1888; clk. of cts., Jamaica, 1919; ag. regisr., sup. ct., Apr. to Dec., 1921; ag. res. mag., Oct. and Nov., 1932 and Nov., 1924 to Aug., 1925; res. mag., Sept., 1925.

BRANIGAN, PATRICK FRANCIS, Barrister at law (Gray's Inn and King's Inn, Dublin).—B. 1906; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Downing Coll., Cambridge (T.A.S. Course); B.A. Univ. (Dublin), 1928, 1st cls. hons. (gold med.) legal and polit. science; 1st Victoria prizeman, and cert. of hon. at call to bar, King's Inns, Dublin, 1927; Eastern circ., 1928-30; admstve. offr. (cadet), Kenya, July, 1931; ag. crown coun., Kenya, 1931 to 1934; crown coun., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1934; attd., legal advisory staff, D.O. and C.O., Dec., 1934 to Jan., 1935; ag. solr.-gen., 1936 and 1937; solr.-gen., N. Rhodesia, 1938.

BRANSON, VICTOR CECIL, M.C., A.R.C.Sc., D.I.C., B.Sc., F.I.C.—B. 1896; 2nd asst. analyst, Hong Kong, 1924; ag. analyst, 1929 and 1932; analyst, Sept., 1932.

BRASHER, WILLIAM KENNETH, B.A., M.I.E.E.—B. 1897; ed. Clifton Coll. and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; R.E. (signals) 1915-19; France; engr., Marconi's W.T.Co., 1920; asst. engr., P.O., Br. Guiana, 1922; ch. engr. and elec. inspr., 1928; exec. engr., P. and T., Iraq, 1929; ch. engr., P. and T., Palestine, 1933.

BRASNETT, NORMAN VINCENT, M.A., Dipl. For. (Cantab.)—B. 1894; ed. Giggleswick Schl. and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; R.F.A., 1914-18 (capt., despa.); asst. cons., forests, Kenya Col., 1920; senr. A.C.F., Kenya, 1928; cons., forests, Uganda, 1929.

BRAZAO, ALFRED CASIMIRO.—B. 1905; called to bar, 1930; crown prosr., B. Guiana, 1934, 1935, 1936; ag. stip. mag., 1934, 1935, 1936; stip. mag., Nov., 1937.

BRAZEL, CLAUDE HAMILTON, A.M.I.E.E. A.M.I., Mech. E.—B. 1894; temp. 2nd lieut., R.E., 1914; S.M.E., Chatham, Apr.-June, 1915; lieut., 1915; adjt., R.E., 1916-17; capt., 1917; major, 1917-19; ment. in desps., 1917; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1917; M.C., 1918; "1914-15" Star, G. S. and Victory meds.; France, 1915-19; major, R.E. (T.), 1920; Nat. Defence Force, Apr.-July, 1921; dir., elec. dept., Bahamas, 1926; ch. engnr. and man., elec. undertakings, Ceylon, 1934.

BREARLEY, L. J., M.B.E. (1936).—B. 1882; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. and assigned to ld. chamberlain's office, Feb., 1901; transferred to C.O., 18th Feb., 1901; conf. clk., 1st Jan., 1918; staff offr., 7th Apr., 1933.

BREBNER, GEORGE GUSTAV RADLOFF, M.A. (Edin.), LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple).—B. 1883; ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; pvte. sec. to Gen. Botha, 1916-19, and attended Paris Peace Confce., 1919; pvte. sec. to Gen. Smuts, 1919-21; asst. crown pros., Johannesburg, 1922; 1st prof. asst. to atty.-gen., Pretoria, 1924-27; law adviser to crown, Jan., 1927.

BRETT, E. A.—B. 1880; apptd. to emigrants' information office, 2nd July, 1906; oversea office, 1919.

BREWIS, HELEN ELIZABETH STUART.—B. 1904; ed. Sherborne Schl. for Girls, Dorset, Froebel Educnl. Inst. Training Coll. for Teachers, Roehampton; mistress, Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, Sept., 1927.

BRIANT, ANDREW KERR.—B. 1903; ed. Dauntsey's Schl., Downing Coll., Cambridge, and Imp. Coll. Trop. Agric., Trinidad; M.A. and Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.; C.O. agric. schol., 1926; lecturer in mycology and bacteriology, I.C.T.A., Trinidad, 1928-33; asst. to comsnr. of agric., do., 1933-34; agric. supt., St. Vincent, 1934-38; agric. offr., Zanzibar, 1938.

BRIDGE, BLACKER FRANK, B.A. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1930.—B. 1891; ed. St. Columba's Coll. and Dublin Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1914; passed cadet, Dec., 1916; asst. contr. of lab., June, 1918; asst. dist. offr., Ulu Selangor, Feb., 1922; dist. offr., Bentong, Apr., 1922; dep. contr., lab., Mar., 1924; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1926; dep. pub. pros., Negri Sembilan and Pahang, June, 1929; mag., Ipoh, Aug., 1930; offr., cls. II, 1931; ag. dist. judge and 1st mag., Penang, Nov., 1932; regisr., dist. judge and 1st mag., Malacca, Apr., 1937.

BRIDGES, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR TOM, K.C.M.G. (1919), C.B. (1918), D.S.O. (1904), F.R.G.S.—

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legn., The Hague, 1929; comml. counsellor, S.A. legn., Berlin, 1934; under sec., dept. of commerce and industries, Pretoria, 1937.

BOSTOCK, H. K.—B. 1892; ed. Repton; L. & N.W. Rly., Crewe, 1909; on mily. serv., 1914-19; divnl. supt., Nigerian rly., 1928; supt., motive power and equipment, 1934.

BOSTON, HUGH MERRICK.—B. 1893; ed. Wallasey H.E. Schl., New Brighton, Liverpool Univ., M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), 1925; served with 2nd W. Lancs. (98th County Palatine) Field Ambulance (T.F.), 1914-19; med. offr., Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, Apr., 1928.

BOSWELL, ALEXANDER BOSWELL SIMPSON.—B. 1901; ed. Edin. Univ.; B.Sc. (For.) (Edin.); asst. conserv., Forests, F.M.S., Sept., 1921; ag. state forest offr., Perak North, June, 1932; ag. conserv., forests, Kedah, Aug., 1933; state forest offr., Perak North, June, 1936.

BOTHA, CHRISTIAN LAURENS.—B. 1870; ed. at Grey Coll., Bloemfontein and at Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1893; LL.D., Amsterdam and K.C., 1919; puisne judge, Orange Free State divn. of sup. ct., S. Africa, June, 1927; judge presdt., O.F.S., prov. divn., Aug., 1938.

BOTHA, COLIN GRAHAM, V.D., M.A.—B. 1883; ent. atty.-gen.'s dept., Cape Colony, 1901; serv. in offices of civ. comsnr., Cape, and mast. of sup. ct.; in charge, archives of Cape Col., 1912; ch. archivist, Union of S. Africa, 1919; accompanied Sir Reginald Blankenburg as pvte. sec. to first assembly of League of Nations, Geneva; hon. or corresponding mem. of several hist., lit. and genealogical socs. of Gt. Britain and Holland; contributed articles to various jnls., mags. and newspapers; author of "Place Names in the Cape District," 1917; "A Brief Guide to the Documents in the Cape Archives, 1652-1806," 1918; "The French Refugees at the Cape," 1919; rept. of tour to various archives in Europe, Canada and U.S.A., 1921; "Social Life in the Cape Colony in the 18th Century," 1927; "Place Names in the Cape Province," 1927; "Public Archives of South Africa, 1662-1910," 1928.

BOTHA, MARTHINUS CHRISTOFFEL.—B. 1886; ed. George and Stellenbosch Univ.; ent. dept. of posts and tels., 1902; teacher, 1906; B.A. (Cape), 1914; M.A. (U.C.T.), 1919; lect. in Afrikaans, Univ. of Cape Town, 1918; prof. of Afrikaans, ditto, 1921; supt.-gen., educn., Prov. of Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1929; secy. for Educn., July, 1934.

BOTHA, PHILIP RUDOLPH.—B. 1891; ed. Victoria Coll. (Stellenbosch) and Univ. of Amsterdam; journalist; univ. lecturer; economist, bd. of trade and industries, Union of S. Africa 1927; trade comsnr. and comml. sec., U.S.A., 1929; trade comsnr., Canada, 1933; under-sec., depts. of prime min. and external affrs., 1934.

BOTHA-REID, H. G.—B. 1882; clk. to med. offr. of health, Transvaal, 1902; transfrd., master's office, Transvaal, 1902; ch. clk., master's office, Natal, 1915; ditto, Transvaal, 1922; master, sup. ct., Natal, 1923; do., Transvaal (Pretoria), Nov., 1930; do., Cape Town, Jan., 1937.

BOTHAMLEY, CHARLES MILDMAY.—B. 1891; ed. Terrace Schl. and Wellington Boys' Coll., N.Z.; comtee. clk., N.Z. H. of R., 1917; legis. coun., 1919; 2nd clk. asst., legis. coun., 1924; dep. clk. of parlmts. and clk. asst., legis. coun., 1931; clk. of parlmts., clk., legis. coun., and examr., petitions for pte. bills, 1934.

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN HUBERT, A.M.I.Struct.E., F.R.S.A.—B. 1899; ed. The Salt Schls., Shipley, Bradford Schl. of Art, and Bradford Tech. Coll.; archt., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924; capt., H.K.V.D.C.

BOTTOMLEY, SIR WILLIAM CECIL, K.C.M.G. (1930), C.B. (1926), C.M.G. (1921), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1878; ed. Owens Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb., entrance maj. schlr., 1896; schlr., 1898; B.A. and 3rd wrangler, 1900; ent. C.O. after compet. exam. as 2nd cl. clk., 22nd Oct., 1901; sec. to col. surv. comtee., 1905; sec. to interdeptml. pensions comtee., 1907; asst. priv. sec. to Lord Crewe, 16th Apr., 1908; priv. sec. to Sir F. Hopwood, 1st Feb., 1909; priv. sec. to Col. Seely, 1st Jan., 1911; priv. sec. to Lord Lucas, 24th Mar., 1911; priv. sec. to Lord Emmott, 26th Oct., 1911; 1st cls. clk., 1913; principal clk., 8th Dec., 1917; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1920; mem., E. African Currency Bd., 1920; asst. under sec. of state, 1927; senr. crown agent for the cols., 1st July, 1938.

BOUCAUD, JOSEPH ERROL.—B. 1904; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trinidad; admitted solr., 1927; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. marshal, sup. ct., Trinidad, 1933; dep. registr. and marshal, Jan., 1935; registr.-gen., 1936.

BOUCAUD, JOSEPH ERWIN ADOLPHE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.B., B.S. (Lon.).—B. 1892; asst. res. surg., col. hosp., Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1919; res. surg., col. hosp., San Fernando, 1923; res. surg., col. hosp., P.O.S., 1928; sen. med. offr. (surg.), col. hosp., P.O.S., 1935.

BOULDERSON, G. H. C.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Mar., 1912; 1st grade admstve. offr., Jan., 1924; prov. comsnr., 1934.

BOURDILLON, SIR BERNARD HENRY, G.C.M.G., (1937), K.C.M.G. (1934), K.B.E. (1931), C.M.G. (1924).—Ed. Tonbridge and St. John's Coll., Oxford; asst. mag., United Provs., India, Nov., 1908; under-sec. to govt., Mar., 1913; registr., high ct. Allahabad, May, 1915; apptd. to I.A.R.O., Sept., 1917; jt. mag. (seconded), Mar., 1918; judl. asst., Persian Gulf, June, 1918; settlement offr., Baghdad, Mar., 1919; polit. offr. Baquba, Oct., 1920; polit. sec. to high comsnr., Jan., 1921; dep. sec. to high comsnr., Dec., 1921; sec. to high comsnr., Jan., 1922; col. sec., Ceylon, Nov., 1929; O.A.G., Apl. to Sept., 1930; ch. sec., July, 1931; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Uganda, 1932; do., Nigeria, 1935.

BOURDILLON, HENRY TOWNSEND.—B. 1913; ed. Rugby Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (schl.); 2nd cls. lit. hum. pt. I, 1933; pt. II, 1935; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 6th Oct., 1937.

BOURKE, PAGET JOHN, LL.B., B.A. (Dublin), Barrister-at-law, King's Inns, 1928.—B. 1906; ed. Mount St. Mary's Coll. and Trin. Coll., Dub.; hons., legal and polit. sci.; practised Dublin and Western circ., 1928 to 1933; legal advr. and crown pros., Seychelles, Mar., 1933; *ex-officio* mem., exec. and legis. couns.; ag. ch. just., July, 1933 to Mar., 1934 and May to Dec., 1935; ch. mag., Palestine, Apr., 1936; ag. ch. regsr., sup. ct., Feb. to Apr., 1938; edr., Digest of Cases, Seychelles, 1870-1933.

BOURNE, JOHN DUNBAR MACDOWALL.—B. 1886; examiner, E. and A. dept., Feb., 1906; asst. auditor, N. Nigeria, Aug., 1909; asst. audr., Br. Guiana, Feb., 1920; audr., Somaliland Prot., July, 1921; audr., B. Guiana, Oct., 1923; senr. asst. audr., Nigeria, July, 1927; audr., Sierra Leone, 1930.

BOVELL, SIR HENRY ALLEYNE, KNT. BACH. (1902).—B. 1854; Gilchrist scholar (London. Univ.), Jan., 1873; LL.B. (Lond.), Jan., 1877, with 2nd class

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honours in jurisprudence and Roman law; called to the bar, Linc. Inn, Nov., 1876; solr.-gen., and escheator-gen. of Barbados, and J.P., Mar., 1882; M.L.C., July, 1883; mem. of comsn. to revise laws of Barbados, Mar., 1886; chancellor of the diocese, 1884; atty.-gen., Oct., 1886; atty.-gen. Br. Guiana, 1896; ag. legal asst., C.O., Dec., 1900 and 1901; ch. just., Br. Guiana, 1902; ret., 1912.

BOVELL-JONES, LIONEL CLIFFORD.—B. 1897; ed. Christ's Hosp.; enlisted 1915; served in France, Feb., 1916-Aug., 1918; demob., 1919: sub-inspr., pol., British Guiana, July, 1920; dist. inspr., 1924; offr.-in-ch., punitive expedn. to Venezuelan bndry., 1925; passed colloquial Hindi exam., 1927; county inspr., 1931.

BOWEN, F. C. P.—B. 1896; copyist, audit dept., B. Honduras, 1912, also depts. of col. sec. and regist.-gen.; 3rd cls. clk., atty.-gen's off., 1915; 2nd cls. clk., ditto, 1918; clk. to regist.-gen., 1919; secy., riot inquiry comsn., 1919; ag. regist.-gen. and cust. enemy ppty. and contlr., L.C.O., 1920; secy., yellow fever inquiry comsn., 1921; ag. regist.-gen., 1921, 1923 and 1925; regist.-gen., regist., lands titles, supt., vice-admy. and bankcy. cts., companies, patents, births, marriages and deaths, 1927; J.P.; stamp comsnr., dir., pub. offrs. guarantee fund; comsnr., income tax, 1927; sec. in arbitrn. between govts. of U.S.A. and Guatemala, 1930; dist. comsnr., Belize, offr., recr. in bankruptcy, offr., admstr., estates, coroner, 1933; ag. asst. col. sec., 1934; postmr. (in addn.), 1935; col. postmr., 1938.

BOWEN, JOHN CAMPBELL.—B. 1872; ed. pub. schls. of Ontario, Brandon Coll., and McMaster Univ.; enlisted 63rd Canadian Overseas Batt., 1915; served in France; mem. for Edmonton in legis. of Alberta, 1921-26; for a time leader of liberal party in legis.; lieut.-gov., Alberta, Mar., 1937.

BOWEN, MAJOR ROBERT LEONARD, M.C.—B. 1891; ed. Wellington Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; K.B.R., 1914-19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admstve. offr., cls. II., 1936; cls. I., 1938.

BOWER, SIR GRAHAM JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1886).—B. 1848; ret. comdr., R.N.; entered navy, 1861, and served on Mediterranean; E. coast of Africa, E. Indian, Home, and Australian stations, until 1880, when he was apptd. priv. sec. to Sir Hercules Robinson, gov. Cape of Good Hope, and high comsnr. for S. Africa; imperial sec. to the high comsnr., 1884-97; colonial sec., Mauritius, 1898; admnstd. govt. on various occasions, 1900-09; ret. 1910.

BOWERLEY, WALTER, C.B.E., (1931), B.A., St.John's Coll., Camb. (class. tripos, 1899); apptd. clk., col. audit branch of E. and A. Dept., Nov., 1901; asst. audr., S. Nigeria, Sept., 1902; ag. asst. treas., Oct., 1902; ag. local audr. in 1903, 1904, 1905 and of amalgamated territories, Lagos—S. Nigeria, 1906-7; ag. local audr, N. Nigeria, Nov., 1907, to Mar., 1908; local audr, Gambia, Apr., 1908; local audr., G. Coast, Nov., 1909; title changed to audr., 1910.

BOWMAN, HUMPHREY ERNEST, C.M.G. (1936), C.B.E. (1918).—B. 1879; ed. Eton and New Coll., Oxford (2nd cls. mod. hist. 1902); B.A., 1902; M.A., 1906; ent. Egyptian miny. of educn., 1903; seconded to Sudan govt. (dept. of educn.), 1911-13; dir., Egyptian students in U.K., 1913-14; serv. with Br. Army, 1914-20; B.E.F., France, 1915-16; staff capt., H.Q., N. Command, 1916-18; India, 1918; Mesopotamia, 1918-20; ret. with rank of major, 1920; seconded from M.E.F. as dir. of educn., Mesopotamia, 1918-20; seconded to govt. of Palestine, 1920-23; dir. of educn., Palestine, 1920; mem., advisory coun. since 1920; chmn., comsn. on crafts and industries, 1922; mem., transliteration comtee., 1923; chmn., comtee. on transliteration of geographical names, 1924; chmn., bd. of higher studies.

BOWRING, SIR CHARLES CALVERT, K.C.M.G. (1925), K.B.E. (1919), C.M.G. (1908).—Ed. at Clifton Coll.; col. audit branch of exchequer and audit dept., 1890; Hong Kong, Dec., 1892; loc. aud., B. C. Africa, Sept., 1895; loc. aud., East Africa Prot. and Uganda rly., June, 1899; treas., E. A. P., Oct., 1901; mem., exec. and leg. couns., E. A. P., 1907; ch. sec. to govt., E. A. P., Apr., 1911; ag. govr., Feb. to Oct., 1912, Aug. to Oct., 1913, Apl., 1917 to Jan., 1919, and from Nov., 1919; gov., Nyasaland, 1923-1924.

BOWRING, HON. SIR EDGAR RENNIE, K.C.M.G. (1934), KT.BACH. (1915).—B. 1858; mem. legis. coun., Newfoundland, 1897; high comsnr. for Newfoundland in London, 1919.

BOWYER, ERIC BLACKLOCK.—B. 1902; ed. Whitehill Schl. and Glasgow Univ.; open scholarship, 1920; B.Sc. (with distinction), 1923; G. A. Clarke schol., 1923; M.A. (1st cls. hons. in maths. and nat. philosophy), 1924; asst. inspr., taxes, 1925; appt. to C.O. as asst. prin. after compet. exam., 8th Nov., 1926; joint sec., col. survey comtee., 1927; seconded for serv. with col. development comtee., 1st Oct., 1930; pvte. sec. to parly. under-sec. of State for Dom. affrs. (Mr. Lunn), 22nd June, 1931; do. (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald), 3rd Sept., 1931; prin. 6th March, 1935.

BOWYER, JOHN HERBERT, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), D.P.H. (Trin. Coll., Ireland).—B. 1901; med. and health offr., S.S., Apr., 1925; health offr., S'pore., Oct., 1930; do., Kelantan, Oct., 1931; ag. dy. state med. and health offr., Selangor, Feb., 1935; superscale offr., grade B, Oct., 1935; ag. state med. and health offr., N. Sembilan, Apl., 1937; prin. med. offr., Sarawak, June, 1938.

BOYCE, E. A., B.Sc., A.M.Inst C.E., etc.—B. 1898; asst.engnr., P.W.D., Uganda Prot., 1925; asst. engnr. in charge Mbale dist., 1926; ditto, N. Prov., 1927; dep. D.P.W., Bahamas, Aug., 1928; ag. D.P.W. in 1930, 1932 and 1935; D.P.W., Br. Honduras, 1936.

BOYCE, HON. FRANCIS STEWART, K.C., B.A., LL.B.—B. 1872; M.L.C., N.S. Wales, 1923-32; min. without portfolio and mem., ex. coun. 1924-25; atty.-gen and vice-pres., ex. coun., 1927-30; judge, sup. ct., Aug., 1932.

BOYD, EDMUND BLAIKIE, C.M.G. (1935), C.V.O., (1938).—B. 1894; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Schl. and Univ. of Aberdeen; M.A. 1916; 1st cls. hons. classics; on military service, 1916; with 60th siege batt., R.G.A., France and Belgium, Nov., 1917, to June, 1919; 2nd lieut., Oct., 1917; lieut., Apr., 1919; temporary clk. in C.O., Sept., 1919; apptd. by civ. ser. comsnrs. under reconstrn. scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Jan., 1920; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; priv. sec. to permt. under-sec., May to Sept., 1921; sec. interdeptl. comtee., income tax in cols., 1922; priv. sec. to parly. under-sec. (Mr. Wood, now Viscount Halifax), 4th Apr., 1922; (Mr. Ormsby Gore), 31st Oct., 1922; sec. Imp. Inst. comtee. of enquiry, 1923; priv. sec. to Lord Arnold, 26th Jan., 1924; ag. prin., 12th Dec., 1924; prin. 2nd Nov., 1925; sec., C.O. confce., 1927; sec., col. development advisory comtee., 1929; pvte. sec. to Lord Passfield

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as S. of S. for Doms. affrs. and for the Cols., 1st Apr., 1930; pvte. sec. to successive secs. of state for the Cols. (Mr. J. H. Thomas, 26th Aug., 1931, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister (now Lord Swinton), 9th Nov., 1931, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, 7th June, 1935, Mr. J. H. Thomas, 22nd Nov., 1935, Mr. Ormsby Gore, 29th May, 1936); asst. sec., 19th Aug., 1937.

BOYD, PETER FERGUSON.—B. 1893; telegraphist, Union of S. Africa, Sept., 1906 to Dec., 1911; postal asst., N. Rhodesia, June, 1912; ag. ch. asst., Nov., 1916 to Apr., 1917; acctnt., post office, Apr., 1920; ag. sec., Jan., 1925 to Apr., 1926; ag. dep. P.M.G. Jan.-Sept., 1927; ag. P.M.G., Sept.-Dec., 1927; col. postmr. and supt., tels., Fiji, Jan., 1928; title changed to P.M.G., 1930; nom. mem., leg. coun., Oct., 1929; nom. comsnr., currency, Feb., 1930.

BOYD, ROBERT.—B. 1890; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; schol. (1912), B.A.(1913); cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1913; on war serv., 1915-19; asst. contrlr., labr., Nov., 1919; offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1920; asst. dist. offr., Mar., 1923; registr., co-op. societies, May, 1923; asst. offr. in ch., co-op. socs., S.S., Nov., 1924; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1925; asst. dir., co-opern. F.M.S., and S.S., Dec., 1927; on sp. deputation to India, Nov., 1928; ag. dir., co-opern., F.M.S. and S.S., June, 1930 and Apr., 1933; offr., cls. II., Nov., 1930; dir., co-opern. S.S. and F.M.S., Dec., 1933.

BOYD-SHANNON, GODFREY ECCLESTON.—B. 1907; ed. Wellington and Cambridge; schol., St. John's Coll., 1926; 1st cls. class. tripos, pt. I. 1928, pt. II. 1929; Browne med., 1928; B.A., 1929; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., 27th Oct., 1930.

BOYDELL, HON. THOMAS.—Served apprenticeship as engnr. at R. & W. Hawthorns & Leslies, St. Peters, nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne; came to S. Africa, 1903; worked as a fitter in the Natal harbr. wks. and also in the S.A. rly. workshops, Durban; stood unsuccessfully as offl. cand. for S. African Labour Party for the Greyville divn. of Durban at the first Union parly. elections, 1910; contested by-elect. for same constit., 1912; re-elec., 1915–20, 21 and 24; dep. leader of the S. African Labour Party in parlt.; chmn., parly. labour caucus; national organiser of party; min. of posts and tels. and pub. wks. in Hertzog cabinet, June, 1924; min. of lab., 1925-29; nominated senator, Sept., 1929.

BOYES, JOHN HENRY.—B. 1886; ed. Prince Albert Coll., Auckland; joined N.Z. pensions dept., 1903; registr., pensions, 1910; asst. comsnr., 1919; comsnr., 1929; joint pub. serv. comsnr., 1936.

BOYLE, SIR ALEXANDER GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1921), C.M.G. (1908), C.B.E. (1919).—B. 1872; ed. at Charterhouse, Clifton Coll. and R.I.E.C., Cooper's Hill; priv. sec. to senior puisne judge, S. Sttlmts., 1893; resig., 1895; asst. treas., Uganda Prot., Sept., 1895; ag. sec. to H.M. Comsnr., Uganda Prot., Feb., 1896, to Apr., 1898; ag. treas., Mar., 1899, to Feb., 1900; dep. treas., Apr., 1900; ag. sec. to admstn., May, 1901 to Jan., 1902; appt. collr. with seniority of 18th Sept., 1895, 1st Apr., 1902; asst. sec., Apr., 1902; ag. sub.-comsnr., E. Prov., 1st Nov., 1903; sub.-comsnr., Jan., 1905; ag. dep. comsnr., Apr. to Oct., 1907; ag. ch. sec., Apr., 1909; admnstg. govt., Aug., 1909; col. sec., S. Nigeria, 1910; ret., 1920.

BOYSE, V. H., O.B.E. (1933), M.B.E. (1929).—B. 1883; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of 2nd div., and assigned to C.O., 17th July, 1902; on military serv. from 26th July, 1917 to 5th Feb., 1919; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922; asst. acctnt., June, 1922; sent on sp. mission to Iraq to advise on accounting methods, Nov., 1922 to Feb., 1923; ag. as finan. sec. to high comsnr., Iraq., Mar.-Dec., 1924; acct., 1st Sept., 1930; acct. to exec. coun., Imp. Agrl. Bureau and Oversea Mech. Transpt. Coun.; accompanied U.K. delegation to Imp. Economic Confce., Ottawa, 1932; ag. prin., 1st Apr., 1937.

BRACE, IVOR LLEWELLYN, B.L.—B. 1898; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1921; pol. mag., Gold Coast, 1930; ditto, Nigeria, 1931; crown coun., 1932; ag. solr.-gen., July-Oct., 1937; asst. judge, prot. ct., 1937.

BRADFORD, SIR JOHN ROSE, Bart. (1931), K.C.M.G. (1911); M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. —B. 1863; ed. Univ. Coll. Schl., Coll. and Hosp. George Henry Lewes student and Grocer research schlr.; late mem. of Senate, Univ. of London; physician to Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Holme lecturer on clinical medicine to Univ. Coll. hosp. med. schl.; sec. of the Royal Society; sen. med. adviser to C.O., 1912; resigned, 1924.

BRADLEY, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1903; ed. Malvern and Clare Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1925, M.A., 1928; cadet, Uganda, 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; transfd. to Somaliland, 1937.

BRADLEY, CHARLES HUGH GRANVILLE.—B. 1901; ed. Wellington Coll.; clk., col. audit dept., June, 1925; asst. audr., Hongkong, Sept., 1925; do., Uganda, 1936; serv. asst. audr., 1936.

BRADLEY, JOHN THOMAS, O.B.E. (1933), L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.F.P. and S.G.; M.D. (Brux.).—B. 1870; ed. at Queen's Coll., Belfast, and Lond. Schl. Trop. Med. (1901); undergrad. in arts, Royal Univ., Ireland; prizeman in med., midwifery, and diseases of women and children, Queen's Coll., Belfast, 1897-8; gold medallist in practical midwifery, Clifton st. Mater. Hosp.; 1st prizeman in med. and surg. diseases of children, Children's Hosp., Queen st., Belfast; late asst. med. offr., Glamorgan Co. Asylum, 1901; asst. med. offr., Seychelles, Aug., 1901; J.P. and chmn. of loc. bd. of health, 1st and 2nd divs., South Mahé; med. supt., lunatic asylum, Seychelles, Mar., 1906; ch. med. offr., 1924.

BRADSTREET, FREDERICK GEORGE.—B. 1884; ent. C.A.'s office, June, 1902; asst. head, checking and insurance dept., May, 1919; do., gen. dept., Jan., 1924; sec., Zambesi Bdge. interdeptl. comtee., 1928-31; dep. head, finance dept., Mar., 1931; dep. head, gen. dept. and dep. ch. clk., 1933; head, appts. and passages dept., 1935.

BRADY, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN BANKS, D.S.O.—Head mast., Grey Coll. Schl., Dec., 1901; inspr. of schls., O.R.C., Feb., 1904; inspr. of schls., Rhodesia, Aug., 1909; on active serv., 1914-20; commanded 4th and 18th batts. K.R.R.C.; ment. in desps.; croix de guerre with palm leaves; ag. dir. of educn., S. Rhodesia, 1920-21.

BRAGG, ALGERNON.—B. 1890; col. audit dept., Apr., 1915; asst. audr., Nigeria, May, 1915; mily. audit, E. African Expedy. Force, 1916–19; asst. audr., Uganda, 9th May, 1919; senr. asst. audr., Uganda, Sept., 1924; ag. audr., Uganda, for various periods, 1926–27; prin. asst. audr., Nov., 1928; ag. audr., May to Nov., 1929 and Mar.-Nov., 1933; dep. audr., Kenya, 1931; audr., Tanganyika Territory, 1935; do., Kenya, 1938.

BRAILSFORD, H. E.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Jan., 1917; dist. offr., Kenya, 1921.

BRAITHWAITE, ELDRED CURWEN, O.B.E. (1936), M.B., B.S. (Dunelm), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., B.Hy. (Dunelm), M.S. (Dunelm), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), certif., L.S.T.M.—B. 1885; ed. St. Bees Schl., Cumberland, Durham Univ. and Univ. of Durham Coll. of Med.; med. offr., W.A.M.S., S. Nigeria, 1911; served in Cameroons campaign, 1914-16; temp. capt., Army (gen. list), 1914-16; specialist, Nigeria, Apr., 1925.

BRANCH, SIR CHARLES ERNEST ST. J., KT. BACH. (1924), B.A., B.C.L., Durham Univ.—Called to the bar, Gray's Inn, May, 1892; ag. chief mag., St. Vincent, 1895 to Jan., 1898; asst. to atty.-gen., Leeward Islds., May, 1898; ag. atty.-gen., July to Nov., 1899; mem. legis. coun. and exec. coun., Dominica; mem. general legis. coun., Leeward Is., Dec., 1899; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 2 Sept., 1902; chancellor of the Diocese of Antigua, 1903-1909; pres., Antigua defence reserve force, 1903; ag. col. sec., Oct., 1902; apptd. to combined offices of col. sec. and atty. gen., Leeward Islds., Jan., 1903; deleg. to agric. confces., Jamaica, 1907; Barbados, 1908; Canadian reciprocity confce., Barbados, 1908; cotton confce., Liverpool, 1908; comsnr. to prepare a new and revised edition of laws of Leeward Islds., Feb., 1909; admstd. govt. of Antigua on various occasions in the years 1902 to 1909; ag. gov., Leeward Islds., Nov.-Dec., 1907, and Apr. to Oct., 1909; atty.-gen., Jamaica, Oct., 1909; deleg. to Canada on banana tax question, 1915; deleg. to Indent. Emigrn. Confnce., Trinidad, 1916; ag. ch. just., Jamaica, Apl., 1919; rep. of Jamaica at Canada-W. Indies Trade Confce., May-June, 1920; puisne judge, sup. ct., Penang, Apr., 1921; judl. comsnr. F.M.S., Jan., 1922; ch. just., Jamaica, 1923; ch. just., Ceylon, 3rd July, 1925; ret., 1926.

BRANCH, J. R. A.—B. 1894; ed. Antigua Grammar Sch. and McGill Univ.; served in great war (3 meds.); sub-inspr., Leeward Is. pol., 1927-30; inspr., pol. 1931.

BRANCH, STANLEY, M.B.—Ch.B. (hons.), Edin., 1898; D.T.M., Liverpool, 1907; D.M.O., St. Lucia, 1899; Uganda, 1900; St. Vincent, 1903; house surg., St. Lucia, 1904; D.M.O., St. Lucia, 1912; seconded as dir. under Internat. Health Bd. campaign for eradication of hookworm disease, St. Lucia, 1914-24; ch. med. and health offr., St. Vincent, 1925.

BRANCO, ANTHONY NICHOLAS.—B. 1884; clk., secretariat, Cyprus, 1907; asst. regisr. and interp., dist. ct., 1913; examr., accts., 1926; local asst. audr., 1927; ag. audr. for various periods, 1928-38.

BRANDON, KENNETH REVIR.—B. 1888; clk. of cts., Jamaica, 1919; ag. regisr., sup. ct., Apr. to Dec., 1921; ag. res. mag., Oct. and Nov., 1932 and Nov., 1924 to Aug., 1925; res. mag., Sept., 1925.

BRANIGAN, PATRICK FRANCIS, Barrister at law (Gray's Inn and King's Inn, Dublin).—B. 1906; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Downing Coll., Cambridge (T.A.S. Course); B.A. Univ. (Dublin), 1928, 1st cls. hons. (gold med.) legal and polit. science; 1st Victoria prizeman, and cert. of hon. at call to bar, King's Inns, Dublin, 1927; Eastern circ., 1928-30; admstve. offr. (cadet), Kenya, July, 1931; ag. crown coun., Kenya, 1931 to 1934; crown coun., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1934; attd., legal advisory staff, D.O. and C.O., Dec., 1934 to Jan., 1935; ag. solr.-gen., 1936 and 1937; solr.-gen., N. Rhodesia, 1938.

BRANSON, VICTOR CECIL, M.C., A.R.C.Sc., D.I.C., B.Sc., F.I.C.—B. 1896; 2nd asst. analyst, Hong Kong, 1924; ag. analyst, 1929 and 1932; analyst, Sept., 1932.

BRASHER, WILLIAM KENNETH, B.A., M.I.E.E.—B. 1897; ed. Clifton Coll. and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; R.E. (signals) 1915-19; France; engr., Marconi's W.T.Co., 1920; asst. engr., P.O., Br. Guiana, 1922; ch. engr. and elec. inspr., 1928; exec. engr., P. and T., Iraq, 1929; ch. engr., P. and T., Palestine, 1933.

BRASNETT, NORMAN VINCENT, M.A., Dipl. For. (Cantab.)—B. 1894; ed. Giggleswick Schl. and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; R.F.A., 1914-18 (capt., despe.); asst. cons., forests, Kenya Col., 1920; senr. A.C.F., Kenya, 1928; cons., forests, Uganda, 1929.

BRAZAO, ALFRED CASIMIRO.—B. 1905; called to bar, 1930; crown prosr., B. Guiana, 1934, 1935, 1936; ag. stip. mag., 1934, 1935, 1936; stip. mag., Nov., 1937.

BRAZEL, CLAUDE HAMILTON, A.M.I.E.E. A.M.I., Mech. E.—B. 1894; temp. 2nd lieut., R.E., 1914; S.M.E., Chatham, Apr.-June, 1915; lieut., 1915; adjt., R.E., 1916-17; capt., 1917; major, 1917-19; ment. in despa., 1917; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1917; M.C., 1918; "1914-15" Star, G. S. and Victory meds.; France, 1915-19; major, R.E. (T.), 1920; Nat. Defence Force, Apr.-July, 1921; dir., elec. dept., Bahamas, 1926; ch. engnr. and man., elec. undertakings, Ceylon, 1934.

BREARLEY, L. J., M.B.E. (1936).—B. 1882; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. and assigned to ld. chamberlain's office, Feb., 1901; transferred to C.O., 18th Feb., 1901; conf. clk., 1st Jan., 1918; staff offr., 7th Apr., 1933.

BREBNER, GEORGE GUSTAV RADLOFF, M.A. (Edin.), LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple).—B. 1883; ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; pvte. sec. to Gen. Botha, 1916-19, and attended Paris Peace Confce., 1919; pvte. sec. to Gen. Smuts, 1919-21; asst. crown pros., Johannesburg, 1922; 1st prof. asst. to atty.-gen., Pretoria, 1924-27; law adviser to crown, Jan., 1927.

BRETT, E. A.—B. 1880; apptd. to emigrants' information office, 2nd July, 1906; overseas office, 1919.

BREWIS, HELEN ELIZABETH STUART.—B. 1904; ed. Sherborne Schl. for Girls, Dorset, Froebel Educnl. Inst. Training Coll. for Teachers, Roehampton; mistress, Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, Sept., 1927.

BRIANT, ANDREW KERR.—B. 1903; ed. Dauntsey's Schl., Downing Coll., Cambridge, and Imp. Coll. Trop. Agric., Trinidad; M.A. and Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.; C.O. agric. schol., 1926; lecturer in mycology and bacteriology, I.C.T.A., Trinidad, 1928-33; asst. to comsnr. of agric., do., 1933-34; agric. supt., St. Vincent, 1934-38; agric. offr., Zanzibar, 1938.

BRIDGE, BLACKER FRANK, B.A. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1930.—B. 1891; ed. St. Columba's Coll. and Dublin Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1914; passed cadet, Dec., 1916; asst. contr. of lab., June, 1918; asst. dist. offr., Ulu Selangor, Feb., 1922; dist. offr., Bentong, Apr., 1922; dep. contr., lab., Mar., 1924; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1926; dep. pub. pros., Negri Sembilan and Pahang, June, 1929; mag., Ipoh, Aug., 1930; offr., cls. II, 1931; ag. dist. judge and 1st mag., Penang, Nov., 1932; regisr., dist. judge and 1st mag., Malacca, Apr., 1937.

BRIDGES, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR TOM, K.C.M.G. (1919), C.B. (1918), D.S.O. (1904), F.R.G.S.—

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B. 1872; Grenadier Guards; served S. African War, 1899-1901; Somaliland, 1902-4; European War, 1914-15; mil. attaché at the Hague, Brussels, Copenhagen and Christiania, 1910-14; lieut.-col., 4th Hussars, 1914-16; brev., col., 1916; maj.-gen., temp. lieut.-col., 1917; col., Dragoon Gds., 1920; commdr., Br. mly. mission to Smyrna, 1920; gov., S. Australia, 1922–1927.

BRIDGES, Major William Francis Noel, D.S.O.—B. 1890; ed. Melbourne C. of E. Gram. Schl. and Trin. Coll., Melbourne Univ.; suvr.-on-agreement, F.M.S., Sept., 1912; served A.I.F. Gallipoli and France, 1915-18; asst. supt., surveys, F.M.S., Jan., 1919; supt., surveys, F.M.S., Oct., 1927; attd. survr.-genl's office, Jan., 1928; ag. asst. survr. gen., F.M.S. and S.S., June, 1929 and Aug., 1930 to Feb., 1931; asst. survr.-gen., Dec., 1931; dep. survr.-gen., June, 1933; seconded as dep. contr., rubber, May-Aug., 1934; survr.-gen., Malaya, 1937.

BRIERCLIFFE, Rupert, C.M.G. (1936), O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H. (Manc.), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.).—B. 1889; dep. dir., health, Palestine, 1920; dir., med. and sany. services, Ceylon, July, 1930; dir., med. services, Nigeria, 1936.

BRIERLEY, Frank Norris.—B. 1887; ent. Trinidad civ. serv., June, 1906; warden, county of Caroni, Mar., 1933; do., E. counties, Apr., 1936.

BRIND, Walter Gerard, D.F.C., M.Sc. (Hon.)(N.U.I.), B.E.(N.U.I.).—B. 1897; transfd. from S. Rhodesian govt. as govt. engnr., Bechuanaland Prot., 1928; D.P.W., 1939.

BRINK, Lieut.-Gen., Andries Jacob Eksteen, D.T.D., D.S.O.—Joined civ. serv., S. African Repub., 1896; served Mpfu (native) campaign, 1898; Zoutpansberg and Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1920; elected veldt cornet, S. African Repub. forces, 1901; capt., permanent force (staff), Union defence forces, 1912; promoted major, and served as dist. staff offr., No. 6 and later as dist. staff offr., No. 7 mil. dist., 1914; brig.-major, 1st mounted brig., German S.W.A. campaign, 1915; temp. lieut.-col., Mar., 1915; dist. staff offr., No. 6 mil. dist., with rank of temp. lieut-col., whilst so empld., Aug., 1915; brev. lieut.-col., Sept., 1915; brig.-major, 2nd mounted brig., E. Africa, Mar., 1916; gen. staff offr. with rank of col. headqrs., 3rd E. African divn., Apr., 1916; resumed duty as dist. staff offr. No. 6 mil. dist. Dec., 1916; transf. to defence headqrs., and assumed duty as asst. adjt.-gen., defence headqrs., Sept., 1917; ag. ch. of gen. staff and adjt.-gen., with temp. rank of col., Nov., 1919; lieut.-col., 1st grade staff offr., Nov., 1919; brig.-gen., and ch. of gen. staff, Sept., 1920; combined post of ch. of gen. staff and sec. for defence, 1st Oct., 1922; maj.-gen., Nov., 1929; sec. for defence and G.O.C., Union Defence Forces, May, 1933; dir., civ. aviation, Nov., 1934; transfd., R. of O., Apr., 1937; commdt.-in-ch., Burger commandos, Apr., 1937; 1914-15 Star, Br. War Med., Victory Med; D.S.O., (1917), French Croix de Guerre; men. in desps., for serv. in G.S.W.A. campaign (1918), medal, Anglo-Boer oorlog.

BRINK, Francois Johannes.—B. 1889; ed. Riebeek West Pub. Schl. and S.A. Coll., Cape Town; war serv., 1914-16; Union of S. Africa pub. serv. as asst. inspr., mines, Brakpan, 1925; dep. inspr., mines, Germiston, 1929; inspr., mines and mining commr., Bloemfontein, 1934; inspr., mines, Transvaal, 1935.

BRINK, Colonel George Edwin, D.S.O.—B. 1889; served Great War, German S.W. Africa campaign as staff offr., headqrs., Southern Force, 1914-15; German E. Africa campaign as staff capt. and brig. major, 1st S.A. Mounted Brigade, 1916-17 and on G.H.Q. staff, 1917-18; graduated, Staff Coll., Camberley, 1921; comdt., S.A. Mily. Coll., Roberts Heights, 1932; O.C., troops, Roberts Heights, 1933; O.C., Cape commd., 1933; dir., army training, Union defence forces, Pretoria, 1937; Croix de Guerre (French); ment. in desp. (3 times).

BRINSLEY, George Gerard.—B. 1902; temp. asst. conserv., forests, Trinidad, 1921; forest survr., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1928; survr., lands dept., Jamaica, Jan., 1932; attd. P.W.D. as supervisor, Falmouth harbr. improvement, Oct., 1934; do., Kingston and Port Antonio harbrs. improvement, Sept., 1936.

BROCK, Denis George, B.A.—B. 1916; ed. Latymer Upper Schl. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge (schol., 1934-38); hist. tripos, B.A., 1937; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1938.

BROCKMAN, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G. (1913), C.M.G. (1908).—B. 1865; cadet, Straits Sttlmts., 1886; passed in Malay, 1888; 3rd mag. Penang, June, 1890; dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Mar., 1892; 2nd asst. col. sec., June, 1896; also ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, June, 1896; collr., land rev., Malacca, 1898; comsnr., court of requests, Singapore, Aug., 1902; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Sept., 1903; ag. res. gen., May, 1907; confirmed as fed. sec., continuing to act also as res. gen., July, 1907 to Feb., 1908; ag. res., Perak, Apr. 1908; res., Pahang, Nov., 1908; res., Negri Sembilan, 1st Jan., 1910; col. sec., S. Sttlmts., 1910; chief sec., F.M.S., 1911; ret., Sept., 1920; apptd. agt., Malay States Infrn. Agency, Nov., 1920.

BROEKSMA, Albertonie Herman, K.C., B.A., LL.B.—B. 1895; ed. Boys' High Schl., Stellenbosch; awarded Rhodes scholarship, Univ. of Stellenbosch; called to bar, Cape Town, 1924; senr. asst. to atty. gen., Cape Town, 1931; law advr. dept. of just., Feb., 1933; chmn., disciplinary appl. bd., dept. of S.A. rlys. and harbrs., Apr., 1933; legal advr. to dept. of prime min. and of external affrs., Sept., 1933; mem., S.W. Africa commn., 1935; K.C., 1937; attended Impl. Confce. as law advr., 1937; sec. for defence, Sept., 1937.

BROMLEY, Rear-Admi. Arthur, C.M.G. (1919).—B. 1876; ed. Farnborough Schl.; H.M.S. Britannia; joined navy, 1892; lieut., 1898; commdr., 1908; capt., 1915; served European War, 1914-18; H.M.S. Courageous, 1916-19; flag capt. to Vice-Admi. Napier commdg. light cruiser force; ret. list, 1922; rear admi., ret., 1926; a gentlemen usher to the King since 1927; pvte. sec. (ceremonial and reception) to the S. of S. (Lord Passfield), 1931.

BROODBANK, Alfred John Bertie.—B. 1888; dist. treas., N. Borneo serv., Aug., 1921 to Aug., 1931; asst. audr., in addn., Dec., 1924 to Apl., 1926, and Oct., 1928 to July, 1929; ag. audr., Aug., 1931 to May, 1932; dist. treas., May, 1932; asst. commr. cust., in addn., Mar., 1933; ag. commr. cust. and excise, Apl., 1934; commr. cust. and excise, Apl., 1935.

BROOKE, Neville John.—B. 1891; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, Jan., 1915; seconded to C.O., 1928; census offr., N. Provs., 1930; res., 1930; judge, high ct., Apr., 1934.

BROOKES, Victor S.—B. 1888; passed senr. Cambridge local exam., 1906; apptd. copyist, col. sec.'s office, Antigua, 1906; cashier, St. John's savings bank, Sept., 1908; acctnt., ditto,

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June, 1909; ag. acctnt., treasy. dept., June to Sept., 1909; clk. to comsnr. and exec. coun., Virgin Is., Apl., 1911; rev. offr., St. Kitts, Nov., 1914; acctnt., treasy., St. Kitts; ag. audit clk., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1918; ag. treas. and ag. mem. exec. and leg. couns., Aug.-Oct., 1934.

BROOKS, Arthur Cecil, M.C., B.Sc.(N.U.I.), A.R.C.Sc.I., A.I.C.—B. 1898; ed. St. And. Coll., Dublin, R. Coll. of Sci. for Ireland and Birm. Univ; asst. govt. analyst, S.S., July, 1924; dep. govt. analyst, Penang, Oct., 1935; sr. asst. analyst, S'pore, Oct., 1937.

BROOKS, R. L.—B. 1900; ed. Charterhouse; Artists Rifles; comsnd., Guards' Machine Gun Regt., 1920; passed inter. exam., Survr.'s Inst.; dipl., forestry, Edinburgh, 1922; asst. conserv., forests, Uganda, 1922; seconded to admstrn., 1924; dep. conserv., forests, Trinidad, 1925; ag. conserv., forests in 1925, 1928, 1931 and 1933; conserv., forests, May, 1934.

BROWN, Charles Cuthbert, B.A.—B. 1888; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; schlr., 1909; Bell schlr., 1908; 1st cls. class. tripos, 1910; cadet, F.M.S., 1911; asst. dist. offr., Brusa, 1912-13; asst. sec. to res., Perak, 1913-15; 3rd asst. sec., Fed. secretariat and priv. sec. to ch. sec., 1915-19; asst. dist. offr., Kuala Kangsar, Oct., 1919; dist. offr., Nov., 1922; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1923; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1928; offr., cls. IB, Apr., 1931; Br. advr., Trengganu, June, 1933; Br. res., Pahang, Sept., 1935.

BROWN, Capt. Eric Gordon, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1890; ed. Burton-on-Trent Gram. Schl., Malvern Coll., and B'mgham Univ.; asst. engnr., F.M.S. rlys., Oct., 1919; dist. engnr., grade II., Oct., 1924; ditto, grade I., Oct., 1928; dist. engnr., Jan., 1936.

BROWN, Frank Leslie, M.C.—B.1896; ed. Wilson Gram. Sch.; served in France, 1916-19; lieut., M.C., bar (ment. in despa.); prob., N Rhodesia, Oct., 1919; asst. native comsnr., Feb., 1922; native comsnr., Oct., 1926; dist. offr., grade III, Apr., 1929; do., grade II, Apr., 1931; sec. as asst. sec., Aug., 1931; asst. col. sec., Jamaica, Aug., 1935.

BROWN, George Pritchard.—B. 1885; served with E. Africa pol. service batt., 1914-17; capt., Aug., 1915; Turkana expedn., 1915 (A.G.S. med.); asst. supt. of pol., Kenya, Apr., 1916; supt., pol., Kenya, Dec., 1923; staff offr. to comsnr., pol., 1926; ag. dep. comnsr., pol., July to Oct., 1931; offr., order of St. John of Jerusalem; asst. comsnr., pol., Jan., 1933; ag. comsnr. pol., various periods, 1934-38; King's pol. med., 1936; dep. comsnr., Jan., 1938.

BROWN, Gerald Horace.—B. 1875; ed. Ottawa pub. schls. and Coll. Inst.; journalist and parly. correspondent; asst. dep. min. of labour, Canada, 1909-17; sec., reconstruction and development comtee.; re-apptd. asst. dep. min. of labour, 1920; Canadian del., League of Nations, Internat. Lab. Confce., Geneva, 1921.

BROWN, Gordon Dixon, F.R.G.S., commdr. R.D., R.N.R. (retd.).—B. 1894; merc. marine, 1910-13; R.N., 1913-25; 2nd offr., K.U.R. & H., 1925; asst. hydrographic survey offr., 1926; hydrographic offr., 1929; commdr., 1936.

BROWN, Sir Harry Percy, K.C.M.G. (1938), M.B.E., M.I.E.E.—Dir.-gen., posts and tels. Australia.

BROWN, Harry Whidden, B.A., L.L.B.—B. 1868; ed. at Acadia Coll., and Dalhousie Univ., called to Nova Scotia bar, 1893; ent. civ. serv., Can., 1896, as priv. sec. to min. of militia and defence; dir. of contracts, militia dept., 1904; comsnr., war purchasing comsn., 1919, returning to militia dept., on the dissolution of that comsn., 1920; asst. dep. min. of militia, 1920.

BROWN, Hon. James T., K.C., B.A.—B. 1871; ed. pub. and high schls., Huntingdon, Quebec, and McGill Univ.; called to bar, 1896; K.C., 1907; elec. to Sask. legislature, 1905; judge, sup. ct. of Sask., 1910; ch. just., ct. of King's Bench, 1918.

BROWN, John Bathurst.—B. 1904; ed. Shaftesbury and H.M.S. "Worcester"; R.N.R., 1921-22; asst. treas., Tanganyika Territory, 1925; senr. asst. treas., Mar., 1937; currency offr. and ag. acctnt.-gen., Dec., 1937-Sept., 1938; seconded as finan. offr., Aden, 1939.

BROWN, Kenneth Vincent.—B. 1890; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1915; mag., eastern dist., Trinidad, Dec., 1924; asst. mag., county of St. George West, 1926; mag., county of Victoria, June, 1930; do., St. George West, 1932; ag. judge in 1933, 1935 and 1936; 3rd puisne judge, June, 1936; 2nd do., 1938.

BROWN, Montague, M.B.E. (1933), B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), A.C.I.S., A.L.A.A.—Office supt. and sec., gen. agrl. coun. and comtee. on agrl. economics and marketing; office, commrs. of income tax and super tax, 1915; 38th Bn. R. Fusiliers, 1918-19; Palestine govt. treasy., 1920; dept. of agr. and forests, 1922; sec., Palestine trade delegn. to Egypt, 1935.

BROWN, Philip Penton, B.A.—B. 1903; ed. Rugby and Trinity Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1924; 2nd cls. hons., philos. and econ.; asst. mast., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925.

BROWN, Ralph Phelps.—B. 1877; ed. pub. and high sch., Nova Scotia and Boston; 2nd cls. clk., militia dept., Can., 1904; 1st cls. clk., 1907; asst. acctnt., 1910; asst. acctnt. and paymsr.-gen., 1917; ch. acctnt., 1918; gen. audr., 1920.

BROWN, Robert Allan.—B. 1897; ent. P.O. savings bank, Dec., 1912; trans. to gen. bd. of control for Scotland, Feb., 1914; apptd. asst. clk. after compet. exam., Dec., 1914; junr. clk., 26th Apr., 1915; on mily. serv., July, 1915 to Mar., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; transfd. to C.O., 27th Apr., 1922; seconded as acctnt., treasy., Cyprus, 1928 to 1930; treasy. acctnt., Gambia, Aug., 1930; asst. recr. gen., 1933; ag. recr. gen., June to Oct., 1934; J.P., 1936; senr. acctnt., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., Gold Coast, June, 1937; ag. ch. asst. acctnt.-gen., July, 1937-Sept., 1938.

BROWN, Thomas Algernon.—B. 1900; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A., 2nd cls. hons., jurisprudence; active serv. Waziristan Field Force, 1920-22, 16th Cav., India Army; called to bar (Inner Temple), Nov., 1926, Midland Circuit, Cent. Crim. Ct., London Sess. (North and South); crown couns., Gold Coast, July, 1933; ag. atty.-gen., Jan., 1938; ag. solr.-gen. for various periods.

BROWN, William Tweedie Stodart, B.Sc. (Edin.).—B. 1903; ed. St. Bees Schl., Edinburgh Univ. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; asst. conser., forests, Gold Coast, 1926.

BROWNE, George Gilham Tone, A.C.A.—B. 1898; acct., survey dept., S.S. and F.M.S., June, 1924; acct., P.W.D., S.S., Apr., 1932; senr. acct., F.M.S., Aug., 1934.

BROWNE, Raymond Hamilton.—B. 1901; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Downing Coll., Cambridge; B.A., LL.B.; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1924; Midland circ.; advoc., Uganda bar, 1925-28; dist. mag. and coroner, Antigua, July, 1928; ag. atty.-gen., Leeward Is., on occasions; offl.

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S'pore and asst. contrlr., rubber in addn., Aug. 1926; ditto, Penang, Mar., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; dist. offr., Alor Gajah, Dec., 1928; asst. dir., co-opern., S.S. and F.M.S., Dec., 1929; ag. asst. advr., B. Pahat, Apr., 1931; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; mag., Seremban, May, 1935; do., K. Lumpur, Dec., 1935; sec. to res., N. Sembilan, Nov., 1936; leg. advsr., Trengganu, Sept., 1938.

CALDER, HON. JAMES ALEXANDER, B.A., LL.D.—B. 1868; ed. Ingersoll pub. schls., pub. and high schls., Winnipeg; Manitoba Coll.; hon. grad. in science, Manitoba Univ., 1888 (silver medallist); called to the bar, North-West Territories, 1906; prin. of Moosejaw high schl., 1891-94; inspr. of schls., N.W.T., 1894-1900; dep. comsnr. of educn., N.W.T., 1901-05; elec. to Sask. ass. at first g.e., 1905; prov. treas. and comsnr. of educn. in Scott min., Sept., 1905; unsucc. cand. for Milestone div. at g.e., 1908; elec. for Saltcoats at bye-elec., Dec., 1908; min. of imigrn. and colonization in federal union govt., Oct., 1917; elec. to H. of C., Canada, for Moosejaw, Dec., 1917; pres., Canadian privy coun., July, 1920; called to senate, Sept., 1921.

CALDER, JOHN A., M.A., C.M.G. (1939).—B. 1889; ed. at Harris Acad., Dundee and Edin. Univ.; Vans Dunlop scholarship in history, 1910; M.A. with 1st cls. hons. in history, 1911; 1st cls. hons. in philosophy, 1912; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Nov., 1912; ag. 1st cls. clk., 8th Dec., 1917; on military service from 16th Sept. to 10th Dec., 1918; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; visited S. Africa, N. and S. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda and Kenya as sec., E. Africa Parly. Comsn., Aug. to Dec., 1924; asst. sec., 27th June, 1933.

CALDWELL, REGINALD PERCIVAL.—B. 1894; held various appts., Fiji, 1910-17; served with 1st Batt., K.R.R., France, 1917-19; 1st cls. clk. treas. and sec., returned sailors and soldiers land settlmt. scheme and returned sailors and soldiers advances bd. of control, 1922; asst. comsnr. for Fiji, Br. Emp. Exhib., 1924; col. audit dept., Dec., 1924; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1925; ag. senr. asst. audr., June, 1925; asst. audr., Uganda, July, 1930; ag. senr. asst. audr., Aug., 1930; senr. asst. audr., Kenya, Dec., 1935; ag. dep. audr., May, 1937.

CALDWELL, ROBERT NIXON.—B. 1899; apptd. Fiji, 1906; served in N.Z. Expedy. Force, Samoa, 1914 and Imp. Army, 1915-18; 1st cls. clk. and clk. to couns., 1916; dist. commnr., 1922.

CALLAN, HON. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, K.C. (1934), B.A., LL.B.—B. 1882; ed. Christian Bros. schl., Dunedin, and Otago univ., N.Z.; pvte. legal practice many years; served in war as capt., 3rd batt., N.Z.R.B.; lecturer in torts, Otago univ., 1912-33, and dean of faculty of law, 1924-33; mem., coun. of legal educ.; formerly pres. Otago law soc.; judge, sup. ct. of N.Z., 1935.

CALTHROP, LANCELOT HENRY CALTHROP.—B. 1904; ed. Blundell's; pol. probationer, Hong Kong, Nov., 1924; seconded as junr. dist. offr. Weihaiwei, 1926; asst. supt., pol., 1928; J.P., 1928; passed in Mandarin, 1928; attd., Punjab pol., 1930-31; passed in Urdu, 1931; supt., pol., 1936.

CALVERT, HUBERT, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (ret.), B.Sc.—B. 1875; regisr., co-op. socs., Ceylon, Mar., 1925.

CALWELL, H. G., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. Hons.) (Belf.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.) (Gold Med., Diseases of Children, Belfast).—B. 1901; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1931.

CAMACHO, FABIEN JOSEPH.—B. 1898; ed. St. Wilfred's Coll., N. Staffs.; army, France 1917-19; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1923; mag. and legal advr., Montserrat, Nov., 1930 to May, 1932; mag., E. counties, Trinidad, Nov., 1932; ag. solr.-gen., Aug., 1935; ag. mag., Victoria, 1936; ag. ch. mag., May-July, 1938; ag. puisne judge, July, 1938.

CAMACHO, MAURICE VIVIAN.—B. 1885; ed. St. Edmund's Coll., Herts.; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1906; prac. at bar, Rangoon (1907), Leeward Is. (1913-20); ag. atty.-gen., Leeward Is., in 1919 and 1920; atty.-gen., Dec., 1920; K.C., 1924; judge, West Indian ct. of appeal for hearing of certain appeals, 1924; ag. ch. just., Leeward Is., 1925; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1927; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1928 to Apr., 1929 and Dec., 1930, to Jan., 1931; ag. judge, sup. ct., Apr. to June, 1929 and Jan. to June, 1931; atty.-gen., Jamaica, 1931; ch. just., B. Guiana, 1938.

CAMÉ, FREDERIC HAROLD ROBERTS, M.B.E. (1936), A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1900; ed. Taunton Schl. and Impl. Coll. of Sci., S. Kensington; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uganda, 1925.

CAMERON, HON. ARCHIE GALBRAITH, M.P.—Served A.I.F., Great War, 1916-19; mem., H. of A., S. Australia for Wooroora, 1927-34; el. H. of R. Commonwealth of Australia for Barker, (S.A.), 1934; asst. min., Lyons ministry, Nov., 1937; P.M.G., Nov., 1938.

CAMERON, SIR DONALD CHARLES, G.C.M.G. (1932), K.C.M.G. (1926), K.B.E. (1922), C.M.G. (1918).—B. 1872; ed. at Rathmines School, Dublin; entd. Br. Guiana civ. ser., 1890; 5th class clk., secretariat, 1891; 4th ditto, 1895; 3rd class and despatch clk., 1895; 2nd class, 1899; priv. sec. to ag. govr., 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1901; ag. asst. gov. sec. and clk. of councils, 1900-1901, principal clk., secretariat, 1901; priv. sec. to govr. of Newfoundland (with permission of S. of S.) whilst on leave, 1902; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, July, 1904; ag. col. sec. in 1904-5-6-7; temp. transfd. to S. Nigeria as asst. sec., Jan., 1908; principal asst. sec., 1911; sec. to S. Nigeria liquor trade inquiry comtee., 1909; ag. prov. comsnr. in 1910, 1911 and 1912; ag. col. sec., 27th Feb. to 24th Aug., and 5th Sept. to 3rd Oct., 1912, deputy gov. in 1921-23; cent. sec., Nigeria, 1st Jan., 1914; ch. sec. to govt., 1st Jan., 1921; ag. gov. in 1921, 1923 and 1924; gov. and comdr.-in-chief, Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1924; ditto, Nigeria, 1931.

CAMERON, SIR EDWARD J., K.C.M.G. (1916), C.M.G. (1905).—Ed. at Shrewsbury Schl., Clifton Coll., and Merton Coll., Oxon; priv. sec. to Sir C. C. Lees, gov., Bahamas, Jan., 1882; and as gov. of the Leeward Is., Jan., 1883; asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, Nov., 1884; J.P. for the Sttlmt., and visiting justice, Freetown Gaol; ag. col. sec. and treas., Dec. 1885, to July, 1886; pres., Virgin Is., Feb., 1887; mem. Leeward Is. legis. coun., 1887, and exec. coun., 1888; comsnr., Turks Is., Mar., 1893; ag. judge sup. ct., May to Dec., 1893, Jan. to June, 1895, and Apr. to July, 1898; admstr., St. Vincent, May, 1901; admstr., St. Lucia, Apr., 1909; ag. gov. Windward Is., June to Oct., 1909, July to Dec., 1911, and in 1912; representative of St. Lucia, and chmn. of W. Indian delegates at reciprocity conf. at Ottawa, Mar., 1912; gov., Gambia, Feb., 1914; assumed govt., Apl., 1914; ret., 1920.

CAMERON, GEOFFREY VALENTINE, B.A. (Oxon), 1st cls. hons. jurisprudence, barrister-at-

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Research Inst., Malaya, 1926-29; del. to pan-Pacific sci. congress, Java, 1929; dep. asst. dir., agr., Nigeria, 1930; asst. dir., agr., 1936.

BRYSON, HUGH PATTERSON, M.C.—B. 1898; ed. Royal Schl., Armagh; war serv., 1916-19; 2nd lieut., Tank Corps, 1917; France, 1918-19; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; attached to dist. office, Kinta, B. Gajah; offr., cls. V, 4th asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Apr., 1924; offr., cls. V, sttlmt. offr., Trengganu. Apr., 1928; ag. sec. to res., N. Sembilan, May, 1931; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; asst. advr., Segamat, Feb., 1935; do., Kedah, Apr., 1936; offr. cls. II., Apr., 1938.

BUCHANAN, JOHN CECIL RANKIN, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (E.), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.)—B. 1896; ed. Edinburgh Univ.; mily. serv., 1915-19; ment. in despa., 1916; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1925; med. offr., Somaliland, June, 1928; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1931; S.M.O., Somaliland Prot., 1936; S.M.O., and port health offr., Aden, 1937.

BUCHANAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.A. (Edin.), B.A. (Oxford).—B. 1903; ed. Edinburgh Acad., Edin. Univ. and Oxford Univ.; teacher's dipl., London Univ., 1929; supervsr., educn, Zanzibar, 1929; supt., native educn., Nyasaland Prot., 1937.

BUCHANAN-SMITH, SIR WALTER, KT. BACH. (1935), C.M.G. (1930), M.C. (1918)—B. 1879; ed. Repton Schl.; Br. N. Borneo civ. serv., 1903; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1909; ag. comsnr., lands, 1912, 1914 and 1916; attd., Nigeria Regt. in Cameroons 1914-15 and in E. Africa 1916-18; ag. comsnr., lands, 1916; 1st cls. dist. offr., 1918; res., 1921; ag. prin. asst. sec., S. Provs., 1921, 1923 and 1925; ag. sec., S. Provs. 1923 and 1925; staff grade, 1926; ag. lieut.-gov., S. Provs., 1928-29 and 1930; lieut.-gov., S. Provs., 1930; O.A.G., Nigeria, Sept.-Nov., 1930; ret., 1935.

BUCKLAND, LANCELOT LIDDLE RORKE, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1897; ed. Oundle Schl., Univ. of Cape Town, S.A.; Artists Rifles, 1918; asst. engnr., irrign. dept., S.A., 1919-28; asst., engnr., Tanganyika Territory, 1928; exec. engnr., 1929; irrign. engnr., 1938.

BULKELEY, GEORGE VICARY OWEN, C.B.E., (1932), M.I. Mech. E.—B. 1892; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey and Owen's Coll., Manchester; 1st cls., rly. operating, Lond. Schl. of Economics; port man., Kenya and Uganda rlys. and harbrs., 1926; gen. man., Nigerian rly., 1933; dir., transport, Nigeria, 1936; author "Mechanical Appliances for handling Railway Traffic" (1922), "Railway and Seaport Freight Movement" (1930).

BULL, HAROLD ROBERT, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple.—B. 1888; ed. Framlingham and Queen's Coll., Camb.; open entrance scholar, Queen's Coll., 1907; foundation scholar, 1908; 1st cls. hons., Nat. Sci. Tripos, Part 1, 1909; 3rd cls. Maths. Tripos, Part 1, 1910; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1911; attached to Chinese protectorate, Dec., 1911; passed cadet; offl. collr., stamp duties, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, Apr., 1924; dep. contr., lab., Dec., 1924; sheriff, Singapore, Mar., 1925; 2nd mag., do., Oct., 1925; asst. offl. assignee, do., Jan., 1928; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1929; ag. dist. judge, Singapore, Apr., 1930; offr., cl. IB, Mar., 1932; dist. judge, Singapore, Sept., 1932.

BULL, OSWIN BOYS, M.A.—B. 1882; dir., Lerotholi tech. schl., Basutoland. 1931; dir., educn., 1935.

BULMAN, JOSEPH WAUGH, A.M.I.Loco.E. —B. 1893; ed. Petershill Pub. Schl., Glasgow; served in Navy, 1914-19; loco. foreman, Cyprus govt. rly., Nov., 1919; asst. loco. supt., Oct., 1927; supt., rly., July, 1935.

BUNBURY, CECIL MOLESWORTH.—Ed. privately; employed at Crown Bridge Works, W. Bromwich, 1895-1898; Great Central, Great Northern and City Rlwys., 1898-1900; served in S. African War, 1900-1902 (medal with 4 clasps); Central S. African Rlwys., 1902-1904; asst. engnr., Uganda Rlwy., 15th Jan., 1906; maintenance engnr., Jan., 1925; ag. ch. engnr., 1925.

BUNTING, BENJAMIN, N.D.A., F.L.S.—B. 1889; asst. agriculturist, F.M.S., Mar., 1914; ag. do., Dec., 1914; agriculturist, Mar., 1920; on sp. duty in Ceylon, Jan.-Feb., 1930; ag. ch. research offr., K. Lumpur, Nov., 1936.

BUNTING, ROBERT HUGH, F.L.S.—Asst. dir. of agriculture, Sierra Leone, 1913-15; asst. dir. of agric. and govt. mycologist, Gold Coast, Jan., 1915; ag. dir. of agric. on several occasions.

BURGE, G. H. K.—B. 1890; cadet, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Jan., 1915.

BURGESS, CLAUDE BRAMALL.—B. 1910; ed. Epworth Coll. and Christ Ch., Oxford, B.A. (mod. greats); cadet, Hong Kong, Oct., 1932; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., Feb., 1935; asst. to supt. of impts. and expts., Aug., 1935; admstve. asst. urban coun., Mar., 1936; pol. mag., June, 1936; 3rd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1937; dist. offr., North, Dec., 1937; 2nd asst. col. sec., and dep. clk. of couns., June-July, 1938; supt., inland rev., Aug., 1938.

BURKE, LEONARD CECIL (B. Econ.).—Learner, Capetown, 1913; asst. staff br., Pretoria, 1913; 3rd grade clk., do., 1914; 2nd grade clk., do., 1918; 1st grade clk., staff sect. (N. area), 1924; senr. clk., staff br, Pretoria, 1929; prin. clk., postal br., Pretoria, 1932; ch. clk., do., 1934; trans. to office of pub. serv. commn., 1934; pub. serv. inspr., grade II, 1934; asst. sec. (P.S.C.), 1935; under-sec., staff, posts. and tels. dept., Pretoria, 1937.

BURKE-GAFFNEY, E.M.O'D.—B.1887; ed. Belvedere Coll. and Univ. Coll., Dublin; asst. engnr., F.M.S., P.W.D., Jan., 1920; exec. engnr. Jan., 1929; senr. exec. engnr., Feb., 1936; ag. state engnr., Kedah, Dec., 1937.

BURKE-GAFFNEY, H. J. O'D., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.).—B. 1901; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1925; asst. bacteriologist, 1929; senr. pathologist, 1935.

BURNER, ERIC ANDERSON.—Ed. at Felsted Schl.; comsnd., R.F.A., France, Belgium and Germany, 1915-18; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1920; dist. comsnr., 1924.

BURNETT, BERTRAM DAVIDSON.—B. 1891; ed. Port Elphinston Pub. Schl. and Inverurie Acad.; war serv., 6th Batt. Gordon Highlanders, 1914-19; foreman of wks., 2nd grade, P.W.D., Gold Coast, Feb., 1920; headmast., junr. trade schl., Apr., 1924.

BURNETT, CAPT. FREDERICK, M.C., M.A.—B. 1890; ed. Ashwater Schl., Devon, and Oxford Univ.; war serv., R.E., France, 1914-19 (M.C. and bar); divl. agrl. offr., Ceylon, 1925; asst. regisr., co-op. socs., 1926; vice-prin., agrl. coll., Peradeniya, 1926; dep. dir., agr., Br. Guiana, 1930; rep. col. at confce. of dirs. of agr., London, 1938.

BURNS, SIR ALAN CUTHBERT MAXWELL, K.C.M.G. (1936), C.M.G. (1927).—B. 1887; apptd. to treasy. and cust. dept., St. Kitts, Leeward Is., Mar., 1905; clk. to mag., Dec., 1909; ag. mag., Anguilla, 1910; dep. coroner and J.P., St. Kitts, 1911; ag. clk. and priv. sec. to admstr., Dominica, 1912; supervisor of cust., S. Nigeria, Nov., 1912; asst. sec., Nigeria, Jun-

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1914; col. sec., Bahamas, Feb., 1924; el. mem., H. of A., 1925-28; del. to W. Indian confce., London, 1926; admstd. govt. on various occasions, 1924-28; dep. ch. sec., Nigeria, Jan., 1929; acting ch. sec. and gov.'s dep. on various occasions, 1929-34; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Br. Honduras, 1934; on active serv. with W. African Regt., 1914-15; adjutant, Nigeria Land Contingent, 1915; served with Egba Expedn., 1918; joint compiler, Index to Laws of Leeward Is., 1910; compiler, Nigeria Handbooks, 1917-23; author of "A History of Nigeria" 1929.

BURNS, R. E., LL.B., London (1908).—2nd clk., regisr.'s off., St. Kitts, June, 1898; ag. clk., town comsnrs., Basseterre, June to Dec., 1899; clk., P.O., Oct., 1901; extra rev. offr., treasy., Dec., 1899; ag. clk., treasy., May, 1902, to Mar., 1903; ag. govt. clk., clk., ex. and legis. couns., clk., bd. of health, Apr., 1903, to Mar., 1904, June, 1904; ag. clk., treasy., St. Kitts-Nevis, July, 1904; tariff clk., treasy., St. K.-N., Oct.,1904; ag. audit clk., May, 1905, to Feb., 1906, and Oct., 1906, to May, 1907; 2nd cls. supervisor of cust., G. Coast, Aug., 1907; jun. asst. treas., July, 1908; asst. treas., Mar., 1912; asst. censor (temporary) G. Coast, Aug., 1915; ag. senr. asst. auditor, Apr. to May, 1917; ag. treas., May-July, 1920; dep. treas., Aug., 1922.

BURNS, ROBERT.—B. 1912; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ. (M.A. hons. classics); apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., D.O., 7th Jan., 1936.

BURNS, WILLIAM ALOYSIUS, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1900; ed. St. Aloysius Coll. and Vety. Coll., Glasgow; vety. offr., Tanganyika Territory, June, 1923.

BURNSIDE, ROBERT EDWARD WARRICK, B.A. (Hons.).—B. 1900; ed. Christ's Hosp. and St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge; served R.A.F., 1918; headmast., N. Rhodesia, 1927; inspr., schls., Apr., 1931; ag. dir., European educn., 1932-36.

BURROWES, BERTRAM, LL.B. (Hons.) Univ. Coll., London.—B. 1883; called to bar, Grays' Inn, 1920; treasy., Jamaica, 1903; judl. dept. 1915; clk., cts., 1921; judge, grand ct., Cayman Is., 1924; supernmy. res. mag., Jamaica, 1925; ag. res. mag., 1925; res. mag., 1926.

BURROWES, EDMUND, S.—B. 1906; ed. Queen's Coll.; cler. asst., col. sec's office, Br. Guiana, 1924; 6th cl. offr., cust., 1925; 5th cls. clk., col. secs. office, 1926; 4th cls. offr., 1928; asst. clk., leg. coun., 1929; 3rd cls. clk., C.S.O., 1933; 2nd cls., 1934.

BURROWES, HUGH.—B. 1909; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1935; dist. offr., Leeward Is., 1937; dist. offr. and mag., Dominica, ohmn., Portsmouth town bd., i/c Carib. reserve, J.P., 1937; ag. mag., visiting just. of prisons, comsnr. for income tax, 1938.

BURROWS, WILLIAM.—B. 1883; ent. "Britannia," 1898; ret. from Navy with rank of commdr., Jan., 1920; dist. offr., Gilbert and Ellice Is., Jan., 1920; seconded Fiji, Feb., 1922; dist. comsnr., Fiji, Jan., 1923; prov. comsnr., 1925; seconded to W.P.H.C. as dep. comsnr., Fanning Is., Sept., 1928; ag. ch. pol. mag., Fiji in 1931, 1934 and 1936; res. comsnr., 1933; res. comsnr., Rotuma, 1935.

BURT, NORMAN FRANK.—B. 1899; ed. Rugby Schl.; R. Mily. Academy, Woolwich and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; staff survr., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1922; cadet, Tanganyika, Sept., 1925; asst. dist. offr., Sept., 1926; dist. offr., Sept., 1936.

BURT, ROBERT HILLHOUSE.—B. 1896; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser. and assigned to C.O., 15th Mar., 1915; cler. offr., higher grade, 30th Apr., 1923; staff offr., 1st Oct. 1936.

BURTON, GERALD JOHN LLOYD, M.C., B.A.—Plant breeder, agrl. dept., Kenya, Jan., 1921; senr. plant breeder and experimentalist, 1935.

BURTON, WILLIAM ELLIOT.—M.D., C.M., McGill Univ., 1910; ag. temporary res. surg., Barbados general hosp., 1910; ag. med. offr., St. James' parish, Barbados; ag. visiting physician, leper asylum; ag. surg. to police, dist. H., Barbados, 1911; mag. and med. offr., Anguilla, Leeward Is., 1912; inspr. public health, St. Kitts-Nevis, Aug., 1918.

BUSHE, SIR HENRY GRATTAN, K.C.M.G. (1936), C.B. (1932), C.M.G. (1927)—B. 1886; called to the bar, 1909; Western circuit, 1910-11; S. Eastern circuit, 1911; Herts and Essex sessions, 1916; sec. to royal comsn. on the contracts between the War Office and Sir John Jackson, Ltd., 1916-17; ag. legal asst., C.O., Nov., 1917; legal asst., 1st Jan., 1919; legal adviser to D.O. and C.O., 1st Apr., 1931.

BUTCHER, JAMES WILLIAM.—B. 1889; ed. N.Z. state schls. and Waitaki Boys' High Schl.; ent. regisr.-gen.'s dept., 1906; statistical branch, 1912; ch. compiler, census and statistics office, 1915; asst. govt. statistician, 1929; govt. statistician, 1932; N.Z. rep. at Br. Empire Confce. of statisticians, Ottawa, 1935; mem., Internat. Statistical Inst.

BUTCHER, PERCY GEORGE, B.A. (hons. Oxon).—B. 1890; ed. Perse Schl., Cambridge and Exeter Coll., Oxford; war serv., Devonshire Regt., 1915-19; France, 1916-19; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, Aug., 1919; Arabic dipl. Schl. of Oriental Studies, 1927; ag. res., Bornu Prov., various periods since 1928; dep. res., Aug. 1934; admstve effr., cls. I, 1936.

BUTLER, CHARLES OWEN.—B. 1896; on mily. serv., 1914-19; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1921; dist. comsnr., 1924; asst. col. sec., 1928. ag. senr. asst. col. sec., Apr.-Sept., 1932.

BUTLER, CHARLES RICE.—B. 1885; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and at the Sorbonne, Paris; B.A.; supt., educn. dept., Nigeria, Apr., 1914; attchd. Nigeria Regt., 1917-18; ch. inspr., S. Provs., 1930; ag. asst. dir., educn., S. Provs., 1932 and 1935; prin., Higher Coll., Yaba, 1933.

BUTLER, ERNEST CECIL.—B. 1900; clk., Basutoland, 1920; sub.-insp., B.M. pol., 1927; war serv. Apr., 1917-Mar., 1919; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1938.

BUTLER, FREDERICK BERRY LEWIS, F.L.S.—B. 1890; ed. Shaw Schl. (Berks); ent. R. Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1912; served in European War, 1915-19; agrl. instr., E.A.P., 1919; man., Mazeras and Kibos experimental farms, E.A.P., 1921; agrl. supervisor, Kenya, 1923; grader and inspr., Kenya, 1925; ch. grader and inspr. of produce, Cyprus, Jan., 1935.

BUTLER, G. G., M.B.E., B.A., M.D., B.C., Cantab. (hons. nat. sci. tripos), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), certif., L.S.T.M. (with distinction).—Apptd., W.A.M.S., Sierra Leone, Apl., 1911; seconded for sp. investigation under yellow fever comsn., May, 1913 to June, 1914; served Cameroons Expdy. Force, Jan., 1916 to Apl., 1916; temp.-capt. (gen. list) Jan. to Apl., 1916; seconded for serv. with R.A.M.C., 1916-19; dir. of laboratory, Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1920;

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sec. to S. of S. for the cols. (Mr. Ormsby Gore), 31st May, 1937; pvte. sec. to permt. U.S. of S. for the cols. (Sir Cosmo Parkinson), 24th Dec., 1937.

CARTER, CYRIL WALTER, M.Inst. C.E., M. Int. Nav. C.—B. 1900; ed. Berkhamsted Schl. and Crystal Palace Engnrg. Schl.; mily. serv., 1918-19; seconded to Tanganyika Govt., 1927; dep. res. engr., Egyptian govt., 1929; exec. engnr.-in-ch., harb. wks., Tanganyika, 1930; senr. asst. engr., harbr. dept., Nigeria, 1934; ag. port engr., 1935; port engr., 1935.

CARTER, EDWARD STANLEY.—B. 1888; ed. Carpenter's Co. Tech. Inst.; war serv., 1914-19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1920; seconded, Kowloon-Canton Rly., 1926-27 and in 1929; ag. mgr. and ch. engr., do., 1938.

CARTER, HUGH CLAY, M.C., M.E.I. (Canada).—B. 1884; ed. St. Albans Schl.; asst. engnr., Br. Honduras, Jan., 1921; ag. dir., pub. wks., Apr., to Dec., 1923; D.P.W., Br. Honduras, May, 1924.

CARTER, WILLIAM HOWARD.—B. 1887; asst. inspr., schls., Barbados, 1934.

CARTER, SIR WILLIAM MORRIS, KT. BACH. (1919), C.B.E. (1918), B.A., B.C.L.—Ed. at King's schl., Canterbury, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; open exhibnr. in mod. hist., Jan., 1892; class. mods. (honours), 1894; 2nd cls. hons. juris., 1896; certif. of honour, bar exam., 1899; awarded spec. prize in English constitutional law and legal hist. by coun. of legal educn., 1899; called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, Nov., 1899; registr. and prin. registr. of documents, E. Africa Prot., Jan., 1902; ag. town mag., Mombasa, Apl., 1902; mag., 1st Oct., 1902; judge of H.M. high ct. of Uganda and H.B.M. ct. of appeal for E. Africa, Nov., 1903; ag. prin. judge and legal adviser, Apl. to Sept., 1904; ag. prin. judge, Mar. to Oct., 1907, Aug. to Dec., 1909, and Aug., 1911, to Jan., 1912; apptd. comsnr. to enquire into native land tenure, 1906; mem. of comtees. to consider land legislation, 1906; and to draft land legislation, 1909; president, native land settmt. comtee., 1911; chief just., Uganda Prot., July, 1912; joint compiler of first edition of laws of Uganda Prot., 1909; ch. just., Tanganyika Territory, 12th Oct., 1920; ret., 1924; chmn., cotton enquiry comsn., Uganda, 1929.

CARTMEL-ROBINSON, HAROLD FRANCIS, O.B.E. (1933).—B. 1889; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Merton Coll., Oxford; probtnr., N. Rhodesia, Sept., 1912; asst. native comsnr., 1914; war serv., 1917-19; native comsnr., 1918; asst. mag., 1926; ag. prov. comsnr. for short periods in 1928, 1931, 1932 and 1933; prov. comsnr., 1934; ag. senr. prov. comsnr., 1935.

CARTWRIGHT, CYRIL GEORGE FOX.—B. 1911; ed. Winchester Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A.; cadet, Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1934; dep. comsnr. (temp. and provnl.), 1934; ag. sec. to govt., 1936; sec. to govt., Seychelles (seconded), 1938.

CARVER, J. E. A.—Asst. conserv., forests, Nyasaland Prot., Sept., 1921; conserv., forests, Mauritius, Sept., 1936.

CASEY, NORMAN BRANDRETH, M.B.E. (1934). —B. 1882; ent. Fiji civ. serv., 1908; gaoler, 1917; ag. supt., 1918; ag. inspr.-gen., prisons, 1920; supt., prisons, 1923; offl. M.L.C., 1937.

CASEY, HON. RICHARD GARDINER, D.S.O. M.C., M.A., M.P.—Polit. liaison offr. in London between Br. and Australian Govts., 1924-31; M.P., Corio, H. of R. of C'wealth of Australia, since 1931; asst. treas., 1933-35; treas., Lyons ministries, 1935 and 1937; also min. in ch. of development and indus. resch.

CASELY-HAYFORD, ARCHIBALD, M.A. (Cantab)—B. 1898; ed. Colet Court (St. Paul's Prep. Schl., Lond.), Richmond Coll., Cape Coast, Dulwich Coll., and Clare Coll., Cambridge, called to bar, Inner Temple, 1921; practised before sup. ct., Gold Coast, 1921-36; dist. mag., Gold Coast, Dec., 1936.

CASGRAIN, HON. PIERRE FRANÇOIS, B.A., LL.M., K.C.—B. 1886; ed. St. Mary's Coll. and Laval Univ.; practised law, Montreal, since 1912; el. to Canadian H. of C., g. el., 1917; re-el., g. el. 1921, 1925, 1926, 1930 and 1935; ch. lib. whip, 1925-35; el. speaker, H. of C., Feb., 1935.

CASHIN, HON. SIR MICHAEL PATRICK, K.B.E. (1918)—B. 1866; M.H.A., Newfoundland; mem. for Ferryland since 1893; mem. exec. coun. and min. of finance and customs, 1909; min. of finance, Jan., 1918.

CASPERSZ, Maxim Lucian Dido, B.Sc. (Hons.) Lond.—B. 1912; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1935; office asst., Nov., 1936; offr. cls. II. Dec., 1937.

CASTILLO, ROGER—B. 1883; ed. Flores's Coll. and govt. lyceum, Malta; ent. Malta civ. serv., Feb., 1901; ch. clk., P.W.D. and compt., industrial property, Mar., 1930; asst. sec. to govt., July 1937; sec. to govt., May, 1938.

CASTONGUAY, JULES.—B. 1882; asst. in office of clk. of crown in chancery for Canada, 1908; asst. ch. electoral offr., 1920; ch. electoral offr., 1927.

CATCHPOLE, CAPT. E. K.—B. 1889; Rhodesian pol., 1910-15; K.A.R., 1915-20; asst. supt., pol., Kenya, Dec., 1920; supt., 1928; ag. asst. comsnr., Oct., 1933-Aug., 1934; serv. brother of St. John of Jerusalem, 1938.

CATHIE, BERNARD DARE AUSTIN.—Ed. at Cranleigh and Lille; Gold Coast Regt., 1916-18; called to bar, Middle Temple, June, 1926; polit. serv., Gold Coast, 1921-35; ag. pol. mag., Kumasi, 1933; registr., sup. ct. and clk. of arraigns, Gibraltar, March, 1937.

CATOR, GEOFFREY EDMUND, C.M.G. (1936), B.A.—B. 1884; ed. King's schl., Bruton and Selwyn Col., Camb. (Scholar); cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1907; passed cadet, June, 1909; offr. cls. V. Mar., 1911; ag. res., Labuan, in addn., Feb., 1917; offr. cls. IV., Jan., 1918; offr. cls. III., Nov., 1919; offr. cls. II., Nov., 1924; mem. stand. advsry. comtee. on use opium, Malaya, Feb., 1926; temy. mem., legis. council, S.S., May, 1927; offr. cls. IB, dist. offr. Klang, Jan., 1928; ag. Br. res., Perak, in addn., June-July, 1928; offr., cls. I A, June, 1930; supt., govt. monopolies, S.S., 1930; M.L.C.; Br. res., Selangor, July, 1932; Br. res., Perak, Dec., 1933.

CATTANACH, A.—B. 1880; on mily. serv., Feb., 1915 to Feb., 1918; asst. cashier and cashier, disposal and liquidation comsn., 12th May, 1919 to 22nd July, 1922; cler. offr., C.O., 24th July, 1922.

CAVENAUGH, HERBERT JAMES LAWRENCE. —Ed. Ardingly Coll. and King's Coll., London; attd., R.I.C., Dublin for training, May, 1908; sub.-inspr., Trinidad constab., Dec., 1908; serv. with H.M. Forces, Sept., 1915, June, 1919; capt.; G.S. and Victory Meds., Order of the Nile (4th cl.); ag. staff offr., local forces, Aug. and Sept., 1919; ag. inspr., Trinidad constab., Sept. to May, 1920; supt. of pol., Br. Honduras, 1st June, 1920; ag. dist. comsnr., Belize, Mar.-May, 1921; ag. supt., prisons in addition to substantive appt., Sept., 1924 to

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S'pore and asst. contrlr., rubber in addn., Aug. 1926; ditto, Penang, Mar., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; dist. offr., Alor Gajah, Dec., 1928; asst. dir., co-opern., S.S. and F.M.S., Dec., 1929; ag. asst. advr., B. Pahat, Apr., 1931; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; mag., Seremban, May, 1935; do., K. Lumpur, Dec., 1935; sec. to res., N. Sembilan, Nov., 1936; leg. advsr., Trengganu, Sept., 1938.

CALDER, Hon. James Alexander, B.A., LL.D.—B. 1868; ed. Ingersoll pub. schls., pub. and high schls., Winnipeg; Manitoba Coll.; hon. grad. in science, Manitoba Univ., 1888 (silver medallist); called to the bar, North-West Territories, 1906; prin. of Moosejaw high schl., 1891-94; inspr. of schls., N.W.T., 1894-1900; dep. comsnr. of educn., N.W.T., 1901-05; elec. to Sask. ass. at first g.e., 1905; prov. treas. and comsnr. of educn. in Scott min., Sept., 1905; unsucc. cand. for Milestone div. at g.e., 1908; elec. for Saltcoats at bye-elec., Dec., 1908; min. of imigrn. and colonization in federal union govt., Oct., 1917; elec. to H. of C., Canada, for Moosejaw, Dec., 1917; pres., Canadian privy coun., July, 1920; called to senate, Sept., 1921.

CALDER, John A., M.A., C.M.G. (1939).—B. 1889; ed. at Harris Acad., Dundee and Edin. Univ.; Vans Dunlop scholarship in history, 1910; M.A. with 1st cls. hons. in history, 1911; 1st cls. hons. in philosophy, 1912; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Nov., 1912; ag. 1st cls. clk., 8th Dec., 1917; on military service from 16th Sept. to 10th Dec., 1918; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; visited S. Africa, N. and S. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda and Kenya as sec., E. Africa Parly. Comsn., Aug. to Dec., 1924; asst. sec., 27th June, 1933.

CALDWELL, Reginald Percival.—B. 1894; held various appts., Fiji, 1910-17; served with 1st Batt., K.R.R., France, 1917-19; 1st cls. clk. treas. and sec., returned sailors and soldiers land settlmt. scheme and returned sailors and soldiers advances bd. of control, 1922; asst. comsnr. for Fiji, Br. Emp. Exhib., 1924; col. audit dept., Dec., 1924; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1925; ag. senr. asst. audr., June, 1925; asst. audr., Uganda, July, 1930; ag. senr. asst. audr., Aug., 1930; senr. asst. audr., Kenya, Dec., 1935; ag. dep. audr., May, 1937.

CALDWELL, Robert Nixon.—B. 1899; apptd. Fiji, 1906; served in N.Z. Expedy. Force, Samoa, 1914 and Imp. Army, 1915-18; 1st cls. clk. and clk. to couns., 1916; dist. commnr., 1922.

CALLAN, Hon. John Bartholomew, K.C. (1934), B.A., LL.B.—B. 1882; ed. Christian Bros. schl., Dunedin, and Otago univ., N.Z.; pvte. legal practice many years; served in war as capt., 3rd batt., N.Z.R.B.; lecturer in torts, Otago univ., 1912-33, and dean of faculty of law, 1924-33; mem., coun. of legal educ.; formerly pres. Otago law soc.; judge, sup. ct. of N.Z., 1935.

CALTHROP, Lancelot Henry Calthrop.—B. 1904; ed. Blundell's; pol. probationer, Hong Kong, Nov., 1924; seconded as junr. dist. offr. Weihaiwei, 1926: asst. supt., pol., 1928; J.P., 1928; passed in Mandarin, 1928; attd., Punjab pol., 1930-31; passed in Urdu, 1931; supt., pol., 1936.

CALVERT, Hubert, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (ret.), B.Sc.—B. 1875; regisr., co-op. socs., Ceylon, Mar., 1925.

CALWELL, H. G., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. Hons.) (Belf.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.) (Gold Med., Diseases of Children, Belfast).—B. 1901; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1931.

CAMACHO, Fabien Joseph.—B. 1898; ed. St. Wilfred's Coll., N. Staffs.; army, France 1917-19; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1923; mag. and legal advr., Montserrat, Nov., 1930 to May, 1932; mag., E. counties, Trinidad, Nov., 1932; ag. solr.-gen., Aug., 1935; ag. mag., Victoria, 1936; ag. ch. mag., May-July, 1938; ag. puisne judge, July, 1938.

CAMACHO, Maurice Vivian.—B. 1885; ed. St. Edmund's Coll., Herts.; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1906; prac. at bar, Rangoon (1907), Leeward Is. (1913-20); ag. atty.-gen., Leeward Is., in 1919 and 1920; atty.-gen., Dec., 1920; K.C., 1924; judge, West Indian ct. of appeal for hearing of certain appeals, 1924; ag. ch. just., Leeward Is., 1925; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1927; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1928 to Apr., 1929 and Dec., 1930, to Jan., 1931; ag. judge, sup. ct., Apr. to June, 1929 and Jan. to June, 1931; atty.-gen., Jamaica, 1931; ch. just., B. Guiana, 1938.

CAME, Frederic Harold Roberts, M.B.E. (1936), A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1900; ed. Taunton Schl. and Impl. Coll. of Sci., S. Kensington; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uganda, 1925.

CAMERON, Hon. Archie Galbraith, M.P.—Served A.I.F., Great War, 1916-19; mem., H. of A., S. Australia for Wooroora, 1927-34; el. H. of R. Commonwealth of Australia for Barker, (S.A.), 1934; asst. min., Lyons ministry, Nov., 1937; P.M.G., Nov., 1938.

CAMERON, Sir Donald Charles, G.C.M.G. (1932), K.C.M.G. (1926), K.B.E. (1922), C.M.G. (1918).—B. 1872; ed. at Rathmines School, Dublin; entd. Br. Guiana civ. ser., 1890; 5th class clk., secretariat, 1891; 4th ditto, 1895; 3rd class and despatch clk., 1895; 2nd class, 1899; priv. sec. to ag. govr., 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1901; ag. asst. gov. sec. and clk. of councils, 1900-1901, principal clk., secretariat, 1901; priv. sec. to govr. of Newfoundland (with permission of S. of S.) whilst on leave, 1902; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, July, 1904; ag. col. sec. in 1904-5-6-7; temp. transfd. to S. Nigeria as asst. sec., Jan., 1908; principal asst. sec., 1911; sec. to S. Nigeria liquor trade inquiry comtee., 1909; ag. prov. comsnr. in 1910, 1911 and 1912; ag. col. sec., 27th Feb. to 24th Aug., and 5th Sept. to 3rd Oct., 1912, deputy gov. in 1921-23; cent. sec., Nigeria, 1st Jan., 1914; ch. sec. to govt., 1st Jan., 1921; ag. gov. in 1921, 1923 and 1924; gov. and comdr.-in-chief, Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1924; ditto, Nigeria, 1931.

CAMERON, Sir Edward J., K.C.M.G. (1916), C.M.G. (1905).—Ed. at Shrewsbury Schl., Clifton Coll., and Merton Coll., Oxon; priv. sec. to Sir C. C. Lees, gov., Bahamas, Jan., 1882; and as gov. of the Leeward Is., Jan., 1883; asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, Nov., 1884; J.P. for the Sttlmt., and visiting justice, Freetown Gaol; ag. col. sec. and treas., Dec. 1885, to July, 1886; pres., Virgin Is., Feb., 1887; mem. Leeward Is. legis. coun., 1887, and exec. coun., 1888; comsnr., Turks Is., Mar., 1893; ag. judge sup. ct., May to Dec., 1893, Jan. to June, 1895, and Apr. to July, 1898; admstr., St. Vincent, May, 1901; admstr., St. Lucia, Apr., 1909; ag. gov. Windward Is., June to Oct., 1909, July to Dec., 1911, and in 1912; representative of St. Lucia, and chmn. of W. Indian delegates at reciprocity conf. at Ottawa, Mar., 1912; gov., Gambia, Feb., 1914; assumed govt., Apl., 1914; ret., 1920.

CAMERON, Geoffrey Valentine, B.A. (Oxon), 1st cls. hons. jurisprudence, barrister-at-

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law and former solr.—B. 1904; advct.-gen., St. Lucia, Sept., 1934; legal advr., Aden, 1937; ag. ch. just., supreme ct., May-Sept., 1938.

CAMERON, Major Sir Maurice Alexander, K.C.M.G. (1914); C.M.G. (1900), late R.E.—B. 1855; first comsn. in Roy. Engrs., Ang., 1874; dept. col. engnr., S. Sttlmts., Dec, 1883, to Apr., 1892; during which he acted about two years and a half as col. engnr. and survr.-gen., and was a mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; apptd. one of the crown agts. for the colonies, 1895-1920.

CAMERON, Norman Eustace.—B. 1903; ed. Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, and Fitzwilliam Hall, Camb. (Br. Guiana schol., 1921), M.A. (Cantab); asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1934.

CAMILLERI, LUIGI A., LL.D.—B. 1892; matric., Malta Univ., 1907; LL.D., 1913; cl. for legis. assem., 1921; mag., 1924; judge, 1930.

CAMMELL, Vere Bernard.—B. 1898; ed. Malvern Coll. and Royal Mily. Acad., Woolwich, 1915; R. Arty., 1915-21; active serv. (France), 1916-18; asst. dist. comsnr., Nyasaland Prot., 1927-30; asst. treas., 1930-36; seconded, Somaliland Prot., 1936.

CAMP, Isaac Newton, M.A. (Harvard).—B. 1890; sttlmt. offr., mily. serv., 1917-20; Br. rep., Es-salt, Trans-Jordan, 1920; dep. ch. Br. rep., Trans-Jordan, 1921; pres., demarcation commn., Beisan, 1922; admstve. offr. (seconded to sttlmt.) 1927; land sttlmt. offr., 1936.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, A.M.I. Mech.E.—B. 1891; ed. Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; N.B. Rly. Co. 1906-11; engnrg. design dept., C.A., 1914; war serv., 1916-18; asst. engnr., 1921; dep. ch. engnr., (mech.), 1935.

CAMPBELL, Colin Bruce, B.A., M.C.—B. 1890; ed. Leatherhead Schl. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; supt., educn. dept., N. Provs., Nigeria, May, 1921.

CAMPBELL, David Callender.—B. 1891; ed. Foyle Coll., Derry and Edin. Univ.; asst. sec., Tanganyika, Dec., 1919; asst. ch. sec., 1933; dep. ch. sec., Uganda, Feb., 1936; ag. ch. sec., July-Dec., 1937 and Mar.-Nov., 1938.

CAMPBELL, Harold Arthur, A.M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1891; war serv. Canadian Engnrs., France, 1916-18; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, 1919; do., Nigeria, 1922; do., Kenya, 1926; exec. engnr., 1929.

CAMPBELL, James Edward Francis, C.B.E. (1937), M.A.—B. 1879; ed. Christ Church, Oxford; double 1st cls. hons.; called to bar, Middle Temple; Order of the Nile; served throughout great war; major, R. Artillery, 1916-18; ent. Palestine admstn., Mar., 1919; asst. dist. gov., Jerusalem-Jaffa dist., 1920; dist., comsnr., Jesusalem dist., 1932.

CAMPBELL, J. M., M.B., Ch. B. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. (Liv.) (Alan Milne med.).—B. 1897; med. offr., Kenya, Nov., 1923; senr. health offr., Tanganyika Territory, Nov., 1930; D.D.M.S., N. Rhodesia, 1938.

CAMPBELL, Lachlan Bain, M.C. (1918), A.M.I.C.E. (Lond.).—B. 1882; ed. Auckland Grammar Schl. and Canterbury Univ. Coll., N.Z.; 30 years' serv. in N.Z. pub. wks. dept.; comsnr., borough of Napier (during restoration period following earthquake), 1931-33; sec., marine, 1933.

CAMPBELL, Owen Neil.—B. 1894; ed. Auckland gram. schl. and Auckland univ. coll., N.Z.; ent. N.Z. lands and survey dept., 1901.; served overseas as lieut. N.Z. Engnrs., 1916-19; ch. drainage engnr., lands dept., 1922; (dist.) comsnr. of crown lands, 1927; dep. under-sec., lands and survey dept., 1934; native trustee and under-sec., native dept., 1935.

CAMPBELL, S. McNeill.—B. 1893; ed. Hamilton Acad., and Glasgow Univ.; M.A. (1st cls. hons. Classics) 1915; G.U.O.T.C., Sept., 1914; on military service, Jan., 1916 to Mar., 1919, with Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) 52nd Div. and R.A.F., Egypt and Palestine; lieut., July, 1917; capt., R.A.F., Nov., 1918; temporary clk., in C.O., Apr., 1919; apptd. by civ. serv. comsnrs., 2nd cl. clk., C.O., Jan., 1920; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; priv. sec. to permt. under sec. (Sir J. Masterton Smith), Apl., 1922 to Nov., 1923; ag. prin., 3rd Oct., 1923; prin., 1st Oct., 1925; sec., W. Indies Closer Union Comsn., Nov., 1932-Mar., 1933.

CAMPIGLI, Lieut.-Col. George Murray (R. of O.), M.C., M.Inst.T.—B. 1890; ed. pvtely.; Vict. state rlys., 1905-14; served in Australian Forces in Gallipoli and Palestine, 1914-18; ment. in despe.; capt. (staff capt.), May, 1917; dep. asst. dir., rly. traffic, 1918; asst. dir., ditto, 1919; offr.-in-ch., Palestine mily. rlys., 1919; transfd. to civ. govt. as asst. gen. man. Palestine rlys., 1920; lieut.-col., R. of O., July, 1921; ag. gen. man. in 1922, 1924, 1926-1927-28; mem., advisory bd. to Palestine govt. for commerce and industry, Mar., 1928.

CAMPION, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Robert, K.C.M.G. (1924), D.S.O. (1917), T.D. (1914).—B. 1870; ed. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; lieut.-col., 4th Batt., R. Sussex Regt., 1915; col., 1924; M.P., Lewes divn., Sussex, 1910-24; gov., W. Australia, 1924-31.

CAMSELL, Charles, C.M.G. (1935), B.A., B. Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.G.S.A.—B. 1876; ed., St. John's Coll., Winnipeg; grad., Man. Univ., 1894; post grad., geol., of Queen's Univ., Kingston, Harvard, and Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Boston; geol., Algoma Cent. Rly., 1901; geol., Canadian Northern Rly., 1902-03; geol., geological surv. of Can., 1904; geol., investigations and explrns. in Br. Columbia and N. Can., 1904-20; in charge of B.C. and Yukon br. of the geol. surv., 1918; dep. min., federal dept. of mines, 1920; apptd., Dom. fuel bd., 1921.

CANNON, Hon. Lawrence Arthur Dumolin, B.A., LL.L., LL.D.—B. 1877; ed. Commercial Coll., Arthabaskaville, Que. (Can.), Quebec Seminary and Laval Univ.; gov.-genl.'s med., A.B., 1896; LL.L., 1899; LL.D., 1927; admitted to bar, 1899; K.C., 1910; M.L.A. (Que.), 1916 and 1919; mem. of comsn. to revise and consolidate statutes of Quebec, 1923; batonnier, Quebec bar, 1924; hon. sec., Canadian Bar Assn., 1927; judge, King's bench (Que.), 1927; judge, sup. ct., Canada, 1930.

CANSDALE, George Soper, B.A., B.Sc. (Oxon).—B. 1909; B.A. Forestry (with distinc.), 1932; B.Sc., 1934; asst. cons. of forests, Gold Coast, 1934.

CAPETOWN, Archbishop of, The Most Reverend Francis Robinson Phelps, D.D., Ed. Keble Coll. Oxford; B.A. 1886; M.A., 1889; D.D., 1916; bishop of Grahamstown, 1915; archbishop of Capetown and metropolitan of the church of the province of S. Africa, 1931.

CAPNER, Archibald Norman, A.M.I. Mech. E.—B. 1891; ed. Chester Coll.; on war serv., 1914-19; mech. and elec. foreman, P.W.D., Palestine, Aug., 1922; elec. and mech. engnr., P.W.D., Cyprus, July, 1938.

CARBERRY, John Edward Doston, LL.B. (McGill).—B. 1893; served in Great War, 1915-19; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1925; clk. cts.

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CHRISTOFFELSZ, ARTHUR ERIC, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., barrister-at-law (Grays Inn).—B. 1890; cadet, local div., Ceylon civ. serv., Mar., 1915; extra office asst., Jaffna kach., and pol. mag., Jaffna, Jan., 1917; office asst., Badulla kach., Mar., 1919; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Oct., 1920; ditto, Kurunegala, Sept., 1921; asst. sttlmt. offr., Oct., 1926; asst. sttlmt. offr., Dec., 1927; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, June, 1931; do., Puttalam and Chilaw, Sept., 1933; ag. govt. agt., N.W.P., Mar., 1937.

CHRISTOFFELSZ, BASIL MORRIS.—B. 1886; gen. cler. serv., Ceylon, Mar., 1904; Ceylon civ. serv., Feb., 1931; office asst., Kalutara kach., Feb., 1931; do., Matara kach., Jan., 1934.

CHURCH, BASIL HAMPDEN, M.C.—B. 1890; asst. govt. marine survr., Hongkong, 1927.

CHURCHILL, WILLIAM FOSTER NORTON.—B. 1898; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (exhibr.); B.A. (1921); 2nd. lieut., R.F.A., Aug., 1917; served in France, 1918; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; attd., dist. office, Kajang, May, 1921; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; asst. dist. offr., K. Kangsar, Apr., 1924; asst. sec. to res., Selangor, Apr., 1926; priv. sec. to gov., Nov., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; chmn. and sec., sany. bd., Larut, Aug., 1932; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; dist. offr., Lipis, Aug., 1934; ag. asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Feb., 1936; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1937; office asst., Apr., 1938.

CHURCHILL, RIGHT HON. WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER, P.C. (1907). — M.P. for Oldham, 1900-6; for N.W. Manchester, 1906-8; for Dundee, 1908; late lieut. 4th Queen's Own Hussars; ed. Harrow, Sandhurst; entd. army, 1895; served with Spanish forces in Cuba, 1895 (1st cls. (Spanish) Order of Military Merit); served, attached 31st Punjab Infantry, with Malakand field force, 1897; present at operations in Bajaur, including actions of 16th and 30th Sept. (desps., medal with clasp); served as orderly offr. to Sir W. Lockhart with Tirah exped. force, 1898 (clasp); served, attached 21st Lancers, with Nile exped. force, 1898; present at battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp); contested Oldham (C.) 1899; served as lieut. South Africa Light Horse; acted as correspdt., "Morning Post," South Africa, 1899-1900; taken prisoner, action 15th Nov., but escaped 12th Dec.; present at actions of Acton Homes, Venter's Spruit, Hussar Hill, Cingolo, Monte Cristo, and at battles of Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters; also operations round Dewetsdorp, April, 1900; passage of Sand River, 15th May; engagements of Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, and capture of Pretoria (medal with six clasps); parly. under-sec. of state for the Colonies, Dec., 1905; visited Uganda and E. Africa, 1907; pres. of Bd. of T., 1908; Home sec., 1910-11; first lord of the Admiralty, 1911; chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1915; min. of munitions, 1917; sec. of state, War Office and Air Ministry, Jan., 1919; S. of S. for the Colonies, 14th Feb., 1921 to 25th Oct., 1922; chancellor of the exchequer, 7th Nov., 1924; author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force"; "The River War"; "Savrola"; "London to Ladysmith, via Pretoria"; "Ian Hamilton's March"; "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill."

CILLIERS, CHARL ANDRIES, B.A.—B. 1893; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch (now Univ. of Stellenbosch); clk., defence dept., Union of S.A., 1913; pvte. sec. to min. of lands, 1916; ditto, to min. of defence, 1917; ditto, to min. of agr., 1921; under-sec. for pub. wks., 1934.

CLAIRMONTE, FREDERICK ARCHIBALD CONRAD.—B. 1886; ed. Harrison Coll., Codrington Coll., and Ontario Business Coll.; ent. civ. serv., Barbados, 1909; war serv., 1916-19; ch. clk., pol. mags. cts., dist. "A," 1927; ag. pol. mag., various dists., on several occasions, 1928-31; comsnr., income tax, 1935.

CLARENDON, EARL OF (cr. 1776) RT. HON. GEORGE HERBERT HYDE VILLIERS, P.C. (1931), G.C.M.G., (1930), J.P., D.L.—B. 1877; ed. Eton; prev., lord-in-waiting to H.M.; hon. lieut.-col. (Hertford Reg.) A.D.C. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland (Lord Dudley); chanc., Primrose League, 1919-21; capt., Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1922-23 and 1924-25; dep. speaker, House of Lords; parly. under-sec. of state for dominion affrs., and chmn., overseas settlement ctee., 9th July, 1925; chmn. B.B.C., 1927; gov. gen., Union of S. Africa, 1931-37.

CLARK, ADRIAN JOHN, LL.B. (Lond.), O.B.E. (Mily.)—B. 1889; King's schol. and Good-enough medallist (Fr. and German), Westminster; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1910; junr. coun. to treasy., 1917; served in Great War, France, 1915-19; capt., 23rd London Regt.; D.A.A.G., Third Army and lieut.-col., R.A.F., (S.O., 1st grade); brevet-major and twice ment. in despa.; mag., Victoria, Trinidad, July, 1924; ag. puisne judge, Sept. to Dec., 1924; P.O.S., Trinidad, Jan., 1927; puisne judge, Jamaica, May, 1927; ag. ch. just., July-Nov., 1932; dep. pub. pros., S'pore, Sept., 1934; puisne judge, S.S., 1936; legal advr., F.M.S., 1936.

CLARK, SIR ERNEST, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.—Ent. Br. civ. serv., 1884; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1894; Cape Govt., 1904-05; asst. sec. to bd. of inland rev. and of R. commn. on income tax, 1919-20; asst. under-sec. for Ireland, sec. to treasy. and head of civ. serv. N. Ireland, 1920; mem., economic mission to Australia, 1928-29; and of other commns. and comtees. including the joint exchequer bd. of G. Br. and N. Ireland.

CLARK, ERNEST MALCOLM, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—B. 1908; ed. St. Bartholomew's Hosp., Lond.; late senr. res. med. offr., West Suffolk Gen. Hosp.; med. offr., Somaliland, Nov., 1933; do., Kenya, 1937.

CLARK, JOHN BUCHANAN.—B. 1897; ed., George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh; S.A. Coll. Schls. and S.A. Coll. (now Univ. of Cape Town); Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.A. (Cape Town), B.A. (Hons.), Oxon.; Rhodes schol., 1917; 2nd lt. and lt., R.A.S.C., France, Aug., 1917 to Feb., 1919; lect. in hist., Univ. of Cape Town, 1921; lect., classics and hist., Univ. of Witwatersrand, 1924; inspr., schls., June, 1925; ag. dir., European educn., June, 1926-June, 1927; dir., European educn., N. Rhodesia, June, 1927; mem., European educn. comsn., N. Rhodesia, 1929; M.L.C. in 1930, 1931 and 1935; ag. dir. native educn., 1935; mem., educnl. films bd. and comtee. on nutrition, 1936.

CLARK, JOHN ERNEST—B. 1883, crown solr., N.S.W., 1930.

CLARK, J. McK., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), D.T.M. (Liverpool), Certif., Liverpool Schl. of Trop. Med.—Apptd. to W.A.M.S., Sierra Leone, 1914; served in Cameroons Expedy. Force, 1915-16; temp. lieut. (gen. list), 1915-16; temp. med. offr., E. Africa, 1916; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 19th Apr., 1918; senr. med. offr., Apr., 1924.

CLARK, RICHARD JOHN BOND, A.R.I.B.A. (chart. archt.).—B. 1896; ed. Cornwall County Schl; archt., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924.

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CLARK, WILLIAM CLIFFORD, C.M.G. (1935), M.A., LL.D.—B. 1889; ed. Williamstown High Schl., Queen's Univ. (Kingston) and Harvard Univ. (Ricardo prize scholarship, Harvard Univ., 1915); Henry Lee memorial fellow and tutor. divn. of hist., govt. and economics, Harvard Univ., 1914-15; successively lecturer, asst. prof., assoc. prof. and prof., economics, Queen's Univ., 1915-23; advr., dept. of lab., Ottawa, 1918-19; prof., commerce, etc., Queen's Univ., 1931-32; finan. advr., Imp. Economic Confce., Ottawa, 1932; dep. min., finance and sec., treasy. bd., Ottawa, Nov., 1932; dep. min. of finance, 1936; offl. advr., World Monetary and Economic Confce., 1933; author of various papers in economics and finance and collaborator in Warshow's "Representative American Industries."

CLARK, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1937), K.C.S.I. (1915), K.C.M.G. (1930), C.S.I. (1911), C.M.G. (1903).—B. 1876; Ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; clk. Bd. of T., 1899; sec. to sp. mission to Shanghai to negotiate comml. treaty with China, 1901; ag. 2nd sec., diplomatic serv., 1902; sec. to royal comsn. on supply of food, etc., in time of war, 1903-5; pvte. sec. at Bd. of T. to Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, 1906, and to Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, 1908; and to Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George as chancellor of the exchequer, 1908-10; mem. for commerce and industry of the coun. of the Viceroy of India, 1910-16; comptr.-gen., comml. intell. dept. Bd. of T., 1916; comptr.-gen. dept. of overseas trade, Sept., 1917; high comsnr. for Great Britain in Canada, Sept., 1928; high comsnr. for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Prot. and Swaziland and high comsnr. in the Union of S. Africa for H.M.'s govt. in the U.K., Jan., 1935.

CLARKE, ARTHUR GRENFELL, B.A.—B. 1906; ed. Mountjoy Schl., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin; cadet, Hong Kong civ. serv., Dec., 1929; passed cadet, Jan., 1932; asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Feb., 1932; J.P., 1935; ch. asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Aug., 1935; 2nd asst. to do., Oct., 1935; 3rd asst. col. sec., Dec., 1936; 2nd asst. do. and dep. clk., couns., Feb., 1937; dist. offr., South, 1938.

CLARKE, CAPT. CHARLES NOBLE ARDEN.—B. 1898; ed. Rossall Schl.; on mily. serv., M.G.C., 1916-20; cadet, Nigeria, 1920; asst. dist. offr., 1923; dist. offr., 1928; ag. prin. asst. sec., Nigerian secrt., 1933; govt. sec. Bechuanaland Prot., 1936; res. comsnr., 1937.

CLARKE, F. H.—Asst. game warden, E.A.P., 1919; ag. game warden, Kenya, 1932; senr. asst. do., 1937.

CLARKE, HON. SIR FRANCIS GRENVILLE, K.B.E., M.L.C.—B. 1879; ed. Scotch Coll., Melbourne, Melbourne Univ. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; M.L.C. for N. Prov. (Vic.); min. for lands and water supply, Nov., 1917 to Oct., 1919; min. of pub. wks. and water supply, Oct., 1919 to July, 1923; pres., leg. coun., Victoria, July, 1923.

CLARKE, HON. SIR FREDERICK JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1911), C.M.G. (1907).—Ed. Christ Church Mid. Schl., Barbados, and Caius Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1879; M.H.A., Barbados, 1887; pres., Barbados agric. socy., 1905; mem., cent. poor law board; M.E.C., 1905; J.P.; O.C., Barbados vol. force, 1906; speaker, H. of A., Barbados, 1898-1934.

CLARKE, FRANCIS PRIESTLEY COURTNEY.—B. 1879; ed. Haileybury and Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A., Oxford, 1901; LL.B., Cape, 1909; advoc., sup. ct., Cape, 1910; ent. Cape civ. ser., 1903; served in depts. of justice, native affrs. and forests; ch. clk., S.W.A. admstn., 1923; asst. sec., 1925; sec. for S.W.A., 1934; chmn., S.W.A.—Angola bndry., and Cunene Water comsn., 1929; rep. Union govt. at Geneva at mtgs. of Mandates Comsn., 1930.

CLARKE, GEOFFREY T. S.—B. 1879; clk. to P.M.O., Basutoland, 1913; clk., treas., 1914; clk. to asst. comsnr., 1919; sub.-inspr., Basutoland Mounted Police, 1921; war serv., 1916-19; dep. asst. comsnr., 1935; dist. comsnr., 1937.

CLARKE, JOHN HUME CHISWELL, M.B., Ch. B. (Glasgow), 1935.—B. 1911; med. offr., Somaliland, 1938.

CLARKE, JOSEPH SHERWOOD, B.A. (Harvard).—B. 1903; ed. Rossall Schl. and Harvard Univ.; supt., educn., Nigeria, Apr., 1927; headmr., Grammar Schl., St. Vincent, 1931.

CLARKE, STEPHEN GRAINGER.—B. 1894; 5th cls. clk., P.W.D., Fiji, 1914; 4th cls. clk., audit dept., 1915; on active ser., 1915; 3rd cls. clk., audit dept., 1922; 2nd cls. clk., 1922; acctnt., Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1924; dep. comsnr. (temp. and provnl.), 1926; treas., collr., cust. and ch. postmr., 1928; dep. comsnr., 1929; ag. res. comsnr., 1935.

CLARKE, THOMAS LISLE EVELYN, M.D., C.M., McGill (1911).—B. 1885; ed. at the Lodge Schl. and Harrison Coll., Barbados, and McGill Univ., Montreal; junr. res. surgeon, general hosp., Barbados, Aug., 1911; med. offr., Virgin Is., May, 1912; ag. comsnr. and mag., May, 1912; mem. of quarantine bd., health offr., mem. of exec. coun.. and J.P., Virgin Is., July, 1912; ag. comsnr., Virgin Is., Apr., 1913 to Jan., 1914; ag. comsnr., mag. and dep. judge, summary jurisdiction ct., Virgin Is., from Dec., 1914 to May, 1917, and from July, 1917 to Oct., 1918; med. offr., St. Kitts-Nevis, Nov., 1918; provisional mem. fed. leg. and exec. couns., Leeward Islands, Mar., 1915; J.P., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1918.

CLARKE, WILLIAM RICHARD.—B. 1909; ed. Univ. Coll. and Inst. of Educn., Lond., B.Sc. (Lond.), hons. chem., A.I.C., dip. in educn. (Lond.); asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1934.

CLARKE, W. W.—B. 1895; ed. Christian Brothers' Coll., S. Africa; war serv., Rebellion and German S.W. campaign, 1914-15; S. Africa Overseas Contgt., 1916-18; temp. lieut., 1918; supt., cust., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; ag. senr. supt., cust., Feb.-May, 1930; senr. supervisor, cust., 1935.

CLARKSON, CHARLES FRANCIS.—B. 1881; ed. Boys' Model Schl. and Boys' High Schl., Durban; admitted atty., Natal prov. divn., Feb., 1905; offr., Durban Light Infy., and adjt.; mem., prov. coun., 1915; mem., exec. coun., 1925; senator, 1930; min., posts and tels. and pub. wks., Mar., 1933.

CLAUSON, GERARD LESLIE MAKINS, C.M.G. (1933), O.B.E. (Mily.), 1919.—B. 1891; scholar of Eton, 1903, and C.C.C., Oxford, 1910; Boden Sanskrit Scholar, 1911; 1st cls. Class. Hon. Mods., 1912; Hall-Houghton Syriac prizeman, 1913; 2nd cls. Greats, 1914; B.A., 1919; James Mew Arabic Scholar, 1920; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd cls. clk., B. of Inland Rev., Sept., 1914, but released for mil. service; 2nd lieut., 7th Som. L.I., 21st Aug., 1914; transfd. to gen. list, 19th April, 1915; served in War Office, Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia; capt. Gen. Staff, 26th Dec., 1915 to 12th Apr., 1916, and 23rd Apr., 1918, to 28th Feb., 1919; mentioned in despatches Mesopotamia, 1917, Egypt, 1918; French Croix de Guerre, with Palms, 1917; 2nd

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cls. clk. in C.O., 1st Mar., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; on sp. serv., Lausanne, for Turkish peace treaty, June to July, 1923; accredited rep. to Permanent Mandates Comsn. at various sessions from June, 1926 onwards; student at Imp. Defence Coll., Jan.-Dec., 1927; sec., C.O. currency comtte., 1930; visited S.S. and Hong-Kong as mem. and sec. of Hong-Kong currency comtee., Feb. to June, 1931; deptl. adviser to U.K. delegation to Imp. Economic Confce., Ottawa, July to Aug., 1932; ag. asst. sec., 1st Dec., 1934.

CLAXTON, Herbert William, O.B.E. (1937), A.C.A.—Ed. Weymouth Coll., 1909-16; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., 1917; served Palestine, 1917-18; lieut., 1918; chartered acctnt. (Eng.), 1924 (hons. inter.); asst. treas., Somaliland, 1924; asst. treas., Tanganyika Territory, 1925; senr. asst. treas., Somaliland, 1929; treas. and ch. of cust., 1933.

CLAY, Geoffrey Fletcher, O.B.E. (1936), M.C., B.Sc-Agr. (Edin.), N.D.A., N.D.D. (Hons.) Lanc. Dip. in Agric.—B.1895; capt., 5th Batt. Duke of Wellington's Regt., 1914-19; agrl. offr., Uganda, 1924; geneticist, Amani, Tanganyika, 1927-28; senr. agrl. offr., Uganda, 1928; dep. dir., agr., 1931; ag. dir., agr., 1931, 1934 and 1935; mem., sugar comsn., 1934-35; asst. dir., agr., Nigeria, 1936.

CLEARE, Laurence Delaney, F.R.E.S., F.L.S.—B. 1895; ed. Cornell Univ.; agrl. instr., Br. Guiana, 1919; econ. biologist, dept. sci. and agr., 1922; rep. col. at 2nd Impl. Entom. Confce., London, 1925; curator, B.G. museum, 1924; govt. entom., dept. agr., 1928; rep. col. at 3rd Impl. Entom. Confce., 1930; seconded, moth-borer investgns., 1931; rep. col. at 4th Impl. Entom. Confce., London, 1936 and 7th Int. Entom. Cong., Berlin, 1938.

CLEARKIN, Peter Alphonsus.—B.1887; ed. Queen's Univ., Belfast and Lond. Schl. of Hygiene and Trop. Med., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., Belf., D.P.H., Irel.; path. and asst. M.O., Oxford County ment. hosp., 1913; M.O., Sierra Leone, 1914; M.O and M.O.H., Kenya, 1916; dir., lab., Dar-es-Salaam and dep. dir., lab. serv., Tanganyika, 1925; govt. bacteriologist and pathologist, Br. Guiana, 1938.

CLELAND, Edward Erskine, K.C., LL.B.—B. 1869; ed. Prince Alfred Coll. and Adelaide Univ.; barrister-at-law; judge, sup.ct., Adelaide, 1936.

CLELAND, John Stockwin, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.—Draughtsman, P.W.D., Transvaal, Mar., 1909; asst. archt., P.W.D., Union of S. Africa, Apr., 1912; archt., Sept., 1920; sec. for pub. wks., June, 1932.

CLEMENTI, Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G. (1931), K.C.M.G. (1926), C.M.G. (1916)—Ed. St. Paul's schl. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (demy, 1894; B.A., 1898; M.A., 1901), hon. mention Hertford schl., 1895; 1st cl. mods., 1896; hon. mention Ireland and Craven schl., 1896; Boden Sanskrit scholar, 1897; prox. acc. Gaisford (Greek Prose), 1897; 2nd cl. lit. hum., 1898; prox. acc. Chancellor's Latin essay, 1899; cadet, Hong Kong, 1899; passed cadet, 1900; ag. asst. col. sec., and ag. clk. of councils, Dec., 1900, to Oct., 1901; asst. regist.-gen., Aug., 1901; mem. bd. of examrs. in Chinese, Apr., 1902; seconded for spec. serv. under govt. of India, May, 1902; J.P., June, 1902; ag. asst. col. sec., and clk. of councils, Sept., 1902, to June, 1903; sec. interpretation bd., Dec., 1902; seconded for famine relief work in Kwang Si, April to June, 1903; mem. of land ct., New Territories, Dec., 1903; ag. asst. land offr. and pol. mag., New Territories, May, 1905, to Sept., 1906; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Oct., 1907; attended Internat. Opium Conf. at Shanghai, Feb., 1909; priv. sec. to H.E. the Admstr., Apr., 1910; ag. col. sec., and mem. exec. and legis. couns., on various occasions, 1911-12; col. sec., B. Guiana, 1913; admnstd. govt., 8th June, 1916 to 14th Apr., 1917, Apr. to Oct., 1919 and June to Oct., 1921; col. sec., Ceylon, Nov., 1922; admstd. govt., Nov., 1922 to Feb., 1923 and Apr. to Oct., 1925; gov., Hong Kong, 1st Nov. 1925; Knt. of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, 1926; hon. LL.D., Hong Kong Univ., 1926; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Straits Sttlmts. and high comsnr., Malay States, 1929; resigned, 1934.

CLEMENTI, Lockhart.—B. 1881; served in Cape Mounted Rifles; sub.-inspr., Basutoland Mounted Pol., 1905; inspr., 1913; served in European War; staff offr., 1926; dep. asst. comsnr., 1929; asst. comsnr., 1930; title changed to dist. comsnr., 1936.

CLEMENTS, John Burton, B.Sc. Forestry (Edin.)—B. 1891; for. offr., Nyasaland, Sept., 1920; ag. ch. for. offr., Oct. to Dec., 1920 and May to Dec., 1923; ch. for. offr., Dec., 1923.

CLEMMEY, A. V., M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxf.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A.—B. 1901; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1928.

CLIFFORD, Capt. Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, K.C.M.G. (1933), C.B. (1931), C.M.G. (1924), M.V.O. (1920).—B. 1890; served, European War; pvte. sec. Lord Novar, gov.-gen. C'wealth Australia, 1918-20; sec., H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught (gov.-gen. and commdr.-in-ch., Union of S. Africa) 1921-23.; sec. Earl of Athlone, gov.-gen and commander.-in-ch., Union of S. Africa, 1924; Imp. sec., S. African high comsn., Apr., 1924; rep. of H.M. Govt. of Gt. Britain in the Union of S. Africa, 1928; gov. and commdr.-in-ch. of the Bahamas, 1931; do., Mauritius, Oct., 1937.

CLIFFORD, Geoffrey Miles.—B. 1897; ed. Heath Schl., Horsmonden, Kent; mily. serv., France and Flanders, 1915-18; army of the Rhine, 1919-20; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1921; cls. III, 1929; dipl., anthropology, London Univ., 1933; ag. res., 1934 and 1935-37; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1937; ag. prin. asst. sec., secrt., 1938.

CLIFFORD, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G. (1921), G.B.E., (1925), K.C.M.G. (1909); C.M.G. (1900). –B. 1866; joined Perak service, 1883; passed in Malay, Feb., 1885; collr. land rev., Kuala Kangsar, Mar., 1885; on special service to Pahang, 1887 (recd. thanks of S. of S.); ag. govt. agt. there, 1887-8; supt., Ulu Pahang, 1889; ag. Br. res. Pahang, 1890 to 1891, and from Feb., 1893; took a leading part in suppression of Pahang rebellion, 1892; sec. to govt., Selangor, Dec., 1894, but continued to act as res. of Pahang; visited Cocos-Keeling Is. as special comsnr., June, 1894; led armed exped. into native states of Trēngganu and Kelantan to effect capture of fugitive rebel leaders, Mar.-June, 1895 (recd. thanks S. of S.); res., Pahang, July, 1896; gov. of North Borneo and Labuan, 1899 to 1901; Br. res., Pahang, 1901; ag. col. sec., Trinidad and Tobago, Sept., 1903, confirmed, Sept., 1904; sent on deputation to B. Guiana in Nov., 1905, to enquire into municipal institutions; admstd. govt., Mar. to Aug., 1904, and from Apr. to Oct., 1906; col. sec., Ceylon, May, 1907; admstd. govt., on various occasions, 1907-12; gov., G. Coast, Dec., 1912; gov., Nigeria, July, 1919; gov. of Ceylon, Nov., 1925; gov. S. Sttlmts. and high comsnr., Malay

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States, June, 1927; ret., 1929; concluded with M. Nouffard, the lieut.-gov. of Dahomey, in Aug., 1914 an agreement for the temporary partition between the British and French Govts., and for the provisional administration of Togoland; admstd. Br. sphere of occupation Togoland, concurrently with the G. Coast, from Aug., 1914, to Aug., 1919; chmn., comtee. on W. African trade and taxation, Oct.-Nov., 1921 (received thanks of S. of S.); is part author, with Sir Frank Swettenham, of a Malayan dictionary, and author of more than a dozen books, mostly on Malayan subjects, and of a translation of the penal code into Malay; also of a history of the G. Coast regt. in the E. African campaign.

CLIFT, ALBERT HALL.—B. 1898; ed. Boston G.S. & Keble Coll., Oxford; final exam. B.A. (rural econ.) 1923; served with H.M. forces, Italy, 1917-18; supt., educn., Nigeria, 1924; prin., King's Coll., Lagos, 1936.

CLIPSHAM, PHILIP RICHARD. — B. 1903; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 30th Sept., 1920; seconded as regisr. on staff of high comsnr. in Canada for H.M.'s govt. in Gt. Britain, 1932; rtnd. to C.O. as cler. offr., higher grade, 4th Dec., 1937.

CLIVE, CAPT. J. H.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, May., 1920; dist. offr., 1923.

CLOETE, PHILIP ALBERT (B.Sc., Cape).—B. 1882; ed. S.A. Coll., Cape Town, S.A., Schl. of Mines, Kimberley and Johannesburg; B.E.F., France, S.A. Heavy Arty., 1917-18; asst. inspr., mines, 1927; asst. gen. man., state alluvial mines, Namaqualand, 1929; inspr., mining leases, Union of S.A., 1934.

CLOSE, R. W., B.A., LL.B., K.C.—B. 1867; ed. S. African Coll., Cape Town; M.P. for Rondebosch, 1920-29; Mowbray, 1929-33; leader, Cape bar; min. plenip., Washington, Jan., 1934.

CLUBB, HON. WILLIAM REID—B. 1884; served on Morris munic. coun., 1916-20; mem., leg. assembly for Morris, Manitoba, 1920-22; re-elec., July, 1922; min. of public works, Manitoba, 8th Aug., 1922; re-elec. for Morris by accl., 26th Aug., 1922.

CLURE, REGINALD MONTAGU.—B. 1891; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A. (hons. schl., jurisprudence); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1915; served Great War, 1914-15; res. mag., Jamaica, Mar., 1932; crown coun., S. Sttlmts., 1937.

CLUTTERBUCK, P.A., M.C.—B. 1897; schol. of Malvern Coll. and of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, 1915; Coldstream Guards, 1916-19; capt. and adjt., 3rd batt., Oct., 1917; M.C. and ment. in desps., 1918; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., G.P.O., 1st Sept., 1919; transfd. to C.O., 13th Feb., 1922; sec., managing comtee, Imperial Bureau of Mycology, 1923-25; addnl. pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. (Lord Arnold), June-Oct., 1924; sec., Milner-Lovat agrl. comtee., 1924-25; sec., Donoughmore comsn. on Ceylon constitution and visited Ceylon, 1927-28; pvte. sec. to permt.-under sec. for Doms. affrs. 23rd Aug., 1928; prin., Doms. Office, 14th Nov., 1929; U.K. delegn. to L. of N. assembly, 1929, 1930 and 1931; negotiations with Egypt, 1930; reparations confces., Lond., 1931 and Lausanne, 1932; sec., Newfoundland Royal Comsn. and visited Newfoundland (twice) and Canada, 1933; further visit to Newfoundland, Sept.-Oct., 1938.

CLUVER, COL. EUSTACE HENRY, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.—B. 1894; ed. at Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, S. Africa, Hertford Coll., Oxford and King's Coll. Hosp., London; Rhodes schol. for Stellenbosch; Burrey Yeo. schol., King's Coll.; senr. demy, Magdalen Coll., Oxford; 1st cls., final hons., nat. science (physiology); served with 1st S. African field ambulance in France; lecturer in geology, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, 1914; prof. of physiology, Univ. of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, 1919-26; asst. health offr., Union of S. Africa, 1926; senr. asst. health offr., do., 1934; dep. ch. health offr., Union S. Africa, 1937; transfd. R. of O., with rank of maj., S.A.M.C., 1929; lieut.-col., R. of O., 1932; D.D.M.S. defence headqrs., 1933; D.M.S. with temp. rank of col., 1934; comdr., Order of Hosp. of St. John of Jerusalem, 1935; col., 1937; assoc. edr., Journal of Industrial Hygiene (America); published many papers in tech. jnls. on subject of physiology and hygiene.

CLUVER, FREDERICK WILLIAM PAUL, B.A. (Cape), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cape Town). Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health; major, S.A.M.C. (res. of offrs.).—Ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Edinburgh Univ. and Univ. of Cape Town; res. med. offr., gen. hosp., Pretoria, and med. offr., to S.A. Air Force (major S.A.M.C.), 1924; O.C., mily. hosp., Wynberg, 1926; O.C., mily. hosp., Roberts Heights, 1927; asst. health offr., Union health dept., Pretoria, 1932; do., Durban, 1933.

COAKER, HON. SIR WM. F., K.B.E. (1923).—President, fisherman's protective union, Newfoundland; M.H.A. for Bonavista, 1913; M.H.A., Twillingate, 1914; mem. of tonnage comtee., 1917; M.E.C., 1917; min. without portfolio, 1918.

COALES, FRANCIS GEORGE, M.I.C.E., M.I.S.E.—B. 1889; ed. Elstow Schl., Bedford; ch. draftsman, P.W.D., Perak, 1914; asst. engnr., 1917; ag. exec. engnr., grade III, 1919; ag. exec. engnr. and asst. to D.P.W., 1922; exec. engnr., 1923; ag. asst. D.P.W., 1925; exec. engnr. in ch., deptl. tech. schl., 1925-27; 2nd lieut., M.S.V.R., 1926; lieut., M.S.V.R., 1929; senr. exec. engnr., Jan., 1930; state engnr., grade II, Jan., 1936; grade I, Sept., 1936; ag. dep. D.P.W., S.S., Apr., 1937.

COATES, RT. HON. JOSEPH GORDON, P.C. (1926), M.C.—B. 1878; ed. privately; mem. of New Zealand parlt. since 1911; min. of justice, 1919-20; P.M.G., 1919-25; min. of pub. wks., 1920-26; min., native affrs., 1921-1928; min. rlys., 1923-1928; prime min., 1925-1928; min., external affrs., 1928; min., mines, 1928; min., agr., 1928; ret. from office, 1928; joined coalition miny., 1931; min., pub. wks., 1931-33; min., transport, 1931-35; min., finance, 1933-35; min., cust., 1933-35; N.Z. rep. at Imp. Confce., 1926 and at Ottawa confce., 1932; served with N.Z. Exped. Force as capt. and major, 1916-1919; awarded M.C. with bar.

COATS, ROBERT HAMILTON, B.A., F.S.S. (hon.), F.R.C.S.—B. 1874; ed. Toronto Univ.; bankers' scholarship in polit. economy, and Wyld prize, English; on staff of "Toronto Globe," 1897-1900; editor, Labour Gaz., and ch. statistician, dept. of labour, 1901-12; mem., comsn. on the cost of living, 1913-14; dom. statistician and contrlr. of census, 1914; author of "The Labour Movement in Canada" (Canada and its Provinces); joint author of life of James Douglas (Makers of Canada series); offl. del. to Br. Empire Statistical Confnce., 1920; mem. of comsn. on statistics under the League of Nations, 1920; mem., International Statistical Inst.

COBB, FREDERIC.—B. 1885; ed. Charterhouse and Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); European mast., F.M.S., Sept., 1921; headmast., King George V Sch., Seremban, May, 1934; Eur-

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CHRISTOFFELSZ, ARTHUR ERIC, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., barrister-at-law (Grays Inn).—B. 1890; cadet, local div., Ceylon civ. serv., Mar., 1915; extra office asst., Jaffna kach., and pol. mag., Jaffna, Jan., 1917; office asst., Badulla kach., Mar., 1919; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Oct., 1920; ditto, Kurunegala, Sept., 1921; asst. sttlmt. offr., Oct., 1926; asst. sttlmt. offr., Dec., 1927; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, June, 1931; do., Puttalam and Chilaw, Sept., 1933; ag. govt. agt., N.W.P., Mar., 1937.

CHRISTOFFELSZ, BASIL MORRIS.—B. 1886; gen. cler. serv., Ceylon, Mar., 1904; Ceylon civ. serv., Feb., 1931; office asst., Kalutara kach., Feb., 1931; do., Matara kach., Jan., 1934.

CHURCH, BASIL HAMPDEN, M.C.—B. 1890; asst. govt. marine survr., Hongkong, 1927.

CHURCHILL, WILLIAM FOSTER NORTON.—B. 1898; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (exhibr.); B.A. (1921); 2nd. lieut., R.F.A., Aug., 1917; served in France, 1918; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; attd., dist. office, Kajang, May, 1921; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; asst. dist. offr., K. Kangsar, Apr., 1924; asst. sec. to res., Selangor, Apr., 1926; priv. sec. to gov., Nov., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; chmn. and sec., sany. bd., Larut, Aug., 1932; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; dist. offr., Lipis, Aug., 1934; ag. asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Feb., 1936; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1937; office asst., Apr., 1938.

CHURCHILL, RIGHT HON. WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER, P.C. (1907). — M.P. for Oldham, 1900-6; for N.W. Manchester, 1906-8; for Dundee, 1908; late lieut. 4th Queen's Own Hussars; ed. Harrow, Sandhurst; entd. army, 1895; served with Spanish forces in Cuba, 1895 (1st cls. (Spanish) Order of Military Merit); served, attached 31st Punjab Infantry, with Malakand field force, 1897; present at operations in Bajaur, including actions of 16th and 30th Sept. (despas., medal with clasp); served as orderly offr. to Sir W. Lockhart with Tirah exped. force, 1898 (clasp); served, attached 21st Lancers, with Nile exped. force, 1898; present at battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp); contested Oldham (C.) 1899; served as lieut. South Africa Light Horse; acted as correspdt., "Morning Post," South Africa, 1899-1900; taken prisoner, action 15th Nov., but escaped 12th Dec.; present at actions of Acton Homes, Venter's Spruit, Hussar Hill, Cingolo, Monte Cristo, and at battles of Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters; also operations round Dewetsdorp, April, 1900; passage of Sand River, 15th May; engagements of Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, and capture of Pretoria (medal with six clasps); parly. under-sec. of state for the Colonies, Dec., 1905; visited Uganda and E. Africa, 1907; pres. of Bd. of T., 1908; Home sec., 1910-11; first lord of the Admiralty, 1911; chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1915; min. of munitions, 1917; sec. of state, War Office and Air Ministry, Jan., 1919; S. of S. for the Colonies, 14th Feb., 1921 to 25th Oct., 1922; chancellor of the exchequer, 7th Nov., 1924; author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force"; "The River War"; "Savrola"; "London to Ladysmith, via Pretoria"; "Ian Hamilton's March"; "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill."

CILLIERS, CHABL. ANDRIES, B.A.—B. 1893; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch (now Univ. of Stellenbosch); clk., defence dept., Union of S.A., 1913; pvte. sec. to min. of lands, 1916; ditto, to min. of defence, 1917; ditto, to min. of agr., 1921; under-sec. for pub. wks., 1934.

CLAIRMONTE, FREDERICK ARCHIBALD CONRAD.—B. 1886; ed. Harrison Coll., Codrington Coll., and Ontario Business Coll.; ent. civ. serv., Barbados, 1909; war serv., 1916-19; ch. clk., pol. mags. cts., dist. "A." 1927; ag. pol. mag., various dists., on several occasions, 1928-31; comsnr., income tax, 1935.

CLARENDON, EARL OF (cr. 1776) RT. HON. GEORGE HERBERT HYDE VILLIERS, P.C. (1931), G.C.M.G., (1930), J.P., D.L.—B. 1877; ed. Eton; prev., lord-in-waiting to H.M.; hon. lieut.-col. (Hertford Reg.) A.D.C. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland (Lord Dudley); chanc., Primrose League, 1919-21; capt., Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1922-23 and 1924-25; dep. speaker, House of Lords; parly. under-sec. of state for dominion affrs., and chmn., overseas settlement ctee., 9th July, 1925; chmn. B.B.C., 1927; gov. gen., Union of S. Africa, 1931-37.

CLARK, ADRIAN JOHN, LL.B. (Lond.), O.B.E. (Mily.)—B. 1889; King's schol. and Good-enough medallist (Fr. and German), Westminster; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1910; junr. coun. to treasy., 1917; served in Great War, France, 1915-19; capt., 23rd London Regt.; D.A.A.G., Third Army and lieut.-col., R.A.F., (S.O., 1st grade); brevet-major and twice ment. in despas.; mag., Victoria, Trinidad, July, 1924; ag. puisne judge, Sept. to Dec., 1924; P.O.S., Trinidad, Jan., 1927; puisne judge, Jamaica, May, 1927; ag. ch. just., July-Nov., 1932; dep. pub. pros., S'pore, Sept., 1934; puisne judge, S.S., 1936; legal advr., F.M.S., 1936.

CLARK, SIR ERNEST, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.—Ent. Br. civ. serv., 1884; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1894; Cape Govt., 1904-05; asst. sec. to bd. of inland rev. and of R. commn. on income tax, 1919-20; asst. under-sec. for Ireland, sec. to treasy. and head of civ. serv. N. Ireland, 1920; mem., economic mission to Australia, 1928-29; and of other commns. and comtees. including the joint exchequer bd. of G. Br. and N. Ireland.

CLARK, ERNEST MALCOLM, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—B. 1908; ed. St. Bartholomew's Hosp., Lond.; late senr. res. med. offr., West Suffolk Gen. Hosp.; med. offr., Somaliland, Nov., 1933; do., Kenya, 1937.

CLARK, JOHN BUCHANAN.—B. 1897; ed., George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh; S.A. Coll. Schls. and S.A. Coll. (now Univ. of Cape Town); Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.A. (Cape Town), B.A. (Hons.), Oxon.; Rhodes schol., 1917; 2nd lt. and lt., R.A.S.C., France, Aug., 1917 to Feb., 1919; lect. in hist., Univ. of Cape Town, 1921; lect., classics and hist., Univ. of Witwatersrand, 1924; inspr., schls., June, 1925; ag. dir., European educn., June, 1926-June, 1927; dir., European educn., N. Rhodesia, June, 1927; mem., European educn. comsn., N. Rhodesia, 1929; M.L.C. in 1930, 1931 and 1935; ag. dir. native educn., 1935; mem., educnl. films bd. and comtee. on nutrition, 1936.

CLARK, JOHN ERNEST—B. 1883, crown solr., N.S.W., 1930.

CLARK, J. McK., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), D.T.M. (Liverpool), Certif., Liverpool Schl. of Trop. Med.—Apptd. to W.A.M.S., Sierra Leone, 1914; served in Cameroons Expedy. Force, 1915-16; temp. lieut. (gen. list), 1915-16; temp. med. offr., E. Africa, 1916; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 19th Apr., 1918; senr. med. offr., Apr., 1924.

CLARK, RICHARD JOHN BOND, A.R.I.B.A. (chart. archt.).—B. 1896; ed. Cornwall County Schl; archt., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924.

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CLARK, WILLIAM CLIFFORD, C.M.G. (1935), M.A., LL.D.—B. 1889; ed. Williamstown High Schl., Queen's Univ. (Kingston) and Harvard Univ. (Ricardo prize scholarship, Harvard Univ., 1915); Henry Lee memorial fellow and tutor. divn. of hist., govt. and economics, Harvard Univ., 1914-15; successively lecturer, asst. prof., assoc. prof. and prof., economics, Queen's Univ., 1915-23; advr., dept. of lab., Ottawa, 1918-19; prof., commerce, etc., Queen's Univ., 1931-32; finan. advr., Imp. Economic Confce., Ottawa, 1932; dep. min., finance and sec., treasy. bd., Ottawa, Nov., 1932; dep. min. of finance, 1936; offl. advr., World Monetary and Economic Confce., 1933; author of various papers in economics and finance and collaborator in Warshow's "Representative American Industries."

CLARK, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1937), K.C.S.I. (1915), K.C.M.G. (1930), C.S.I. (1911), C.M.G. (1903).—B. 1876; Ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; clk. Bd. of T., 1899; sec. to sp. mission to Shanghai to negotiate comml. treaty with China, 1901; ag. 2nd sec., diplomatic serv., 1902; sec. to royal comsn. on supply of food, etc., in time of war, 1903-5; pvte. sec. at Bd. of T. to Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, 1906, and to Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, 1908; and to Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George as chancellor of the exchequer, 1908-10; mem. for commerce and industry of the coun. of the Viceroy of India, 1910-16; comptr.-gen., comml. intell. dept. Bd. of T., 1916; comptr.-gen. dept. of overseas trade, Sept., 1917; high comsnr. for Great Britain in Canada, Sept., 1928; high comsnr. for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Prot. and Swaziland and high comsnr. in the Union of S. Africa for H.M.'s govt. in the U.K., Jan., 1935.

CLARKE, ARTHUR GRENFELL, B.A.—B. 1906; ed. Mountjoy Schl., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin; cadet, Hong Kong civ. serv., Dec., 1929; passed cadet, Jan., 1932; asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Feb., 1932; J.P., 1935; ch. asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Aug., 1935; 2nd asst. to do., Oct., 1935; 3rd asst. col. sec., Dec., 1936; 2nd asst. do. and dep. clk., couns., Feb., 1937; dist. offr., South, 1938.

CLARKE, CAPT. CHARLES NOBLE ARDEN.—B. 1898; ed. Rossall Schl.; on mily. serv., M.G.C., 1916-20; cadet, Nigeria, 1920; asst. dist. offr., 1923; dist. offr., 1928; ag. prin. asst. sec., Nigerian secrt., 1933; govt. sec. Bechuanaland Prot., 1936; res. comsnr., 1937.

CLARKE, F. H.—Asst. game warden, E.A.P., 1919; ag. game warden, Kenya, 1932; senr. asst. do., 1937.

CLARKE, HON. SIR FRANCIS GRENVILLE, K.B.E., M.L.C.—B. 1879; ed. Scotch Coll., Melbourne, Melbourne Univ. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; M.L.C. for N. Prov. (Vic.); min. for lands and water supply, Nov., 1917 to Oct., 1919; min. of pub. wks. and water supply, Oct., 1919 to July, 1923; pres., leg. coun., Victoria, July, 1923.

CLARKE, HON. SIR FREDERICK JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1911), C.M.G. (1907).—Ed. Christ Church Mid. Schl., Barbados, and Caius Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1879; M.H.A., Barbados, 1887; pres., Barbados agric. socy., 1905; mem., cent. poor law board; M.E.C., 1905; J.P.; O.C., Barbados vol. force, 1906; speaker, H. of A., Barbados, 1898-1934.

CLARKE, FRANCIS PRIESTLEY COURTNEY.—B. 1879; ed. Haileybury and Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A., Oxford, 1901; LL.B., Cape, 1909; advoc., sup. ct., Cape, 1910; ent. Cape civ. ser., 1903; served in depts. of justice, native affrs. and forests; ch. clk., S.W.A. admstn., 1923; asst. sec., 1925; sec. for S.W.A., 1934; chmn., S.W.A.—Angola bndry., and Cunene Water comsn., 1929; rep. Union govt. at Geneva at mtgs. of Mandates Comsn., 1930.

CLARKE, GEOFFREY T. S.—B. 1879; clk. to P.M.O., Basutoland, 1913; clk., treas., 1914; clk. to asst. comsnr., 1919; sub.-inspr., Basutoland Mounted Police, 1921; war serv., 1916-19; dep. asst. comsnr., 1935; dist. comsnr., 1937.

CLARKE, JOHN HUME CHISWELL, M.B., Ch. B. (Glasgow), 1935.—B. 1911; med. offr., Somaliland, 1938.

CLARKE, JOSEPH SHERWOOD, B.A. (Harvard).—B. 1903; ed. Rossall Schl. and Harvard Univ.; supt., educn., Nigeria, Apr., 1927; headmr., Grammar Schl., St. Vincent, 1931.

CLARKE, STEPHEN GRAINGER.—B. 1894; 5th cls. clk., P.W.D., Fiji, 1914; 4th cls. clk., audit dept., 1915; on active ser., 1915; 3rd cls. clk., audit dept., 1922; 2nd cls. clk., 1922; acctnt., Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1924; dep. comsnr. (temp. and provnl.), 1926; treas., collr., cust. and ch. postmr., 1928; dep. comsnr., 1929; ag. res. comsnr., 1935.

CLARKE, THOMAS LISLE EVELYN, M.D., C.M., McGill (1911).—B. 1885; ed. at the Lodge Schl. and Harrison Coll., Barbados, and McGill Univ., Montreal; junr. res. surgeon, general hosp., Barbados, Aug., 1911; med. offr., Virgin Is., May, 1912; ag. comsnr. and mag., May, 1912; mem. of quarantine bd., health offr., mem. of exec. coun.. and J.P., Virgin Is., July, 1912; ag. comsnr., Virgin Is., Apr., 1913 to Jan., 1914; ag. comsnr., mag. and dep. judge, summary jurisdiction ct., Virgin Is., from Dec., 1914 to May, 1917, and from July, 1917 to Oct., 1918; med. offr., St. Kitts-Nevis, Nov., 1918; provisional mem. fed. leg. and exec. couns., Leeward Islands, Mar., 1915; J.P., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1918.

CLARKE, WILLIAM RICHARD.—B. 1909; ed. Univ. Coll. and Inst. of Educn., Lond., B.Sc. (Lond.), hons. chem., A.I.C., dip. in educn. (Lond.); asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1934.

CLARKE, W. W.—B. 1895; ed. Christian Brothers' Coll., S. Africa; war serv., Rebellion and German S.W. campaign, 1914-15; S. Africa Overseas Contgt., 1916-18; temp. lieut., 1918; supt., cust., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; ag. senr. supt., cust., Feb.-May, 1930; senr. supervisor, cust., 1935.

CLARKSON, CHARLES FRANCIS.—B. 1881; ed. Boys' Model Schl. and Boys' High Schl., Durban; admitted atty., Natal prov. divn., Feb., 1905; offr., Durban Light Infy., and adjt.; mem., prov. coun., 1915; mem., exec. coun., 1925; senator, 1930; min., posts and tels. and pub. wks., Mar., 1933.

CLAUSON, GERARD LESLIE MAKINS, C.M.G. (1933), O.B.E. (Mily.), 1919.—B. 1891; scholar of Eton, 1903, and C.C.C., Oxford, 1910; Boden Sanskrit Scholar, 1911; 1st cls. Class. Hon. Mods., 1912; Hall-Houghton Syriac prizeman, 1913; 2nd cls. Greats, 1914; B.A., 1919; James Mew Arabic Scholar, 1920; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd cls. clk., B. of Inland Rev., Sept., 1914, but released for mil. service; 2nd lieut., 7th Som. L.I., 21st Aug., 1914; transfd. to gen. list, 19th April, 1915; served in War Office, Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia; capt. Gen. Staff, 26th Dec., 1915 to 12th Apr., 1916, and 23rd Apr., 1918, to 28th Feb., 1919; mentioned in despatches Mesopotamia, 1917, Egypt, 1918; French Croix de Guerre, with Palms, 1917; 2nd

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cls. clk. in C.O., 1st Mar., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; on sp. serv., Lausanne, for Turkish peace treaty, June to July, 1923; accredited rep. to Permanent Mandates Comsn. at various sessions from June, 1926 onwards; student at Imp. Defence Coll., Jan.-Dec., 1927; sec., C.O. currency comtte., 1930; visited S.S. and Hong-Kong as mem. and sec. of Hong-Kong currency comtee., Feb. to June, 1931; deptl. adviser to U.K. delegation to Imp. Economic Confce., Ottawa, July to Aug., 1932; ag. asst. sec., 1st Dec., 1934.

CLAXTON, Herbert William, O.B.E. (1937), A.C.A.—Ed. Weymouth Coll., 1909-16; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., 1917; served Palestine, 1917-18; lieut., 1918; chartered acctnt. (Eng.), 1924 (hons. inter.); asst. treas., Somaliland, 1924; asst. treas., Tanganyika Territory, 1925; senr. asst. treas., Somaliland, 1929; treas. and ch. of cust., 1933.

CLAY, Geoffrey Fletcher, O.B.E. (1936), M.C., B.Sc-Agr. (Edin.), N.D.A., N.D.D. (Hons.) Lanc. Dip. in Agric.—B.1895; capt., 5th Batt. Duke of Wellington's Regt., 1914-19; agrl. offr., Uganda, 1924; geneticist, Amani, Tanganyika, 1927-28; senr. agrl. offr., Uganda, 1928; dep. dir., agr., 1931; ag. dir., agr., 1931, 1934 and 1935; mem., sugar comsn., 1934-35; asst. dir., agr., Nigeria, 1936.

CLEARE, Laurence Delaney, F.R.E.S., F.L.S.—B. 1895; ed. Cornell Univ.; agrl. instr., Br. Guiana, 1919; econ. biologist, dept. sci. and agr., 1922; rep. col. at 2nd Impl. Entom. Confce., London, 1925; curator, B.G. museum, 1924; govt. entom., dept. agr., 1928; rep. col. at 3rd Impl. Entom. Confce., 1930; seconded, moth-borer investgns., 1931; rep. col. at 4th Impl. Entom. Confce., London, 1936 and 7th Int. Entom. Cong., Berlin, 1938.

CLEARKIN, Peter Alphonsus.—B.1887; ed. Queen's Univ., Belfast and Lond. Schl. of Hygiene and Trop. Med., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., Belf., D. P.H., Irel.; path. and asst. M.O., Oxford County ment. hosp., 1913; M.O., Sierra Leone, 1914; M.O and M.O.H., Kenya, 1916; dir., lab., Dar-es-Salaam and dep. dir., lab. serv., Tanganyika, 1925; govt. bacteriologist and pathologist, Br. Guiana, 1938.

CLELAND, Edward Erskine, K.C., LL.B.—B. 1869; ed. Prince Alfred Coll. and Adelaide Univ.; barrister-at-law; judge, sup.ct., Adelaide, 1936.

CLELAND, John Stockwin, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.—Draughtsman, P.W.D., Transvaal, Mar., 1909; asst. archt., P.W.D., Union of S. Africa, Apr., 1912; archt., Sept., 1920; sec. for pub. wks., June, 1932.

CLEMENTI, Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G. (1931), K.C.M.G. (1926), C.M.G. (1916)—Ed. St. Paul's schl. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (demy, 1894; B.A., 1898; M.A., 1901), hon. mention Hertford schl., 1895; 1st cl. mods., 1896; hon. mention Ireland and Craven schl., 1896; Boden Sanskrit scholar, 1897; prox. acc. Gaisford (Greek Prose), 1897; 2nd cl. lit. hum., 1898; prox. acc. Chancellor's Latin essay, 1899; cadet, Hong Kong, 1899; passed cadet, 1900; ag. asst. col. sec., and ag. clk. of councils, Dec., 1900, to Oct., 1901; asst. regisr.-gen., Aug., 1901; mem. bd. of examrs. in Chinese, Apr., 1902; seconded for spec. serv. under govt. of India, May, 1902; J.P., June, 1902; ag. asst. col. sec., and clk. of councils, Sept., 1902, to June, 1903; sec. interpretation bd., Dec., 1902; seconded for famine relief work in Kwang Si, April to June, 1903; mem. of land ct., New Territories, Dec., 1903; ag. asst. land offr. and pol. mag., New Territories, May, 1905, to Sept., 1906; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Oct., 1907; attended Internat. Opium Conf. at Shanghai, Feb., 1909; priv. sec. to H.E. the Admstr., Apr., 1910; ag. col. sec., and mem. exec. and legis. couns., on various occasions, 1911-12; col. sec., B. Guiana, 1913; admnstd. govt., 8th June, 1916 to 14th Apr., 1917, Apr. to Oct., 1919 and June to Oct., 1921; col. sec., Ceylon, Nov., 1922; admstd. govt., Nov., 1922 to Feb., 1923 and Apr. to Oct., 1925; gov., Hong Kong, 1st Nov. 1925; Knt. of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, 1926; hon. LL.D., Hong Kong Univ., 1926; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Straits Sttlmts. and high comsnr., Malay States, 1929; resigned, 1934.

CLEMENTI, Lockhart.—B. 1881; served in Cape Mounted Rifles; sub.-inspr., Basutoland Mounted Pol., 1905; inspr., 1913; served in European War; staff offr., 1926; dep. asst. comsnr., 1929; asst. comsnr., 1930; title changed to dist. comsnr., 1936.

CLEMENTS, John Burton, B.Sc. Forestry (Edin.)—B. 1891; for. offr., Nyasaland, Sept., 1920; ag. ch. for. offr., Oct. to Dec., 1920 and May to Dec., 1923; ch. for. offr., Dec., 1923.

CLEMMEY, A. V., M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxf.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A.—B. 1901; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1928.

CLIFFORD, Capt. Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, K.C.M.G. (1933), C.B. (1931), C.M.G. (1924), M.V.O. (1920).—B. 1890; served, European War; pvte. sec. Lord Novar, gov.-gen. C'wealth Australia, 1918-20; sec., H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught (gov.-gen. and commdr.-in-ch., Union of S. Africa) 1921-23.; sec. Earl of Athlone, gov.-gen and commander.-in-ch., Union of S. Africa, 1924; Imp. sec., S. African high comsn., Apr., 1924; rep. of H.M. Govt. of Gt. Britain in the Union of S. Africa, 1928; gov. and commdr.-in-ch. of the Bahamas, 1931; do., Mauritius, Oct., 1937.

CLIFFORD, Geoffrey Miles.—B. 1897; ed. Heath Schl., Horsmonden, Kent; mily. serv., France and Flanders, 1915-18; army of the Rhine, 1919-20; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1921; cls. III, 1929; dipl., anthropology, London Univ., 1933; ag. res., 1934 and 1935-37; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1937; ag. prin. asst. sec., secrt., 1938.

CLIFFORD, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G. (1921), G.B.E., (1925), K.C.M.G. (1909); C.M.G. (1900). –B. 1866; joined Perak service, 1883; passed in Malay, Feb., 1885; collr. land rev., Kuala Kangsar, Mar., 1885; on special service to Pahang, 1887 (recd. thanks of S. of S.); ag. govt. agt. there, 1887-8; supt., Ulu Pahang, 1889; ag. Br. res. Pahang, 1890 to 1891, and from Feb., 1893; took a leading part in suppression of Pahang rebellion, 1892; sec. to govt., Selangor, Dec., 1894, but continued to act as res. of Pahang; visited Cocos-Keeling Is. as special comsnr., June, 1894; led armed exped. into native states of Trĕnggânu and Kĕlantan to effect capture of fugitive rebel leaders, Mar.-June, 1895 (recd. thanks S. of S.); res., Pahang, July, 1896; gov. of North Borneo and Labuan, 1899 to 1901; Br. res., Pahang, 1901; ag. col. sec., Trinidad and Tobago, Sept., 1903, confirmed, Sept., 1904; sent on deputation to B. Guiana in Nov., 1905, to enquire into municipal institutions; admstd. govt., Mar. to Aug., 1904, and from Apr. to Oct., 1906; col. sec., Ceylon, May, 1907; admstd. govt., on various occasions, 1907-12; gov., G. Coast, Dec., 1912; gov., Nigeria, July, 1919; gov. of Ceylon, Nov., 1925; gov. S. Sttlmts. and high comsnr., Malay

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States, June, 1927; ret., 1929; concluded with M. Nouffiard, the lieut.-gov. of Dahomey, in Aug., 1914 an agreement for the temporary partition between the British and French Govts., and for the provisional administration of Togoland; admstd. Br. sphere of occupation Togoland, concurrently with the G. Coast, from Aug., 1914, to Aug., 1919; chmn., comtee. on W. African trade and taxation, Oct.-Nov., 1921 (received thanks of S. of S.); is part author, with Sir Frank Swettenham, of a Malayan dictionary, and author of more than a dozen books, mostly on Malayan subjects, and of a translation of the penal code into Malay; also of a history of the G. Coast regt. in the E. African campaign.

CLIFT, ALBERT HALL.—B. 1898; ed. Boston G.S. & Keble Coll., Oxford; final exam. B.A. (rural econ.) 1923; served with H.M. forces, Italy, 1917-18; supt., educn., Nigeria, 1924; prin., King's Coll., Lagos, 1936.

CLIPSHAM, PHILIP RICHARD. — B. 1903; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 30th Sept., 1920; seconded as regisr. on staff of high comsnr, in Canada for H.M.'s govt. in Gt. Britain, 1932; rtnd. to C.O. as cler. offr., higher grade, 4th Dec., 1937.

CLIVE, CAPT. J. H.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, May., 1920; dist. offr., 1923.

CLOETE, PHILIP ALBERT (B.Sc., Cape).—B. 1882; ed. S.A. Coll., Cape Town, S.A., Schl. of Mines, Kimberley and Johannesburg; B.E.F., France, S.A. Heavy Arty., 1917-18; asst. inspr., mines, 1927; asst. gen. man., state alluvial mines, Namaqualand, 1929; inspr., mining leases, Union of S.A., 1934.

CLOSE, R. W., B.A., LL.B., K.C.—B. 1867; ed. S. African Coll., Cape Town; M.P. for Rondebosch, 1920-29; Mowbray, 1929-33; leader, Cape bar; min. plenip., Washington, Jan., 1934.

CLUBB, HON. WILLIAM REID—B. 1884; served on Morris munic. coun., 1916-20; mem., leg. assembly for Morris, Manitoba, 1920-22; re-elec., July, 1922; min. of public works, Manitoba, 8th Aug., 1922; re-elec. for Morris by accl., 26th Aug., 1922.

CLURE, REGINALD MONTAGU.—B. 1891; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A. (hons. schl., jurisprudence); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1915; served Great War, 1914-15; res. mag., Jamaica, Mar., 1932; crown coun., S. Sttlmts., 1937.

CLUTTERBUCK, P.A., M.C.—B. 1897; schol. of Malvern Coll. and of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, 1915; Coldstream Guards, 1916-19; capt. and adjt., 3rd batt., Oct., 1917; M.C. and ment. in desps., 1918; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., G.P.O., 1st Sept., 1919; transfd. to C.O., 13th Feb., 1922; sec., managing comtee, Imperial Bureau of Mycology, 1923-25; addnl. pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. (Lord Arnold), June-Oct., 1924; sec., Milner-Lovat agrl. comtee., 1924-25; sec., Donoughmore comsn. on Ceylon constitution and visited Ceylon, 1927-28; pvte. sec. to permt.-under sec. for Doms. affrs. 23rd Aug., 1928; prin., Doms. Office, 14th Nov., 1929; U.K. delegn. to L. of N. assembly, 1929, 1930 and 1931; negotiations with Egypt, 1930; reparations confces., Lond., 1931 and Lausanne, 1932; sec., Newfoundland Royal Comsn. and visited Newfoundland (twice) and Canada, 1933; further visit to Newfoundland, Sept.-Oct., 1938.

CLUVER, COL. EUSTACE HENRY, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.—B. 1894; ed. at Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, S. Africa, Hertford Coll., Oxford and King's Coll. Hosp., London; Rhodes schol. for Stellenbosch; Burrey Yeo. schol., King's Coll.; senr. demy, Magdalen Coll., Oxford; 1st cls., final hons., nat. science (physiology); served with 1st S. African field ambulance in France; lecturer in geology, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, 1914; prof. of physiology, Univ. of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, 1919-26; asst. health offr., Union of S. Africa, 1926; senr. asst. health offr., do., 1934; dep. ch. health offr., Union S. Africa, 1937; transfd. R. of O., with rank of maj., S.A.M.C., 1929; lieut.-col., R. of O., 1932; D.D.M.S. defence headqrs., 1933; D.M.S. with temp. rank of col., 1934; comdr., Order of Hosp. of St. John of Jerusalem, 1935; col., 1937; assoc. edr., Journal of Industrial Hygiene (America); published many papers in tech. jnls. on subject of physiology and hygiene.

CLUVER, FREDERICK WILLIAM PAUL, B.A. (Cape), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cape Town). Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health; major, S.A.M.C. (res. of offrs.).—Ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Edinburgh Univ. and Univ. of Cape Town; res. med. offr., gen. hosp., Pretoria, and med. offr., to S.A. Air Force (major S.A.M.C.), 1924; O.C., mily. hosp., Wynberg, 1926; O.C., mily. hosp., Roberts Heights, 1927; asst. health offr., Union health dept., Pretoria, 1932; do., Durban, 1933.

COAKER, HON. SIR WM. F., K.B.E. (1923).—President, fisherman's protective union, Newfoundland; M.H.A. for Bonavista, 1913; M.H.A., Twillingate, 1914; mem. of tonnage comtee., 1917; M.E.C., 1917; min. without portfolio, 1918.

COALES, FRANCIS GEORGE, M.I.C.E., M.I.S.E.—B. 1889; ed. Elstow Schl., Bedford; ch. draftsman, P.W.D., Perak, 1914; asst. engnr., 1917; ag. exec. engnr., grade III, 1919; ag. exec. engnr. and asst. to D.P.W., 1922; exec. engnr., 1923; ag. asst. D.P.W., 1925; exec. engnr. in ch., deptl. tech. schl., 1925-27; 2nd lieut., M.S.V.R., 1926; lieut., M.S.V.R., 1929; senr. exec. engnr., Jan., 1930; state engnr., grade II, Jan., 1936; grade I, Sept., 1936; ag. dep. D.P.W., S.S., Apr., 1937.

COATES, RT. HON. JOSEPH GORDON, P.C. (1926), M.C.—B. 1878; ed. privately; mem. of New Zealand parlt. since 1911; min. of justice, 1919-20; P.M.G., 1919-25; min. of pub. wks., 1920-26; min., native affrs., 1921-1928; min. rlys., 1923-1928; prime min., 1925-1928; min., external affrs., 1928; min., mines, 1928; min., agr., 1928; ret. from office, 1928; joined coalition miny., 1931; min., pub. wks., 1931-33; min., transport, 1931-35; min., finance, 1933-35; min., cust., 1933-35; N.Z. rep. at Imp. Confce., 1926 and at Ottawa confce., 1932; served with N.Z. Exped. Force as capt. and major, 1916-1919; awarded M.C. with bar.

COATS, ROBERT HAMILTON, B.A., F.S.S. (hon.), F.R.C.S.—B. 1874; ed. Toronto Univ.; bankers' scholarship in polit. economy, and Wyld prize, English; on staff of "Toronto Globe," 1897-1900; editor, Labour Gaz., and ch. statistician, dept. of labour, 1901-12; mem., comsn. on the cost of living, 1913-14; dom. statistician and contrlr. of census, 1914; author of "The Labour Movement in Canada" (Canada and its Provinces); joint author of life of James Douglas (Makers of Canada series); offl. del. to Br. Empire Statistical Confnce., 1920; mem. of comsn. on statistics under the League of Nations, 1920; mem., International Statistical Inst.

COBB, FREDERIC.—B. 1885; ed. Charterhouse and Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); European mast., F.M.S., Sept., 1921; headmast., King George V Sch., Seremban, May, 1934; Eur-

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opean mast., Victoria Inst., K. Lumpur, Apr., 1935; headmast., high schl., B. Mertajain, Sept., 1937.

COBB, MAURICE LAKE, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1894; ed. Tarlridge Schl. and Univ. Coll., Lond., asst. engr., Nigerian rly. capital wks., 1921; do., open lines, 1936; ch. engr., do., 1938.

COBON, HUGH HORACE, A.S. (Australasia), M.Q.I.S.—B. 1892; Aus. Imp. Forces., 1915-17; authd. survr., Queensland, 1920; survr., F.M.S. rlys., Nov., 1920; survr., Penang, Sept., 1921; do., Kedah, Feb., 1924; do., F.M.S., July, 1925; asst. supt., Johore, Feb., 1930; do., F.M.S., Oct., 1933; ag. supt., Johore, June, 1934; ag. asst. survr.-gen., F.M.S., Nov., 1937.

COCHRANE, CAPT. BASIL WILLIAM DUNDONALD.—B. 1891; Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1908-16; served S. W. Africa campaign and Mesopotamia (R. of O.); "Dunsterforce" (Azerbaijan), North Persia, 1918-19; South Persia Rifles, Kerman Brig., capt. and adjt., 1st Cavalry, 1919-20; "1914-15" star, Br. War, Victory and I.G.S. medal (bar, S. Persia); constable, Kenya pol., 1921; asst. supt., pol., 1925; supt., do., 1935.

COCHRANE, EDGAR, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), (1925), D.P.H. (1931).—B. 1897; on war serv., 1915-19; ag. dist. surg., Jesselton, Br. N. Borneo. 1925-26; asst. govt. med. offr. of health and dep, port health offr., Br. Guiana, 1932; med. offr., Gold Coast, 1936; senr. med. offr., Grenada, 1938.

COCKAYNE, ALFRED HYDE, I.S.O. (1937).—B. 1880; asst. biologist, N.Z. agrl. dept., 1904; biologist, 1909; dir., fields div., 1923, also dir., plant research st. 1927; asst. dir. gen., agr., 1929; dir.-gen., 1936.

COCKMAN, HERBERT JAMES, D.F.C.—B. 1898; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Merton Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1921; attd., Fedl. secrt., Jan., 1922; offr. cls. V, Dec., 1924; offr. cls. IV, dist. offr., Pekan, Dec., 1928; offr. cls. III, dist. offr., Lipis, Dec., 1933; ch. asst. dist. offr., Kinta, Nov., 1934.

COCKRAM, BEN.—B. 1903; ed. Victoria, Taunton's Schl. and Oxford; hist. schol., Queen's Coll., 1921-25; 1st cls., mod. hist., 1925; Goldsmith's sen. student, 1926; 1st cls., med. and mod. hist., London, 1923; fellow, Michigan, 1925-26; Ph.D., 1926; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., Dominions Office, 4th Nov., 1926: pvte. sec. to the parly. under sec. for dom. affrs. (Mr. Lunn), 1st Oct., 1930; pvte. sec. to permt. under sec. of state for Dominion affrs., 22nd June, 1931.; prin., 21st Nov., 1934.

COCKS, HUGH CECIL, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1904; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1927; attd. Colombo kach., Jan., 1928; attl. secretariat, May, 1928; office asst., Nuwara Eliya kach., Jan., 1929; office asst. to govt. agt., Uva, May, 1930; asst. attlmt. offr., June, 1930; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, Mar., 1936; do., Kandy, Sept., 1937.

COE, THOMAS PEROWNE, M.C.—B. 1887; ed. King Edward VI Schl., Norwich and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; (schol.) 2nd cls. class. mods., 1908, 3rd cls. lit. hum., 1910; B.A., 1910; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1910; passed cadet. Dec., 1912; offr., cls. V., Dec., 1913; on war serv. with Norfolk Regt. 1915-18; offr., cls. IV., Jan., 1919; demob., Feb., 1919; 2nd asst. sec., Fed. secretariat, Nov., 1919; ag. priv. sec. to ch. sec. in add., Nov., 1919 to June, 1920; 2nd-lieut. M.S.V.R., Apr., 1921; ag. capt., Nov., 1921; capt., Aug., 1922; supernmy. offr., cls. III, Nov., 1922; major, M.S.V.R., Jan., 1923; dist. offr., July, 1924; offr., cls. II., Nov., 1927; sec. to res., Perak; asst. adviser, Kelantan, Sept., 1928; ag. gen. advr., Johore, Mar., 1930; offr. cls. I B; asst. adviser, Muar, Johore, Feb. 1930; ag. Br. advr., Kelantan, May, 1931; ag. sec., postal affrs., S.S. and F.M.S., Mar., 1933; ag. dir.-gen., posts and tels., Malaya, Jan., 1934; offr. cls. I A., Jan., 1936.

COGHLAN, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—B. 1899; I.F.S., A.M.C., 1922-23; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1926.

COHEN, ANDREW BENJAMIN.—B. 1909; ed. Malvern and Trinity Coll., Cambridge: 1st cls., 1st pt., class. tripos, 1st cls., 2nd pt., class. tripos; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., inland rev. Oct., 1932; transfd. to C.O., 2nd Oct., 1933: ag. prin., 14th Dec., 1937.

COLE, ARNOLD KIETLAND.—B. 1884; sec. to bd. of educn., Bahamas, 1907; ag. res. justice, Rum Cay, 1908; ag. inspr. and genl. supt. of schools, 1910, 1911, 1913; 3rd clk., treasy. dept., 1913; 1st clk., P.O., 1914; ch. clk. and asst. examr. offr., cust. dept., Aug., 1921; ag. contrlr., cust., in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1928; asst. contr., and examining offr., Dec., 1923; survr., shipping, Mar., 1925; ag. contr. cust. and regisr., shipping from Apr., 1926; ag. harbmr., Mar. to Apr., 1927; comtr., cust., Sept., 1928: M.L.C., Dec., 1931; del., W. Indies cust. confce., Bermuda, 1934.

COLEBATCH, HON. SIR HAL PATESHALL, KT. BACH. (1927).—B. 1872; ed. Goolwa, S. Australia; M.L.C. for E. Prov., W. Australia, May, 1912; col. sec., min. for educn., min. of pub. health and leader of legis. coun., 1916-19; premier, W. Australia for short period, 1919; min. of educn. and pub. health, 17th May, 1919; agt.-gen. for W. Australia, 1923-27; mem., Australian constitution royal comsn., 1927-29; C'wealth senator for W. Australia, 1929-33; agt.-gen. for W.A., since 1933.

COLEMAN, EPHRAIM HERBERT, K.C.—B. 1890; ed. Pub. and High Schls., Arnprior and Carleton Place, Ont., and Univ. of Manitoba; sec.-treas., Canadian Bar Assoc., 1919-33; dean, Man. Law Schl., 1929-33; bencher, Law Soc. of Man., 1928-33; under-secy. of state, Canada, 1933.

COLEMAN-DOSCAS, APOLLO ERNEST, Dip. Agr., W.A. Scotch Coll., Claremont, W.A.; Univ. of W.A.—B. 1893; asst. agrl. inspr., F.M.S., July, 1920; inspr. agr., Johore, Aug., 1922; A.F.O., Malacca, Apr., 1925; do., F.M.S. (Perak South), Jan., 1926; ag. sr. agrl. offr., Perak, Sept., 1931; A.F.O., N. Sembilan, Sept., 1933; state agrl. offr., Johore, Feb., 1935; ag. ch. field offr., July, 1938.

COLEY, CAPT. C. F. (Reg. Army, R. of O.)—B. 1897; ed. Oxford Univ. and Université de Paris; served with Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., Devon Regt., and R. Corps of Signals in European War, 1914-18; diplomatic serv., 1918; cadet, Nigerian admstve. serv., Mar., 1926; ag. asst. dist. offr., Apr., 1926.

COLLIER, C. W. H.—B. 1892; ed. Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana; cler. asst., immigrn. dept., Br. Guiana, 1909; sec. to various col. comtees. and gradually promoted to 1st cls. offr., 1920; immigrn. agt., 1926; sec., colonization (500 family scheme) comtee., 1927; senr. immigrn. agt. and immigrn. agt., Demerara county, 1928; ag. immigrn. agt. gen., 1929; senr. clk., col. sec.'s office, 1930; prin. clk. and clk., exec. and leg. couns. 1932; asst. col. sec., 1934.

COLLIER, HON. PHILIP.—B. 1873; M.L.A. for Boulder, W. Australia, since 1905; min. for

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mines and rlys. in Scaddan govt., 1911-14, and of mines and water supply, 1914-16; leader, parly. labour party, May, 1917; premier, W. Australia, 1924-1930 and 1933-36; resigned from ministry, 1936.

COLLINS, CHARLES HENRY, B.A., Lond.—B. 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1910; pol. mag., Puttalam, Sept., 1912; office asst., Kandy kachcheri, July, 1913; asst. land settmt. offr., May, 1915; asst. land settmt. offr., Sept., 1915; ag. asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, kach., Sept., 1916; office asst., Colombo, kach., Oct., 1916; 2nd asst. col. sec., Oct., 1917; 3rd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1920; 2nd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1922; prin. asst. col. sec., Feb., 1924; addnl. asst. col. sec., Oct., 1925; dep. collr., cust., Dec., 1925; ag. dep. ch. sec., Dec., 1932; govt. agt., Sabaragamuwa, Feb., 1933; dep. finan. secy., Feb., 1934; offr. cls. I., grade I., 1935; ag. finan. sec. in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

COLLINS, F.—B. 1882; clk., Bri. tel. serv., 1899; clk., Cape post and tel. serv., 1900; engr. asst., 1911; inspr., traffic, 1912; traffic supt., 1920; chf. supt., 1923; chf. clk., 1925; contr., tels. and telephones, 1933; under sec., tels., 1936.

COLLINS, FRANCIS RICHARD.—B. 1896; war serv. 1915-20; Inns of Court O.T.C. and 2nd Bn. The Dorsetshire Regt. served in India, Palestine, Syria, Egypt and the Sudan; Col. Audit Dept., 1926; asst. audr., Kenya, 1926; C.A.D. cent. office Lond., 1935; senr. asst. audr., G. Coast, 1937.

COLLINS, JOHN VICTOR, M.A., Sc.M. (Dublin), F.I.C.—B. 1897; asst. govt. analyst, Ceylon, Jan., 1925; dep. govt. analyst, Oct., 1927; govt. analyst, May, 1934.

COLLINS, W. H., Ph. D., F.R.S.C.—B. 1878; ed. Univ. of Toronto, 1904; Heidelberg Univ., 1907; Chicago Univ., 1909; Univ. of Wisconsin, 1911; asst. geologist, geol. surv. of Can., 1905; jun. geol., 1912; geol., 1914; fellow, Royal Soc. of Can., 1918; dir., geol. surv. of Can., 1920; ex.-off. mem., Can. Inst. Min. Met; mem., Geol. Soc. of America, 1920; has pub. numerous papers and memoirs on pre-cambrian geol. and petrology.

COLLINS, COL. COMMDT. THE HON., WILLIAM RICHARD, D.T.D., D.S.O.—B. 1876; ed. Pretoria Staats Gymnasium; joined Repub. civ. serv., 1894; Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902; practised at side bar, Ermelo, 1902-38; mem., Ermelo, Transvaal parlt., 1907-10; Union parlt., 1916-38; Wakkerstroom, 1938; serv. during Rebellion and German S.W. Africa, 1914-15; min. of agr. and forestry, Nov., 1938.

COLLYMORE, ERNEST ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C. (1933)—B. 1893; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados and Merton Coll., Oxford; 2nd cls. hons. final schl. of jurisprudence, 1914; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1920; serv. in E. Lancs. Regt., 1914-19; capt., Oct., 1915; capt., Barbados Vols. and O.C., cadet corps of the island, 1921-26; sen. mag., Bridgetown and dist. A, June, 1925; recvr. of wrecks, Aug., 1925; ag. judge, asst. ct. of appeal in 1925 and 1926; stip. and circuit mag., Bahamas and coroner for New Providence, July, 1927; ag. atty.-gen. in 1927 and 1928; atty.-gen., Barbados, June, 1928; ch. just., July, 1936

COLTON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.—B. 1900; ed. Cheltenham Coll.; treasy. clk. N. Rhodesia, Mar., 1927; asst. treas., Apr., 1930; ag. dep. treas., Sept., 1937; dep. accnt.-gen., Jan., 1938; ag. acct.-gen., Jan., 1938.

COMBE, SIR RALPH MOLYNEUX, KT. BACH. (1920).—Ed. at Haileybury Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1894; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1897; Crown advocate, E. Africa Prot. 4th Aug., 1905; mem. of exec. and legis. couns. 1907; atty.-gen. E.A.P., 1912; atty.-gen., Nigeria, 1913; ch. just., Nigeria, 1918; ret., Mar., 1929.

COMISSIONG, TERENCE BERTRAND.—B. 1893; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, Grenada, Apr., 1909; 2nd clk., gov.'s office, June, 1915; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Dec., 1919; ag. ch. clk., col. sec.'s, office clk. of couns., med. regis., and man. govt. printing sub-dept., Feb.-Sept., 1920; seconded for active serv. Sept., 1915 to Oct., 1919; awarded meritorious serv. med. in German E. African campaign, June, 1916; apptd. J.P., Grenada, in recog. of war serv., July, 1919; ch. clk., col. sec's. office, clk. to exec. coun., med. regisr. and man., govt. printing dept., May, 1921; asst. col. sec., Grenada, Jan., 1928.

CONEY, JAMES SHARPE.—B. 1884; G.W.R. 1900-03; Cape govt. rlys., 1903-10; S. African rlys. & harbrs., 1910-27; supt. (admnstve.), K.U. Rlys. and H., 1927; ch. asst. to gen. man., 1929.

CONIBEAR, JAMES HANDFORD.—Reg. army, 1897-1919; sub.-inspr., pol. and keeper, prisons, St. Lucia, Nov., 1920; ag. ch., pol. and inspr., prisons, 1922; prison supt., Gold Coast, Jan., 1924; lieut., G.C. Volunteers, Oct., 1924; ag. adjt., 1924-25; capt., G.C. Defence Force, Mar., 1933; supt., grade I, Sept., 1934; senr. prison supt., Jan., 1935; ag. dir., prisons, June-Sept., 1935.

CONN, ALEXANDER ABERDEIN, M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I. Mech.E.—B. 1895; appren. and marine engr., 1911-24; 2nd engr., K.U.R. & H., 1924; engr.-in-charge, 1932; senr. marine engr., 1933.

CONNELL, W. K., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—B. 1893; mily. serv., R.A.M.C., 1916-20; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1924; junr. surg. specialist, 1934.

CONNOLLY, HON. SIR JAMES DANIEL, KT. BACH. (1920).—B. 1870; ed. Warwick Pub. Schl. and Catholic Schl.; M.L.C., Western Australia, 1902; col. sec. and min. of com. and lab., 1906; col. sec. and min. of pub. health, 1910; leader of leg. coun. from 1906 to 1911; M.L.A. for Perth, 1914; agt. genl. in London for Western Australia, 1917-23; agt. gen. in London for Malta, 1930.

CONRADIE, DAVID GIDEON, B.A., LL.D.—B. 1879; ed. Prince Alfred Hamlet and Ceres Schls., Stellenbosch and Trinity Coll., Dublin; sen. mod. and gold medal, LL.D., 1906; advoc., Cape Town and Bloemfontein, 1907-09; sec., educn. dept., O.F.S., 1909-15; atty., Reitz and Bloemfontein, 1915-33; mem., prov. and prov. exec., 1920-26; M.P., Bethlehem and Lindley, 1926-33; admstr., S. W. Africa, 1933.

CONRADIE, JOHANNES HENDRIK.—B. 1872; ed. Calitsdorp, Robertson, pvte. study, later Stellenbosch; schlmaster., Christiana, 1889; Boshof, 1890-95 and Grey Coll. Schl., 1896-1900; admitted as atty.-at-law, 1905; finan. sec., Dutch Reformed Ch., Cape Prov., 1905-12; supt., Kakamas lab. col., 1912-1920; organising secy., Nationalist Party, Cape Prov., 1921-29; mem., leg. assem. for Gordonia, 1924-29; admstr., Cape Prov., Sept., 1929.

CONWAY, WILLIAM EWAN.—B. 1893; ed. High Schl., Dundee; govt. travelling schl. master, 10th Dec., 1913; 2nd clk., C.S.O., Mar., 1916; ag. clk. and priv. sec. to govt. of Falkland Is., June, 1916 to Apr., 1917 and Sept., 1917 to Apr., 1920; collr., cust., G. Coast, Oct., 1920; senr. collr., cust., June, 1928; asst. comptr., customs, 1938.

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COOK, JAMES, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. Durham)—B. 1904; med. supt., col. hosp., Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct., 1936.

COOK, RT. HON. SIR JOSEPH, P.C. (1914); G.C.M.G. (1918).—B. 1860; mem. of H. of R., Commonwealth of Australia, since 1901; postmr.-gen., N.S. Wales, 1894-1898; min. for mines and agric., 1898-9; min. of defence, C. of A., June, 1909; prime minister, C. of A., June, 1913-Sept., 1914; min. for the Navy, 1917; ditto, from 10th Jan., 1918; high comsnr. in London for C. of A., Nov., 1921; ret., 1927.

COOKE, EDGAR HENRY.—B. 1889; war serv., 1916-17; probr., N. Rhodesia, 1918; asst. nat. comsnr., 1919; nat. comsnr., 1924; asst. mag., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1935; ag. prov. comsnr., 1935 and 1938.

COOKE, ELEANOR MARGARET. — B, 1891; matron, Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, May, 1928.

COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST, M.A., F.R.A.S.—Cadet, Adelaide observatory, 1878; B.A. Adel. Univ., 1883; asst. astronomer, Adel. obser., 1884; M.A., Adel. Univ., 1889; govt. astronomer, W.A., 1896; govt. astronomer, New South Wales, 1912-26; prof. of astronomy at Sydney Univ.

COOLS-LARTIGUE, ALEXANDER RAPHAEL.—B. 1899: ed. at St. Mary's Coll., St. Lucia, and Dominica Grammar Schl.; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1924; admitted to bar, Leeward Is., 1924; practised at bar, 1924-35; ag. crown atty. and mag., dist. "F", and mem. exec. and leg. couns., Dominica, Oct. 1931 to Jan. 1932; ag. crown atty., Dominica, and mem. exec. and leg. couns., in 1933-4-5; visiting just. of prisons and J.P., 1934; crown atty., and mag., dist. "E", and mem. exec. and leg. couns., Dominica, Jan., 1935; comsnr., sup. ct., Leeward Is., June, 1935; ag. atty.-gen., Dec., 1936-Feb., 1937; ag. admstr., Dominica, Nov., 1937 and Mar., 1938; atty.-gen., St. Lucia, Apr., 1938.

COOLS-LARTIGUE, LOUIS.—B. 1905; ed. Dominica Grammar Schl.; asst. mast., Dominica Grammar Schl., Mar., 1923-Aug., 1924; 2nd clk., admr's. office, Dec., 1924; junr. clk., do., Aug., 1927; senr. clk., regisr's. office, Apr., 1929; prin., admr's. office as ch. clk. and clk. of couns., etc., June, 1932.

COOLS-LARTIGUE, THEODORE.—B. 1867; ed. at Mount Saint Mary's Coll., Derbyshire; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1889; admitted to the bar, St. Lucia, 1889; ditto, Leeward Is., 1894; ag. regisr., St. Lucia, 1891; ag. mag. in 1903-4-5; ag. regisr., St. Lucia, 1906-7; ag. mag., 1911; elective mem., Castries town bd., 1903-1912; regisr. and prov. marshal, Dominica, and also supplementary mag., Roseau, Dominica, Feb., 1912; offl. mem. leg. coun., Dominica, visiting just. of Dominica prison and J.P., 1912; govt. mem., Roseau town bd., 1914; valuation comsnr. for assessing of taxes, 1916; ag. crown atty. and mem. exec. coun., 1916-19; crown atty. and regisr., sup. ct., Oct., 1919; ret., 1929; re-apptd. ag. addnl. mag., dist. E, 1930.

COOMARASWAMY, CHINNAPPAH.—B. 1887; ed. Hindu Coll., Jaffna, and Royal Coll., Colombo; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., April, 1910; extra office asst., Batticaloa kach., May, 1912; pol. mag., Matara, May, 1913; do., Puttalam, June, 1913; do., Chilaw, Feb., 1914; do., Point Pedro, June, 1915; ag. dist. judge, Batticaloa, Feb., 1918; ditto, Chilaw and Puttalam, Mar., 1920; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Chilaw and Puttalam, in addn., Aug., 1920; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, May, 1922; dep. comsnr., stamps, May, 1925; dist. judge, Kalutara, Apr., 1926; dep. comsnr., stamps, May, 1926; regisr., motor cars, Jan., 1928; ag. regisr.-gen., Sept., 1931; dist. judge, Kurunegala, June, 1932; do., Jaffna, Oct., 1933.

COOMARASWAMY, VELUPPILLAI.—B. 1892; Cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Mar., 1913; ag. addtnl. office asst., Anuradhapura Kach., Nov., 1913; ag. pol. mag., Puttalam, Feb., 1914; pol. mag., Negombo, July, 1917; ditto, Dandagamuwa, July, 1918; office asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Feb., 1919; pol. mag., Panadura, Oct., 1920; pol. mag., W. P., July, 1923; dist. judge, Kegalla, June, 1924; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, July, 1927; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam and Chilaw, Jan., 1931; clk., state coun. and sec., bd of ministers, July, 1932; offr., cls. I, grade II, Jan., 1935; regisr.-gen. and dir., comml. intelligence, Apr., 1936; ag. comsnr. of lands, Oct., 1937; ag. conserv., forests, Jan., 1938.

COOMBES, H. P.—B. 1894; clk., govt. sec's. office, Nyasaland, May, 1917; senr. clk., Aug., 1923; ag. asst. sec. and clk., exec. and leg. couns., Dec., 1926 to Mar., 1927; ag. senr. asst. sec. and clk., exec. and leg. couns., Apr. to Dec., 1927; ag. office supt., secretariat and clk., exec. and leg. couns., in 1929 and 1930; office supt., secretariat, Apr., 1931; clk., exec. and leg. couns., Apr., 1931 to Dec., 1933.

COOPE, ARTHUR EGERTON.—B. 1888; ed. Fonthill Schl., St. Edward's Schl., and Keble Coll., Oxford; B.A. Oxon.; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1911; passed cadet, June, 1913; offr., cls. V, Dec., 1914; asst. dist. offr., May, 1915; offr., cls. IV, Jan., 1919; asst. dist. offr., Apr., 1919; dist. offr., Mar., 1921; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1923; offg. asst. advr., lands, Kedah, May, 1924; town planning admr. and state valuer, Ipoh, Oct., 1928; offr., cls. II., Nov., 1928; ag. asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, in addn., Apr. to May, 1929; ag. mag., Seremban, Sept., 1929; ag. chmn., sany. bd. in addn., asst. adviser, Muar, Johore, Mar., 1930; mag., K. Lumpur, July, 1931; offr., cls. I B, Nov., 1931; ag. legal advr. and judl. comsnr., Kelantan, Mar., 1933; comsnr., trade and cust., Johore., Dec., 1934; contr., rubber, Malaya, Mar., 1936; ag. Br. advr., Trengganu, Dec., 1937.

COOPER, EVANS GUSTAVUS.—B. 1875; asst. clk. of courts, Jamaica, 1893; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1912; clerk of cts., Hanover, Dec., 1912; J.P., 1913; ag. res. mag. on various occasions; supernmy. res. mag., June, 1923; res. mag., June, 1924.

COOPER, COMDR. GUY EDWARD, R.N. (ret.)., —B. 1891; ed. R.N.; Great War, ment. in despa.; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1923; legal adviser, Seychelles, Apr., 1928; ag. ch. just., May to Nov., 1928 and Nov., 1930 to May, 1932; pol. mag., Gold Coast, Nov., 1932; title changed to dist. mag., 1935; attd. legal advsy. staff, C.O., July-Aug., 1936.

COOPER, WILLIAM GERALD GROVES, Ph.D. (Lond.). B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc., F.G.S., A.Inst. M.M.—B. 1890; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar Schl., Crediton, Devon, Battersea Polytechnic Inst. and Imp. Coll. of Sc. and Technology, 1911-14; res. engnr. on location and constrn. of Canadian Northern Ontario Rly., 1911-14; war serv., 1914-18; geologist, Gold Coast geol. survey, Nov., 1919; asst. dir., geol. surv., 1937.

COORAY, EDMUND JOSEPH, B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.—B. 1907; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1931; attd. Colombo kach., Nov., 1931; office asst., Ratnapura kach., Mar., 1934; do., Mannar and

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Mullaitivu kachs., Mar., 1935; do., Kegalla, kach., Nov., 1935; attd. dept. of co-op. socs., Oct., 1936; ag. dep. regisr., Mar., 1938.

CORBELL, ROBERT LESLIE, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. —B. 1895; ed. Ipswich Schl. and Royal Vety. Coll., London; demonstr. of path. and bact., Royal Vety. Coll, 1922; res. asst., Inst of Animal Path., Camb., 1924; R.A.V.C., 1915; sergt. dresser, transport corps for serv. in Palestine, 1919; vety. res. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1928; seconded to Siam, 1937.

CORBETT, ALAN FREDERICK.—B. 1878; ed. K.H.S., Coventry, and St. John's Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1902; barrister-at-law (Inner Temple), 1903; advoc., sup. ct., Cape Colony, 1904; sup. ct. (T.P.D.) Union of S.A., 1919; clk., res. mag., Worcester, July, 1903; clk., mast. sup. ct., Cape, Jan., 1905; clk., res. mag., Beaufort West, Dec., 1905; clk., civl. comsnr., Kimberley, May, 1906; clk., inland rev. dept., Apr., 1911; ag. recr. of rev., Germiston, Oct., 1915; senr. clk., inland rev. dept., Nov., 1916; prin. clk., inland rev. dept., Jan., 1921; asst. comsnr. for inland rev., Apr., 1929; comsnr. for inland rev., Sept., 1929.

CORBETT, GEORGE HAMBLIN, B.Sc., F.R.E.S. —B. 1887; ed. King Edwards Schl., Bath, and Edin., Cornell and Harvard Univs.; govt. entomologist, F.M.S., Apr., 1920; deleg. of F.M.S. and S.S. govts. at 2nd Imp. Entomological Confee., London, June, 1925; consltg. entomologist, Inst. Med. Resch., and Rubber Resch. Inst., in addn., June, 1930-Aug., 1932 and Mar., 1935.

CORDEAUX, MAJOR SIR HARRY EDWARD SPILLER, K.C.M.G. (1921), C.B. (1904), C.M.G. (1902).—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll., and St. John's Coll., Camb.; minor scholarship, 1889; class. tripos, 1892; passed in Hindustani and Persian, 1895; Somali, 1899; B.A., 1892; entd. Indian Army, 1894; probationer, Bombay polit. dept. as 4th asst. polit. res., Aden, Apr., 1898; asst. res., Berbera, July, 1898; vice-consul, Berbera, Oct., 1898; consul, Nov., 1902; admstd. govt. of Somaliland Prot., in 1900, 1902, 1903 and 1904; served in operations against the Somali Mullah 1902-04, as polit. offr. (ment. in desps., medal and 3 clasps); dep. comsnr., Somaliland Prot., 1904; admstd. govt., June, 1905; comsnr. and comdr.-in-chief, 15th May, 1906; gov., Uganda, 1st Feb., 1910; gov., St. Helena, 22nd Nov., 1911; assumed govt., 21st Feb., 1912; gov., Bahamas, 1920; ret. 1926.

CORDOUAN, JEAN ALBERT.—B. 1887; clk., cust., Durban, 1904; Pretoria, 1911; 1st grade clk., 1916; senr. clk., 1919; prin. clk., 1921; acct., 1922; ch. clk., cust. and excise, Pretoria, 1930; ch. insp., cust. and excise, 1933; dep. comsnr., 1933.

COREA, CARLTON VICTOR DEMETRIUS SENEWIRATNE.—B. 1903; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Feb., 1927; attd., Matara kach., Mar., 1927; ag. office asst., Kegalle kach., Nov., 1928; pol. mag., Pt. Pedro, Mar., 1930; office asst., Galle kach., Nov., 1931; asst. govt. agt., Badulla, June, 1933; asst. settlmt. offr., Dec., 1934.

CORNELL, CHARLES ALBERT.—Called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, Feb., 1921.; ag. dist. comsnr., 1925; dist. comsnr., 1927.

CORNEY, LEONARD GEORGE.—B. 1886; B.A. Cantab., class. exhbtnr., St. John's Coll., Camb.; class. tripos., 1908; examr., col. audit branch of E. and A. Dept., Feb., 1910; asst. audr., Gold Coast, Aug., 1910; ag. audr., July, 1913, July to Dec., 1914, and Apl. to Oct., 1916; ag. asst. col. sec., Dec., 1916 to Jan., 1917; seconded to G. Coast Regt., Apl., 1917 to Jan., 1918; senr. asst. audr., Jan., 1919; ag. audr., Jan. to Oct., 1919; dep. audr., Jan., 1920; asst. dir. cent. office (Col. Audit Dept.), Feb., 1930; dep. audr., S.S. and F.M.S., Dec., 1931; ag. audr., S.S. and F.M.S., Apr., 1932; audr., do., 1936.

CORNISH, HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C., M.A. (double 1st cls. hons.), LL.M.—B. 1887; ed. Kaitangata Schl., Otago Boys' High Schl., Otago Univ. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; pvte. legal practice many years; pres., Wellington dist. law socty., 1926; mem., N.Z. law socty.; coun. of law reporting, rules comtee., etc.; prof., English and N.Z. law, Victoria Univ. Coll., 1930-34; solr.-gen., N.Z., 1934.

CORNWALLIS, COL. SIR K., K.B.E. (1929), C.M.G. (1926), C.B.E., Mily. (1919), D.S.O. (1917), Commander of the Order of King George I. of Greece, Order of Nahdhah (2nd cls.,) Order of the Nile (3rd cls.), Order of Majidie (4th cls.), three times mentioned in desps.—Sudan civ. serv., 1906-14; Egyptian civ. serv., 1914; dir., Arab Bureau, Cairo, 1916-19; dep. ch. polit. offr., Egyptian Expedy. Force, 1918; asst. ch. polit. offr., ditto, 1919; attd. to Amir Faisal in London, 1919; attd. to F.O., 1920-21; accompanied Amir Faisal to 'Iraq and seconded to 'Iraq govt. for two years, June, 1921; adviser to min. of interior, 'Iraq, September, 1921.

CORRIE, OWEN CECIL KIRKPATRICK, M.C.— B. 1882; ed. Monckton Combe Schl. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge (maths. exhibr.); on active serv. in France, Belgium and Palestine with N. Somerset Yeomanry and R.F.A. (T.F.), 1915-19; M.C. and ment. in desps.; judl. offr., Nablus, O.E.T.A. (S.), Mar., 1919; vice-pres., ct. of appeal, O.E.T.A. (S.), Oct., 1919; vice-pres., ct. of appeal, Palestine, July, 1920; senr. Br. judge, sup. ct., Sept., 1924; ag. ch. just. on various occasions, 1922-25; ch. just., Fiji and ch. judl. comsnr., W. Pacific, 1936.

CORRY, WILFRED CHARLES STEWART, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1900; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1923; attchd secrt., Taiping, Jan., 1924; attchd. land office, J. Bahru, Apr., 1924; passed cadet, Jan., 1926; offr. cls. V, Dec., 1926; asst. collr., land rev., K. Lumpor, Mar., 1927; offr. cls. IV, Dec., 1930; pr. sec. to govr. S.S. and high comsnr., Malay States, July, 1931; offr. cls. III, Dec., 1935; ag. 1st asst. sec., S.S., July, 1936; ch. asst. dist. offr., Kinta, Nov., 1937.

CORSER, LIEUT. E. E.—Ed. Shrewsbury; 2nd lieut., 4th Batt. King's Shropshire Light Infantry (T.), Aug., 1914; lieut., June, 1916; served in France, 1917-18; asst. dist. comsnr., G. Coast, 3rd Dec., 1919.

CORSON, JAMES FREDERICK, O.B.E. (1935), M.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. (Manch.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Cantab).—B. 1878; W.A.M.S. (Gold Coast), Jan., 1913; pathologist, Dec., 1920; Nigeria, May, 1923; Tanganyika Territory, 1925.

COSTAR, NORMAN EDGAR.—B. 1909; ed. Battersea Grammar Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; hist. schol., 1928-32; cls. I divn. 1, hist. tripos, pts. I and II; B.A., 1931; Kellen prizeman, 1931; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Apr., 1932; pvte. sec. to permt. under sec., D.O. (Sir Ed. Harding), 21st Oct., 1935.

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COSTLEY-WHITE, C. G.—B. 1913; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd cls. mod. greats, 1935; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 4th Oct., 1937.

COTCHING, HOUGHTON ALDGATE, A.M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1887; serv. in mech. dept., N.E. Ry. Coy., 1903-15; on mil. serv., 1915; seconded for duty with R.E (inland waterways and docks), 1917; major, D.A.D.R.T. and sent to Chemin de Fer du Hedjaz as loco. supt., 1919; ch. mech. engnr., Palestine rlys., 1920.

COULSON, NORMAN.—B. 1891; ed. Charterhouse and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; (M.A., hons. in cls. and mod. hist.); 2nd lieut., 10th Res. Regt., Cav., Sept., 1914; attd. 8th (K.R.I.) Hussars, Sept., 1915; (France and army of occupation); cadet F.M.S., Apr., 1920; passed cadet, June, 1922; attd. to treasy., Penang on sp. duty, Sept., 1922; dist. offr., Dindings, Apr., 1923; dist. offr., Raub., Feb., 1925; seconded for serv. in Kelantan, Aug., 1926; offr., cls. III., Feb., 1928, supt., lands, Kelantan, Apr., 1928; mag., Seremban, Mar., 1930; ag. sec. to res., Selangor; June, 1931; offr., cls. II, Feb., 1933; asst. treas., Penang, Apr., 1934; dist. offr., Seremban, June, 1937.

COURT, PHILIP FRANCIS SHELSLEY, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—B. 1900; med. offr., med. dept., Hong Kong; med. offr. in ch., Kowloon and New Territories, Oct., 1930; ditto, Victoria Hosp., Mar., 1932; asst. med. offr., Victoria Hosp., May, 1932; med. offr. in ch., Kowloon Hosp., Mar., 1933; do., Victoria hosp., Feb., 1936; M.O., Queen Mary Hosp., June, 1937.

COUSIN, D. P.—B. 1889; Brunel medallist, London Schl. of Economics, 1913; war serv. 1914-19; served in Salonica and Palestine (twice ment. in desps.); dist. storekeeper, Tanganyika rlys., 1920; dep. ch. storekeeper, 1932; ch. storekeeper, 1934; stores supt., K.U.R. and H., 1934.

COUTTS, JAMES MAGNUS.—B. 1896; ed. Heriots Schl., Schl. of Medicine and Univ., Edinburgh; L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.), 1924; served great war with Cameron Highlanders, 1915-19; M.M., 1916; dental surg., Falkland Is., Oct., 1925; ag. loc. audr., Apr., 1926-Apr., 1927; lieut., Falkland Is. Def. Force, 1927; capt., 1929; ag. O.C., May to Nov., 1928; 2nd in commd., 1927-31; dental offr., Straits Settlements, Aug., 1931; dent. offr., S.S. and dent. surg., S'pore, Jan., 1934; sec., dent. bd., S.S. in addn., Feb., 1934.

COWGILL, JOHN VINCENT.—B. 1888; ed. Durham Schl. and All Souls Coll., Oxford (bible-clerk, 1907-11), B.A., 1911; cadet, F.M.S., 1911; studied Chinese, 1912-14; on mily. serv., 1915-19; M.C., 1917, ment. in desps., 1919; dist. offr., Dec., 1919; asst. advr., Trengganu, Nov., 1923; town planning admstr. and state valuer, Ipoh, June, 1926; collr., land rev., K. Lumpur and regisr., titles, Selangor, Nov., 1927; ag. sec. to H. comsnr., June, 1928; offr., cls. II., Nov., 1928; ag. dist. offr., Kinta and dist. supt., prisons, July, 1930; offr., cls. IB, 1931; mem., Perak coun. of state, Jan., 1932; ag. sec. to res., Perak, Mar., 1932; chmn., sany. bd., K. Lumpur, Feb., 1934; ag. Br. res., Pahang, Mar., 1937; ag. Br. res., N. Sembilan, Feb., 1938.

COWIN, GEORGE STEWART, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1903; ed. Nat. Elementary Schl. and Royal (Dick) Vety. Coll., Edinburgh; vety. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1925.

COWPER, HERBERT WELLESLEY.—B. 1883; ed. at St. Paul's School, London, Hertford Coll., Oxford, and in Germany, France and Italy. asst. res., N. Nigeria, Nov., 1910; ag. res., 1916; 2nd cls. dist. offr., Dec., 1918.

COX, ALFRED JAMES. B.Sc. For. (Edin.)—B. 1902; asst. cons. of forests, Gold Coast, Jan., 1925; senr. asst. cons. of forests, July, 1937.

COX, ARTHUR HENRY, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1888; ed. Felsted and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1910; asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda, Nov., 1911; A.D.C. to gov., 1918-19; 1st gr. admstrve. offr., Jan., 1922; dep. prov. comsnr., Dec., 1928; ag. prov. comsnr., July, 1929 and June, 1932; asst. ch. sec., Uganda, Mar., 1930; ag. dep. ch. sec., Mar., 1930 to Oct., 1931; prov. comsnr., Dec., 1932.

COX, CHARLES EDWARD LANGTON.—B. 1889; entd. civ. serv., B. Guiana, 1907; 2nd cls. clk., col. sec.'s office; called to the bar, 1918; stip. mag. for the colony; revising barrister, 1919; served in France as lieut., R.G.A. (S.R.); injured at Loos, Sept., 1916; invalided out of army, Nov., 1917; served under Admiralty as A.T.S.O., mining depôt, Grangemouth, Mar. to Dec., 1918; extra A.D.C. to Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G., 1913-15; lieut., artillery coy., B. Guiana Militia, 1908; capt., 1919; pol. mag., St. Vincent, 1920-23; ag. atty.-gen. and ch. just., St. Vincent; crown atty. and regisr., sup. ct., Dominica, 1923-25; mem., exec. coun., income tax comsnr., offl. recr., visiting just., prison, Dominica; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, 1925; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., for various periods, 1928-36.

COX, LIEUT.-COL. SIR C. H. F., K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1927), D.S.O. (1917).—Ed. Rugby and R. Mily. Acad., Woolwich; comsnd. R.H. and R.F.A., 6th Jan., 1900; served S. African War; served in India, 1905-08; seconded Sudan civ. serv., 1913-15; served in Great War, 1915-18; four times ment. in despe., D.S.O., 1917, bar, 1918; brevet. lieut.-col., 1st Jan., 1919; asst. admstve. offr., Palestine, Apr., 1919; mil. gov., Nablus, Mar., 1920; ditto, Galilee, Aug., 1920; dist. gov., Samaria, July, 1922; retd. from Army with rank of lieut.-col., Jan., 1923; ch. Br. res. Trans.-Jordan, Apr., 1924; ret., 1939.

COX, HERBERT CHARLES FAHIE., K.C. (1936)—Br. Guiana pol. 1913-19; called to bar, 1915; on war serv., France, 1917-19; asst. to atty.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1919; ag. mag. on various occasions; atty.-gen., Bahamas, 1925; M.L.C., 1926; ag. ch. just., May-Sept., 1926, Mar.-Oct., 1927 and from June to Sept., 1929; chmn., bd. of health, 1926-27; chmn. water and sewage bd., 1928-29; dep. gov., Mar., 1929; dep. admstr., June and July, 1929; atty.-gen., Gibraltar, Dec. 1929; solr.-gen., Nigeria, 1933; ag. atty.-gen., Mar.-Aug., 1934; attv.-gen., 1935.

COX, HERBERT WILLIAM, F.I.A.C.—B. 1898; clk., K.U.R. and H., 1922; asst. acctnt., 1925; port acctnt., 1931; senr. asst. acctnt., 1933.

COX. LIONEL, A.S.A.A.—B. 1890; ed. St. Stephens Gram. Schl., Dublin; acctnt., govt. opium shops, S'pore, Feb., 1926; offr. i/c., govt. opium shops, S'pore. July, 1934; acctnt., med. dept., S.S., Sept., 1935; ag. acct.-gen., S.S., Mar., 1938.

CRABB, RICHARD BRUCE—B. 1891; ed. Cranleigh Schl.; asst dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1915; served European War, East Surrey Regt., 1916-18; dist. comsnr., 1922; asst. col. sec., 1923; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1926; ag. clk., couns. in 1927 and 1928; ag. prin. asst. col. sec., Apr. to Sept., 1932; senr. asst. col. sec., Sept., 1932.

CRAGG, WILLIAM GILLIAT, D.S.O. (1918), Major, R. of O. Loyal Regt.—B. 1883; ed.

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practised in London and South-Eastern circuit, 1933-37; dist. mag., Gold Coast, Dec., 1937.

D'ANDRADE, WILLIAM ALBERT.—B. 1884; cler. asst., surg. genl.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1903; 6th cls. offr., cust., 1903; 5th ditto, 1906; 4th ditto, 1913; 3rd ditto, 1921; 2nd ditto, 1925; ch. clk., cust., 1925; comptr., cust., 1927.

DANDURAND, HON. SENATOR RAOUL, K.C., LL.D., P.C.—B. 1861; ed. Montreal Coll. and Laval Univ.; LL.B., 1882; LL.D., 1909 and hon. LL.D., McGill, Toronto, and Queen's Univ.; pres., Univ. of Montreal, Feb., 1934; called to Quebec bar, 1883; K.C., 1898; called to senate of Canada by Lord Aberdeen, 1898; speaker of senate, 1905-9; P.C., 1909; min. of state and leader of King govt. in senate, 1921, also in 2nd King govt., 1926, and in 3rd King govt., 1935; leader of lib. party, senate, 1930; served as R. comsnr. on educn., Quebec, 1910; el. pres., 6th assem., L. of N., Geneva, 1925; del. of Canada to coun., L. of N., 1927-30; apptd. by pres. of U.S.A., arbitr. under treaty of peace with Brazil.

DANIEL, JOSIAS, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).—B. 1884; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch and Edin. Univ.; admitted F.R.C.S., Edin., 1922; med. supt., Rietfontein hosp., Union of S. Africa, 1927.

DANGERFIELD, PAUL, F.R.I.B.A., M.C., Chev. Leg. d'Honneur.—B. 1894; ed. St. Albans schl.; archtl. educn.; articled, 1910-13, and A.A. schl., 1919-20; war serv., B.E.F., 1914-19; govt. archt., Kenya, 1926.

DANIEL, EDWARD WELLEY, B.A., (Lond.), F.R.S.A., A.R.Hist.S., M.R.S.T.—B. 1895; ed. St. Paul's Coll., Cheltenham; war serv., 1914-18; serv. with army of occupation, 1919-20; Trinidad local forces, 1927-32; asst. mast., high schl. for boys, Hereford, 1921-27; prin. and lect. in pedagogy, govt. training coll. for teachers, Trinidad, 1927; sec., for external exams., 1927; asst. dir., educn. and ch. inspr., schls., 1934; ag. dir., educn., chmn., bd. of educn, and temp. mem., leg. coun., Mar.-Oct., 1936; author, "West Indian Histories."

DANIEL, FRANCIS de FORREST.—B.1886; ed. Marlborough Coll.; admitted solr., 1910; asst. acctnt., Lagos rly., July, 1912; transfd., cust. dept. May, 1913; asst. dist. offr., N. Provs., Nigeria, July, 1914; res., Mar., 1930; staff grade, 1937.

DANIEL, LIEUT. COL. HECTOR CYRIL, M.C., A.F.C.—B. 1898; serv. with R.A.F. in Great War, France, 1917-18; O.C., Flying Tr. Schl., Roberts Heights, S. Africa, 1933; course at senr. officers schl., Sheerness, 1935; O.C. aircraft and artry. depot, Roberts Heights, 1936; dir., air and techn. services, Union Defence Forces, 1937.

DANIEL, REGINALD YOUNG, M.A. (Oxon).—B.1894; on mily. serv., 1914; cadet, Ceylon, civ. serv., Oct., 1920; ag. office asst. to asst. govt. agt., Matara, Sept., 1921; ag. pol. mag., Galle, Jan., 1922; office asst. Hambantota, kach., Mar., 1922; ditto to govt. agt., N.Prov., Nov., 1922; dist. judge, Anuradhapura, Dec., 1925; pol. mag., Kalutara, Dec., 1926; pol. mag., Kandy, Apr., 1928; addnl. pol. mag., Colombo, Aug., 1930; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Sept., 1930; do., Ratnapura, Oct., 1931; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Mar., 1933; do., Matale, Oct., 1934; asst. sttlmt. offr., Nov., 1937; ag. govt. agt., N.W.P., Feb., 1938.

DANKS, FRANK SCOBBIE, B.Sc. (Forestry), Dipl. in Agr.—B. 1896; on war serv., 1915-19; asst. conserv., forests, 1st gr., Cyprus, Oct., 1926.

DANKS, WILLIAM BARR CLELLAND, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1900; ed. Hamilton Acad., R.M.C., Sandhurst and R. "Dick" Vety. Coll., Edinburgh; vety. offr., Kenya, 1927; vety. resch. offr., 1930.

DANNATT, ROBERT MALCOLM, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).—B. 1891; med. offr., F.M.S., Oct., 1925; surgn., F.M.S., Mar., 1926; do., Selangor, Nov., 1933; ag. senr. surg., S'pore, Aug., 1935; res. surg., col. hosp., Grenada, 1937.

DARBY, CAPT. GEORGE, O.B.E., M.C.—B. 1884; active serv., France, Belgium, N. and S. Russia; four times ment. in desps.; Order of St. Anne (3rd cls. with swords) and St. Stanislav (2nd cls. with swords) of Russia; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1921; asst. sec., Nigerian secrt., 1922; pvte. sec. to gov., 1925; land offr., 1928; ag. commr., lands, June to July, 1934; prin. asst., land and survey dept., Apr. 1937; ag. dep. commr., lands and survr.-gen., Apr.-May, 1937, and Sept., 1937-Feb., 1938.

DARRELL, ARTHUR LLEWELLYN.—B. 1883; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; asst. clk. to regisr., St. Vincent, 1900; 3rd clk. treasy., 1901; 2nd clk. to gov., Windward Is. (Grenada), 1909; pvte. sec. and A.D.C. to gov., Windward Is., 1913; treas. asst., 3rd grade, Nigeria, 1914; treas. asst. 2nd grade, 1919; senr. asst. treas., 1921; ag. treas. in 1928, 1933 and 1935; dep. treas., 1934; treas., Dominica, 1936.

DARTFORD, GERALD PERCY.—B. 1908; ed. Trent Coll., Derbyshire and Lond. Univ., B.A. (Lond.), hons. hist., 1930; hons. geog., 1936; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1932; 2nd lieut., Br. Guiana Militia, 1935; lieut., 1938.

DASH, PROF. JOHN SYDNEY, B.Sc. (Agr.) McGill Univ.—B. 1887; various posts, dept. of agr., Barbados, 1905-09; plant pathologist, Br. Columbia, 1913; asst. supt., agr., Barbados, 1914-18; dir., station agronomique, Guadeloupe, F.W.I., 1918-21; tobacco specialist and botanist, seed br., dept. of agr., Canada, 1921-22; prof. of agr., Impl. Coll. Trop. Agr., Trinidad, 1922-27; dir. agr., Br. Guiana, 1927; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1928; pres., Royal Agr. and Comm. Soc., 1928-29; chmn., various agrl. comtees., 1928-38; spec. rep. for govt. on behalf Rice Marketing Bd. on rice export, Trinidad, 1936; spec. invest. of Central Coffee Bd., Surinam, 1937; pres., Boy Scouts Assoc., 1938; rep. col., various agrl. confces., 1930-38.

DAUBNEY, ROBERT, O.B.E., M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1891; ed. Manchester Grammar Schl., and Liverpool Univ.; mil. serv., 1914-19; resch. asst., R. Vety. Coll., 1913-14; min. of agric. and fisheries, 1919-25; asst. ch. vety. resch. offr., Kenya, 1925; ch. vety. resch. offr., 1932; dir., vetv. services, 1937.

DAVENPORT, CECIL THORNHILL, M.A.—B. 1892; ed. Malvern and Oriel Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, Jan., 1920; dist. offr., 1923.

DAVEY, PETER CHRISTMAS.—B. 1914; ed. Eastbourne Coll.; A.D.C. to gov. of Aden, Mar., 1936; polit. offr., Aden, Oct., 1938.

DAVIDSON, HON. COLIN GEORGE WATT, K.C.—B. 1878; judge, sup. ct., N. S. Wales, Feb., 1927.

DAVIDSON, GERALD LARCOM DEAN.—B. 1898; on milv. serv., Sept., 1917; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1921; attd. Colombo kach., Dec., 1921; attd., Badulla kach., Jan., 1922; office asst., Ratnapura kach., Oct., 1924; ditto, Kuruengala kach, Oct., 1926; pol. mag. Gampola,

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CRERAR, HON. THOMAS ALEXANDER.—Ed., pub. schls. and Collegiate, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba; teacher, farmer, grain elevator operator; invited to enter Union govt., 1917; P.C., Canada, 1917; min. of agr., 1917-19; M.P. Marquette, Manitoba, 1917-25; leader, progressive party, 1921-22; M.P., Brandon, 1930; min. of rlys. and canals, 1929-30; defeated, g.e. 1930; re-el., g.e. 1935 as M.P. for Churchill; min. of mines, min. of immigrn. and colonization, min. of interior, and supt. gen., Indian affrs. in Mackenzie King cabinet, Oct., 1935.

CRESSALL, PAUL EWART FRANCIS, M.C.—B. 1893; ed. Cranleigh Schl.; ent. civ. serv., B. Guiana, 1911; cler. asst., secretariat and sub-inspr., B. Guiana pol., 1912; ag. dist. inspr., 1914-15; 2nd lieut., B. Guiana Militia Infy., 1914; served in B.W.I. Regt. as capt., E. Africa and Palestine, 1915-19; dist. inspr., B. Guiana pol., 1920; J.P. and coroner, 1920; ag. county inspr., 1920; passed final law exam., 1921; capt., B. Guiana local forces, 1922; ag. staff offr., B. Guiana local forces, 1922; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1923; county inspr., pol., 1923; comsnr., for oaths and revising barrister, 1924; stip. mag., Apr., 1924; ag. stip. mag., Georgetown, Aug., 1924 to Dec., 1924 and July to Dec., 1926; chmn., comsn. of enquiry into Onderneeming indus. schl., Sept., 1925; ag. chmn., soldiers' pensions bd., 1925; chmn., ditto, Nov., 1926; senr. stip. mag., Nov., 1930; senr. Br. mag., Palestine, June, 1931; ag. pres., Nablus dist. ct., May, 1933; do., Jerusalem dist. ct., June, 1933; chmn., legal bd., June, 1933; relieving pres., dist. cts., Aug., 1934; pres., dist. ct., 1936.

CRESWELL, COL. THE HON. FREDERIC HUGH PAGE, D.S.O.—B. 1866; ed. Bruce Castle, Derby Schl., and R. Schl. of Mines (grad. 1st cls.); arrived in S. Africa, May, 1893; mining in Rhodesia, 1893-94; man., Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine, 1895-99; served in Imp. Light Horse during Anglo-Boer war; man., Village Main Reef, 1902-03; supported agitation for expulsion of Chinese labour; elec. to first Union parlt., 1910, and led Labour Party; 2nd in commd., Rand Rifles, S. W. Africa, 1914; 2nd in commd., subsequently commdg., 8th S. A. Infy. Brig., German E. Africa campaign; mem. for Denver; min. of defence and labour, 1st and 2nd Hertzog minys., June, 1924 to Mar., 1933; M.P. for Bellville, May, 1933.

CREWE, 1ST MARQUESS OF (cr. 1911); ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON CREWE-MILNES, K.G., P.C., M.A., F.S.A.—B. 1858; Baron Houghton of Great Houghton in the county of York, 1863; Earl of Crewe (cr. 1895); Earl of Madeley (cr. 1911); ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; asst. priv. sec. to sec. for foreign affairs (Earl Granville), 1883-84; lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, 1886; lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1892-95; lord pres. of the coun., 1905-08; S. of S. for the Colonies, Apr., 1908; Lord Privy Seal (in conjunction with Secretaryship of State), 1908; S. of S. for India, 1910-15; accompanied H.M. King George V. on the occasion of the Royal visit to India, 1911; lord pres. of the coun., 1915.

CREWE, EDWIN CHARLES.—B. 1886, 2nd divn. clk., G.P.O. Lond., 1905; ch. clk. and acctnt., P. & T., Gold Coast, Dec., 1911; acctnt., 1913; ch. acctnt., Jan., 1920; dep. P.M.G., Apr., 1929; P.M.G., Nigeria, Aug., 1936.

CRICHLOW, NATHANIEL.—M.B., Ch.B.; med. offr., Solomon Islands, Oct., 1914; ag. senr. med. offr. on several occasions; travelling med. offr., July, 1927.

CRISP, HON. SIR HAROLD, K.B., (1938).—B. 1874; called to bar, 1896; puisne judge, Tasmania, Aug., 1914; admstr. of govt., 1930; ch. just., 1937.

CROCKET, HON. OSWALD SMITH, LL.D.—B. 1868; ed. pub. and high schls., Fredericton, N.B., Canada, and Univ. of New Brunswick: B.A., 1886; atty., sup. ct., N.B., 1891; called to bar, 1892; M.P. (Can.) for York County, N.B., 1904-11; judge, king's bench div., sup. ct., N.B., 1913; judge, sup. ct., Canada, 1932.

CRONEEN, BRIAN.—Ed. Dulwich Coll.; served B.S.A. pol. and Bechuanaland Prot. pol., 1911; 2nd grade clk., 1921; ag. sub-inspr., 1922; ag. asst. res. mag., 1926; passed 2nd grade Secwana exam., 1923; ag. res. mag., 1927; 1st grade clk., Apr., 1928; sub-inspr., Bechuanaland Prot. pol., 1929.

CROOK, WALTER VERNON.—B. 1900; ed. Marlborough Coll., and R. Mily. Coll., Sandhurst; comsnd. Reg. Army, East Surrey Regt., Dec., 1918; served N. Russia, 1919; seconded under C.O., Mar., 1926; cadet, Uganda, 1926; asst. dist. offr., Uganda, June, 1928, and placed on Reg. Army, R. of O.; dist. offr., 1938.

CROSBIE, HON. SIR JOHN C., K.B.E. (1919).—M.H.A., Bay de Verde dist., Newfoundland, 1908; M.E.C., 1909; mem. defence comtee., 1915; chrmn., tonnage comtee., 1917; min. of militia, 1917; min. of shipping, 1918.

CROSBIE, ROBERT EDWARD HAROLD, O.B.E. 1927).—B. 1886; ed. Cheltenham and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (schol.); B.A. (class. tripos, hons. cls. II), 1908; Egyptian civ. serv., 1910-19; seconded for mily. serv. with E.E.F., 1915; apptd. to O.E.T.A. (S.), 1918; dep. mily. gov., Brisan, 1919; dep. mily. gov., Tiberias, 1920; dep. dist. gov., Jenin, 1920; asst. gov. (continuing as asst. dist. comsnr.), S. dist., 1922; passed advanced Arabic exam., 1924; dist. comsnr., Southern dist., 1931.

CROSS, GRAHAM.—Clk., native ct., Johannesburg, May, 1902; asst. res. mag. and asst. mag., native ct., Witwatersrand dist., Aug., 1908; mag., Nov., 1915; under sec. for lands, Sept., 1923; sec. for lands, Aug., 1932; chmn., pub. serv. comsn., Jan., 1934.

CROSS, MATTHEW ARNOLD.—B. 1881; clk., deeds, Transvaal, Mar., 1902; examr., deeds, July, 1904; 2nd grade examr., deeds, Pretoria, Oct., 1919; 1st gr. ditto, Nov., 1919; ch. examr., July, 1922; asst. regisr., deeds, Bloemfontein, Nov., 1927; ditto, Pretoria, Oct., 1928; regisr., deeds, Bloemfontein., Apr., 1933; do., Pretoria., Feb., 1934; ch. regisr., deeds, Union and regisr., deeds, Transvaal, July, 1937.

CROSSE-CROSSE, WILLIAM WICKHAM REEDER.—B. 1899; ed. Blundells schl.; 2nd lieut., Welsh Guards, 1918; lt., 1920; served with 1st and 2nd K.A.R., in Tanganyika Territory, 1922-24; R. of O., (Welsh Guards), 1924; cadet, Uganda Prot., 1924; asst. dist. offr., 1926; ag. lab. comsnr., 1929; temp. asst. prin., C.O., 1930-32; dist. offr., 1936.

CROSTHWAITE, F. D., M.B., Ch.B., Edin. Univ., D.P.H. Camb., L.M., Dublin.—B. 1879; ed. Tonbridge Schl., Edinburgh Univ. and Middlesex Hosp. Schl., London Univ.; asst. physician. ment. hosp. serv., Union S. Africa, 1913; phys. supt., Queenstown ment. hosp., 1922; do., Pretoria ment. hosp., 1928; do., Witrand Instn. for Feebleminded, 1932.

CROUCHER, HERBERT HARRY, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C.—B. 1904; ed. Reading Univ.; lect. in

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and ag. high. comsnr., Trans-Jordan, July-Sept., 1930; gov. and comindr.-in-ch., St. Helena, 1932.

DAVIS, THOMAS ARTHUR WARREN.—B. 1899; ed. Haverfordwest and Keble Coll., Oxford; Indian army, 1917-22; dipl., forestry (Oxon), 1923; asst. conserv., forests, Br. Guiana, 1925; ag. conserv., forests, various periods, 1930-36.

DAWE, ARTHUR JAMES, C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1891; ed. Berkhamsted Schl. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; scholar, 1910-1914; B.A.; war service, 1914-18; staff, 1917; lieut., R.N.V.R. (R.N.D.); temp. appt. in C.O., Jan., 1918; apptd., under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., June, 1919; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; priv. sec. to Mr. Amery, 18th June, 1920; priv. sec. to Mr. E. F. L. Wood, 1921; prin., 1st Dec., 1921; dep. sec. to Imp. Economic Confce., 1923; visited Sierra Leone as sec. to comsn. of enquiry into affrs. of Freetown municipality, 1926; accomp. parly U.S. of S. on visit to Palestine and Cyprus, 1930; sec. to Malta royal comsn., 1931; sent on mission to Malta, 1933-34; asst. sec., 6th Apr., 1936; asst. under sec. of state, 1st July, 1938.

DAWE, MORLEY THOMAS O.B.E. (1925), F.L.S.—B. 1880; asst. botanist, forestry and scientific dept., Uganda, 1902; head of dept., 1903; dir., agric., Mozambique, 1910; agric., advsr. to Colombia, 1915; comsnd. by C.O. to visit and report on agric. conditions and needs of Gambia, 1920; consultg. agric. expert to Fomento Geral de Angola, 1921; comsnr., lands and forests, S. Leone, 1922; comsnr. repg. S. Leone at British Empire exhibn., 1924; comsnr. repg. S. Leone at Canadian Nat. exhibn., Toronto, 1926; dir. agr., Cyprus, 1928; mem., leg., May, 1928 to Nov., 1931; headed Cyprus trade mission, June-July, 1930; rep. govt., 9th Internat. horticultural cong., London, 1930, confce. on fruit production, London, 1930 and 5th Internat. botanical cong., 1930; dir., agr. and forests, Palestine, 1933; mem., advy. coun., chmn., eng. agrl. coun. and mem. standing comtee. for commerce and industry.

DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn).—B. 1896; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (class. schol.); 2nd. lieut., 5th Batt., E. Surrey Regt., Mar., 1915; served India (N. W. Frontier), Mesopotamia; demobilised with rank of capt., 1919; cadet, S.S., Mar., 1920; 3rd mag., S'pore, July, 1920; 2nd mag., S'pore, Oct., 1922; 2nd asst. advr., B. Pahat, Nov., 1923; 1st mag. and regisr., sup. ct., Johore, Mar., 1924; dist. offr., Alor Gajah, Feb., 1925; offr., cls. IV, Mar., 1927; called to bar (Grays Inn), June, 1929; dist. judge, Malacca, Sept., 1929; 2nd asst. sec., S.S., Jan., 1930; 1st asst. sec., S.S., Mar., 1932; ag. legal advr., Kedah, July, 1933; Br. advr., Perlis, July, 1937.

DAWSON, ERNEST EDWARD.—B. 1886; B.A. (engg.) Cambridge with 2nd cl. hons., A.M.I.C.E.; Canadian N. rly., 1910; asst. engnr. Tanganyika rlys., Jan., 1921; dist. engnr., Nov., 1928; ag. ch. engnr. in 1935-37 and 1938.

DAWSON, PERCY LEE.—B. 1890; ed. Needham House (Ely), Cambs.; office asst., Nigerian Rly., 1920; asst. traffic supt., 1921; dist. traffic supt., Feb., 1935; senr. traffic asst., open lines, 1938; ag. ch. traffic supt., Apr., 1938.

DAY, SIR ALBERT CECIL, KT. BACH. (1932), C.M.G. (1925), C.B.E. (1919).—Asst. priv. sec. to gov. of New Zealand, 1910-1912; offl. sec. to gov.-gen., 1913-36; apptd. to staff of N.Z. high comsnr., London, 1936.

DAY, EDWARD VICTOR GRACE.—B. 1896; ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch and Timaru High Schl., New Zealand; cadet, S.S., Sept., 1921; attd., col. sec. office, Nov., 1921; asst. sec., Malaya Borneo exhibn., Dec., 1921; A.D.C. to O.A.G., June, 1922; sec., sany. bd., A. Star in addn., Feb., 1923; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; offr. cls. IV, Apr., 1928; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; ag. 1st asst. sec., S.S., Nov., 1933; ag. asst. treas. and collr., land rev., Malacca, Nov., 1935; ag. res. councillor, Malacca, in addn., May, 1937; offr., cls. II, Apr., 1938.

DAY-LEWIS, CAPT. GEORGE HOLMES.—B. 1887; ed. High Schl., Dublin, and Reading Schl.; war serv., 1915-19; dist. loco. supt., Mesopotamian govt. rlys., Nov. 1919; asst. loco. supt., F.M.S. rlys., Mar. 1924; running asst. (western div.), K. Lumpur, Aug., 1932; senr. running asst., Jan., 1935.

DEAKIN, CHARLES SIDNEY, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struc.E.—B. 1897; ed. at Orme Schl., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Christ's Hosp. and Queen's Coll., Camb., schol., Hughes Eng. essay prize, 1st cl. mechan. tripos, engnrg., 1923; research grant, bridge oscillations, 1923-24; junr., engnrg. dept., science and indust. research, bridge stress comsn., 1924-25; John Wimbolt prize, engin. research, 1925; R.A.S.C. (M.T.), 1916; Iraq, 1917; attd., polit. dept. as Q.M.S., Native Militia and hd. clk., Zubair, 1919; demob. 1920; mast., Achimota Coll., Gold Coast; seconded to P.W.D., 1925-27; supvr. of studies, engnrg. schl., Achimota, 1932.

DEANE, SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, KT. BACH. (1930).—B. 1873; ed. at St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., Oxon. (honours in jurisprudence); called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1898; practised at the bar, B. Guiana, 1898-1903; ditto, Trinidad, 1903-1910; stip. mag., Arima, Trinidad, Sept., 1910; ag. S.J.P., Port of Spain, Trinidad, May to Dec., 1911, and from May to Oct., 1912; stip. mag., Port of Spain, 1913; ag. puisne judge, on various occasions, 1914-17; twice apptd. comsnr. under ordce. 1919; capt. and adjutant, Trinidad Light Horse; 2nd puisne Judge Apr., 1920; ch. just., Leeward Is., Jan., 1923; puisne judge, S. Sttlments. and judl. comsnr. F.M.S., Nov., 1924; ch. just., Gold Coast, 1929; pres., W.A. ct. of appl., 1930; ret., Dec., 1935.

DEANE, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT., C.B.E. (1937), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1879; S.A. War, 1900-02; S.A. constab. 1901; Transvaal pol., 1908; S.A. Permt. Force (Staff), 1912; German S.W.A. (staff capt. and brig. machine gun offr.), 1914; W.F.F. Egypt (brig. machine gun offr.), 1st S.A. Inf. Brigade, 1915; France, 1916; ch. of pol., St. Lucia, 1919; dep. inspr. gen. pol., Mauritius, 1922; inspr.-gen. pol. and supt., prisons, 1926; M.L.C., 1926.

DEAR, EUGENE CLYDE.—B. 1885; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; ent. civ. serv., Barbados, 1902; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1923; clk. to attv.-genl., 1924; ag. sol.-gen. for various periods, 1926-28; regisr., 1930; judge, asst. ct. of appl., and regisr. of friendly socs., 1931.

De BOER, HENRY SPELDERWINDE, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), D.T.M. and H. (Lond.).—B. 1889; ed. privately and at London Hosp.; served with R.A.M.C., 1915-20 (Gallipoli, Sinai, Palestine and Syria, ment. in desps.); med. offr., Kenya, May, 1920; senr. health offr., E. African med. serv., Jan., 1926; dep. dir., san. services, N. Rhodesia, Mar., 1931; do., med. services, 1933; dep. dir., med. services, Uganda, 1933; ag. D.M.S., Mar.-Dec., 1937; D.M.S., Nyasaland, 1938.

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DE CHAIR, Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford, K.C.B. (1916), K.C.M.G. (1933), M.V.O. (1908).—B. 1864; mid. of the "Alexandra," at bombardment of Alexandria, 1882; landed with naval brig., naval attaché to courts of the Maritime Powers, 1902; and to N. and S. America, 1903-4; A.D.C. to the King, 1911-12; naval sec. to 1st lord of the admy., 1912-14; admi. of training service, 1914; comdg. tenth cruiser squadron, 1914-16; naval adviser to F.O., 1916; vice-admi. comdg. battle squadron, 1917-18; vice-admi., 1917; admi. comdg. coast guard and reserve, 1919; gov., New S. Wales, Oct., 1923; ret., 1930.

DE COMARMOND, Henri Maxime.—B. 1899; ed. R. Coll., Mauritius; called to bar, Middle Temple, June, 1922; ag. dist. and stip. mag. for Mauritius and Rodrigues, Aug., 1925; ag. addnl. subst. procureur and advoc. gen., on various occasions, 1925-28; dist. and stip. mag., Mauritius and Rodrigues, Jan., 1927; 2nd addnl. subst. procureur and advoc.-gen., Jan., 1928; subst. procureur and advoc. gen., Dec., 1932; procureur and advoc.-gen., Mauritius, 1933 and 1936; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1938.

DE FREITAS, Sir Anthony, Kt. Bach. (1927), O.B.E. (1918), B.A. (Clare Coll., Camb.).—B. 1869; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn; ag. chief just., St. Vincent, May-Oct., 1904; stip. mag., 1st Dist., St. Lucia, Oct., 1904; ag. atty.-gen., St. Lucia, July, 1906; atty.-gen., St. Lucia, Apl., 1907; chief just., St. Vincent, May, 1915; chief just., St. Lucia, Sept., 1919; ag. admnstr.; St. Vincent, 1909, 1915, and Mar., 1917, to Dec., 1918; ag. col. sec., St. Lucia, on seven occasions; ag. admnstr., St. Lucia, on 15 occasions, including July, 1914, to May, 1915; puisne judge, Jamaica, Aug., 1921; ag. ch. just., Jamaica, July, 1922 to Sept., 1923 and Jan., 1925 to Feb., 1926; ch. just., Br. Guiana, Feb., 1927; ret. 1934.

DE GLANVILLE, R. J. A. P. G.—B. 1885; called to the bar, Bahamas, 1914; notary pub., 1914; priv. sec. to H.E. Wm. Hart Bennett, Esq., C.M.G., admnstr. of Bahamas, 1909; also to H.E. Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G., gov., 1912; ag. coroner for New Providence, 1911 and 1913; confirmed, 1914; 2nd clk., H. of A., 1912; chief clk., 1913; ag. regisr., sup. ct. from 1913; ag. stip. and circuit mag. and coroner on various occasions, 1921-31; ag. atty.-gen., advoc. gen. and admy. advoc., contr., local clearing office and temp. mem., exec. coun. on various occasions in 1923, 1924 and 1925; regisr.-gen., Apr., 1923; ag. atty.-gen. on various occasions, 1922-37.

DE JAGER, Samuel Jacobus, K.C., B.A., LL.B., Camb.—B. 1879; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1902; admitted advocate, O.R.C., 1903; atty.-gen., O.F.S., 1911; ditto, Cape Prov., 1929; do., O.F.S., 1937.

DE KOCK, Gilles Van de Wall.—B. 1889; ed. Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Capetown and London; M.R.C.V.S., Lond. (1913); D.Sc. (Witwatersrand); vety. research offr., Onderstepoort, 1914; prof. of anatomy, Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1920; prof. anat., T'vaal Univ. Coll., 1920; sr. vety. research offr., Onderstepoort, 1920; sub.-dir., vety. services, Onderstepoort, 1927; dep. dir., divn. of vety. services and animal husbandry, 1931.

DE KOCK, Michiel Hendrik, B.A. (Cape), M.A. and Ph. D. (Harvard).—B. 1898; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch and Harvard Univ., U.S.A.; sen. lecturer, economics, Univ. of Cape Town, 1923-24; mem., bd. of trade and industries, Union of S. Africa, Oct., 1924-29; mem., diamond control advisory comtee., 1930; S. African Reserve Bank, 1931; dep. gov., S. African Res. Bank, 1932; author of "Finance of the Union of South Africa," "Government Ownership in South Africa," and "Economic History of South Africa."

DE KRETZER, Herbert Kenneth, M.Inst. C.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.R.San.I.—B. 1880; P.W.D., Ceylon, 1904; dist. engnr., 1908; prov. engnr., 1926; 1st asst. D.P.W., 1932; D.P.W., Apr., 1936.

DE LA HARPE, Clement Henri, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)—B. 1899; temp. med. offr., Basutoland, 1924; med. offr., 1927.

DE LA WARR, 9th Earl (*cr.* 1761), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, J.P.—B. 1900; ed. Eton; served in the Navy during the War; parly. under-sec., W.O., 1929-30; lord-in-waiting to H.M., 1929 and 1929-31; Mayor of Bexhill, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35; parly. sec., min. of agr. and dep. min. of fisheries, 1930-31 and 1931-35; parl. U.S. of S. for the cols., Sept., 1936-37.

DEL TUFO, Morobe Vincenzo, B.A. — B. 1901; senr. schol. Trin. Coll. Camb.; wrangler, 1922; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1923; passed cadet, May, 1925; fedl. examr. in Tamil, July, 1926; offr. cls. V, asst. contr., lab., Klang, Dec., 1926; do., Penang, Dec., 1928; offr. cls. IV, Dec., 1930; dist. offr., Mar., 1931; fedl. examr. in Telegu, July, 1932; dep. contr., lab., F.M.S., Mar., 1933; offr. cls. III, Dec., 1935; asst. to attny.-gen., Jan., 1936; examr. in Malay, May, 1936; 2nd asst. sec. and clk. of couns., S.S., Jan., 1937

DE MEL, Vere Eustace Henry.—B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1913; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1937.

DE MEL, Vidanelage Samson Manuel, B.A., (hons.) Lond.—B. 1910; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1934; asst. attlmt. offr., Jan., 1937.

DE MEZA, John, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1885; vety. offr., Nyasaland Prot., 1914; vety. bact., 1921; ch. vety. offr., 1935.

DEMPERS, Hendrik Louw.—B. 1886; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S. Africa; asst. comtee. clk., H. of A., Union of S. Africa, 1913; war serv., S.W. Africa, Ireland, France and Belgium, 1914-19; clk. of papers, 1917; serjeant-at-arms, 1937.

DENMAN, Lord.—3rd Baron (*cr.* 1834), Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, P.C. (1907); G.C.M.G. (1911); K.C.V.O. (1909).—B. 1874; ed. at Sandhurst; lieut., reserve of offrs.; late lieut., Royal Scots, and major, Middlesex I.Y.; served in S. Africa war (wounded, Queen's medal, 3 clasps); lord-in-waiting in ordinary, 1905-7; capt. Lon. corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 1907-11; J.P., Sussex; gov. gen. and comdr.-in-chief, Commonwealth of Australia, 1911-1914.

DENNIS, Owen Gregory.—B. 1894; ent. Army, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1915; war. serv. in Egypt and France, 1915-18; seconded serv., W.A.F.F., 1919; asst. comsnr., pol., Nigeria, 1922; resgd. Army comsn., 1923; invalided from col. serv., Nov., 1923; re-apptd. as local commdt., pol. and asst. comsnr., Cyprus, Mar., 1928; comsnr. and local commdt., pol., Dec., 1929; comsnr., 1934; admstve offr.; comsnr., Jan., 1935; asst. comsnr., Apr., 1936; asst. comsnr., pol., Gibraltar, 1937.

DENNISON, Thomas Andrews, B.A. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (King's Inn).—B. 1906; ed. Newcastle High Schl., Staffs., Coleraine Acad. Inst. and Trinity Coll., Dublin,

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B.A., 1929; called to bar, 1931; crown coun., Kenya, Feb., 1935; ag. solr.-gen., 1938.

DENNY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, M.C.—M.P., S. Australia, since 1900; atty.-gen. and min. for Northern Territory, 1910-12; capt., A.I.F., European War, 1915-19; atty.-gen., 1924-27 and since Apr., 1930.

DE NOBRIGA, John.—B. 1884; 3rd clk., P.W.D., Trinidad, Apr., 1901; asst. clk., water and sewerage dept., Aug., 1903; storekeeper and clk., engnr.'s office, Apr., 1905; clk., mines dept. Sept., 1908; ch. clk., ditto, Dec., 1910; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1921; ch. clk. and clk., leg. coun., Feb., 1925; 2nd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1930; ag. 1st asst. col. sec., Feb., 1931; ag. dep. col. sec., May-Aug., 1934; 1st asst. col. sec., Mar., 1935; ag. dep. col. sec., various periods, 1935-8; ag. warden, Caroni, Nov., 1937-Nov., 1938.

DE NORMANN, CAPT. ALBERT WILFRED NOEL.—B. 1891; ed. United Services Coll. and Chateau du Rosey, Switzerland; Canadian Expedy. Force, 1914; lieut., Royal Fusiliers, 1915; West African Forces, 1916-20; survr., Nigeria survey, 1921; asst. survr.-gen., 1930; ag. survr.-gen., Apr.-Sept., 1933; ag. comsnr., lands and survr.-gen., Mar.-Sept., 1935 and Mar.-May, 1936; comsnr., land and survr.-gen., 1936; M.L.C; chmn., Lagos exec. development bd., 1937.

DENTON, CAPT. NORMAN CROFT.—B. 1894; ed. Addey and Stanhope Schl., New Cross. S.E.; mily. serv., 1914-20; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1936; do., cls. I, 1937.

DE PINTO, CYRIL ERNEST.—B. 1892; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1914; attd., Galle Kachcheri, Sept., 1914; office asst., Batticaloa Kach., Nov., 1917; pol. mag., Avisawella, Nov., 1919; office asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, July, 1921; pol. mag., Jaffna, Oct., 1921; ag. dist. judge, Badulla, Aug., 1923; pol. mag., Matara, Apr., 1925; ditto, Galle, Mar., 1927; dist. judge, Kegalle, June, 1933; do., Matara, May, 1934; dir., govt. tourist and pub. bureau, May, 1937.

DE ROME, F. J., B.Sc. (Lond.), M.B.E.—B. 1886; B.Sc. Lond. Univ., 1908; Jena Univ. (Germany), 1908-1909; asst. mast., Queen's Coll. Hong Kong, 1910; asst. postal censor, 1914-19; asst. mast., cls. II., 1919; asst. mast., cls. I., 1920; ag. headmr., Ellis Kadoorie schl., 1923; ag. headmr., Wantsai schl., 1923; headmr., Ellis Kadoorie schl., 1925; headmr., Queen's Coll., Mar., 1930.

DERRIMAN, FRANCIS PHILIP LOUIS.—B. 1901; ed. Ratcliffe Coll.; col. audit dept., Oct., 1924; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1925; do., Nigeria, June, 1934; senr. do., Jan., 1936; audr., Trinidad, 1938.

DE SILVA, CHARLES PERCIVAL, B.A. (Cantab.) B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1910; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Mar., 1935; office asst., Oct., 1936.

DE SILVA, GINIGE RICHARD WALTER, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1911; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1935; offr. cls. II, Dec., 1937; office asst., Feb., 1938.

DE SILVA, I. M.—Cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1938.

DE SILVA, WALWIN ARNOLD, B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1905; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1927; attd., Kegalle kach., Jan. and Sept., 1928; attd., Jaffna kach., June, 1928; attd., Kegalle kach., Sept., 1928; attd., Matara kach., Nov., 1928; office asst., Galle kach., Oct., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Badulla, Dec., 1934; asst. comsnr. of lands, Apr., 1936; sec., min. for commucns. and works, Aug., 1937.

DE SMIDT, THEOPHIL.—B. 1888; professional asst. to survr.-gen., Cape Prov., 1928; asst. survr.-gen., 1935; survr.-gen., O.F.S., 1937.

DE SOYZA, GUNASENA, B.A. (Lond.).—B. 1902; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1926; attd., Matara kach., Sept., 1926; attd. to Jaffna kach., June, 1927; office asst., Kegalle kach., Mar., 1928; 2nd landing survr., cust., Nov., 1928; office asst., Badulla kach., Oct., 1931; asst. gov. agt., Badulla, Aug., 1932; do., Mullaitivu, June, 1933; dep., regisr., co-op. socs., Oct., 1934; addnl. dep. regisr., do., Mar., 1935.

DESPICHT, STANLEY MONK.—B. 1890; ed. Boston Gram. Schl.; passed lower stand. exam. in Mendi; war service, E. Africa, 1917-18; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1915; ag. asst. col. sec., 1919; dist. comsnr., July, 1923.

DESROCHERS, FELIX.—B. 1886; ed. St. Hyacinthe Seminary, Quebec; B.A. (1905); LL.L. (1908); called to bar, 1908; ch. librn., liby., Montreal, 1930; gen. librn., liby. of parlmt., Canada, 1933.

DEVAUX, JUSTIN LOUIS, K.C.—B. 1884; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1906 (cert. of hon.); revised laws of St. Lucia, 1916; ag. mag., 1st dist., St. Lucia, Sept., 1917 to Sept., 1918; asst. legal adviser and pol. mag., Seychelles, Mar., 1919; ag. ch. just., Seychelles, Nov., 1919; crown pros., legal adviser, etc., Seychelles, June, 1920; ag. ch. just., in 1921, 1922 and 1923; ch. just., Apr., 1924; gov.'s dept., July-Aug., 1923; O.A.G. in 1925, 1927 and 1928; res. mag., Jamaica, 1929; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1931; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1931-Oct., 1932; atty.-gen., July, 1935.

DE VERTEUIL, ERIC J., M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).—B. 1881; asst. med. inspr. of health, Trinidad, Oct., 1930; ag. dep. surg.-gen., May, 1933; senr. med. inspr. of health, Aug., 1935; M.O.H., N.W. dist., Jan., 1936.

DE VERTEUIL, ST. YVES DANIEL, M.B.E. (1932).—B. 1875; clk. of works, waterworks, Trinidad, Dec., 1900; head overseer, Arima, Jan., 1903; dist. engnr., 2nd grade, Aug., 1916; dist. engnr., 1st grade, Sept., 1916; warden, counties Nariva-Mayaro, Dec., 1925; warden, St. George, prot. of immigts. and dir., lab. exchange, Mar., 1933; chmn., cent. water bd., Apr., 1936.

DE VILLIERS, ANDRIES GERHARDUS.—B. 1892; ed. Boys' High Schl., Paarl, S. Africa; army, S.A.M.R., 1913-19; Tanganyika Territory pol., 1919; asst. supt., 1926; supt., 1934.

DE VILLIERS, ISAAC PIERRE, M.C.—B. 1891; ed. S. African Coll.; atty. and notary, served S.W. Africa, in 1st Eastern Rifles, 1914-15; France and Palestine, in R.F.A., 1916-19; dep. comsnr. (headqrs.) S.A. pol., Feb., 1928; comsnr., S. African pol., Dec., 1928.

DE VILLIERS, SIR JEAN ETIENNE RENEN, M.A., LL.D., Kt. Bach. (1923).—B. 1875; ed. S. African Coll. and Cambridge; B.A., 1894; LL.B., 1897; LL.D., 1902; fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1901; judge of water cts. from 1913; ag. judge, sup. ct., Cape Town, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1919; judge pres., O.F.S., 1920; judge of appl., 1933.

DEVINE, A. SIDNEY.—B. 1892; ed. Fran. Coll., Oxon; enlisted Middlesex Regt., Aug., 1914; 2nd lieut., R. Warwickshire Regt., Oct., 1915; lieut., 1917; served in France and Italy; wounded; served with disposal bd. in Italy,

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Sept., 1927 ; asst. dir., statistics, Jan., 1929 ; asst. comsnr., lands, Oct., 1931 ; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Apr., 1936.

DAVIDSON, ROGER ALASTAIR MCLAREN, M.A. (Edin.) (hons.).—B. 1900; ed. Fettes Coll., Edinburgh and Univ. of Edinburgh ; supt., educn., S. Provs., Nigeria, Sept., 1924 ; asst. dir., educn., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1937.

DAVIDSON, WALKER WHEATLEY, M.C., M.A. (Cantab), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1886; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Apr., 1914 ; on mily. serv., 1916–19 ; exec. engnr., July, 1923 ; senr. exec. engnr., Nov., 1932 ; do., Larut, Matang and Krian, Apr., 1934 ; state engnr., 1938.

DAVIES, D. E.—B. 1889 ; ed. at Llandovery and Worcester Coll., Oxon. ; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Apl., 1915 ; junr. asst. col. sec., May-July, 1915 ; ag. dist. comsnr., Addah, July, 1915 to May, 1916 ; ag. dist. comsnr., Accra, Sep., 1916 to Sep., 1917.

DAVIES, DAVID, A.R. San. I.—B. 1887 ; sany. dept., Hong Kong, 1914 ; seconded for mily. serv., 1917–20 ; storekeeper, sany. dept., 1921 ; 1st. clk. and asst. sec., sany. bd., 1923 ; sec., sany. bd., 1927 ; ch. clk., senr. cler. and actg. staff, col. secretariat, 1928 ; J.P., 1930.

DAVIES, EBENEZER DYER.—Clk., educn. dept., Natal, 1902 ; senr. clk., 1913 ; prin. clk., 1919 ; sec., educn. dept., Natal, 1922 ; ch. clk., admstr.'s dept., Natal, June, 1932 ; asst. prov. sec., Jan., 1935.

DAVIES, EVAN WALTER.—Admitted solr., sup. ct., England, 1912 ; lieut., East Surrey Regt., France, 1915-17 ; adjt., 4th Nigerian Regt., 1918 ; served, Egba Rebellion, 1918 ; mem., Nigerian bar, 1920-27 ; asst. commr., lands, Gold Coast, Jan., 1928 ; crown solr., Hong Kong, Aug., 1937.

DAVIES, EDWARD HAROLD.—B. 1895 ; on mily. serv., 1914-19 ; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1920 ; ag. pol. mag., Matara, Jan., 1922 ; ditto, Panadura, May, 1922, office asst. Badulla kach., Oct., 1922 ; ag. pol. mag., Negombo, Feb., 1924 ; asst. dir., statistics, Mar., 1924 ; off. asst., Kandy kach. ; Oct., 1925 ; asst. dir., statistics, Feb., 1927 ; ag. dir., ditto, Aug., 1927 ; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, and sec., local govt. bd., May, 1928 ; asst. contr. of rev., Oct., 1930 ; asst. land comsnr., July, 1931 ; sec., Colombo port comsn., Oct., 1931 ; addnl. asst. ch. sec., July, 1938.

DAVIES, EDWARD JOHN.—B. 1898 ; ed. Llandovery Coll. and Univ. of Wales, B.A., LL.B. (Wales) ; served with Artists' Rifles and West Yorks. Regt., 1916-18 ; France, 1917-18 ; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1922 ; crown coun., Kenya, May, 1927 ; legal mem. of land bank bd., Dec., 1931-July, 1932 ; crown coun., Gold Coast, Feb., 1933 ; ag. solr.-genl. in 1933, 1934 and 1935 ; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1936 ; dep. legal advr., F.M.S., 1937 ; ag. legal adviser. F.M.S., Mar., 1938.

DAVIES, RICHARD MORGAN, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1892 ; on mily. serv., Dec., 1914 ; cadet, Ceylon, Sept., 1920 ; office asst., Kegalla kach., Jan., 1922 ; pol. mag., Matale, Feb., 1923 ; dep. rubber contr., May, 1924 ; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Sept., 1925 ; ditto, Trinco malee, June, 1926 ; asst. sttlmt. offr., Dec., 1926 ; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Aug., 1927 ; dist. judge, Anuradhapura, Nov., 1928 ; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, May, 1930 ; pol. mag., Matale, Nov., 1931 ; dep. fiscal, Colombo, Mar., 1932 ; asst. sttlmt. offr., July, 1932 ; asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Jan., 1935.

DAVIES, RUPERT MEREDITH, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.).—B. 1899 ; ed. Bedford Schl. ; mil. serv., Lon. Scot. & R.E.s, 1917-19 ; Aberdeen Univ., 1919-24 ; Cambridge Univ., 1924, post grad. ; supt., agr., Nigeria, 1928 ; dist. agrl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1930 ; senr. agrl. offr., 1935.

DAVIES, THOMAS WALTON.—B. 1907 ; ed. Tonbridge and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; 2nd cls. mod. hist., 1929 ; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., Miny. of Transport, 1930 ; transfd. to C.O., 1st Oct., 1931 ; called to bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1934 ; pvte. sec. to parly. U.S. of S. for the Cols. (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), 31st May, 1937 ; ag. prin., 19th Aug., 1937 ; sec., col. advisory development comtee., 1937.

DAVIES, TUDOR THOMAS.—B. 1887 ; asst. govt. printer, Nyasaland Prot., 1916 ; ag. govt. printer and compt. stationery, May to July, 1917, July, 1919 to Mar., 1920 and Apr. to Dec., 1923 ; govt. printer, Dec., 1923.

DAVIS, ATHOLE VICTOR.—B. 1889 ; ed. St. Stephen's Schl., and King Edward Coll., New Zealand ; ch. clk., stores and transport, N. Rhodesia, 1930 ; ag. contr., do., 1930-31 and 1934-35 ; asst. treas., Br. Somaliland, 1937.

DAVIS, DOUGLAS ERIC, B.Sc., F.I.C.—B. 1904 ; ed. Lond. Univ. ; asst. analyst and asst. supt., imp. and exp. dept., Hong Kong, 1938 ; ag. monopoly analyst, 1938.

DAVIS, HON. HENRY HAGUE.—B. 1885 ; ed. Brockville, Ont., Can. ; Collegiate Inst., Toronto Univ. (B.A. 1907, gold medallist in polit. sci., M.A., LL.B.) ; Law Schl., Osgoode Hall, Toronto, 1911 ; called to Ontario bar 1911 ; K.C., 1928 ; judge, supreme ct., Ont., 1933.

DAVIS, LIONEL STUART, F.C.S. — B. 1890 ; lab. asst., Br. Guiana, 1908 ; 3rd asst. analyst, 1914 ; 2nd asst. do., 1915 ; 1st. do., 1922 ; examr. in chem. to pharmaceutical bd., 1921-33 ; ag. govt. analyst, 1929 and 1933 ; asst. gov. analyst, Trinidad, July, 1933 ; ag. govt. do., July-Dec., 1933 and Sept., 1937 ; lecturer and examr. in chem. to med. bd., 1938.

DAVIS, REGINALD PERCY BASIL.—B. 1881 ; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, Harrow and New Coll., Oxford ; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1908 ; K.C., 1924 ; leader of Cape bar, 1933 ; judge, Cape of Good Hope prov. divn., sup. ct., S. Africa, 1935.

DAVIS, RICHARD PRITCHARD, M.I.M. & C.E., M.T.P.I., M.R.S.I.—B. 1888 ; town planning supt., Selangor, F.M.S., Dec., 1928 ; town planner, Selangor, July, 1932 ; do., Perak, Selangor and N. Sembilan, Oct., 1933.

DAVIS, SIR STEUART SPENCER, KT. BACH. (1930), C.M.G. (1919).—B. 1875 ; rev. offr., St. Kitts, 1893 ; 1st clk., treasy. and cust., 1898 ; lieut., St. Kitts-Nevis def. force, 1898 ; ag. adjutant, 1899 ; att. col. audit branch, E. and A. dept., July, 1901 ; acctnt., treasy., G. Coast, 1901 ; asst. treas., 1902 ; ch. asst. treas., Nov., 1908 ; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1915 ; treasr., civil admnstn., German Africa (occupied territory), Nov., 1916 ; treas., Tanganyika Territory, 1919 ; ag. sec. to admstn., June to Aug., 1919 ; dep. admstr., Mar.-Apr., 1920 ; treas., Palestine, May, 1922 ; chmn., economy comtee., 1922 ; ag. ch. sec. on various occasions, 1923-25 ; chmn., currency comtee., 1924 ; del. for Palestine at Constantinople in connec. with Ottoman pub. debt, Oct. to Nov., 1924 ; chmn., comsn. on finances of Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, Dec., 1925 ; chmn., standing comtee. for commerce and industry from 1928 ; O.A.G. Palestine

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and ag. high. comsnr., Trans-Jordan, July-Sept., 1930; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., St. Helena, 1932.

DAVIS, THOMAS ARTHUR WARREN.—B. 1899; ed. Haverfordwest and Keble Coll., Oxford; Indian army, 1917-22; dipl., forestry (Oxon), 1923; asst. conserv., forests, Br. Guiana, 1925; ag. conserv., forests, various periods, 1930-36.

DAWE, ARTHUR JAMES, O.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1891; ed. Berkhamsted Schl. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; scholar, 1910-1914; B.A.; war service, 1914-18; staff, 1917; lieut., R.N.V.R. (R.N.D.); temp. appt. in C.O., Jan., 1918; apptd., under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., June, 1919; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; priv. sec. to Mr. Amery, 18th June, 1920; priv. sec. to Mr. E. F. L. Wood, 1921; prin., 1st Dec., 1921; dep. sec. to Imp. Economic Confce., 1923; visited Sierra Leone as sec. to comsn. of enquiry into affrs. of Freetown municipality, 1926; accomp. parly U.S. of S. on visit to Palestine and Cyprus, 1930; sec. to Malta royal comsn., 1931; sent on mission to Malta, 1933-34; asst. sec., 6th Apr., 1936; asst. under sec. of state, 1st July, 1938.

DAWE, MORLEY THOMAS O.B.E. (1925), F.L.S.—B. 1880; asst. botanist, forestry and scientific dept., Uganda, 1902; head of dept., 1903; dir., agric., Mozambique, 1910; agric., advsr. to Colombia, 1915; comsnd. by C.O. to visit and report on agric. conditions and needs of Gambia, 1920; consultg. agric. expert to Fomento Geral de Angola, 1921; comsnr., lands and forests, S. Leone, 1922; comsnr. repg. S. Leone at British Empire exhibn., 1924; comsnr. repg. S. Leone at Canadian Nat. exhibn., Toronto, 1926; dir. agr., Cyprus, 1928; mem., leg., May, 1928 to Nov., 1931; headed Cyprus trade mission, June-July, 1930; rep. govt., 9th Internat. horticultural cong., London, 1930, confce. on fruit production, London, 1930 and 5th Internat. botanical cong., 1930; dir., agr. and forests, Palestine, 1933; mem., advy. coun., chmn., eng. agrl. coun. and mem. standing comtee. for commerce and industry.

DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn).—B. 1896; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (class. schol.); 2nd. lieut., 5th Batt., E. Surrey Regt., Mar., 1915; served India (N. W. Frontier), Mesopotamia; demobilised with rank of capt., 1919; cadet, S.S., Mar., 1920; 3rd mag., S'pore, July, 1920; 2nd mag., S'pore, Oct., 1922; 2nd asst. advr., B. Pahat, Nov., 1923; 1st mag. and regisr., sup. ct., Johore, Mar., 1924; dist. offr., Alor Gajah, Feb., 1925; offr., cls. IV, Mar., 1927; called to bar (Grays Inn), June, 1929; dist. judge, Malacca, Sept., 1929; 2nd asst. sec., S.S., Jan., 1930; 1st asst. sec., S.S., Mar., 1932; ag. legal advr., Kedah, July, 1933; Br. advr., Perlis, July, 1937.

DAWSON, ERNEST EDWARD.—B. 1886; B.A. (engg.) Cambridge with 2nd cl. hons., A.M.I.C.E.; Canadian N. rly., 1910; asst. engnr. Tanganyika rlys., Jan., 1921; dist. engnr., Nov., 1928; ag. ch. engnr. in 1935-37 and 1938.

DAWSON, PERCY LEE.—B. 1890; ed. Needham House (Ely), Cambs.; office asst., Nigerian Rly., 1920; asst. traffic supt., 1921; dist. traffic supt., Feb., 1935; senr. traffic asst., open lines, 1938; ag. ch. traffic supt., Apr., 1938.

DAY, SIR ALBERT CECIL, KT. BACH. (1932), C.M.G. (1925), C.B.E. (1919).—Asst. priv. sec. to gov. of New Zealand, 1910-1912; offl. sec. to gov.-gen., 1913-36; apptd. to staff of N.Z. high comsnr., London, 1936.

DAY, EDWARD VICTOR GRACE.—B. 1896; ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch and Timaru High Schl., New Zealand; cadet, S.S., Sept., 1921; attd., col. sec. office, Nov., 1921; asst. sec., Malaya Borneo exhibn., Dec., 1921; A.D.C. to O.A.G., June, 1922; sec., sany. bd., A. Star in addn., Feb., 1923; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; offr. cls. IV, Apr., 1928; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; ag. 1st asst. sec., S.S., Nov., 1933; ag. asst. treas. and collr., land rev., Malacca, Nov., 1935; ag. res. councillor, Malacca, in addn., May, 1937; offr., cls. II, Apr., 1938.

DAY-LEWIS, CAPT. GEORGE HOLMES.—B. 1887; ed. High Schl., Dublin, and Reading Schl.; war serv., 1915-19; dist. loco. supt., Mesopotamian govt. rlys., Nov. 1919; asst. loco. supt., F.M.S. rlys., Mar. 1924; running asst. (western div.), K. Lumpur, Aug., 1932; senr. running asst., Jan., 1935.

DEAKIN, CHARLES SIDNEY, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struc.E.—B. 1897; ed. at Orme Schl., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Christ's Hosp. and Queen's Coll., Camb., schol., Hughes Eng. essay prize, 1st cl. mechan. tripos, engnrg., 1923; research grant, bridge oscillations, 1923-24; junr., engnrg. dept., science and indust. research, bridge stress comsn., 1924-25; John Wimbolt prize, engin. research, 1925; R.A.S.C. (M.T.), 1916; Iraq, 1917; attd., polit. dept. as Q.M.S., Native Militia and hd. clk., Zubair, 1919; demob. 1920; mast., Achimota Coll., Gold Coast; seconded to P.W.D., 1925-27; supvr. of studies, engnrg. schl., Achimota, 1932.

DEANE, SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, KT. BACH. (1930).—B. 1873; ed. at St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., Oxon. (honours in jurisprudence); called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1898; practised at the bar, B. Guiana, 1898-1903; ditto, Trinidad, 1903-1910; stip. mag., Arima, Trinidad, Sept., 1910; ag. S.J.P., Port of Spain, Trinidad, May to Dec., 1911, and from May to Oct., 1912; stip. mag., Port of Spain, 1913; ag. puisne judge, on various occasions, 1914-17; twice apptd. comsnr. under ordce. 1919; capt. and adjutant, Trinidad Light Horse; 2nd puisne Judge Apr., 1920; ch. just., Leeward Is., Jan., 1923; puisne judge, S. Sttlments. and judl. comsnr. F.M.S., Nov., 1924; ch. just., Gold Coast, 1929; pres., W.A. ct. of appl., 1930; ret., Dec., 1935.

DEANE, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT., C.B.E. (1937), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1879; S.A. War, 1900-02; S.A. constab. 1901; Transvaal pol., 1908; S.A. Permt. Force (Staff), 1912; German S.W.A. (staff capt. and brig. machine gun offr.), 1914; W.F.F. Egypt (brig. machine gun offr.), 1st S.A. Inf. Brigade, 1915; France, 1916; ch. of pol., St. Lucia, 1919; dep. inspr. gen. pol., Mauritius, 1922; inspr.-gen. pol. and supt., prisons, 1926; M.L.C., 1926.

DEAR, EUGENE CLYDE.—B. 1885; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; ent. civ. serv., Barbados, 1902; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1923; clk. to atty.-genl., 1924; ag. sol.-gen. for various periods, 1926-28; regisr., 1930; judge, asst. ct. of appl., and regisr, of friendly socs., 1931.

De BOER, HENRY SPELDERWINDE, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), D.T.M. and H. (Lond.).—B. 1889; ed. privately and at London Hosp.; served with R.A.M.C., 1915-20 (Gallipoli, Sinai, Palestine and Syria, ment. in desps.); med. offr., Kenya, May, 1920; senr. health offr., E. African med. serv., Jan., 1926; dep. dir., san. services, N. Rhodesia, Mar., 1931; do., med. services, 1933; dep. dir., med. services, Uganda, 1933; ag. D.M.S., Mar.-Dec., 1937; D.M.S., Nyasaland, 1938.

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DE CHAIR, Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford, K.C.B. (1916), K.C.M.G. (1933), M.V.O. (1908).—B. 1864; mid. of the "Alexandra," at bombardment of Alexandria, 1882; landed with naval brig., naval attaché to courts of the Maritime Powers, 1902; and to N. and S. America, 1903-4; A.D.C. to the King, 1911-12; naval sec. to 1st lord of the admy., 1912-14; admi. of training service, 1914; comdg. tenth cruiser squadron, 1914-16; naval adviser to F.O., 1916; vice-admi. comdg. battle squadron, 1917-18; vice-admi., 1917; admi. comdg. coast guard and reserve, 1919; gov., New S. Wales, Oct., 1923; ret., 1930.

DE COMARMOND, Henri Maxime.—B. 1899; ed. R. Coll., Mauritius; called to bar, Middle Temple, June, 1922; ag. dist. and stip. mag. for Mauritius and Rodrigues, Aug., 1925; ag. addnl. subst. procureur and advoc. gen., on various occasions, 1925-28; dist. and stip. mag., Mauritius and Rodrigues, Jan., 1927; 2nd addnl. subst. procureur and advoc.-gen., Jan., 1928; subst. procureur and advoc. gen., Dec., 1932; procureur and advoc.-gen., Mauritius, 1933 and 1936; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1938.

DE FREITAS, Sir Anthony, Kt. Bach. (1927), O.B.E. (1918), B.A. (Clare Coll., Camb.).—B. 1869; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn; ag. chief just., St. Vincent, May-Oct., 1904; stip. mag., 1st Dist., St. Lucia, Oct., 1904; ag. atty., gen., St. Lucia, July, 1906; atty.-gen., St. Lucia, Apl., 1907; chief just., St. Vincent, May, 1915; chief just., St. Lucia, Sept., 1919; ag. admnstr.; St. Vincent, 1909, 1915, and Mar., 1917, to Dec., 1918; ag. col. sec., St. Lucia, on seven occasions; ag. admnstr., St. Lucia, on 15 occasions, including July, 1914, to May, 1915; puisne judge, Jamaica, Aug., 1921; ag. ch. just., Jamaica, July, 1922 to Sept., 1923 and Jan., 1925 to Feb., 1926; ch. just., Br. Guiana, Feb., 1927; ret. 1934.

DE GLANVILLE, R. J. A. P. G.—B. 1885; called to the bar, Bahamas, 1914; notary pub., 1914; priv. sec. to H.E. Wm. Hart Bennett, Esq., C.M.G., admnstr. of Bahamas, 1909; also to H.E. Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G., gov., 1912; ag. coroner for New Providence, 1911 and 1913; confirmed, 1914; 2nd clk., H. of A., 1912; chief clk., 1913; ag. registr., sup. ct. from 1913; ag. stip. and circuit mag. and coroner on various occasions, 1921-31; ag. atty.-gen., advoc. gen. and admy. advoc., contr., local clearing office and temp. mem., exec. coun. on various occasions in 1923, 1924 and 1925; registr.-gen., Apr., 1923; ag. atty.-gen. on various occasions, 1922-37.

DE JAGER, Samuel Jacobus, K.C., B.A., LL.B., Camb.—B. 1879; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1902; admitted advocate, O.R.C., 1903; atty.-gen., O.F.S., 1911; ditto, Cape Prov., 1929; do., O.F.S., 1937.

DE KOCK, Gilles Van de Wall.—B. 1889; ed. Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Capetown and London; M.R.C.V.S., Lond. (1913); D.Sc. (Witwatersrand); vety. research offr., Onderstepoort, 1914; prof. of anatomy, Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1920; prof. anat., T'vaal Univ. Coll., 1920; sr. vety. research offr., Onderstepoort, 1920; sub.-dir., vety. services, Onderstepoort, 1927; dep. dir., divn. of vety. services and animal husbandry, 1931.

DE KOCK, Michiel Hendrik, B.A. (Cape), M.A. and Ph. D. (Harvard).—B. 1898; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch and Harvard Univ., U.S.A., ; sen. lecturer, economics, Univ. of Cape Town, 1923-24; mem., bd. of trade and industries, Union of S. Africa, Oct., 1924-29; mem., diamond control advisory comtee., 1930; S. African Reserve Bank, 1931; dep. gov., S. African Res. Bank, 1932; author of "Finance of the Union of South Africa," "Government Ownership in South Africa," and "Economic History of South Africa."

DE KRETZER, Herbert Kenneth, M.Inst. C.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.R.San.I.—B. 1880; P.W.D., Ceylon, 1904; dist. engnr., 1908; prov. engnr., 1926; 1st asst. D.P.W., 1932; D.P.W., Apr., 1936.

DE LA HARPE, Clement Henri, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)—B. 1899; temp. med. offr., Basutoland, 1924; med. offr., 1927.

DE LA WARR, 9th Earl (*cr.* 1761), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, J.P.—B. 1900; ed. Eton; served in the Navy during the War; parly. under-sec., W.O., 1929-30; lord-in-waiting to H.M., 1929 and 1929-31; Mayor of Bexhill, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35; parly. sec., min. of agr. and dep. min. of fisheries, 1930-31 and 1931-35; parl. U.S. of S. for the cols., Sept., 1936-37.

DEL TUFO, Morobe Vincenzo, B.A. — B. 1901; senr. schol. Trin. Coll. Camb.; wrangler, 1922; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1923; passed cadet, May, 1925; fedl. examr. in Tamil, July, 1926; offr. cls. V, asst. contr., lab., Klang. Dec., 1926; do., Penang, Dec., 1928; offr. cls. IV, Dec., 1930; dist. offr., Mar., 1931; fedl. examr. in Telegu, July, 1932; dep. contr., lab., F.M.S., Mar., 1933; offr. cls. III, Dec., 1935; asst. to attny.-gen., Jan., 1936; examr. in Malay, May, 1936; 2nd asst. sec. and clk. of couns., S.S., Jan., 1937.

DE MEL, Vere Eustace Henry.—B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1913; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1937.

DE MEL, Vidanelage Samson Manuel, B.A., (hons.) Lond.—B. 1910; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1934; asst. sttlmt. offr., Jan., 1937.

DE MEZA, John, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1885; vety. offr., Nyasaland Prot., 1914; vety. bact., 1921; ch. vety. offr., 1935.

DEMPERS, Hendrik Louw.—B. 1886; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S. Africa; asst. comtee. clk., H. of A., Union of S. Africa, 1913; war serv., S.W. Africa, Ireland, France and Belgium, 1914-19; clk. of papers, 1917; serjeant-at-arms, 1937.

DENMAN, Lord.—3rd Baron (*cr.* 1834), Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, P.C. (1907); G.C.M.G. (1911); K.C.V.O. (1909).—B. 1874; ed. at Sandhurst; lieut., reserve of offrs.; late lieut., Royal Scots, and major, Middlesex I.Y.; served in S. Africa war (wounded, Queen's medal, 3 clasps); lord-in-waiting in ordinary, 1905-7; capt. Lon. corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 1907-11; J.P., Sussex; gov. gen. and comdr.-in-chief, Commonwealth of Australia, 1911-1914.

DENNIS, Owen Gregory.—B. 1894; ent. Army, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1915; war. serv. in Egypt and France, 1915-18; seconded serv., W.A.F.F., 1919; asst. comanr., pol., Nigeria, 1922; resgd. Army coman., 1923; invalided from col. serv., Nov., 1923; re-apptd. as local commdt., pol. and asst. comsnr., Cyprus, Mar., 1928; comsnr. and local commdt., pol., Dec., 1929; comsnr., 1934; admstve offr.; comsnr., Jan., 1935; asst. comsnr., Apr., 1936; asst. comsnr., pol., Gibraltar, 1937.

DENNISON, Thomas Andrews, B.A. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (King's Inn).—B. 1906; ed. Newcastle High Schl., Staffs., Coleraine Acad. Inst. and Trinity Coll., Dublin,

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B.A., 1929; called to bar, 1931; crown coun., Kenya, Feb., 1935; ag. solr.-gen., 1938.

DENNY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, M.C.—M.P., S. Australia, since 1900; atty.-gen. and min. for Northern Territory, 1910–12; capt., A.I.F., European War, 1915–19; atty.-gen., 1924–27 and since Apr., 1930.

DE NOBRIGA, John.—B. 1884; 3rd clk., P.W.D., Trinidad, Apr., 1901; asst. clk., water and sewerage dept., Aug., 1903; storekeeper and clk., engnr.'s office, Apr., 1905; clk., mines dept. Sept., 1908; ch. clk., ditto, Dec., 1910; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1921; ch. clk. and clk., leg. coun., Feb., 1925; 2nd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1930; ag. 1st asst. col. sec., Feb., 1931; ag. dep. col. sec., May-Aug., 1934; 1st asst. col. sec., Mar., 1935; ag. dep. col. sec., various periods, 1935–8; ag. warden, Caroni, Nov., 1937-Nov., 1938.

DE NORMANN, CAPT. ALBERT WILFRED NOEL.—B. 1891; ed. United Services Coll. and Chateau du Rosey, Switzerland; Canadian Expedy. Force, 1914; lieut., Royal Fusiliers, 1915; West African Forces, 1916-20; survr., Nigeria survey, 1921; asst. survr.-gen., 1930; ag. survr.-gen., Apr.-Sept., 1933; ag. comsnr., lands and survr.-gen., Mar.-Sept., 1935 and Mar.-May, 1936; comsnr., land and survr.-gen., 1936; M.L.C.; chmn., Lagos exec. development bd., 1937.

DENTON, CAPT. NORMAN CROFT.—B. 1894; ed. Addey and Stanhope Schl., New Cross. S.E.; mily. serv., 1914-20; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1936; do., cls. I, 1937.

DE PINTO, CYRIL ERNEST.—B. 1892; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1914; attd., Galle Kachcheri, Sept., 1914; office asst., Batticaloa Kach., Nov., 1917; pol. mag., Avisawella, Nov., 1919; office asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, July, 1921; pol. mag., Jaffna, Oct., 1921; ag. dist. judge, Badulla, Aug., 1923; pol. mag., Matara, Apr., 1925; ditto, Galle, Mar., 1927; dist. judge, Kegalle, June, 1933; do., Matara, May, 1934; dir., govt. tourist and pub. bureau, May, 1937.

DE ROME, F. J., B.Sc. (Lond.), M.B.E.—B. 1886; B.Sc. Lond. Univ., 1908; Jena Univ. (Germany), 1908-1909; asst. mast., Queen's Coll. Hong Kong, 1910; asst. postal censor, 1914-19; asst. mast., cls. II., 1919; asst. mast., cls. I., 1920; ag. headmr., Ellis Kadoorie schl., 1923; ag. headmr., Wantsai schl., 1923; headmr., Ellis Kadoorie schl., 1925; headmr., Queen's Coll., Mar., 1930.

DERRIMAN, FRANCIS PHILIP LOUIS.—B. 1901; ed. Ratcliffe Coll.; col. audit dept., Oct., 1924; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1925; do., Nigeria, June, 1934; senr. do., Jan., 1936; audr., Trinidad, 1938.

DE SILVA, CHARLES PERCIVAL, B.A. (Cantab.) B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1910; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Mar., 1935; office asst., Oct., 1936.

DE SILVA, GINIGE RICHARD WALTER, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1911; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1935; offr. cls. II, Dec., 1937; office asst., Feb., 1938.

DE SILVA, I. M.—Cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1938.

DE SILVA, WALWIN ARNOLD, B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1906; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1927; attd., Kegalle kach., Jan. and Sept., 1928; attd., Jaffna kach., June, 1928; attd., Kegalle kach., Sept., 1928; attd., Matara kach., Nov., 1928; office asst., Galle kach., Oct., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Badulla, Dec., 1934; asst. comsnr. of lands, Apr., 1936; sec., min. for communs. and works, Aug., 1937.

DE SMIDT, THEOPHIL.—B. 1888; professional asst. to survr.-gen., Cape Prov., 1928; asst. survr.-gen., 1935; survr.-gen., O.F.S., 1937.

DE SOYZA, GUNASENA, B.A. (Lond.).—B. 1902; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1926; attd., Matara kach., Sept., 1926; attd. to Jaffna kach., June, 1927; office asst., Kegalle kach., Mar., 1928; 2nd landing survr., cust., Nov., 1928; office asst., Badulla kach., Oct., 1931; asst. gov. agt., Badulla, Aug., 1932; do., Mullaitivu, June, 1933; dep., registr., co-op. socs., Oct., 1934; addnl. dep. registr., do., Mar., 1935.

DESPICHT, STANLEY MONK.—B. 1890; ed. Boston Gram. Schl.; passed lower stand. exam. in Mendi; war service, E. Africa, 1917-18; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1915; ag. asst. col. sec., 1919; dist. comsnr., July, 1923.

DESROCHERS, FELIX.—B. 1886; ed. St. Hyacinthe Seminary, Quebec; B.A. (1905); LL.L. (1908); called to bar, 1908; ch. librn., liby., Montreal, 1930; gen. librn., liby. of parlmt., Canada, 1933.

DEVAUX, JUSTIN LOUIS, K.C.—B. 1884; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1906 (cert. of hon.); revised laws of St. Lucia, 1916; ag. mag., 1st dist., St. Lucia, Sept., 1917 to Sept., 1918; asst. legal adviser and pol. mag., Seychelles, Mar., 1919; ag. ch. just., Seychelles, Nov., 1919; crown pros., legal adviser, etc., Seychelles, June, 1920; ag. ch. just., in 1921, 1922 and 1923; ch. just., Apr., 1924; gov.'s dept., July-Aug., 1923; O.A.G. in 1925, 1927 and 1928; res. mag., Jamaica, 1929; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1931; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1931-Oct., 1932; atty.-gen., July, 1935.

DE VERTEUIL, ERIC J., M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).—B. 1881; asst. med. inspr. of health, Trinidad, Oct., 1930; ag. dep. surg.-gen., May, 1933; senr. med. inspr. of health, Aug., 1935; M.O.H., N.W. dist., Jan., 1936.

DE VERTEUIL, ST. YVES DANIEL, M.B.E. (1932).—B. 1875; clk. of works, waterworks, Trinidad, Dec., 1900; head overseer, Arima, Jan., 1903; dist. engnr., 2nd grade, Aug., 1916; dist. engnr., 1st grade, Sept., 1916; warden, counties Nariva-Mayaro, Dec., 1925; warden, St. George, prot. of immigrts. and dir., lab. exchange, Mar., 1933; chmn., cent. water bd., Apr., 1936.

DE VILLIERS, ANDRIES GERHARDUS.—B. 1892; ed. Boys' High Schl., Paarl, S. Africa; army, S.A.M.R., 1913-19; Tanganyika Territory pol., 1919; asst. supt., 1926; supt., 1934.

DE VILLIERS, ISAAC PIERRE, M.C.—B. 1891; ed. S. African Coll.; atty. and notary, served S.W. Africa, in 1st Eastern Rifles, 1914–15; France and Palestine, in R.F.A., 1916–19; dep. comsnr. (headqrs.) S.A. pol., Feb., 1928; comsnr., S. African pol., Dec., 1928.

DE VILLIERS, SIR JEAN ETIENNE REENEN, M.A., LL.D., Kt. Bach. (1923).—B. 1875; ed. S. African Coll. and Cambridge; B.A., 1894; LL.B., 1897; LL.D., 1902; fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1901; judge of water cts. from 1913; ag. judge, sup. ct., Cape Town, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1919; judge pres., O.F.S., 1920; judge of appl., 1933.

DEVINE, A. SIDNEY.—B. 1892; ed. Fran. Coll., Oxon; enlisted Middlesex Regt., Aug., 1914; 2nd lieut., R. Warwickshire Regt., Oct., 1915; lieut., 1917; served in France and Italy; wounded; served with disposal bd. in Italy,

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1919-20; disposal and liquidation comsn., 1920-23; cler. offr., C.O., 19th Mar., 1923.

DEVONSHIRE, 10TH DUKE OF (creat. 1694), EDWARD WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENDISH, M.P. (W. Divn. of Derbyshire).—B. 1895; ed. Eton and Cambridge Univ.; hon. col., 6th batt., Sherwood Foresters; bvt. lt.-col., Derby Yeomanry; serv. Egypt, Dardanelles and France (twice ment. in despa.); attd., Intell., 1916 and served W.O. and Br. mission, Paris; mem., Br. peace delegn., Paris, 1919; M.B.E., chevalier, Legion of Honour; contested N.E. Derbyshire, g.e., 1918 and W. Derbyshire 1922; mayor, Buxton, 1919-21; J.P. Derbyshire; parly. under sec. of state for Dom. Affrs., 5th Mar., 1936.

DE WAAL, COL. PIETER.—B. 1899; ed. Zeerust Pub. Schl., and Transvaal Univ. Coll. (now Univ. of Pretoria); lieut., permt. force, Union Defence Forces, 1922; S.A. Permt. Garrison Arty., 1923; attd. Coast Arty. Schl., Shoeburyness, Aug.-Dec., 1923; attd. R.A., S. Area, England, 1924-25; capt., S.A.P.G.A., 1925; seconded to S.A. Staff Corps as staff offr., gunnery, Cape Peninsula, 1925; ag. A.D.C. to gov.-genl., 1925 28; grad. Staff Coll., Camberley, 1930; A.D.C. to C.G.S., U.D.F., Impl. Confce., London, 1930; attd., W.O., 1930-31; O.C., S.A.P.G.A. and C.G.A., Cape Peninsula, and promoted major, 1931; O.C., No. 1 mil. dist., Capetown, with temp. rank of lieut. col., 1932; maj. (temp. lieut.-col.), S.A. Staff Corps, 1933; lieut. col., S.A. Staff Corps, 1933; O.C., Sp. Serv. Batt., 1933-34; O.C., Roberts' Heights commd. and comdt., S.A. Mily. Coll., 1933; dir., mily. opertns. and training, defence hdqrs., Pretoria, 1934, and temp. col., 1934; dir., operns. and intell., Oct., 1937.

DEWAR, H. J.—B. 1878; clk., repatriation dept., O.R.C., 1902; clk., Br. refugee aid, 1903; clk., treasy., O.F.S., 1904; clk., treasy., Union of S. Africa, 1910; acctnt., 1916; ch. accont., 1928.

DE WET, JOHANNES HENDRIK, B.A.—B. 1890; ed. Univ. of Pretoria; educ. dept., 1911-18. Union pub. serv. from 1918; under sec., dept. of interior, 1931; sec., dept. of interior, 1937.

DE WET, THE HON. N. J., K.C.—B. 1873; Min. of just., Union of S. Africa, 1913-24; puisne judge, Transvaal prov. div., 1932; judge of appl., 1937.

DIAS, NEIL QUINTUS, B.A., (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, (Middle Temple)—B. 1911; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1935; asst. sec. to min. for communs. and wks., Aug., 1937.

DICKENS, KENNETH JOHN, B.A.—B. 1906; ed. Christ's Hosp.; schol. and exhibr.; open classical scholarship, Keble Coll., Oxford, 1925; final honour schl., English language and lit., 1929; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, 1929.

DICKENS, WILLIAM SAMUEL, O.B.E. (1938), M.B.E. (1919).—B. 1891; Indian pol., 1906-16; Indian army R., of Offrs., 1916-21; Iraq pol. force, 1921-30; inspr.-gen., pol., comdt., local forces and supt., fire brig., Barbados, 1932.

DICKINSON, ALBERT VICTOR.—B. 1886; ed. St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., Alderman Newton's Schl., Leicester, and Marist Bros., Pt. Elizabeth, S. Africa; B.A. Cape Univ., LL.B. S. Africa; Cape govt. rlys., 1903; native affrs. dept. (magisterial br.), Transkei, 1909; dept. of just., Union of S. Africa, 1924; professional asst. to atty.-gen., Natal, 1926; do. to atty.-gen. O.F.S., 1928; asst. crown pros., Johannesburg, 1931; crown pros., do., 1935.

DICKINSON, ARTHUR HAROLD.—B. 1892; ed. Bromsgrove Schl.; pol. probr., S.S., Nov., 1912; asst. supt., pol. Jly., 1916; adjt., S.S. pol., May, 1920; supt., pol., Jan., 1928; King's Pol. Med., Jan., 1928; ag. dir., crim. intell., S.S. and in addn. ag. dir., pol. intell. bureau, Dec., 1928; ch. pol. offr., Malacca, Dec., 1929; dir., crim. intell., S.S., Jan., 1932; ch. pol. offr., Penang, Nov., 1933; senr. supt. and senr. dep. comsnr., Malayan pol. serv., 1936; supt., pol., S'pore, 1937.

DICKINSON, JOHN ROBERT, M.C.—Ed. Liverpool Coll.; solr., 1920; 2nd lieut., The King's Own (R. Lancaster Regt.), 1914; lieut., July, 1915; capt., Aug., 1916; France, 1915-18 (M.C. and Bar); asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Jan., 1921; ch. inspr., lab., 1938.

DICKSON, WILLAM MURRAY, B.A.—B. 1875; ed. St. Mary's Schl. and Coll. Inst. and Toronto Univ.; B.A., 1897; priv. sec. to several solrs.-gens. and mins. of just. of Canada, 1914-25; asst. chf., remission br., dept. of just., 1925-30; priv. sec., Hon. G. D. Robertson, and later, Hon. W. A. Gordon, mins. of lab., 1930-33; dep. min. of lab., 1934.

DIEMONT, J. F. W.—B. 1884; ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; asst., secretarial branch, posts and tels., O.R.C., 1903; clk., prov. sec., office, O.F.S., 1910; admstve. inspr., educn. dept., O.F.S., 1922-29; prin. clk., educn. dept., O.F.S., 1929; ch. do., 1935.

DILL-RUSSELL, PATRICK WIMBERLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—B. 1910; ed. Eltham Coll., Kent, Manchester Grammar Schl., Reading Univ., Manchester Univ. and St. Thomas Hosp., London; served with R.A.M.C. for 6 months in Egypt and Palestine, 1936; employed by L.C.C.; D.M.O., Cyprus, Feb., 1938.

DIMES, CAPT. DOUGLAS HENRY, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1886; ed. Kingsbridge Gram. Schl. and Schl. of Agr., S. Devon; R. Vety. Coll., London; lieut., R.A.V.C. (S.R.), 1913; war serv. in France and Belgium, 1914-19; vety. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1923.

DINGLE, PERCIVAL ALFRED, C.B.E. (1937), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S.M., certif. T.M.H., L.S.T.M.—B. 1881; dist. surg., N. Borneo, Dec., 1911; dep. health offr., July, 1915; civil res. surg., No. 1 London genl. base hosp., Jan., 1917 to May, 1918; P.M.O. and offi. mem., leg. coun., Apr., 1918; deleg. to 5th cong., Far Eastern Assoc. of Trop. Med., Sept., 1923; deleg. to L. of N. Health Confce, S'pore, Feb., 1925; deleg. to meeting of advisory coun., eastern bureau, L. of N. health organisation, S'pore, Jan., 1926.

DIRCKZE, PERCEVAL TITUS LINGDON LAURIE.—B. 1883; survey dept., Ceylon, 1901; asst. inspr., mines, Jan., 1908; asst. engnr., P.W.D., 1928; govt. mineralogist May, 1934.

DIVE, MAJOR HUBERT ROY, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), graduate Lond. Schl. of Trop. Med., certif. Royal Lond. Opthalmic Hosp. (Moorfields).—B. 1887; great war, Gallipoli; Egypt, Palestine and France, 1915-19; 1st med. offr. i/c war pensioners., St. Barth. Hosp., Lond., 1919-20; student and house surgn. L.S.T.M., and Albert Dock Hosp. Feb.-Aug., 1920; med. offr., F.M.S., Dec., 1920; sr. med. offr., Pahang, Nov., 1927; assisting in office of prin. med. offr., F.M.S., Aug., 1930; ch. med. offr., Penang, June, 1932; superscale offr., grade A, Sept., 1934; sg. D.D.M.S., S.S., Feb., 1936.

DIX, CHARLES CABRY, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)—Ed. R.N. Schl., Eltham and H.M.S. "Britannia"; R.N., 1898-1919; harbmr., Barbados, 1926; harbmr., Kingston, Jamaica, 1927;

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lec. and demonstr. of chem. Oxford, 1884-86; prof. of chem., Pharm. Soc., 1886–96; lec. on chem., St. Thomas' Hosp., 1892-1900; sec., chem. soc., 1903-5; vice-pres., 1903-6; pres. section of chem. and agric. science, Brit. Assoc., 1906; mem. of coun., Royal Soc., 1904-7; mem.,of advisy. comtee. on trop. agric., C.O., 1908, vice-pres., Internat. assoc. of trop. agric., 1907; pres., 1910; pres., Internat. Congress trop. agric., London, 1914; mem. comml. intell. comtee. Bd. of T., 1900-6; dir., scientific and tech. dept., Impl. Inst., 1896-1903; dir., Impl. Inst., from 1903 to 1923; reported on agric. resources of Cyprus for C.O. in 1904, and of Asia Minor in 1907 (reports presented to parlmt.); visited Ceylon at request of colonial govt., 1910, and again in 1913; visited Newfoundland at request of colonial govt., 1914; arranged and supervised govt. min. surveys in Ceylon, N. and S. Nigeria and Nyasaland (reports presented to parlmt.); author of numerous scientific papers in the Phil. Trans. and Proceedings of Royal Soc., chem. soc., etc., and of tech. reports relating to the utilisation of the resources of the colonies, including "Cotton Cultivation in the Brit. Empire and in Egypt," 1904, "Brit. Cotton Cultivation," 1908; edited "Tech. Reports and Scientific Papers," Impl. Inst., 1903; "Selected Reports," Imp. Inst., 1909 (presented to Parlmt.); "Reports on work of Impl. Inst., 1906-14" (presented to Parlmt.); "Report on present position of Cotton Cultivation," 1910; editor, Imp. Inst. Handbooks on Commercial Resources of Tropics; author of article, "Rubber," in last edition "Ency. Brit."

DU PLESSIS, STEPHANUS HENDRIK.—B. 1885; mast., high ct., Windhoek (S.W.A.), Feb., 1920; asst. mast., sup. ct., Bloemfontein (O.F.S.), July, 1926; ditto, Capetown (C.P.), Dec., 1926; mast., sup. ct., Bloemfontein (O.F.S.), Oct., 1931; do., Pretoria (Tvl.), Oct., 1938.

DUPRE, WALTER HANS EWALD, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1904; ed. Cambridge and Middle Temple; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, Aug., 1937; ag. puisne judge, Mar., 1938.

DURANLEAU, HON. ALFRED, P.C. (Can.), LL.L., K.C., M.P.—B. 1871; ed. at Ste. Marie de Monnier; Laval Univ.; mem., Laurier divn., Montreal, 1923-27; 1st el. to H. of C., Canada, g.e., 1930; minister of marine in Bennett cabinet, Aug., 1930; re-elec. by accl. after assuming office, Aug., 1930; judge, sup. ct., prov. of Quebec, 1935.

DURUTY, CHARLES ERIC.—B. 1892; war serv. with 28th London Regt., (Artists Rifles) and The Royal Warwickshire Regt.; awarded M.C.; served audit dept. and pol., Trinidad, 1911-21; asst. comsnr., pol., Gold Coast, 1921; comsnr., pol., 1927.

DUTHIE, DOUGLAS WATT, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.—B. 1904; Aberdeen Univ., 1927; asst. biochem. dept., Rowett research inst., Aberdeen, 1927-28; inst. of animal pathology, Cambridge, 1930-31; lect., chemy., I.C.T.A., Trinidad, 1931-37; chem., dept. of agr., Br. Guiana, 1937.

DU TOIT, PETRUS JOHANN, Ph.D. (Zurich), Dr. Met. Vet. (Berlin), B.A. (Cape), D.Sc. Agr. (Stell.), F.R.S. (S. Africa).- Senr. vety. offr., vety. research divn., Vryburg, Dec., 1919; sub.-dir., vety. educn. and research, Pretoria, July, 1920; dep. dir., vety. educn. and research, Pretoria, July, 1921; dir., vety. services, Pretoria, Apr., 1927; dean of faculty and prof., trop. diseases and protozoology, Univ. of S. Africa, 1927; visited Nigeria at request of C.O. to rept. on stock problems, 1927; del. to Imp. Agrl. Research Confce., London, 1927; chmn., 6th Pan-African Vety. Confce., Pretoria, 1929; dir., vety. services and animal industry, 1929; del., internat. vety. cong., London and New York, 1934.

DU TOIT, STEPHANUS FRANCOIS, LL.B.—B. 1897; ed. Victoria Coll. Stellenbosch and Univ. of C.T.; translator, Union senate, 1920; gent. usher of black rod, 1926; clk. asst., 1930.

DUTTON, ERIC ALDHELM TORLOGH, C.B.E. (1938), O.B.E. (1930), M.A.—Ed., Hurstpierpoint, and Keble Coll., Oxford; major, W. Yorks Regt.; served in Gallipoli (ment. in desp.); temp. appt., Basutoland admstrn., 1918-19; priv. sec. to gov. of Uganda, 1920-22; priv. sec. to gov., Kenya, 1922-30; sec., high comsnr., Zanzibar, 1922-25; priv. sec. to high comsnr., transport, Kenya and Uganda, 1925; prin. asst. ch. sec., N. Rhodesia, Nov., 1930; ag. ch. sec., various occasions, 1931-37; gov's. dep. on various occasions, 1932-37; chmn., finance comsn., 1932; col. sec., Bermuda, 1938.

DUTTON, ERNEST GODFREY.—B. 1886; clk., Impl. mil. rlys., Apr., 1902; clk., high comsnr. for S. Africa, Apr., 1903 to May, 1916; Swaziland service, Apr., 1907; clk. to asst. comsnr., Maseru, Basutoland, June, 1916; ch. clk., master of ct. and regisr., July, 1919; ag. govt. sec., June to Dec., 1923 and Feb. to Oct., 1924; asst. comsnr., 1924; title changed to dist. comsnr., 1936.

DUTTON, STEPHEN BERNARD.—B. 1881; served in stores dept., C.S.A.R., 1902-3; served in Zululand rebellion, 1906; comptroller of stores, Basutoland, Oct., 1909.

DYE, W. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. and H. (Lond.), cert., Lond. S.H. and T.M. (Distinc.).—B. 1889; R.A.M.C., 1914-25; surg. specialist, 1918-20; N. Persian forces memorial meds. for research, 1924 and 1927; seconded, Nyasaland Aug., 1921-Apr., 1925; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1925.

DYER-MELVILLE, SYDNEY WHITMORE, M.I.E.E., S.A.—B. 1885; ed. City of London schl.; asst. dir., elec. and wireless dept., Zanzibar, Dec., 1911; ag. dir., Apr. to Nov., 1913, Oct., 1915 to Apr., 1916 and from Dec., 1919 to Feb., 1925; imigrn. offr., Sept. to Dec., 1917; ag. director, Jan. to Dec., 1919; ag. dir., rly. elec. and wireless tel. depts. for various periods, 1925-32; ag. D.P.W. and electricity, Apr.-Nov., 1935 and July-Dec., 1937; temp. mem., leg. coun., June-Nov., 1935 and July-Dec., 1937.

DYKE, HAMILTON WILLIAM, C.B.E. (1935), M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow, 1905.—B. 1881; ed. South African Coll., Cape Town and Glasgow Univ.; house phys., Glasgow Royal Infirmary, house surg., Glasgow Western Infirmary, Glasgow Opthalmic Inst. and Glasgow Royal Hosp. for sick children; med. offr., Maseru, Basutoland, 1913; temp. capt., R.A.M.C., 1915–19; served in France, 1915–19; S.M.O., S.A. Native Lab. Cont., Rouen area, 1919; surg. spec., govt. hosp., Jerusalem and govt. of Palestine, 1927; prin. med. offr., Bechuanaland Prot., 1929; do., Basutoland, 1935; author of "An Outbreak of Scurvy among South African Natives in Rouen," *Lancet*, 1917; "A case of Madura Foot in Basutoland," S. African Med. Jnl.

DYKE, KENNETH H., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—B. 1892; med. offr., Basutoland, 1924.

DYSON, EDWARD TREVOR.—B. 1886; ed. Ruthin Gram. Schl., U.C.W., Aberystwyth (B.A.), and Jesus Coll., Oxford (B.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1910; office asst. to govt. agt., N.W. Prov., Sept., 1912; pol. mag., Kurunegala, Aug., 1913; addtnl. asst. col. sec., Mar., 1918;

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DOUGHTY, LESLIE ROY, B.Sc. (Agric.), N.D.A.—B. 1902; ed. Derby Munic. Secondary Schl., Midland Agrl. Coll. and Schl. of Agr., Cambridge; geneticist, East African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1929.

DOUGLAS, CHARLES HOMER, M.M.—B. 1884; ed. Wellingborough Grammar Schl.; war serv., R.E., 1915-19; 2nd cls. survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1921; land survr., 1933.

DOUGLAS, CUTHBERT SOHOLTO.—B. 1887; temp. survr., irrign. dept., Union of S.A., May, 1917; temp. asst. engnr., Dec., 1919; 2nd gr. prof. asst., Dec., 1927; prof. asst., Nov., 1929; survr.-gen., Bloemfontein, May, 1934; do., Natal, Dec., 1937.

DOUGLAS, HUGH ALASTAIR, B.A. (Forestry).—B. 1915; ed. Trinity Coll., Glenalmond and Worcester Coll., Oxford; asst. conserv., forests, Gold Coast, Jan., 1938.

DOUGLAS-JONES, SIR CRAWFORD DOUGLAS, KT. BACH. (1934), C.M.G. (1920).—Ed. Harrow; priv. sec. to res. comsnr., S. Rhodesia, Aug., 1898; lieut., S. Rhodesia volrs., July, 1908; capt., May, 1910; musketry instr.'s certif., Hythe, 1908; sec. to res. comsnr., Rhodesia, Apr., 1911; ag. res. comsnr., S. and N. Rhodesia, Apr., 1918; res. comsnr., July, 1918 to Sept., 1923; res. comsnr., N. Rhodesia, Oct., 1923; col. sec., Br. Honduras, Aug., 1924; admstd. govt., Sept., 1924 to April, 1925 and from Apr. to July, 1926; col. sec., Br. Guiana, 1926; O.A.G. on various occasions, 1927-28.

DOVEY, JOHN EDWARD, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. (Edin.).—B. 1895; med. offr., Hong Kong; do., Kowloon, 1927-28; med. offr. in ch., subord. staff and families, med. offr. in ch. venereal disease clinic and asst., Victoria Hosp., 1929; M.O. in ch., Victoria Hosp., May-Sept., 1932 and 1934; M.O. in ch., civil and ment. hosp., 1933; do., Victoria hosp., Feb., 1934; visiting M.O., Chinese hosps. and dispensaries and M.O.-in-ch., officers' families in addn., June, 1937; M.O., Queen Mary's hosp., June, 1937.

DOWBIGGIN, SIR HERBERT LAYARD Kt. Bach., C.M.G. (1926).—B. 1880; inspr. of pol., Ceylon, Jan., 1901; asst. supt. of pol., Apr., 1901; supt. of pol., Feb., 1905; inspr.-gen. of pol., Nov., 1913; on sp. duty, Cyprus, Nov. 1926; resumed duties as inspr.-gen., pol., Ceylon, Nov., 1926; ret., 1937.

DOWNES, CAPT. ROGER MEADEN, M.C.—B. 1892; ed. pvte. schl. and Oxford Univ.; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1921; cls. III, 1929; ag. res., Sept., 1932 and Aug.-Oct., 1936; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1938.

DOWNIE, H. F., O.B.E. (1934), B.A. (1912), M.A. (1914).—B. 1889; ed. at Christ's Hospital and Oxford; Lodge exhibnr. (class.) Univ. Coll., 1908-1912; 1st class mods., 1910; 2nd class Lit. Hum., 1912; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Dec., 1912; on mil. serv. from 5th Aug. to 19th Oct., 1914, and from 10th June, 1915, to 7th Apr., 1918; ag. 1st cls. clk., 3rd Jan., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; visited Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, N. and S. Rhodesia and S. Africa as sec., East Africa comsn. on closer union, Dec., 1927-May, 1928; asst. sec., 21st Oct., 1935.

DOWSE, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.I.E.E.—B. 1891; Br. P.O. engnr. dept., G. Britain, Jan., 1912; Dub. Univ. ex-graduates, O.T.C., Aug., 1914; comsnd., R.E., Jan., 1915; Gallipoli and France, May, 1915; asst. teleg. engnr., P. & T. dept., F.M.S., June, 1919; demob. reg. army R. of O., June, 1919; engnr., P. & T. dept., F.M.S. Oct., 1926; senr. engnr., ditto, May, 1928; senr. engnr., P. and T. Selangor and Pahang, Mar., 1932; asst. engnr.-in-ch., posts and tels., Malaya, Dec., 1932; ag. dir., tels. and telephone and engnr.-in-ch., posts and tels. dept., S.S. and F.M.S., Nov., 1934.

DOYLE, THOMAS FRANCIS.—B. 1891; ed. St. Patrick's Acad., Dunganon; offr. in Imp. cust. and excise serv., Aug., 1912; inspr., cust., Palestine, July, 1926; ag. dep. dir., cust., excise and trade, periods in 1929 and 1930; dep. collr., cust. and excise comsnr., Mauritius, Feb., 1932; ag. collr., cust. and harbmr., June, 1932; collr., cust. and harbr.-mast., Aug., 1936.

DRAKE, HAROLD WILLIAM.—B. 1889; ed. City of London Schl.; entd. Col. Audit Dept., July, 1904; seconded to W.A.F.F., Oct., 1914 (Nigeria and Cameroons); paymr., Overseas Contingent, W.A.F.F. (G.E.A.); Col. Audit Dept., Aug., 1918; asst. audr., Nyasaland, Mar., 1919; senr. asst. audr., Dec., 1921; ag. audr., Apr. to Oct., 1922 and Apr. to Oct., 1925; audr., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1927; asst. dir., col. audit dept., Dec., 1931; audr., Nigeria, 1933.

DRAKE, THOMAS NORMAN.—B. 1896; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast; pilot, R.A.F., Great War, 1917-19; cadet, R.I.C. and dist. inspr., Ulster spl. constaby., 1922; Air Force Offrs. Reserve, 1923; 3rd cls. inspr., Jamaica constaby., 1924.

DRAYTON, BERNARD MORGAN.—B. 1886; service in post office, pub. wks. and treasy. depts., Grenada, 1902-14; treasy. asst., 3rd grade, Nigeria, 1914; asst. treas., civ. admstrn., German E. Africa (Occupied Territory), 1917; asst. treas., Nigeria, 1920; senr. asst. treas., Nigeria, 1928.

DRAYTON, HON. SIR HENRY L., KT. BACH. (1915), K.C.—B. 1869; ed. in England and Canada; called to the bar, Ontario, 1891; counsel, railway comtee., Ontario legislature, 1902; counsel for City of Toronto, 1910; Ontario govt. comsnr. on Toronto Power Comsn., 1911; ch. comsnr., bd. of railway comsnrs., Canada, 1912; resig. to assume portfolio of min. of finance in Union Govt., Aug., 1919; elec. by acclamation for Kingston, Oct., 1919; re-el. for York West, g.e., Dec., 1921; resig. portfolio on defeat of admstn., Dec., 1921; chmn., bd. of liquor comsnrs., Ontario, 1928.

DRAYTON, ROBERT HARRY, LL.B. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1892; solr. (Eng.); lieut., Devonshire Regt. and Machine Gun Corps, 1914-1918; serv. in France, Jan., 1916 to Sept., 1917; minv. of reconstrn. and Lord Chancellor's dept., 1919; treas. solr.'s office, 1919-20; asst. legal sec., govt. of Palestine (continuing as asst. atty.-gen.), Nov., 1920; ag. legal sec., Aug., 1921 to Oct., 1921; mem. of advisory and exec. couns., Apr. to July, 1923 and July to Sept., 1924; title changed to solr-gen., 1925; rep. Palestine at internat. arbitrn. on partition of Ottoman pub. debt, Geneva, 1925; mem., finan. comsn., orthodox patriarchate of Jerusalem, 1924-28; one of counsel rep. govt. in parly. comsn. re disturbances of 1929; ag. atty.-gen. on several occasions, 1922-31; legal draftsman, Jan., 1932; called to bar, 1934; comsnr. for revision of laws of Palestine, Sept. 1934; atty.-gen., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1934; ag. gov., Apr.-July, 1938.

DRENNAN, JOHN MATTHEW, D.C.M. (1918).—B. 1891; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll., Edin.; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., 2nd div., civ. serv. and assigned to B. of T., 1910; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., 3rd cls., Crown Agents' office, Feb., 1912; on mil. serv., 1914-19 (France,

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adjutant, Behar Light Horse Volunteers, India, Apr., 1892 to Apr., 1897; 1st and 5th Dragoon Guards and Imperial Light Horse, Apr., 1897 to Oct., 1900; Hazara (N.-W. Frontier, India), 1888, asst. prov. marshal (ment. in desp., medal and clasp); commanded Imperial Light Horse, S. African war, Nov., 1899 to June, 1900; dist. comsnr., Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp dists., June to Oct., 1900; commanded "A" division, S.A.C., Oct., 1900, to end of war (ment. in desp., Queen's medal, 4 clasps, King's medal, 2 clasps); substantive lt.-col. in the army, dated 29th Nov., 1900; commdt., Transvaal volunteers; left the service, 1906; A.A.G., Northern com., India, 1906-7; chief constable, metrop. police, 1907-12; comdt.-gen., Rhodesian forces, 1912; ret. 1st Apr., 1923.

EDWARDS, DAVID, M.A. (1912). LL.B. (Aberdeen), 1914.—Temp. offr., R. Arty., 1915-1920; served at home, N.W. Frontier of India, German E. Africa and Mesopotamia; Scottish solr., 1921; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, 1921; ag. registr., sup. ct., Kenya, 1921; registr., sup. ct., Kenya, 1924; called to Scottish bar, 1924; res. mag., Kenya, 1928; relieving pres., dist. ct., Palestine, 1935; pres., dist. ct., 1936.

EDWARDS, GEOFFREY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1895; asst. engr., P.W.D., Malaya, Feb., 1924; ex.engr., Feb., 1933; ag. sttlmt. engr., Malacca, June, 1936.

EDWARDS, JOSHUA PRICE.—B. 1898; ed. Brasenose Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon); asst. conserv., forests, F.M.S., Jan., 1924; ag. conserv., forests, Pahang, Sept., 1930; on sp. duty in U.K., Sept., 1932; forest offr., S'pore, Nov., 1934; state forest officer, Selangor, Nov., 1936; conserv., forests, Malayan forest service, Sept., 1937; conserv., forests, Johore, Nov., 1937.

EDWARDS, RICHARD.—B. 1909; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1932; M.A., 1937; cadet, Hong Kong, July, 1933; asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Sept., 1935; 1st clk. and mag., Feb., 1936; 3rd asst. col. sec., Mar., 1936; 2nd pol. mag., Oct., 1937; dist. offr., North, June, 1938; 2nd pol. mag., July, 1938.

EDWARDS, THOMAS.—B. 1879; clk., dept. native affrs., Pretoria, 1901; sub. N.C., 1907; junr. S.N.C., 1912; mag., 1923; nat. comsnr., S.W.A., 1926; ch. N.C. for S.W.A., 1930; senr. gr. mag., Middelburg (Tvl.), 1931; spec. "C" mag., Pietersburg, 1935; under-sec., lands, 1935; chmn., cent. land bd., Sept., 1937.

EDWARDS, WILFRED HENRY, D.I.C., F.E.S.—B. 1897; lect., zoology and entomology, Coll. of Agr., Mauritius, 1924; ag. entomologist, botanist and mycologist, dept. of agr., Mauritius, 1928; govt. entomologist, Jamaica, May, 1929.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM STUART, C.M.G. (1935), K.C.—B. 1880; called to the bar, Ontario, Sept., 1909; legal offr., dept. of justice, Canada, Nov., 1910; sec. of dept. of justice, 1913; asst. dep. min., of justice, 1914; dep. min. of justice, 1924.

EGERTON, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (1905), C.M.G. (1901).—B. 1858; ed. Tonbridge Schl.; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1880; asst. to the Chinese prot., Jan., 1881; mag., Singapore, Jan., 1881; passed final exam., Malay, May, 1882; collr. of land rev., Penang and P.W., Jan., 1883; 2nd mag. of pol., Penang, May, 1883; also official assignee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sept., 1882); a J.P. and coroner for S. Sttlmts., and a visiting justice for Penang; offr. in char., Sungei Ujong, July, 1893; offl. assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, June, 1896; inspr. of prisons, S. Sttlmts., May, 1897; dep.-pres. of mun. comsnrs., Singapore, Mar., 1897; 1st mag., Penang, Apr., 1897; 1st mag., Singapore, Oct., 1898, but continued to act as res. coun.; res., Neg. Semb., Aug., 1902; high comsnr., S. Nigeria, Nov., 1903; and gov., Lagos, July, 1904; govr. and comdr.-in-chief of the amalgamated colony and prot. of S. Nigeria, 1st Mar., 1906; represented W. African Colonies and Prots. at the Coronation of H.M. King George V., 1911; gov., B. Guiana, Mar., 1912; ret., Mar., 1917.

ELDER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, O.B.E. (1925).—B. 1881; ed. Reading and Edinburgh; graduated M.R.C.V.S., 1902; F.R.C.V.S., 1914; served in S. African war as civ. vet. surg. with army vet. serv., 1902-3; vet. offr., Swaziland admstn., May, 1903; prin. vet. offr., 1919; agrl. offr., 1928.

ELLENBERGER, VIVIEN FREDERIC.—B. 1896; clk. to res. comsnr., Bech. Prot., 1915; passed 2nd grade Secwana exam., 1919; sub-inspr., Bech. Prot. pol., 1920; 1st grade clk., Apr., 1928; res. mag., May, 1934.

ELLIOT, CHARLES WILFRED, M.C.—B. 1898; ed. Sleaford and Edin. Univ. (dipl. forestry); on war serv., 1914-19; asst. conserv., forests, Kenya, Nov., 1922.

ELLIOT, HERBERT JOHN DRUMMOND.—B. 1903; grade II clk., Basutoland, 1925; ag. sub-inspr., Basutoland mounted pol., 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937.

ELLIOTT, COLIN FRASER (Fraser), K.C., B.A., Sc., C.E.—Solr., income tax br., dept. of finance, Canada, July, 1919; asst. comsnr., income tax, dept. of national rev., May, 1926; comsnr., income tax, July, 1932.

ELLIOTT, FRANK FIELD.—Tempy. asst. registry. survr., O.F.S., Mar., 1903; asst. registry. survr., May, 1903; chief draughtsman and comptr., Apr., 1912; add. prof asst., Apr., 1914; prof. asst., Sept., 1917; survr.-gen., O.F.S., Nov., 1930; do., Cape Prov., Dec., 1931.

ELLIOTT, HON. JOHN CAMPBELL, B.C.L., D.C.L., K.C., (Middlesex West).—B. 1872; ed. Ekfrid pub. schl., Strathroy C.I., Glencoe High Schl. and Trinity Univ.; B.C.L., Osgoode Hall, 1898; D.C.L., Toronto Univ., 1905; barrister-at law; elec. Ontario legis., g.e., 1908; re-elec., 1911 and 1914; first elec., H. of C., Canada, g.e., Oct., 1905; mem., Privy Coun. and apptd. min. of lab., 1926; re-elec. by-el., Mar., 1926; min. of health and soldiers' civ. re-estab., Apr., 1926; resigned, June, 1926; re-elec., g.e., Sept., 1926; min., pub. wks., King Cabinet, Sept., 1926; re-el. by accl., Nov., 1926; re-el., g.e., July, 1930; resigned portfolio after defeat of liberal admstrn. at polls, Aug., 1930; re-el., g.e., 1935; P.M.G., 1935.

ELLIOTT, PHILIP JOHN.—B. 1892; entd. crown agents' office, Dec., 1911; asst. head, dept., July, 1927; dep. head, stores dept., Nov., 1933.

ELLIS, JOHN ALFRED.—B. 1900; ed "Michaelhouse," Natal, tech. coll., Durban; on war serv., E. African campaign, 1917-18; clearance sec., E. African war accts., Kenya and Jubaland, Jan. 1920 to Apr., 1924; examr., accts., audit dept., Kenya, Apr., 1924; ag. asst. audr., Nov., 1924 to June, 1927 and Mar. to Nov., 1928; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., Ap., 1929; ag. dep. ch. acctnt., in 1934 and 1935; acctnt., P.W.D., Cyprus, Apr., 1936.

ELLIS, JOHN MEDLICOTT, C.B.E. (1933).—B. 1895; ed., Haileybury and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (schl.); served, Royal Warwickshire Regt., 1914-19; asst. sec., ch. sec's. office, Cyprus, June, 1919; passed exam. in mod. Greek, March, 1920 and Turkish, July, 1921; ch. asst. sec., July, 1922; ag. ch. sec., on various occasions, 1923-26; ag. col. sec., Falkland Is., Sept., 1926 to Aug., 1927; col.

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grade, div. hdqrs., N.Z.E.F., Jan., 1917; G.S.O., 2nd grade, 6th Army Corps, B.E.F., Feb., 1917; G.S.O., 2nd Grade, N.Z. Inf. Res. Group, July, 1917; instr., Senr. Officers' Schl., Aldershot, Dec., 1917; sp. appt., U.S.A. under W.O., Mar., 1918; ch. inf. instr., Featherston mily. camp, Oct., 1918; G.S.O. (temp.) N. mily. dist., Jan., 1919; lieut.-col., Aug., 1919; C.S.O. (G.S.O. 1st grade), N. Commd., Aug., 1919; O.C., N. Commd., Oct., 1930; col., Apr., 1931; major-gen. and apptd. commdt., N.Z. mily. forces, Apr., 1937; ment. in despa.

DUKE, CATHERINE HILL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Glas. and Edin.).—Ed. Queen Margaret Coll. and Glas. Univ.; lady med. offr., out-door dispensy., women and children, S'pore, and offr., i/c Girls' Schls. in addn., June, 1925; lady health offr., i/c Girls' Schls., S'pore, Jan., 1929; joint S.S. and F.M.S. rep. at 6th Imp. Soc. Hyg. Cong. and English-speaking Confce. on Maternity and Ch. Welfare, July, 1933.

DUKE, EDGAR MORTIMER, LL.B.—B. 1895; ed, Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana; Br. Guiana open schol. in maths., 1911; Andrews' entrance schol. in science, 1913 and Joseph Hume schol. in jurisprudence, 1914, Univ. Coll., London; Campbell Foster Prizeman of Middle Temple; sp. prizeman in crim. law and procedure, 1915; LL.B. (Lond.), 1916; Barstow law schl., 1916; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1917; admitted to practise Br. Guiana, 1917 and in Trinidad and Tobago, 1921; ag. regisr., deeds, sup. ct., etc., Br. Guiana, in 1929, 1930 and 1932; dep. regisr., deeds, sup. ct., etc., Jan., 1930; stip. mag. and mem., dist. licensing bds., Demerara and Essequibo, Sept., 1931; regisr., deeds, 1933; ag. crown coun., June-July, 1938, and asst. atty.-gen., July, 1938; author, "Law of Immovable Property in British Guiana."

DUKE, ORIEL ST. A., M.B.E. (1932), M.M.—B. 1896; ent. govt. serv., St. Kitts-Nevis, May, 1913; serv. European War, 1915-19; inspr., Leeward Is. pol., Sept., 1927; ch. inspr., pol., July, 1935.

DUMANOIRE, JOSEPH WENCESLAS, I.S.O. (1937).—Asst., trigonometrical survey, Trinidad, 1902; 2nd asst., survey office, 1903; 1st asst., ditto, 1913; dep. survr.-gen., 1930; ditto and sub. intendant, 1933.

DUMBRELL, HENRY JAMES EDWARD, O.B.E. (1936), B.A.—B. 1885; asst. mast., Heaton Lodge Schl., nr. Huddersfield; mast., St. Bedes Coll., Estcourt, Natal; headmr., Ompumulo Native Training Coll.; inspr., schls., Natal, 1921; inspr., educn., Bechuanaland Prot. and Swaziland, 1928; dir., educn., Bech. Prot., 1935.

DUNCAN, GEORGE ANDREW, F.I.A.N.Z., A.R.A.N.Z.—B. 1889; ed. State schl. and Wellington Coll.; engaged acctg. side, N.Z. dairy industry; war. serv., 1915-18; sec., Hawera co-op. dairy co., 1921; mem., royal comsn. on dairy industry, 1934; mem. exec. comsn. of agr., 1935; ag. dir., marketing, 1936; dir., dairy produce expt. marketing, 1937; mem., govt. advisory comtee., 1936-38.

DUNCAN, HAROLD HANDASYDE.—B. 1885; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; hons. schl. mod. hist.; M.A.; qualified in compet. exam. for appt as junr. clk., 1st cls., F.O. (placed 4th in 1908 and 5th in 1909); conf. sec. to London comtee., Imp. Ottoman Bank for work relating to Turkish govt. finance and indus. enterprise in Near East from Dec., 1909; on sp. mission to Constantinople, 1912; served in army, Aug., 1914 to Jan., 1919; France and Italy; liaison offr. (intelligence A.) between Br. G.H.Q., Italy and Br. Mily. Mission, Comando Supremo from Aug., 1918; capt., Norfolk Yeomanry; called to bar, Inner Temple, May, 1919; S. Eastern circuit; temp. legal asst., Miny. of Health, 25th Apr., 1927; cst., 15th Mar., 1928; 2nd asst. legal adviser, D.O. and C.O., 31st Mar., 1930; asst. legal adviser, do., 1st Apr., 1931; ag. legal adviser, Dec., 1931 to Mar., 1932 and Feb., 1933 to July, 1933.

DUNCAN, RT. HON. SIR PATRICK, P.C. (1937); G.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1904) K.C., LL.D. (Edinburgh).—B. 1870; ed. at Oxford, schol. Ball Coll.; 1st cls. class. mod., 1891; 1st cls. final class. school, 1893; Craven scholarship, 1890; clk., after compet. exam., inl. rev., 1894; priv. sec. to Sir A. Milner; prin. clk., 1898; treas., Transvaal, 1901; col. sec., 1st Dec., 1903; mem. exec. and legis. couns.; mem. I.C.C.; ag. lieut.-gov., Oct., 1906; barrister, Middle Temple and advoc., sup. ct., S. Africa; M.L.A., for Yeoville; min. of interior, pub. health and educn., 1921-24; min. of mines, Apr., 1933; gov. gen., Union of S. Africa, 1937.

DUNCOMBE, F. A. C.—B. 1880; 4th clk., P.O., Bahamas, 1903; 2nd clk., C.S.O., 1904; clk., record office, 1909; comsnr., 4th div., 1912; comsnr., grade III., June, 1920; clk., grade III., regisr's. office, July, 1927; ag. asst. regisr.-gen., 1928 and from June, 1929.

DUNDAS, HON. SIR CHARLES CECIL FARQUHARSON, K.C.M.G. (1938), C.M.G. (1934), O.B.E. (1923).—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Sept., 1908; dist. comsnr., Aug., 1914; dist. polit. offr. (with hon. rank of major), German E. Africa, provisional admstn., Jan., 1916; senr. comsnr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1920; ag. asst. ch. sec., June, 1924; ag. sec. for native affrs., 1926; col. sec. Bahamas, Apr., 1929; admstr., May to Nov., 1929, June to Aug., 1930 and from June, 1931; dep. gov., in 1931 and 1932; O.A.G., Aug. to Sept., 1932; ch. sec., N. Rhodesia, July, 1934; ag. gov., July-Oct., 1934; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Bahamas, 1937.

DUNN, C. de S.—Served in South Africa, 1901-1902 (medal and five clasps); S.A.C., 1903-1906; camel constab., Somaliland, 1912.

DUNN, J. S., B.Sc.—B. 1902; ed. Secondary Schl., Blyth, Northumberland and Univ. of Reading; B.Sc. (Hons.), London and Reading; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Sept., 1926; engnrg. chem., P.W.D., G. Coast, 1936.

DUNNING, HON. CHARLES AVERY. — B. 1885; came to Canada, 1902; ed. pub. schls.; apptd. R. comsnr. by Saskatchewan govt. to investigate question of agrl. credit and grain marketing, Europe, 1913; mem., Canadian coun. of agr., 1911-16; chmn., Saskatchewan comtee., victory loan, 1917-18-19; mem., Canada food bd. as dir., food production, Canada, 1918; prov. treas., Sask., 1916; min. of rlys., 1917; do., telephones, 1918, and min., agr., 1919; premier, Sask., 1922; pres., coun., prov., treas. and min. of rlys., 1922; min., rlys. and canals in Dom. govt., 1926; el. for Regina by acclmn. after assuming office; resigned, 1926; re-el. to H. of C., g.e., 1926; min., rlys. and canals, 1926; re-el. by acclmn., 1926; Canadian del. to L. of N., 1928; min. of finance, 1929; resigned with lib. govt., 1930; re-apptd. min. of finance, 1935.

DUNSTAN, HON. ALBERT ARTHUR, M.L.A. —B. 1882; ent. Victorian parlt., 1920; min., lands and forests, 1932-35; premier and treas., Victoria, 1935.

DUNSTAN, SIR WYNDHAM ROWLAND, K.C.M.G. (1924), C.M.G. (1913).—M.A. (Oxon.); LL.D. (Aberdeen); F.R.S.; ed. Bedford schl.;

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lec. and demonstr. of chem. Oxford, 1884-86; prof. of chem.. Pharm. Soc., 1886-96; lec. on chem., St. Thomas' Hosp., 1892-1900; sec., chem. soc., 1903-5; vice-pres., 1903-6; pres. section of chem. and agric. science, Brit. Assoc., 1906; mem. of coun., Royal Soc., 1904-7; mem.,of advisy. comtee. on trop. agric., C.O., 1908, vice-pres., Internat. assoc. of trop. agric., 1907; pres., 1910; pres., Internat. Congress trop. agric., London, 1914; mem. comml. intell. comtee. Bd. of T., 1900-6; dir., scientific and tech. dept., Impl. Inst., 1896-1903; dir., Impl. Inst., from 1903 to 1923; reported on agric. resources of Cyprus for C.O. in 1904, and of Asia Minor in 1907 (reports presented to parlmt.); visited Ceylon at request of colonial govt., 1910, and again in 1913; visited Newfoundland at request of colonial govt., 1914; arranged and supervised govt. min. surveys in Ceylon, N. and S. Nigeria and Nyasaland (reports presented to parlmt.); author of numerous scientific papers in the Phil. Trans. and Proceedings of Royal Soc., chem. soc., etc., and of tech. reports relating to the utilisation of the resources of the colonies, including "Cotton Cultivation in the Brit. Empire and in Egypt," 1904, "Brit. Cotton Cultivation," 1908; edited "Tech. Reports and Scientific Papers," Impl. Inst., 1903; "Selected Reports," Imp. Inst., 1909 (presented to Parlmt.); "Reports on work of Impl. Inst., 1906-14" (presented to Parlmt.); "Report on present position of Cotton Cultivation," 1910; editor, Imp. Inst. Handbooks on Commercial Resources of Tropics; author of article, "Rubber," in last edition "Ency. Brit."

DU PLESSIS, STEPHANUS HENDRIK.—B. 1885; mast., high ct., Windhoek (S.W.A.), Feb., 1920; asst. mast., sup. ct., Bloemfontein (O.F.S.), July, 1926; ditto, Capetown (C.P.), Dec., 1926; mast., sup. ct., Bloemfontein (O.F.S.), Oct., 1931; do., Pretoria (Tvl.), Oct., 1938.

DUPRE, WALTER HANS EWALD, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1904; ed. Cambridge and Middle Temple; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, Aug., 1937; ag. puisne judge, Mar., 1938.

DURANLEAU, HON. ALFRED, P.C. (Can.), LL.L., K.C., M.P.—B. 1871; ed. at Ste. Marie de Monnier; Laval Univ.; mem., Laurier divn., Montreal, 1923-27; 1st el. to H. of C., Canada, g.e., 1930; minister of marine in Bennett cabinet, Aug., 1930; re-elec. by accl. after assuming office, Aug., 1930; judge, sup. ct., prov. of Quebec, 1935.

DURUTY, CHARLES ERIC.—B. 1892; war serv. with 28th London Regt., (Artists Rifles) and The Royal Warwickshire Regt.; awarded M.C.; served audit dept. and pol., Trinidad, 1911-21; asst. comsnr., pol., Gold Coast, 1921; comsnr., pol., 1927.

DUTHIE, DOUGLAS WATT, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.—B. 1904; Aberdeen Univ., 1927; asst. biochem. dept., Rowett research inst., Aberdeen, 1927-28; inst. of animal pathology, Cambridge, 1930-31; lect., chemy., I.C.T.A., Trinidad, 1931-37; chem., dept. of agr., Br. Guiana, 1937.

DU TOIT, PETRUS JOHANN, Ph.D. (Zurich), Dr. Met. Vet. (Berlin), B.A. (Cape), D.Sc. Agr. (Stell.), F.R.S. (S. Africa).- Senr. vety. offr., vety. research divn., Vryburg, Dec., 1919; sub.-dir., vety. educn. and research, Pretoria, July, 1920; dep. dir., vety. educn. and research, Pretoria, July, 1921; dir., vety. services, Pretoria, Apr., 1927; dean of faculty and prof., trop. diseases and protozoology, Univ. of. S. Africa, 1927; visited Nigeria at request of C.O. to rept. on stock problems, 1927; del. to Imp. Agrl. Research Confce., London, 1927; chmn., 6th Pan-African Vety. Confce., Pretoria, 1929; dir., vety. services and animal industry, 1929; del., internat. vety. cong., London and New York, 1934.

DU TOIT, STEPHANUS FRANCOIS, LL.B.—B. 1897; ed. Victoria Coll. Stellenbosch and Univ. of C.T.; translator, Union senate, 1920; gent. usher of black rod, 1926; clk. asst., 1930.

DUTTON, ERIC ALDHELM TORLOGH, C.B.E. (1938), O.B.E. (1930), M.A.—Ed., Hurstpierpoint, and Keble Coll., Oxford; major, W. Yorks Regt.; served in Gallipoli (ment. in desp.); temp. appt., Basutoland admstrn., 1918-19; priv. sec. to gov. of Uganda, 1920-22; priv. sec. to gov., Kenya, 1922-30; sec., high comsnr., Zanzibar, 1922-25; priv. sec. to high comsnr., transport, Kenya and Uganda, 1925; prin. asst. ch. sec., N. Rhodesia, Nov., 1930; ag. ch. sec., various occasions, 1931-37; gov's. dep. on various occasions, 1932-37; chmn., finance comsn., 1932; col. sec., Bermuda, 1938.

DUTTON, ERNEST GODFREY.—B. 1886; clk., Impl. mil. rlys., Apr., 1902; clk., high comsnr. for S. Africa, Apr., 1903 to May, 1916; Swaziland service, Apr., 1907; clk. to asst. comsnr., Maseru, Basutoland, June, 1916; ch. clk., master of ct. and regisr., July, 1919; ag. govt. sec., June to Dec., 1923 and Feb. to Oct., 1924; asst. comsnr., 1924; title changed to dist. comsnr., 1936.

DUTTON, STEPHEN BERNARD.—B. 1881; served in stores dept., C.S.A.R., 1902-3; served in Zululand rebellion, 1906; comptroller of stores, Basutoland, Oct., 1909.

DYE, W. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. and H. (Lond.), cert., Lond. S.H. and T.M. (Distinc.).—B. 1889; R.A.M.C., 1914-25; surg. specialist, 1918-20; N. Persian forces memorial meds. for research, 1924 and 1927; seconded, Nyasaland Aug., 1921-Apr., 1925; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1925.

DYER-MELVILLE, SYDNEY WHITMORE, M.I.E.E., S.A.—B. 1885; ed. City of London schl.; asst. dir., elec. and wireless dept., Zanzibar, Dec., 1911; ag. dir., Apr. to Nov., 1913, Oct., 1915 to Apr., 1916 and from Dec., 1919 to Feb., 1925; imigrn. offr., Sept. to Dec., 1917; ag. director, Jan. to Dec., 1919; ag. dir., rly. elec. and wireless tel. depts. for various periods, 1925-32; ag. D.P.W. and electricity, Apr.-Nov., 1935 and July-Dec., 1937; temp. mem., leg. coun., June-Nov., 1935 and July-Dec., 1937.

DYKE, HAMILTON WILLIAM, C.B.E. (1935), M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow, 1905.—B. 1881; ed. South African Coll., Cape Town and Glasgow Univ.; house phys., Glasgow Royal Infirmary, house surg., Glasgow Western Infirmary, Glasgow Opthalmic Inst. and Glasgow Royal Hosp. for sick children; med. offr., Maseru, Basutoland, 1913; temp. capt., R.A.M.C., 1915-19; served in France, 1915-19; S.M.O., S.A. Native Lab. Cont., Rouen area, 1919; surg. spec., govt. hosp., Jerusalem and govt. of Palestine, 1927; prin. med. offr., Bechuanaland Prot., 1929; do., Basutoland, 1935; author of "An Outbreak of Scurvy among South African Natives in Rouen," *Lancet*, 1917; "A case of Madura Foot in Basutoland," S. African Med. Jnl.

DYKE, KENNETH H., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—B. 1892; med. offr., Basutoland, 1924.

DYSON, EDWARD TREVOR.—B. 1886; ed. Ruthin Gram. Schl., U.C.W., Aberystwyth (B.A.), and Jesus Coll., Oxford (B.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1910; office asst. to govt. agt., N.W. Prov., Sept., 1912; pol. mag., Kurunegala, Aug., 1913; addtnl. asst. col. sec., Mar., 1918;

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1921); crown agt. for the cols., Dec., 1920; dir. of colonial scholars, 1921; rep. of C.O. on exec. coun. of Br. Empire Exhibn., 1921-25; chmn., Palestine currency bd., 1926; mem., Hong Kong currency comsn., 1931; ret. 1938.

FAGAN, HENRY ALLAN.—B. 1889; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch and London Univ.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1909; advoc., Cape sup. ct., 1910; K.C., 1927; mem., Union Part., 1933; min. of educ., social welfare and native affrs., Union of S. Africa, 1938.

FAGAN, HON. MARK, M.L.C.—B. 1873; ed. Waratah public schl., Tasmania; appd. mem., N.Z. leg. cncl., 1930; represented N.Z. at Empire Parly. Confce,, London, 1935; leader, leg. cncl. and mem., exec, cncl., 1935.

FAHEY, FRANCIS JOSEPH.—B. 1878; ed. St. Michael's Coll., Toronto, Canada; printer; arrived S. Africa, 1898; mem., prov. coun., Natal, 1920-23; prov. exec., 1924; joined bd. of trade and industries, Union of S. Africa, Oct., 1924; re-apptd., Apr., 1930; chmn., Mar., 1932.

FAIR, HON. ARTHUR, LL.B. (N.Z.), K.C.—B. 1885; ed. state schls., Nelson Coll. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; crown solr., 1921; prin. law offr., 1923; solr.-gen., 1925; judge, sup. ct., N.Z., 1934.

FAIRBAIRN, SIR GEORGE, KT. BACH. (1926).—B.1855; ed. Geelong Grammar Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; M.L.A. for Toorak, Victoria, Oct., 1903 to Sept., 1906; M.H.R. for Fawkner, 1906-13; Commonwealth Senator for Victoria, May, 1917; agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1924-27.

FAIRBAIRN, H., M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.)—B. 1898; mily. serv. 1917-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1925; sleeping sickness offr., 1935,

FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH BRYANT WILSON, B.Sc.—B. 1894; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Schl., Crediton and Bristol Univ.; asst. engr., P.W.D., F.M.S., May, 1923; ex. engr., May, 1932; ag. sr. ex. engr., Mar., 1936.

FAIRCLOUGH, F.R., M.B.E., (1938)—B. 1895; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civil serv. and assigned to C.O., Aug., 1914; on military service from 13th Dec., 1915 to 9th March, 1919; priv. sec. to Sir James Stevenson, 12th Aug., 1922; cler. offr., higher grade, 7th July, 1923; staff offr., 15th July, 1933.

FAIRLEY, WILLIAM, B.A., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1891; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (schol.) B.A., (mech. science tripos) 1913; 6th Bn. E. Surrey Regt., 1914; 1st K.A.R., 1917-19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, Dec., 1919; ag. exec. engnr., Mar. to Dec., 1920; dist. engnr., P.W.D., Zanzibar, Feb., 1922; ag. asst. D.P.W., in 1923 and 1924; exec. engnr., P.W.D., 1922; ag. asst., D.P.W., 1923; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, 1925; ch. engnr., P.W.D., N. Rhodesia, 1935; M.L.C., 1936-38.

FAIRWEATHER, EUGENE ERNEST, M.A., LL.B.—B. 1884; ed. at King's and Acadia Univs. and Dalhousie Law Schl., N.S.; asst. solr., dept. of rlys. and canals, 1912; solr., 1914; counsel, 1919; asst. gen. counsel, Can. Nat. rlys., 1922.

FAIRWEATHER, JAMES, N.D.A., U.D.A.—B. 1896; ed. Montrose Acad., Aberdeen Univ., N. of Scot. Coll. of Agric.; A.F.O., Malacca, Apr., 1921; ag. mun. sec., Malacca in addn., May, 1927 - Feb., 1928; agrl. offr. Johore, Dec., 1931; offctg. prin. agrl. offr., Apr., 1933; agrl. offr., Johore Cent., Feb., 1935; ag. state agrl. offr., Johore, Oct., 1936.

FALCONER, JOHN.—B. 1898; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll. and Aberdeen Univ.; M.A., Aberdeen (1st cls. hons.); cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; passed cadet, July, 1922; asst. collr., land rev., K. Lumpur, June, 1924; dep. regisr., titles, Selangor, June, 1924; second asst. advr., Muar, Feb. 1926; offr., cls. IV., Apr., 1928; dist. offr., Ulu Langat, Aug., 1930; do., Raub, July, 1931; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; asst. advr., B. Pahat, June, 1934; comsnr., lands and mines, Trengganu, Mar., 1938.

FALK, EDWARD MORRIS, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1878; ed. Bradford Grammar Schl., on the Continent and at Victoria Univ.; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1907; West African G.S. Medal, 1909; dist. comsnr., 2nd grade, 1913; interned as prisoner of war in Germany, 1914; escaped and retd. to England, 1915; resumed duty, Nigeria, 1915; res., 1923; staff grade, 1929; ag. adinstr. of col., 1931.

FALLOWS, LIEUT. ALBERT EDWARD, B.Sc. (Civ.Engnrg.).—B. 1898; ed. Bolton Ch. Inst Schl., Merchant Venturer's Coll. and Bristol Univ.; war serv., 1916-19; asst. engnr., anti-malaria br., F.M.S., Mar., 1924; ex. engnr., Oct., 1933.

FANNIN, C. G., M.C., B.A. Oxon., Assoc. Inst. C. E.—B. 1890; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal, Rhodes schol., Exeter Coll., Oxford in 1908-11; hons. engnrg. sci., 1911; G. E. C. London, 1911-14; 1/1st Lond. Heavy Bty. R.G.A., 1915-16, adjt., 7th H. A. Group, 1917; (ment. in despe, M.C.); asst. inspr., guns, Woolwich, 1918-19; Kenya survey dept., 1920; dist. survr., asst. land offr.; ch. survr., 1937; author of paper "Townplanning at Mombasa."

FANSHAWE, DENNYS BASIL.—B. 1915; ed. Oundle Schl. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford, B.A. (forestry), 1936; asst. conserv., forests, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1937.

FARIS, DESMOND WILLIAM GEORGE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1901; ed. Epson Coll., Lond. Hosp. Med. Coll., Lond. Univ.; med. offr., Malaya, Mar., 1926; ag. sr. health offr., Penang, July, 1935; do., S'pore, Feb., 1937.

FARMER, FRANK.—B. 1899; entd. C.O., Dec., 1914; asst. clk., Apr., 1917; on mily. serv., Mar., 1917 to Feb., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; promoted, under order in council of 1910, clk. of the 2nd div., Feb., 1920; ag. cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Dec. 1924; cler. offr., higher grade, 10th Oct., 1925, staff offr., 20th Apr., 1934.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE NEIL, M.C.—B. 1896; on mily. serv., Dec., 1915; cadet, Ceylon, Mar., 1920; attd. to secretariat, Apr., 1920; ditto, Puttalam Kach., June, 1921; office asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Mar., 1922; ditto to govt. agt., N.W. Prov., 1925; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Oct., 1926; sec., land comsn., Aug., 1928; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1930; clk. to leg. coun., Mar., 1930; clk. to state coun., July, 1931; contr., establishments, July, 1932; col. treas., Sierra Leone, 1934; ag. col. sec., May-June, 1937; gov.'s dep. on several occasions.

FARQUHARSON, JAMES ROBBIE, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1903; ed. Glasgow Univ. and Royal Tech. Coll., 1920-23; L.M.S. Rly., 1923-25; asst. engnr., K.U.R. and H., 1925; senr. asst. engnr. and acted frequently as dist. engnr.; personal asst. to gen. man., Tanganyika Rly., May, 1937.

FARR, FRANK JAMES, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S., D.M.R. & E.—B. 1900; radiologist, med. dept., Hong Kong, 1928.

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adjutant, Behar Light Horse Volunteers, India, Apr., 1892 to Apr., 1897; 1st and 5th Dragoon Guards and Imperial Light Horse, Apr., 1897 to Oct., 1900; Hazara (N.-W. Frontier, India), 1888, asst. prov. marshal (ment. in desp., medal and clasp); commanded Imperial Light Horse, S. African war, Nov., 1899 to June, 1900; dist. comsnr., Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp dists., June to Oct., 1900; commanded "A" division, S.A.C., Oct., 1900, to end of war (ment. in desp., Queen's medal, 4 clasps, King's medal, 2 clasps); substantive lt.-col. in the army, dated 29th Nov., 1900; commdt., Transvaal volunteers; left the service, 1906; A.A.G., Northern com., India, 1906-7; chief constable, metrop. police, 1907-12; comdt.-gen., Rhodesian forces, 1912; ret. 1st Apr., 1923.

EDWARDS, DAVID, M.A. (1912). LL.B. (Aberdeen), 1914.—Temp. offr., R. Arty., 1915-1920; served at home, N.W. Frontier of India, German E. Africa and Mesopotamia; Scottish solr., 1921; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, 1921; ag. registr., sup. ct., Kenya, 1921; registr., sup. ct., Kenya, 1924; called to Scottish bar, 1924; res. mag., Kenya, 1928; relieving pres., dist. ct., Palestine, 1935; pres., dist. ct., 1936.

EDWARDS, GEOFFREY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1895; asst. engr., P.W.D., Malaya, Feb., 1924; ex. engr., Feb., 1933; ag. sttlmt. engr., Malacca, June, 1936.

EDWARDS, JOSHUA PRICE.—B. 1898; ed. Brasenose Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon); asst. conserv., forests, F.M.S., Jan., 1924; ag. conserv., forests, Pahang, Sept., 1930; on sp. duty in U.K., Sept., 1932; forest offr., S'pore, Nov., 1934; state forest officer, Selangor, Nov., 1936; conserv., forests, Malayan forest service, Sept., 1937; conserv., forests, Johore, Nov., 1937.

EDWARDS, RICHARD.—B. 1909; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1932; M.A., 1937; cadet, Hong Kong, July, 1933; asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Sept., 1935; 1st clk. and mag., Feb., 1936; 3rd asst. col. sec., Mar., 1936; 2nd pol. mag., Oct., 1937; dist. offr., North, June, 1938; 2nd pol. mag., July, 1938.

EDWARDS, THOMAS.—B. 1879; clk., dept. native affrs., Pretoria, 1901; sub. N.C., 1907; junr. S.N.C., 1912; mag., 1923; nat. comsnr., S.W.A., 1926; ch. N.C. for S.W.A., 1930; senr. gr. mag., Middelburg (Tvl.), 1931; spec. "C" mag., Pietersburg, 1935; under-sec., lands, 1935; chmn., cent. land bd., Sept., 1937.

EDWARDS, WILFRED HENRY, D.I.C., F.E.S.—B. 1897; lect., zoology and entomology, Coll. of Agr., Mauritius, 1924; ag. entomologist, botanist and mycologist, dept. of agr., Mauritius, 1928; govt. entomologist, Jamaica, May, 1929.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM STUART, C.M.G. (1935), K.C.—B. 1880; called to the bar, Ontario, Sept., 1909; legal offr., dept. of justice, Canada, Nov., 1910; sec. of dept. of justice, 1913; asst. dep. min., of justice, 1914; dep. min. of justice, 1924.

EGERTON, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (1905), C.M.G. (1901).—B. 1858; ed. Tonbridge Schl.; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1880; asst. to the Chinese prot., Jan., 1881; mag., Singapore, Jan., 1881; passed final exam., Malay, May, 1882; collr. of land rev., Penang and P.W., Jan., 1883; 2nd mag. of pol., Penang, May, 1883; also official assignee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sept., 1882); a J.P. and coroner for S. Sttlmts., and a visiting justice for Penang; offr. in char., Sungei Ujong, July, 1893; offl. assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, June, 1896; inspr. of prisons, S. Sttlmts., May, 1897; dep.-pres. of mun. comsnrs., Singapore, Mar., 1897; 1st mag., Penang, Apr., 1897; 1st mag., Singapore, Oct., 1898, but continued to act as res. coun.; res., Neg. Semb., Aug., 1902; high comsnr., S. Nigeria, Nov., 1903; and gov., Lagos, July, 1904; govr. and comdr.-in-chief of the amalgamated colony and prot. of S. Nigeria, 1st Mar., 1906; represented W. African Colonies and Prots. at the Coronation of H.M. King George V., 1911; gov., B. Guiana, Mar., 1912; ret., Mar., 1917.

ELDER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, O.B.E. (1925).—B. 1881; ed. Reading and Edinburgh; graduated M.R.C.V.S., 1902; F.R.C.V.S., 1914; served in S. African war as civ. vet. surg. with army vet. serv., 1902-3; vet. offr., Swaziland admstn., May, 1903; prin. vet. offr., 1919; agrl. offr., 1928.

ELLENBERGER, VIVIEN FREDERIC.—B. 1896; clk. to res. comsnr., Bech. Prot., 1915; passed 2nd grade Secwana exam., 1919; sub-inspr., Bech. Prot. pol., 1920; 1st grade clk., Apr., 1928; res. mag., May, 1934.

ELLIOT, CHARLES WILFRED, M.C.—B. 1898; ed. Sleaford and Edin. Univ. (dipl. forestry); on war serv., 1914-19; asst. conserv., forests, Kenya, Nov., 1922.

ELLIOT, HERBERT JOHN DRUMMOND.—B. 1903; grade II clk., Basutoland, 1925; ag. sub-inspr., Basutoland mounted pol., 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937.

ELLIOTT, COLIN FRASER (Fraser), K.C., B.A., Sc., C.E.—Solr., income tax br., dept. of finance, Canada, July, 1919; asst. comsnr., income tax, dept. of national rev., May, 1926; comsnr., income tax, July, 1932.

ELLIOTT, FRANK FIELD.—Tempy. asst. registry. survr., O.F.S., Mar., 1903; asst. registry. survr., May, 1903; chief draughtsman and comptr., Apr., 1912; add. prof asst., Apr., 1914; prof. asst., Sept., 1917; survr.-gen., O.F.S., Nov., 1930; do., Cape Prov., Dec., 1931.

ELLIOTT, HON. JOHN CAMPBELL, B.C.L., D.C.L., K.C., (Middlesex West).—B. 1872; ed. Ekfrid pub. schl., Strathroy C.I., Glencoe High Schl. and Trinity Univ.; B.C.L., Osgoode Hall, 1898; D.C.L., Toronto Univ., 1905; barrister-at law; elec. Ontario legis., g.e., 1908; re-elec., 1911 and 1914; first elec., H. of C., Canada, g.e., Oct., 1905; mem., Privy Coun. and apptd. min. of lab., 1926; re-elec. by-el., Mar., 1926; min. of health and soldiers' civ. re-estab., Apr., 1926; resigned, June, 1926; re-elec., g.e., Sept., 1926; min., pub. wks., King Cabinet, Sept., 1926; re-el. by accl., Nov., 1926; re-el., g.e., July, 1930; resigned portfolio after defeat of liberal admstrn. at polls, Aug., 1930; re-el., g.e., 1935; P.M.G., 1935.

ELLIOTT, PHILIP JOHN.—B. 1892; entd. crown agents' office, Dec., 1911; asst. head, dept., July, 1927; dep. head, stores dept., Nov., 1933.

ELLIS, JOHN ALFRED.—B. 1900; ed "Michaelhouse," Natal, tech. coll., Durban; on war serv., E. African campaign, 1917-18; clearance sec., E. African war accts., Kenya and Jubaland, Jan. 1920 to Apr., 1924; examr., accts., audit dept., Kenya, Apr., 1924; ag. asst. audr., Nov., 1924 to June, 1927 and Mar. to Nov., 1928; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., Ap., 1929; ag. dep. ch. acctnt., in 1934 and 1935; acctnt., P.W.D., Cyprus, Apr., 1936.

ELLIS, JOHN MEDLICOTT, C.B.E. (1933).—B. 1895; ed., Haileybury and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (schl.); served. Royal Warwickshire Regt., 1914-19; asst. sec., ch. sec's. office, Cyprus, June, 1919; passed exam. in mod. Greek, March, 1920 and Turkish, July, 1921; ch. asst. sec., July, 1922; ag. ch. sec., on various occasions, 1923-26; ag. col. sec., Falkland Is., Sept., 1926 to Aug., 1927; col

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sec., Aug., 1927; ag. gov., in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1931; local audr. from May, 1930 to Feb., 1931; regisr.-gen. and mag. from July, 1930 to Jan., 1931; col. sec. and regisr.-gen., Grenada, Oct., 1934; asst. ch. sec., Nyasaland Prot., 1935; ag. ch. sec., May-June, 1936 and Feb.-Nov., 1937; ag. prov. comsnr., July, 1936-Jan., 1937; gov.'s dep. on various occasions.

ELLIS, SYDNEY EDWARD, B.A. (Oxon.)—B. 1908; ed. Calday Grange Gram. Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; called to bar (Inner Temple), 1933; North circuit, 1934-37; crown coun., Gold Coast, May, 1937.

ELLISON, EDWARD WILFRID.—B. 1905; ed. Shrewsbury and Queen's Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Gold Coast, 1930; asst. dist. commr., 1931.

ELLISON, RANDALL ERSKINE, B.A.—B. 1904; ed. Repton and New Coll., Oxford; supt., educ., Nigeria, 1928; seconded for serv. in Somaliland as dir. of educ., 1938; author of "An English-Kanuri Sentence Book" (1937).

ELPHINSTONE, SIR H. G., BART.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, June, 1921; dist. offr., 1923; ag. sec., secretariat, 1928; ag. prin. asst., native affrs., 1933.

ELPHINSTONE, SIR LANCELOT HENRY, Kt. Bach. (1931), K.C., M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1879; ed. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Lincoln's inn, 1904; atty.-gen., B. Honduras, 1913; solr.-gen., Trinidad, 1919; atty.-gen., Tanganyika Territory, 1921; puisne judge, designate S. Sttlmts., 1924; ag. solr. gen., Ceylon, June, 1924; atty.-gen., Oct., 1924; ch. just., F.M.S., Apr., 1929; ret., 1932.

EMBERTON, JOHN JAMES, M.C.—B. 1893; ed. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.; mily. serv. 1914-19, England, Egypt, Belgium, France and Germany; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1920; do., cls. III, 1929; do., cls. I, 1936; comsnr. of col., Lagos, 1937.

EMBURY, BRIG.-GEN. HON. JOHN FLETCHER LEOPOLD, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1916), K.C.—B. 1875; ed. Toronto Univ. and Osgoode Hall, Toronto; served European War, 28th Can. Inf., 13th Inf. Bde., 2nd Inf. Bde., Can. Contingent; Br. G.H.Q., France (Canadian sec.), 1914-19; ment. in desps. three times, C.B., C.M.G.; judge of King's Bench, Saskatchewan, 1918.

EMBURY, W. E.—B. 1898; on mil. serv., Oct., 1916 to Dec., 1919; temp. clk., O.S.O., Dec., 1919; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., 8th Nov., 1921.

EMERSON, HON. CHARLES H., K.C.—B. 1864; M.H.A., Newfoundland; elected for Burgeo and La Poile, 1900, Fortune Bay, 1908 and 1909; mem. exec. coun. without portfolio, 1909; regisr., supreme ct., 1917.

EMERSON, WILLIAM GRAHAM, M.R.C.V.S. —B. 1898; ed. R. Vety. Coll., Dublin; vety. offr., Kenya, 1921.

EMMENS, JOHN HOWARD.—B. 1881; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., 11th Mar., 1901; conf. clk., 1st Jan., 1918; deptl. asst., 26th Jan., 1922; promoted ag. asst. prin. under clause 51, 4th Sept., 1929.

EMPSON, CHARLES.—B. 1898; ed. Harrow and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; R.F.A. (S.R.); joined Iraq civil admin., Aug., 1930; addnl. under sec. to high commr., Sept., 1921; under sec. (consular), July, 1922; H.M.'s consul, Baghdad, Dec., 1924; consular sec., July, 1927.

ENGLAND, RUSSELL, M.B.E.—B. 1894; dairy expert and inspr., Bechuanaland Prot., 1926; ch. agrl. offr., 1934.

ENGLISH, JOSEPH SANDYS, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), L.M. (Rotunda Hosp., Dub.), F.C.O.G.—B. 1890; prof. of midwifery and gynaecology, King Edward VII. Coll. of Medicine, Singapore, Jan., 1922.

ENGLISH, PATRICK THOMAS.—B. 1902; 5th clk., treasy., Montserrat, 1921; clk. to mag. and regr., 1924; ag. offr. in ch., prison, 1924; 3rd clk., treasy., 1925; ag. regr., sup. ct., 1925; jnr. clk. col., sec.'s office, Antigua, 1927; ag. clk. of couns., 1928 and 1930; ag. clk. to admstr. and clk. of couns., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1930; ag. asst. col sec., Leeward Is., and clk., fed. couns., 1930; clk. and cust. offr., Gilbert and Ellice Is. Col., 1931; ag. acct., 1931-33; ag. sec. to govt., June-Aug., 1933.

EPSTEIN, ALEXANDER, M.B.E. (1937).—B. 1886; ed. Hebrew Inst., Liverpool; Jews Hosp., W. Norwood; inspr., dept. of commerce and industry, Palestine, 1920; dist. offr., Jerusalem-Jaffa dist., 1923; admstve. offr., S. dist., 1925.

ERNST, NOEL EDWARD.—B. 1891; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., May, 1912; office asst. Jaffna kach., July, 1913; pol. mag., Jaffna and Kayts, Nov., 1914; pol. mag., Avisawella, June, 1915; asst. comsnr., excise, Nov., 1916; pol. mag., Gampola, Mar., 1918; office asst. to govt. agt., N.W. Prov., Nov., 1918; pol. mag., Galle, Oct., 1924; dep. comsnr., stamps, Feb., 1928; comsnr., do., July, 1931; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Mar., 1933: asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, May, 1934; dist. judge, Badulla, Dec., 1934; do., Kalutara, July, 1935; asst. govt. agt., do. Mar., 1936; offr., cls. I., grade I., Jan., 1937; ag. govt. agt., Feb., 1937.

ESPEUT, CLAUDE VYVIAN ARMIT., M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1875; ed. St. Paul's Schl., Lond. and Crystal Palace Schl. of Engnrg.; served, P.W.D., Jamaica; asst. engnr., Lagos, govt. rly., 1900-01; dist. engnr., Gold Coast Govt. rly., 1901; exec. engnr., P.W.D. E. Africa Prot., June, 1905; ag. asst. D.P.W., 1908 and 1909; D.P.W., Uganda Prot., 1911; Uganda Volunteers, 1914-19; hon. lt.-col., 1916; miny of munitions while on leave, 1917; D.P W., Jamaica, Aug., 1921; mem., leg. coun., D.P.W., F.M.S., Mar., 1925; mem., fed. coun.; chm. electrical bd. and others; mem., rly. bd., immig. comm. and others; ret. July 1928; re-employed as eng. in ch., colonial development fund wks., St. Lucia, Oct., 1930.

ESPITALIER-NOEL, JOSEPH GEORGES.—B. 1894; ed. R. Coll., Mauritius; called to bar, Middle Temple, May, 1916; ag. dist. and stip. mag., Mauritius and Rodrigues, 1919; dist. and stip. mag., Mauritius and Rodriques, Sept., 1921; addnl. subst. procureur and advoc. gen., Dec., 1922; ag. subst. procureur and advoc. gen. on various occasions, 1924-29; ag. procureur and advoc. gen., Mar, 1929; ag. mast. and regisr., supt. ct., Aug., 1929 to Feb., 1932 and Sept., 1932; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct. in 1932 and 1933.

EULER, HON. WILLIAM D. (Waterloo N.)—B. 1875; ed. at pub. schls., Berlin (Kitchener), High Schl., Toronto Normal Schl.; mayor of Berlin (Kitchener), 1913-14; pres., Kitchener bd. of trade, 1917; first elec. to H. of C., Canada, g.e., 1917; re-el., g.e., 1921, 1925 and 1926; mem. privy coun. and apptd. min. of national rev. in King cabinet 1926; re-elec. by accl. after assuming office; re-elec., g.e., 1930; resigned portfolio with Mr. King's cabinet, 1930; re-elec. at g.e., 1935; min. of trade and commerce in King cabinet, Oct., 1935.

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mission to Cairo under F.O.. 24th Jan. to 14th Mar., 1924; ch. just., Trinidad, 1924; ch. just., Ceylon, 1926; ret., Aug., 1930; passed exam. in modern Greek, Dec. 1903 and in Turkish, 1918; joint comsnr. for compiling revised edition of Statute Laws of Cyprus (published 1907), for which recd. thanks of legis. coun. and S. of S.; joint comsnr. under reprint of statutes law, 1913; edition published, Feb., 1914; comsnr. for laws, under reprint of statutes law, 1922; edition published, 1924; compiler of "The Mukhtar's Handbook," 1911; published "Ottoman Land Laws," 1919.

FITZGERALD, RICHARD DESMOND, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), T.C.D., D.T.M. and H. (Cantab.), certif. (hons.) L.S.T.M., M.C.—B. 1885; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.O., Penang, July, 1912; do., Prov. Wellesley, Dec., 1912; health offr., Malacca, Sept., 1914; med. offr., gen. hosp., S'pore, Sept., 1914; served in European war, 1914-19 (ment. in desps., M.C.); med. offr., Tan Tock Seng hosp. and surg., native hosp., S'pore, Dec., 1919; M.O., gen. hosp., S'pore, Apr., 1920; med. offr. in ch., officials, pol. surg. and prison surg., Jan., 1921; prin. med. offr., Johore, June, 1923; offl. del., Far Eastern Assn. Trop. Med., Calcutta, Dec., 1927; dep. dir. med. and health services, S.S., Feb., in 1932 and 1933; dir. med. and health services, S.S. and advr., med. and health services, M.S., Dec. 1933; dir., med. servs., S.S. and advr., med. servs., M.S., Mar., 1934.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM JAMES, K.C.—Ed. Blackrock Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.C. and Croix de Guerre (French); admstve. serv., Nigeria, 1919; crown coun., Nigeria, 1924; solr.-gen., N. Rhodesia, 1932; ag. atty.-gen., Oct., 1932; atty.-gen., July, 1933; ag. judge, 1934; atty.-gen., Palestine, 1936.

FITZ-GIBBON, WILLIAM GUERIN. — B.A., Royal Univ. of Ireland; B. 1885; rly. dept., Hong Kong, 1913; 1st clk., col. secretariat, Hong Kong, 1917; ag. ch. clk., col. secretariat, 1921 and 1924; J.P., 1924; gen. sec., P.W.D., 1927.

FITZ-HENRY, JACK COOPER.—B.1898; apptd. Hong Kong, 1930; inspn. offr., fire brig., 1931; dep. supt. and inspn. offr., F.B., 1932; supt. fire brig., 1938.

FITZ-HENRY, WILLIAM COOPER, A.M.I.C.E. —B. 1888; ed. Dulwich Coll.; asst. engnr., Nigerian rlys., 1908; lieut. R.E., 1915; capt., R.E., 1916; served with miny. of munitions and admy., 1918; in India on dock and rly. work, 1920-27; road engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1927; ch. road engnr., N. Rhodesia, July, 1928; ag. D.P.W., Aug., 1930; senr. asst. engnr., P.W.D., 1935.

FITZMAURICE, ALEXANDER LINDSAY—M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1909); M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1913; late out-patient offr., asst. house surg. and house physician, Guy's Hosp.; med. offr. Somaliland Prot., 1914.

FITZMAURICE, LAURENCE WYLIE, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.M.C.C., M.C.P. & S., Manitoba—B. 1900; internship, Peking Union Med. Coll. Hosp., Peking, 1925-26; M.O., Canadian Nat. Rlys., 1928-36; asst. M.O., Bahamas Gen. Hosp., 1936; M.O. and bacteriologist, Bahamas Gen. Hosp., 1937; ag. ch. M.O., 1938.

FITZPATRICK, Right Hon. SIR CHARLES, P.C. (1908); G.C.M.G. (1911); K.C.M.G. (1907).—Born in Quebec, 1853; Dufferin medallist, law faculty, Laval Univ., 1876; one of the counsel for the defence of Louis Riel at Regina in 1885; elected to Quebec legislature, 1890; to Dominion parlt., 1896, again in 1900 and 1904; solr.-gen., Canada, 1896; min. of just., 1902; ch. just. of Canada, 1906-1918; mem. of Hague tribunal of arbitration, 1908; lieut.-gov. of Quebec, 1918 to 1923.

FLANAGAN, MAURICE JOSEPH, B.A. (Cantab).—Asst. audr., S. Nigeria, Nov., 1912; audr., Cameroons Expedy. Force, 1916; audr., Windward Is., June, 1919; audr., Nyasaland, Oct., 1925; do., Uganda, 1935; do., Palestine, 1938.

FLECKER, ORIEL JOYCE, B.Sc.—Ed. Cheltenham Ladies' Coll.; assoc. of Cheltenham Ladies' Coll., 1908; gold med., Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 1909; B. Sc., Lond., 1912; Somerville Coll., Oxford, 1924-5; headmistress, girls' schl., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925; author of "A School Chemistry," 1923.

FLEMING, ALAN MCKINSTRY, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.)—Served with 8th Bedfordshire Regt., B.E.F., 1915-18, ment. in desps.; Middlesex Hosp. Med. Schl.; house physician and house surg., Middlesex Hosp.; house physician, Brompton Hosp. for consumption; res. physician, Ruthin Castle; E. African med. serv., 1929; physician and lect. in medicine, Uganda Med. Schl., 1930-32; invalided, 1933; med. offr., Gibraltar, 1936.

FLEMING, EDWARD DONOVAN.—B. 1898; ed. Bradford Gram. Schl. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., Sept., 1917; Salonika, Dec., 1917-Feb., 1919; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921, attd., Chinese prot., K. Lumpur; offr, cls. V, Apr., 1924; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; asst. prot., Chinese, Taiping, May. 1930 and supt., convict estabmt., in addn., Nov., 1930; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; prot., Chinese, Johore, July, 1934; do., Perak, Apr., 1936; do., Johore, Oct., 1937; ag. immign. offr., S.S. and F.M.S., Mar., 1938.

FLEMING, ERNEST.—B. 1891; 5th class clk., crown agts. office, Oct., 1910; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd division of the civ. serv. and temporarily employed in the Bd. of Trade, Jan., 1912; assigned to C.O., April, 1912; on military service from 25th May, 1915 to 9th Feb., 1919; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922; 2nd asst. acctnt., 22nd Oct., 1930.

FLEMMING, MAXWELL HECTOR VANDERMERE. —B. 1904; ed. Mill Hill Schl. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; Sudan polit. serv., 1926-32; Grenoble Univ., France, 1933; lector in English, Univ. of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Germany, 1934; senr. German mast., Merchiston Castle schl., Edinburgh, 1935-38; ch. inspr., schls., Cyprus, Sept., 1938.

FLEMING, W. P.—B. 1887; apptd. after compet. exam., S. and T. clk., G.P.O.; lent to C.O., 9th May, 1921; cler. offr., C.O., 1st Sept., 1921; on mil. serv., 4th Apr., 1915 to 4th May, 1919.

FLETCHER, SIR ARTHUR GEORGE MURCHISON, K.C.M.G. (1930), KT. BACH (1929), C.M.G. (1922), C.B.E. (1919).—Ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trin. Coll., Oxford (exhibr.); cadet, Hong Kong, 1901; seconded for famine relief work in Kwang Si, May-June, 1903; ag. asst regisr. gen., 1903; J.P., 1904; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1905-8-9; priv. sec. to O.A.G., 1907; dep. offl. recvr., 1909; asst. to atty-gen., 1909; regisr., trade marks and letters patent, 1910; ag. assessor of rates, 1911; ag. dep. regisr., 1911; priv. sec. to O.A.G., 1912; offl. recvr., 1912; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1912; ag. treasr., 1913; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Aug., 1913; priv. sec. to O.A.G., and to gov., Aug.-Dec., 1913; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. and leg. couns. in 1916, 1917, 1918,

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1921); crown agt. for the cols., Dec., 1920; dir. of colonial scholars, 1921; rep. of C.O. on exec. coun. of Br. Empire Exhibn., 1921-25; chmn., Palestine currency bd., 1926; mem., Hong Kong currency comsn., 1931; ret. 1938.

FAGAN, HENRY ALLAN.—B. 1889; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch and London Univ.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1909; advoc., Cape sup. ct., 1910; K.C., 1927; mem., Union Part., 1933; min. of educ., social welfare and native affrs., Union of S. Africa, 1938.

FAGAN, HON. MARK, M.L.C.—B. 1873; ed. Waratah public schl., Tasmania; appd. mem., N.Z. leg. cncl., 1930; represented N.Z. at Empire Parly. Confce,, London, 1935; leader, leg. cncl. and mem., exec, cncl., 1935.

FAHEY, FRANCIS JOSEPH.—B. 1878; ed. St. Michael's Coll., Toronto, Canada; printer; arrived S. Africa, 1898; mem., prov. coun., Natal, 1920-23; prov. exec., 1924; joined bd. of trade and industries, Union of S. Africa, Oct., 1924; re-apptd., Apr., 1930; chmn., Mar., 1932.

FAIR, HON. ARTHUR, LL.B. (N.Z.)., K.C.—B. 1885; ed. state schls., Nelson Coll. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; crown solr., 1921; prin. law offr., 1923; solr.-gen., 1925; judge, sup. ct., N.Z., 1934.

FAIRBAIRN, SIR GEORGE, KT. BACH. (1926).—B.1855; ed. Geelong Grammar Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; M.L.A. for Toorak, Victoria, Oct., 1903 to Sept., 1906; M.H.R. for Fawkner, 1906-13; Commonwealth Senator for Victoria, May, 1917; agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1924-27.

FAIRBAIRN, H., M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.)—B. 1898; mily. serv. 1917-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1925; sleeping sickness offr., 1935,

FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH BEYANT WILSON, B.Sc.—B. 1894; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Schl., Crediton and Bristol Univ.; asst. engr., P.W.D., F.M.S., May, 1923; ex. engr., May, 1932; ag. sr. ex. engr., Mar., 1936.

FAIRCLOUGH, F.R., M.B.E., (1938)—B. 1895; apptd.. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civil serv. and assigned to C.O., Aug., 1914; on military service from 13th Dec., 1915 to 9th March, 1919; priv. sec. to Sir James Stevenson, 12th Aug., 1922; cler. offr., higher grade, 7th July, 1923; staff offr., 15th July, 1933.

FAIRLEY, WILLIAM, B.A., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1891; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (schol.) B.A., (mech. science tripos) 1913; 6th Bn. E. Surrey Regt., 1914; 1st K.A.R., 1917-19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, Dec., 1919; ag. exec. engnr., Mar. to Dec., 1920; dist. engnr., P.W.D., Zanzibar, Feb., 1922; ag. asst. D.P.W., in 1923 and 1924; exec. engnr., P.W.D., 1922; ag. asst., D.P.W., 1923; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, 1925; ch. engnr., P.W.D., N. Rhodesia, 1935; M.L.C., 1936-38.

FAIRWEATHER, EUGENE ERNEST, M.A., LL.B.—B. 1884; ed. at King's and Acadia Univs. and Dalhousie Law Schl., N.S.; asst. solr., dept. of rlys. and canals, 1912; solr., 1914; counsel, 1919; asst. gen. counsel, Can. Nat. rlys., 1922.

FAIRWEATHER, JAMES, N.D.A., U.D.A.—B. 1896; ed. Montrose Acad., Aberdeen Univ., N. of Scot. Coll. of Agric.; A.F.O., Malacca, Apr., 1921; ag. mun. sec., Malacca in addn., May, 1927 - Feb., 1928; agrl. offr. Johore, Dec., 1931; offctg. prin. agrl. offr., Apr., 1933; agrl. offr., Johore Cent., Feb., 1935; ag. state agrl. offr., Johore, Oct., 1936.

FALCONER, JOHN.—B. 1898; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll. and Aberdeen Univ.; M.A., Aberdeen (1st cls. hons.); cadet. F.M.S., Apr., 1921; passed cadet, July, 1922; asst. collr., land rev., K. Lumpur, June, 1924; dep. regisr., titles, Selangor, June, 1924; second asst. advr., Muar, Feb. 1926; offr., cls. IV., Apr., 1928; dist. offr., Ulu Langat, Aug., 1930; do., Raub, July, 1931; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; asst. advr., B. Pahat, June, 1934; comsnr.. lands and mines, Trengganu, Mar., 1938.

FALK, EDWARD MORRIS, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1878; ed. Bradford Grammar Schl., on the Continent and at Victoria Univ.; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1907; West African G.S. Medal, 1909; dist. comsnr., 2nd grade, 1913; interned as prisoner of war in Germany, 1914; escaped and retd. to England, 1915; resumed duty, Nigeria, 1915; res., 1923; staff grade, 1929; ag. admnstr. of col., 1931.

FALLOWS, LIEUT. ALBERT EDWARD, B.Sc. (Civ. Engnrg.).—B. 1898; ed. Bolton Ch. Inst Schl., Merchant Venturer's Coll. and Bristol Univ.; war serv., 1916-19; asst. engnr., anti-malaria br., F.M.S., Mar., 1924; ex. engnr., Oct., 1933.

FANNIN, C. G., M.C., B.A. Oxon., Assoc. Inst. C. E.—B. 1890; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal, Rhodes schol., Exeter Coll., Oxford in 1908-11; hons. engnrg. sci., 1911; G. E. C. London, 1911-14; 1/1st Lond. Heavy Bty. R.G.A., 1915-16, adjt., 7th H. A. Group, 1917; (ment. in despa, M.C.); asst. inspr., guns, Woolwich, 1918-19; Kenya survey dept., 1920; dist. survr., asst. land offr.; ch. survr., 1937; author of paper "Townplanning at Mombasa."

FANSHAWE, DENNYS BASIL.—B. 1915; ed. Oundle Schl. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford, B.A. (forestry), 1936; asst. conserv., forests, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1937.

FARIS, DESMOND WILLIAM GEORGE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1901; ed. Epson Coll., Lond. Hosp. Med. Coll., Lond. Univ.; med. offr., Malaya, Mar., 1926; ag. sr. health offr., Penang, July, 1935; do., S'pore, Feb., 1937.

FARMER, FRANK.—B. 1899; entd. C.O., Dec., 1914; asst. clk., Apr., 1917; on mily. serv., Mar., 1917 to Feb., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; promoted, under order in council of 1910, clk. of the 2nd div., Feb., 1920; ag. cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Dec. 1924; cler. offr., higher grade, 10th Oct., 1925, staff offr., 20th Apr., 1934.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE NEIL, M.C.—B. 1896; on mily. serv., Dec., 1915; cadet, Ceylon, Mar., 1920; attd. to secretariat, Apr., 1920: ditto, Puttalam Kach., June, 1921; office asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Mar., 1922; ditto to govt. agt., N.W. Prov., 1925; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Oct., 1926; sec., land comsn., Aug., 1928; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1936; clk. to leg. coun., Mar., 1930; clk. to state coun., July, 1931; contr., establishments, July, 1932; col. treas., Sierra Leone, 1934; ag. col. sec., May-June, 1937; gov.'s dep. on several occasions.

FARQUHARSON, JAMES ROBBIE, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1903; ed. Glasgow Univ. and Royal Tech. Coll., 1920-23; L.M.S. Rly., 1923-25; asst. engnr., K.U.R. and H., 1925; senr. asst. engnr. and acted frequently as dist. engnr.; personal asst. to gen. man., Tanganyika Rly., May, 1937.

FARR, FRANK JAMES, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S., D.M.R. & E.—B. 1900; radiologist, med. dept., Hong Kong, 1928.

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FARRELL, GERALD HILDEBRAND.—B. 1891; ed. abroad and Cranbrook Schl.; Ceylon pol., 1911; N. Nigeria pol., 1914; attd. Nigeria Regiment, 1917-18; Nigeria pol., 1930; ag. asst. inspr. gen., various periods 1931-34 and 1936; ag. dep. do., 1935-36; senr. supt., pol., 1936; ag. asst. comsnr., various periods 1937-38.

FARRELL, CAPT. WILFRID JEROME, O.B.E. (1936), M.C., M.A., R. of O.—B. 1882; ed. Ushaw; Hymers; Jesus Coll., Cambridge; fellow of Jesus Coll., 1906; student, Br. Schl. of Archaeology, Athens, 1906; Munich Univ., 1907; on staff of Rugby Schl. and Haileybury Coll., 1911-19; served in European war, 1914-19; civ. educn. offr., Iraq, Sept., 1919; officiating dir. and adviser, miny. of educn., Iraq, 1921; senr. educn. offr., Palestine, Apr., 1923; asst. dir., educn., Apr., 1927; dep. dir., Oct., 1929; ag. dir. on various occasions, 1927-35; Br. mag. for riot cases, Sept. to Oct., 1929; dir., educn., 1936.

FAULKNER, ODIN TOM, C.M.G. (1928).—B. 1890; ed. St. Albans and Caius Coll., Cambridge (Schol.), B.A. (1st cls., nat. sci. tripos, 1911); dipl., agr., 1912; mycologist and agrl. expert to Rubber Growers' Assocn., Malaya, 1912-14; dep. dir., agr. to govt. of Punjab 1914-21; dir., agr., Nigeria, 1921; do., S.S. and advr. on agr., F.M.S., 1936; prin., Imp. School of Trop. Agric., Trinidad (seconded), 1938.

FAULKNER, S. N., O.B.E. (1918)—Asst. auditor E.A.P., Jan., 1909; senr. asst. auditor, Apr., 1915; dep. ch. acctnt., Uganda Rly., 1917.

FAURE, PHILIP EDUARD.—B. 1879; educated Graaff Reinet Coll., Normal Coll. Schl. and S. African Coll., Cape Town; C.S. higher law; clk., atty. gen.'s office, Cape Town, 1898; mag's office, Cape Town, 1900; asst. mag., Simonstown, 1909; pub. pros., Cape Town, 1916; ch. clk. and asst. mag., Cape Town, 1918; mag., Murraysburg, 1919; Bedford, 1923; Nylstroom (Waterberg), 1929; Harrismith, 1932; Paarl, 1937.

FAWCETT, CAPT. ARTHUR EDWARD, B.A., B.A.I., (Dublin), A.M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1890; war. serv., 1916-19, R.E., France, Persia, Afghanistan, ment. in desp.: asst. engnr., F.M.S. Rlys., Apr., 1920; dist. engnr., Apr., 1925; do., grade I, Apr., 1929.

FAZAN, S. H., C.B.E. (1934), O.B.E. (1930), Asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Nov., 1911; dist. comsnr., Kenya, Feb., 1920; senr. dist. comsnr., 1934; prov. comsnr., 1936.

FEARON, FRANK ST. CLAIR.—Ed. Charterhouse (schol.) and Exeter Coll., Oxford (exhibr.), B.A. (litt. hum.), 1902; clk., law dept., Cape Colony, 1903; asst. regisr., sup. ct., Cape Town, 1908; 1st asst. regisr. and taxing offr., 1923; regisr. and taxing offr., sup. ct., Johannesburg, 1927; ditto, Grahamstown, 1930.

FEATHERSTONE, ERIC KELLETT.—B. 1896; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1921; cls. III. 1929; cls. II, 1937; ag. res., Aug.-Sept., 1937 and Mar.-June, 1938.

FEETHAM, RICHARD, C.M.G.—B. 1874; ed. Marlborough and New Coll., Oxford; mem., Inner Temple; called to bar, 1899; deputy town clk., Johannesburg, 1902-3; town clk., Johannesburg, 1903-5; admitted advoc., Transvaal, 1903; legal adviser to high comsnr. for S. Africa, 1907-10 and 1912-13; K.C., 1919; mem., leg. coun., Transvaal, 1907-10; mem., H. of A., Union of S. Africa, 1915-23; lieut., 1st battn. Cape Corps., 1916-19; mem., Southborough comtee. on Indian Reforms and chmn. functions comtees., 1918-19; mem., India Office comtee. on Govt. of India Bill, 1919; ag. pres., sup. ct. of Swaziland, 1922-23; judge, sup. ct., Transvaal Prov. Divn., Aug., 1923; judge pres., sup. ct., Natal prov. divn., May, 1930.

FEHILY, JOSEPH PATRICK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. N.U.I., F.A.C.S., D.P.H. Queen's Univ., Belfast.—B. 1892; ed. Blackrock Coll. and Univ. Colls., Cork and Dublin; late temp. surg., R.N. and capt., R.A.M.C.; res. med. offr., Br. Hosp., Buenos Aires, 1919; med. offr., Hong Kong govt. med. serv., 1924; M.O. in. ch. Kowloon and new territories, 1925; second med. health offr., port, 1926; M.O. in. ch., Kowloon Hosp., 1927; port health offr. and hosp., immigrts., 1931.

FELTHAM, STANLEY CRATHERN, A.R.I.B.A., chtd. architect.—B. 1896; ed. Northern Polytechnic, London; architect, P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1923.

FENDALL, FRANCIS ALAN, L.S., N.Z. King's Coll. Auck. Univ.—B. 1891; lic. survr., N. Z., Mar., 1916; survr., F.M.S., Feb. 1920; do., Kedah, May, 1920; asst. supt., surveys, Sept., 1923; do., F.M.S., Mar., 1928; snr. asst. supt., surveys, S'pore, Dec., 1933; ag. senr. supt., do., Aug., 1936.

FENN, EGERTON DUDLEY.—B. 1893; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Diocesan and St. Andrew's Colls., S. Africa; clk., staff of gov.-gen., Union of S. Africa, 1912-28; served, S. A. Arty. and lieut., R.A.F., 1915-19; sub.-inspr., Swaziland pol., 1928; inspr., 1931; ch., pol., 1933.

FENTON, HON. JAMES EDWARD.—M.H.R. C'wealth of Australia since 1910; mem., standing comtee., of pub. wks., 1914-17 and of joint comtee., pub. accts., 1917-25; opposition whip, 1922-29; min. for trade and cust., 1929; Australian del. to Disarmament Confce., London, 1930; P.M.G., Lyons' Ministry, 1932; resigned, Oct., 1932.

FENTON, JAMES STEVENSON, O.B.E. (1935).—B. 1891; ed. Dundee High Schl. and Edinburgh Univ., M.A. (Edin.); war service, Mesopotamia 1917-19; passed progress exam. in Mendi; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Apr., 1915; dist. comsnr., Apr., 1925; senr. dist. comsnr., 1936; ag. prov. comsnr. on several occasions.

FERGUSON, HON. SIR DAVID GILBERT, KT. BACH. (1934)—B. 1861; called to the bar, 1890; judge of sup. ct., New S. Wales, Mar., 1912; ag. ch. just., 1929; ret., 1932.

FERGUSON, GORDON PATRICK, B.A. (Cambridge).—B. 1904; asst. mast., Hongkong educn. dept., 1929.

FERGUSON, JAMES JOHNSTON, M.A. (Edin.), Dip. Ed. (London).—B. 1908; asst. mast., educn. dep., Hong Kong, 1930.

FERGUSON, JOHN TAYLOR, A.L.A.A.—B. 1900; clk., K.U.R. and H., 1924; constrn. cashier and field paymr., 1925; constrn. acctnt. and ch. cler. asst., 1928; constrn. acctnt., 1929; asst. acctnt., 1935.

FERGUSON, JOSHUA WILLIAM, I.S.O., M.B.E., Dip. Econ. and Comm. (Sydney Univ.) Comml. offr., agt. gen. dept., London, 1920-24; sec. and comml. offr. in London, 1924-36; ch. clk., premier's dept., Syd., 1936-38; ag. under sec., and permt. head, premier's dept., May, 1938.

FERGUSSON, GEN. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.B. (1932); G.C.M.G. (1924); K.C.B. (1915); K.C.M.G. (1918); C.B. (1911); M.V.O. (1906); D.S.O. (1898), D.L., J.P.—B. 1865; ed. Eton and Sandhurst; joined Grenadier Guards, 1883; adjutant, 1890-94; joined Egyptian Army, 1895; Sudanese campaigns, 1896-98; severely wounded, Rosaires (med. with eight clasps, ment. five times in desps.); commanded 15th Sudanese, 1899 (2nd

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FRAMPTON, ALGERNON DEKEWER, C.D.A.—B. 1904; ed. Christ's Hosp., Oxford Schl. of Economics and at Wye Agrl. Coll.; Impl. Coll. Trop. Agr., Trinidad, 1926; agrl. offr., dept. agr., Nigeria, 1927; agrl. supt., Br. Guiana, 1929; agrl. offr., S.S. and F.M.S., May, 1935.

FRANCE, HENRY DUNLOP.—Rev. offr., Anguilla, 1896; govt. offr., St. Kitts, 1897; rev. offr., Nevis, 1899; tariff clk., treasy., St. Kitts, 1901; ag. audit clk., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1902; supervisor of cust., G. Coast, Sept., 1904; 1st cls. supervisor of cust., Aug., 1909; ag. inspr., cust. preven. serv., Mar.–Oct., 1911; ag. inspr., maritime cust., Oct., 1916 to Jan., 1917; prov. collr. cust., Jan., 1921.

FRANCIS, CLIFFORD CLAUDE, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.—B. 1889; ed. at King's Schl., Rochester, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; service in Fiji, 1908-12; cadet W. Pacific serv. (Br. Solomon Is. Prot.), June, 1912; passed cadet, May, 1914; dep. comsnr., high comsnr's ct., Dec., 1914: lieut., E. Surrey Regt., Mar., 1915; capt., Apr., 1916; served in France and Flanders, 1917-18; dist. offr., Gizo, Br. Solomon Is. Oct., 1919; ag. res. comsnr. of Prot., Oct., 1922 to Mar., 1923; rep. natives of Gizo dist. in claims before lands comsn., 1923; judl. comsnr. for W. Pacific in New Hebrides and Br. judge, joint ct., New Hebrides condominium, Aug., 1925; pol. mag., Nigeria, 1930; puisne judge, Uganda, and mem., ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa, July, 1934; ag. ch. just., Aug.-Oct., 1934 and July-Dec., 1937.

FRANCIS, SIR (CYRIL GERARD) BROOKE, KT. Bach. (1938), K.C.—Apptd. Fiji civ. serv., 1898; lieut., armed native constab., 1901; certif., musketry and machine gun, Hythe, 1905; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1907; inspr., Fiji constaby., 1907; barrister and solr., sup. ct., Fiji, 1908; A.D.C. to ag. gov., for various periods, 1908-10; 2nd grade dist. comsnr., May, 1912; 2nd in comd. local forces with rank of major, Aug., 1914; ment. by Army Council for services in 1914 in connection with defence of Fiji; capt., E. Surrey Regt., Mar., 1915; coy. comdr., K.A.R., E. Africa, 1916–19; 1st grade dist. comsnr., Fiji, Jan., 1916; regisr.-gen., regisr., sup. ct., comsnr. stamps, and pub. trustee, Fiji, Jan., 1920; cust., enemy property and contr. L.C.O., Fiji and W. Pacific, Feb., 1920; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1920 to May, 1921; comsnr. for the revision of the laws of Fiji, 1920 (not completed); atty.-gen., B. Honduras, July 1921; ag. ch. just. in 1921, 1922 and 1923; chmn., comsn. to enquire into outbreak of yellow fever, 1921; chmn., retrenchment comtee, 1922; chmn., franchise comsn., 1923; revd. and consol. laws, B. Hond., 1924; atty.-gen., Zanzibar, Nov., 1924; atty.-gen., Tanganyika Territory, 1929; judge, high ct., N. Rhodesia, Nov., 1934; title changed to ch. just., Feb., 1938.

FRANCIS, JOSIAH.—Served European war with A.I.F., 1916-19; M.H.R., C'wealth of Australia since 1922; hon. min., Lyons' ministry, 1932.

FRANCIS, OLIVER MICHAEL, M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M.S. (Nova Scotia). D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)—B. 1885; med. offr., 5th dist., St. Lucia, Jan., 1919; govt. M.O., Br. Guiana, 1921; supt., G'town prison, 1932; ag. asst. govt. M.O.H., 1935; ag. govt. M.O.H., 1936; 2nd asst. G.M.O.H., 1937.

FRASER, ALASTAIR GARDEN, B.A.—B. 1902; ed. Rugby and Queen's Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1924; 3rd cls. hons., phil., polit., and econ.; asst. mast., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1924.

FRASER, REV. ALEXANDER GARDEN, C.B.E. (1930), M.A.—B. 1873; ed. Merchiston Castle, Edin., Edin. Univ. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; deacon, 1913; priest, 1915; C.M.S., Uganda, 1900-03; prin., Trinity Coll., Kandy, Ceylon, 1904; chaplain with 3rd divn., France, 1917-18; chaplain to the forces; prin., Prince of Wales Coll., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1924.

FRASER, D. M.—B.1890; Br. post office, 1905; post. clk. and telegraphist, Kenya and Uganda, 1913; postmr., Tanganyika, 1917; ch. acct., posts and tels., 1919; asst. P.M.G., Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, 1933; ret., 1934; asst. P.M.G., Trinidad, 1936.

FRASER, H.—Ed. Grammar Schl., Inveraray; George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh and Edinburgh Univ.; B.Sc., 1925; asst. conservator of forests, Tanganyika Territory, 1925.

FRASER, HUGH, B.A.—B. 1890; ed. Wellington and Exeter Coll., Oxford(schol.); cadet, F.M.S., 1913; ag. priv. sec. to ch. sec., Apr., 1914–Feb., 1915; ag. supervisor of cust., Port Dickson, May, 1915; ditto, Port Swettenham, Jan., 1916; passed cadet, Dec., 1916; offr., cls. V., Dec., 1916; 3rd asst. sec., Fed. sect., Aug., 1917, priv. sec. to ch. sec. in addn., Sept., 1917; dist. offr., Jelebu, Feb., 1918; asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, Sept., 1920; offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1920; 3rd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Dec., 1920; dist. offr., Kuantan, Sept., 1924; offr., class III., Nov., 1925; ag. asst. advr., Kedah, Mar., 1927; ag. temp. legal adviser, Kedah in addn., Apr. to Dec., 1927; ag. asst. treas., F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, June, 1929; offr., cls. II., Nov., 1930; dist. offr., Larut and regisr., titles, Perak, Nov., 1930; offtg. mag., K. Lumpur, Nov., 1932; ag. sec. to res., Perak, Mar., 1933; offr. cls. I B., 1934; Malayan estab. offr., Mar., 1936; sec., high comsnr. in addn., Aug., 1936; ag. under-sec. to govt., F.M.S. Jan., 1937; under-sec. to govt., F.M.S., Apr., 1937; ag. Fed. sec., F.M.S., Apr., 1937.

FRASER, JOHN ALEXANDER, M.C., Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1896; ed. Trinity Academy, Leith, and Edin. Univ; on mily. serv., 1915-19; cadet, Hong Kong, 1919; attd. to sany. dept., 1921; 3rd asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1921; 2nd pol. mag., Apr., 1922; dist. offr. (North), June, 1922; passed in Cantonese, 1922; asst. head, sany. dept. and sec. to sany. bd., 1922; dist. offr., South, 1924; asst. supt., impts. and expts., 1925; dist. offr., North, Feb., 1926; dist. offr., North and South Sept., 1928; called to bar, Middle Temple, June, 1931; pol. mag., Kowloon, July, 1931; ag. asst. atty.-gen., Oct., 1932; ag. crown solr., Aug., 1936 and Feb., 1937; attd., A.-G.'s dept., Sept., 1937 and Aug., 1937; ag. puisne judge, Sept. 1936; temp. addnl. judge, Oct. 1936; cadet offr., cls. I, Dec., 1936; ag. 1st. mag., Jan., 1937; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1937 and Feb., 1938; editr. of "Ordinances and Regulations of Hong Kong" (1937 edn.).

FRASER, SIR JOHN GEORGE, KT. BACH. (1924), C.M.G. (1913).—B. 1864; cadet Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1887; ag. dist. judge, &c., Badulla, Feb., 1894; asst. govt. agt., Chilaw, Dec., 1899; land settmt. offr., Aug., 1901; ag. govt. agt., W. Prov., 4th Jan., 1912; ag. controller of revenue, in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915 and 1916; govt. agt., W. Prov., July, 1914; M.L.C.; ret., 1924.

FRASER, HON. PETER.—B. 1884; ed. Board Schl. and Workers' Educnl. Assn; mem. of, N.Z. H. of R. since 1918; represented N.Z. at Empire

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mission to Cairo under F.O.. 24th Jan. to 14th Mar., 1924; ch. just., Trinidad, 1924; ch. just., Ceylon, 1926; ret., Aug., 1930; passed exam. in modern Greek, Dec. 1903 and in Turkish, 1918; joint comsnr. for compiling revised edition of Statute Laws of Cyprus (published 1907), for which recd. thanks of legis. coun. and S. of S.; joint comsnr. under reprint of statutes law, 1913; edition published, Feb., 1914; comsnr. for laws, under reprint of statutes law, 1922; edition published, 1924; compiler of "The Mukhtar's Handbook," 1911; published "Ottoman Land Laws," 1919.

FITZGERALD, RICHARD DESMOND, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), T.C.D., D.T.M. and H. (Cantab.), certif. (hons.) L.S.T.M., M.C.—B. 1885; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.O., Penang, July, 1912; do., Prov. Wellesley, Dec., 1912; health offr., Malacca, Sept., 1914; med. offr., gen. hosp., S'pore, Sept., 1914; served in European war, 1914-19 (ment. in despa., M.C.); med. offr., Tan Tock Seng hosp. and surg., native hosp., S'pore, Dec., 1919; M.O., gen. hosp., S'pore, Apr., 1920; med. offr. in ch., officials, pol. surg. and prison surg., Jan., 1921; prin. med. offr., Johore, June, 1923; offl. del., Far Eastern Assn. Trop. Med., Calcutta, Dec., 1927; dep. dir. med. and health services, S.S., Feb., in 1932 and 1933; dir. med. and health services, S.S. and advr., med. and health services, M.S., Dec. 1933; dir., med. servs., S.S. and advr., med. servs., M.S., Mar., 1934.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM JAMES, K.C.—Ed. Blackrock Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.C. and Croix de Guerre (French); admstve. serv., Nigeria, 1919; crown coun., Nigeria, 1924; solr.-gen., N. Rhodesia, 1932; ag. atty.-gen., Oct., 1932; atty.-gen., July, 1933; ag. judge, 1934; atty.-gen., Palestine, 1936.

FITZ-GIBRON, WILLIAM GUERIN. — B.A., Royal Univ. of Ireland; B. 1885; rly. dept., Hong Kong, 1913; 1st clk., col. secretariat, Hong Kong, 1917; ag. ch. clk., col. secretariat, 1921 and 1924; J.P., 1924; gen. sec., P.W.D., 1927.

FITZ-HENRY, JACK COOPER.—B. 1898; apptd. Hong Kong, 1930; inspn. offr., fire brig., 1931; dep. supt. and inspn. offr., F.B., 1932; supt. fire brig., 1938.

FITZ-HENRY, WILLIAM COOPER, A.M.I.C.E. —B. 1888; ed. Dulwich Coll.; asst. engnr., Nigerian rlys., 1908; lieut. R.E., 1915; capt., R.E., 1916; served with miny. of munitions and admy., 1918; in India on dock and rly. work, 1920-27; road engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1927; ch. road engnr., N. Rhodesia, July, 1928; ag. D.P.W., Aug., 1930; senr. asst. engnr., P.W.D., 1935.

FITZMAURICE, ALEXANDER LINDSAY—M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1909); M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1913; late out-patient offr., asst. house surg. and house physician, Guy's Hosp.; med. offr. Somaliland Prot., 1914.

FITZMAURICE, LAURENCE WYLIE, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.M.C.C., M.C.P. & S., Manitoba—B. 1900; internship, Peking Union Med. Coll. Hosp., Peking, 1925-26; M.O., Canadian Nat. Rlys., 1928-36; asst. M.O., Bahamas Gen. Hosp., 1936; M.O. and bacteriologist, Bahamas Gen. Hosp., 1937; ag. ch. M.O., 1938.

FITZPATRICK, RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES, P.C. (1908); G.C.M.G. (1911); K.C.M.G. (1907).—Born in Quebec, 1853; Dufferin medallist, law faculty, Laval Univ., 1876; one of the counsel for the defence of Louis Riel at Regina in 1885; elected to Quebec legislature, 1890; to Dominion parlt., 1896, again in 1900 and 1904; solr.-gen., Canada, 1896; min. of just., 1902; ch. just. of Canada, 1906-1918; mem. of Hague tribunal of arbitration, 1908; lieut.-gov. of Quebec, 1918 to 1923.

FLANAGAN, MAURICE JOSEPH, B.A. (Cantab).—Asst. audr., S. Nigeria, Nov., 1912; audr., Cameroons Expedy. Force, 1916; audr., Windward Is., June, 1919; audr., Nyasaland, Oct., 1925; do., Uganda, 1935; do., Palestine, 1938.

FLECKER, ORIEL JOYCE, B.Sc.—Ed. Cheltenham Ladies' Coll.; assoc. of Cheltenham Ladies' Coll., 1908; gold med., Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 1909; B. Sc., Lond., 1912; Somerville Coll., Oxford, 1924-5; headmistress, girls' schl., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925; author of "A School Chemistry," 1923.

FLEMING, ALAN MCKINSTRY, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.)—Served with 8th Bedfordshire Regt., B.E.F., 1915-18, ment. in despa.; Middlesex Hosp. Med. Schl.; house physician and house surg., Middlesex Hosp.; house physician, Brompton Hosp. for consumption; res. physician, Ruthin Castle; E. African med. serv., 1929; physician and lect. in medicine, Uganda Med. Schl., 1930-32; invalided, 1933; med. offr., Gibraltar, 1936.

FLEMING, EDWARD DONOVAN.—B. 1898; ed. Bradford Gram. Schl. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., Sept., 1917; Salonika, Dec., 1917-Feb., 1919; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921, attd., Chinese prot., K. Lumpur; offr, cls. V, Apr., 1924; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; asst. prot., Chinese, Taiping, May, 1930 and supt., convict estabmt., in addn., Nov., 1930; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; prot., Chinese, Johore, July, 1934; do., Perak, Apr., 1936; do., Johore, Oct., 1937; ag. immign. offr., S.S. and F.M.S., Mar., 1938.

FLEMING, ERNEST.—B. 1891; 5th class clk., crown agts. office, Oct., 1910; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd division of the civ. serv. and temporarily employed in the Bd. of Trade, Jan., 1912; assigned to C.O., April, 1912; on military service from 25th May, 1915 to 9th Feb., 1919; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922; 2nd asst. acctnt., 22nd Oct., 1930.

FLEMMING, MAXWELL HECTOR VANDERMERE.—B. 1904; ed. Mill Hill Schl. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; Sudan polit. serv., 1926-32; Grenoble Univ., France, 1933; lector in English, Univ. of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Germany, 1934; senr. German mast., Merchiston Castle schl., Edinburgh, 1935-38; ch. inspr., schls., Cyprus, Sept., 1938.

FLEMING, W. P.—B. 1887; apptd. after compet. exam., S. and T. clk., G.P.O.; lent to C.O., 9th May, 1921; cler. offr., C.O., 1st Sept., 1921; on mil. serv., 4th Apr., 1915 to 4th May, 1919.

FLETCHER, SIR ARTHUR GEORGE MURCHISON, K.C.M.G. (1930), KT. BACH (1929), C.M.G. (1922), C.B.E. (1919).—Ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trin. Coll., Oxford (exhibr.); cadet, Hong Kong, 1901; seconded for famine relief work in Kwang Si, May-June, 1903; ag. asst regisr. gen., 1903; J.P., 1904; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1905-8-9; priv. sec. to O.A.G., 1907; dep. offl. recvr., 1909; asst. to atty-gen., 1909; regisr., trade marks and letters patent, 1910; ag. assessor of rates, 1911; ag. dep. regisr., 1911; priv. sec. to O.A.G., 1912; offl. recvr., 1912; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1912; ag. treasr., 1913; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Aug., 1913; priv. sec. to O.A.G., and to gov., Aug.-Dec., 1913; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. and leg. couns. in 1916, 1917, 1918,

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1919, 1920 and 1922; chmn., shipping control comtee., 1917-19; ag. col. sec. and mem., exec. and leg. couns., 1923 and 1925; col. sec., Ceylon, Jan., 1926; O.A.G., May-Aug., 1927; gov., Fiji and high comsnr., W. Pacific, 1929; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Trinidad and Tobago, 1936; resigned, 1938.

FLETCHER COOKE, JOHN.—B. 1911; Barham schol., Malvern Coll., 1926; senr. exhibr., St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1929; Kitchener schol.; 1st cls. philosophy, politics, economics, 1932; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1934; offr., cls. V, Malayan civ. serv., 1937.

FLETCHER, REGINALD H.—Joined Jamaica civ. serv., post office dept., by compet. exam., 1890; 1st cls. clk., 1908; ch. clk., 1915; asst. postmr., 1921; postmr., Jamaica, 1925.

FLEURET, ARTHUR ISADORE.—B. 1899; mesgr. C.S.O., Falkland Is., Dec., 1912; ag. jun. clk., Jan., 1914 to Sept., 1919; clk., treas. and cust., Oct., 1919; clk., C.S.O., Jan., 1924; ch. clk. and clk. of couns., Jan., 1928; offr.-in-ch., secretariat, Oct., 1928 to Jan., 1929 and Feb. to June, 1931; 2nd lieut., Falkland Is. Defence Force, Jan., 1931; lieut., Mar., 1934; aide-de-camp to gov., Feb., 1935; ag. offr. commdg. F. I. Defence Force, May-Oct., 1935; adjt., do., May-Dec., 1935; capt., do., May, 1937; ag. col. postmr., July, 1935 to Feb., 1936; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1937.

FLINN, MAJOR WILLIAM HENRY, O.B.E. (1919).—B. 1895; ed. St. Andrew's Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; Royal Irish Regt. and staff, 1914-19; admstn. offr., Nigeria, Sept., 1919; asst. sec., ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Mar., 1921; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to H. Comsnr., 14th Apr., 1921; ag. clk., exec. coun., Feb.-Mar., 1922; passed exam. in mod. Greek, Apr., 1922; ag. ch. asst. sec., July, 1922; ag. comsnr., Sept., 1922; ag. local commdt. police, Sept., 1922; ag. ch. asst. sec., June to July, 1923; ag. registr., co-op. societies, June, 1923; registr., co-op. societies, July, 1923; ag. registr., co.-op. credit societies, June, 1923 to Apr., 1924 and from Oct., 1924 to Feb., 1926; ag. ch. asst. sec. for various periods, 1924-27; ag. col. sec. in 1926 and 1927; trade comsnr. for Cyprus in London, July, 1927; treas., Cyprus, 1935; col. sec., Barbados, 1938.

FLIPPANCE, FREDERICK, F.L.S.—B. 1891; ed. Stoke schl. Surrey; entd. R. Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1913; war serv., France 1916-19; asst. curator, Botanic Gardens, S.S. (Singapore), 1919; local head of dept., Waterfall Gardens, Penang, 1921-37; supt., bot. and forestry dept., Hong Kong, 1937.

FLOOD, J. E. W., C.M.G. (1933)—B. 1886; ed. at Portora Royal Schl., Enniskillen, and Trin. Coll., Dublin, B.A. (scholar univ. student); apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 10th Oct., 1910; sec., edible nuts comtee., 1916; 1st cls. clk., 15th Oct., 1918; on military service from 16th Apr., 1917 to 7th Dec., 1918; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. sec., Feb., 1926; vice-chmn., col. advisory med. and sanv. comtee., 1924-26; mem. W. Afr. Currency Board, 1928; crown agt. for the cols., Jan., 1938.

FLOUD, SIR FRANCIS LEWIS CASTLE, K.C.B. (1921), C.B. (1918)—B. 1875; ed. Cranleigh Schl. and King's Coll., London; barrister-at-law (Lincoln's Inn); ent. bd. of agr., 1894; pvte. sec. to Sir Thomas Elliott (1904-5), Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes (Lord Ailwyn) (1905) and Lord Carrington (Marquess of Lincolnshire) (1906-7) as presdts. of bd. of agr.; head, land branch, 1907-14; asst. sec., 1914-19; permt. sec., miny. of agr. and fisheries, 1920; chmn., bd. of cust. and excise, 1927; permt. sec., min. of lab., 1930; high comsnr. in Canada for H.M.'s govt. in the U.K., 1934.

FLYNN, JAMES BURNS, B.A.—B. 1906; ed. Drogheda Grammar Schl. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, 1928.

FOENANDER, CLARENCE EUGENE.—B. 1893; gen. cler. serv., Ceylon, 1912; salt advr. to govt., Aug., 1934.

FOGGIE, ALISTAIR, B.Sc. (Forestry).—B. 1908; ed. Daniel Stewart's Coll., Edin. and Edin. Univ.; Imp. Forestry Inst., 1932; asst. conserv., forests, 1st. gr., Cyprus, Oct., 1929; asst. conserv., forests, Gold Coast, July, 1936.

FOLEY, GERALD ROBERT EDWARD, O.B.E., B.A.—B. 1886; ed. Tipperary Gram. Schl. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; schol. and senr. moderator in maths., Dublin Univ.; Royal Irish Constab., 1911-22; war serv. with R. Irish Regt. in France, Palestine and Salonica (rank major); twice ment. in desps. and awarded O.B.E. (mil.); asst. comdt., Br. gendarmerie, Palestine, 1922; comdt., Police Training Schl., 1926; dist. supt., pol., N. dist. 1927; dep. inspr.-gen., pol. and prisons, 1938.

FOLL, SENATOR HON. HATTIL SPENCER.—Served, A.I.F., Great War, 1914-15, el., senate, Commonwealth of Australia, 1917; mem., standing comtee. on pub. wks., 1920-23; joint comtee. pub. accts., 1924-26; mem., Commonwealth delegn. Empire parly. Assn. wh. visited England, 1935; min. for repatriation and in ch., war serv. homes, Lyons miny., Nov., 1937; min. for health, Nov., 1938.

FOLLOWS, CHARLES GEOFFRY SHIELD.—B. 1896; ed. Wellington; 2nd lieut., The King's (Liverpool) Regt., 1914; served in France, 1915-18, latterly as adjt.; on staff, 1918 and 1919, attached to H.Q., Southern dist., Ireland, and H.Q., Aldershot command; priv. sec. to gov. of Seychelles and clk. to couns., 1920; attd. C.O., May-Oct., 1925; asst. sec., Gibraltar, 1925; ch. asst. sec., 1927; ag. col. sec. on various occasions; asst. ch. sec., N. Rhodesia, 1936; ag. prin. asst. ch. sec. and ag. ch. sec., various occasions; gov.'s dep., Dec., 1936; ag. finan. sec., Dec., 1937; prin. asst. ch. sec., 1938.

FORBES, ALASTAIR GRANVILLE.—B. 1908; ed. Blundell's Schl. and Clare Coll., Cambridge, B.A.; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1932; mag., dist. "F" and govt. offr., E. dist. Dominica, 1936; ag. crown atty. in 1936 and 1937; mag. dist. "E," May, 1937; J.P., Dec., 1936 and visiting just. of prison.

FORBES, RT. HON. GEORGE WILLIAM, P.C. (1930).—B. 1869; ed. Boys' High Schl., Christchurch; mem., N.Z. parlt. since 1908; senr. whip, Liberal party, 1912-22; leader of opposition, 1925; leader of National party, 1925-28; min., lands and agr., 1928-30; prime min., min. of finance, external affrs., cust., and stamp duties, 1930; prime min., min. of rlys. and min. of external affrs. in coalition minsy., 1931; atty.-gen., 1933; native min., 1934; min. for Cook Is., 1934, ret. from office, 1935; rep. N.Z., Imp. Confce., 1930 and World Economic Confce, 1933; and at H.M.'s Silver Jubilee celebrations, 1935.

FORBES, JOHN, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Chart. Civ. Engr.—B. 1902; engr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1929.

FORBES, LESLIE.—B. 1889; B.A., Oxon. (lit. hum.), 1913; cadet, F.M.S., 1913; lent to Kedah govt., 1914; sec. to adviser, Kedah, 1916; dist. offr., Dec., 1920-1922; offg. dist. offr., Bentong, Feb., 1925; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1925; ch. asst. dist. offr., Kinta, Feb., 1927; offr., cls. II., Nov., 1930; collr., land rev., Seremban, Feb., 1931;

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as premier, 1929; re-elect., g.e., 1934; premier and prov. treas., Sask., 1934; resigned as premier when apptd. min., agr. in Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's cabinet, 1935; first elec., H. of C., Canada at a by-elec., Jan., 1936.

GARDNER, HAROLD MENCE, O.B.E. (1938).—B. 1889; ed. Worcester and Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.); dipl., forestry; asst. conservator of forests, E.A.P., May, 1914; senr. asst. conservator, forests, Kenya, Dec., 1923; ag. conservator, 1925 and 1927; conservator, 1928; nom. M.L.C.

GARDNER, JOHN HYSLOP, O.B.E. (1939), B.Sc.—B. 1883; ed. Kelvinside Acad. and Univ., Glasgow; asst. engnr., Basutoland, 1909; govt. engnr., Swaziland, 1919; served with R.E. Flanders, 1916-18; D.P.W., 1938.

GARLAND, NEILL, A.R.T.C., B.Sc., A.M.I.N.A.—B. 1899; ed. Alloa Acad., R. Tech. Coll., and Glasgow Univ.; flying offr. R.F.C. & R.A.F., France, 1917-19; asst. govt. marine survr., Hong Kong, 1928.

GARLAND, T. V., B.A., B.A.I. (T.C.D.).—B. 1906; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1930; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Br. Guiana, 1934; dist. engnr., May, 1938.

GARLICK, GEORGE HERBERT, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.M.R.E. (Camb.).—B. 1886; med. offr., Johore, 1917; Malayan med. serv., 1923; ag. prin. med. offr., Johore, 1924, 1927 and 1931; physician and radiologist, Johore, 1927; prin. med. offr., 1934; Johore rep. at Far Eastern Cong., trop. med., Nanking, Sept., 1934

GARNER, JOSEPH JOHN SAVILLE.—B. 1908; ed. Highgate Schl. (senr. foundation schol., 1923-26) and Jesus Coll., Cambridge (mod. languages schol. 1926-29); mod. and med. languages tripos Pt. I, cls. 2. div. 1; ditto, Pt. II, cls. 1; B.A., 1930; asst. mod. lang. mast., Haileybury Coll., 1929-30; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1930; ag. prin., 1st July, 1937.

GARNETT, W. J., B.Sc. (Lond.).—B. 1889; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Jan., 1907; seconded for service in Oversea Sttlmt. Office, Jan., 1919; promoted asst. prin. under clause 51, 1924; asst. to the rep. in the C'wealth of Australia of H.M.'s govt. in the U.K., 1931.

GARRAN, SIR ROBERT RANDOLPH, K.C.M.G. (1920), KT. BACH. (1917), C.M.G. (1901).—B. 1867; barrister-at-law; sec. to drafting comtee. of Australian Fed. Convention, 1897-8; sec. to atty.-gen.'s dept., C. of A., Jan., 1901, and parly. draftsman; solr.-gen., 1916-32; chmn., Canberra univ.; author of "The Coming Commonwealth," 1897, and joint author (with the Hon. Sir John Quick) of "The Annotated Constitution of the Austn. Commonwealth." 1901.

GARROOD, HARRY ST. CLAIR—B. 1882; ed. St. Polycarp's Schl., Farnham; articled architect; Sudan civ. serv., 1906; 2nd lieut., gen. list, 1917; capt., 1918; served with Hedjaz Expedy. Force; Br. agt., Jeddah, 1919 with rank of major; M.C., 3rd cls. Order of Nahda from King Hussein; ment. in desps.; demob., 1920; gen. headqrs., Egypt to 1928; crown survr. and engnr., Gibraltar, 1929.

GARSON, ALEXANDER DENIS.—B. 1904; ed. Epsom Coll. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; 2nd cls. hons., hist. tripos; M.A.; cadet, Nigeria, 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; seconded to C.O. as asst. prin., Oct., 1933.

GARTON, HARRY.—B. 1889; served in R.F.A., France, Salonica, Egypt and Palestine, 4th Aug., 1914 to Apr., 1919; clk. to court martials offr., R.A.F., May to Sept., 1919; Admiralty, 21st Oct., 1919 to Oct., 1922; served on Naval Inter-Allied Comsn. of Control in Germany, May, 1921 to Oct., 1922; cler. offr.; C.O., 21st Oct., 1922.

GARVEY, FRANCIS WILLCOCKS.—B. 1882; served in S. Africa, first in the ranks and afterwards as transport offr.; served Transvaal town pol., 1904-08; asst. comsnr., pol., S. Nigeria, 1909; comsnr., pol., 1918; recd. thanks of govt. for investigation and suppression of human sacrifices to Agbara Juju at Awka, 1921; comsnr., pol., Lagos, 1922; ag. dir., prisons, S. Provs. and Colony, Feb., 1925 to Mar., 1925; dir., prisons, S. Provs. and Colony, Mar., 1925.

GARVEY, RONALD HERBERT, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.I.—B. 1903; ed. Trent Coll. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Fiji and Western Pacific services, Nov., 1926; asst. dist. offr., Mala, Apr., 1929; dist. offr., Oct., 1930; asst. sec., W. Pacific high comsn., Aug., 1932; ag. sec. in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1938; ag. resdt. comsnr., Gilbert and Ellice Is. (on secondment), 1938.

GATER, BOSSLEY ALAN REX, M.A., Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), D.I.C., F.R.M.S., F.E.S., F.Z.S.—B. 1896; war serv., 1914-19; asst. entomologist dept. of agric., F.M.S., Nov., 1922; malaria resch. offr., Nov., 1926; entomologist, Inst. Med. Resch., 1927; prof., biology, King Edward VII Coll. of Medicine, S'pore, Aug., 1930; del. to 8th cong. of Far Eastern Assoc. of Trop. Med., Dec., 1930.

GATES, CHARLES EDWARD, M.A. (Cantab).—B. 1889; ed. Uppingham Schl. and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambr.; European mast., S.S. and F.M.S., Feb., 1924; headmast., High Schl., Kajang, June, 1929; ag. headmast., Vict. Inst., June, 1937.

GAULD, HENRY WILLIAM.—B. 1886; G.N. of Scotland Rly., 1900-13; R.E., 1915-19; traffic inspr., K.U.R. and H., 1919; dist. traffic supt., cls. II., 1928; do., cls. I., 1936.

GAUNT, A. E.—B. 1897; entd. C.O., Aug., 1913; apptd. asst. clk., Oct., 1915; on mil. ser. from Dec., 1915 to Mar., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 28th Dec., 1928.

GEAR, HARRY SUTHERLAND.—B. 1903; B.Sc. (1st cls. hons.) 1925, M.B., B.Ch. Witwatersrand Univ., S. Afr., 1928; D.P.H., Univ. London, 1931; D.T.M. & H., R.C.P.S. Eng., 1932; med. offr., N. Rhodesia med. serv., Aug., 1929; asst. patho., S. Afr. Inst. Med. Res., Mar., 1930; S. Afr. govt. post grad. schol. in pub. health, London Sch. of Hy. and Trop. Med., Sept., 1930; hd., dept. of prev. med. and med. statistics, Henry Lester Inst., Shanghai, July, 1932; asst. health offr., Union of S. Afr., May, 1935; published several articles on anthropology and pub. health in various med. jnls.

GEBERT, SYLVESTRE.—B. 1893; ed. Durban High Schl., Royal College, Mauritius and Schl. of Agr., Mauritius; dip. agr., 1st class hons. (Maur.) 1917; scientific asst., div. of biology, dept. of agr., Mauritius, Aug., 1917; lect., zoology and entomology, do., Sept., 1917; extra asst., Bact. Inst. Mauritius, July, 1921; asst. to dir., C.O. anti-malaria survey, Mauritius, 1922-23; scientific asst., Bact. Inst., Mauritius, July, 1923; asst., entomologist, sp., malaria serv., Feb., 1927; asst. entomologist, hookworm and malaria bch., July, 1932; entomologist, med. and health dept., 1934; author of various papers on economic and medical entomology.

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GEDDES, WILLIAM BUTLER.—B. 1880; under sec. of just., N.S.W., Jan., 1933; pub. trustee, Jan., 1936.

GEERING, SIDNEY.—Temp. asst. to irrign. engnr., P.W.D., B. Guiana, Aug., 1916 to Oct., 1918; ag. dist. engnr., Oct., 1918 to Aug., 1920; 1st cls. overseer, July, 1919; clk. of works, Gambia, Aug., 1920.

GELDENHUYS, FRANS EDUARD.—B. 1889; B.A., 1910, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, S.A.; studied in U.S.A. at Univs. of Cornell, Wisconsin, Illinois and California; B.Sc., Cornell Univ., 1913 and Ph.D., 1917; teacher of nature study and agrl. science, Grey Coll. Schl., 1918; edr., "Die Landbou-weekblad," Bloemfontein, S.A., 1919; first ch., divn. of agrl. economics and marketing, dept. of agr., S.A., 1925; under-sec. for agr., 1926; dir., forestry, 1931; comml. coun., Rome, Oct., 1934.

GENEVE, FREDERIC PIERRE, K.C. (1929).—B. 1888; ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius; called to bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1909; ag. dist. and stip. mag. for varying periods; dist. and stip. mag., Mauritius and Rodrigues, July, 1921; addnl. substitute procureur and advoc. gen., 1922; substitute procureur and advoc.-gen., 1923; ag. ditto, Aug., 1924 to Feb., 1925 and Apr., 1926 to Jan., 1927; atty.-gen., Br. Honduras, Aug., 1927; ag. col. sec., Apr.-Sept., 1928, Mar.-Dec., 1929 and Apr.-Sept., 1930; ag. ch. just., Mar., 1931.

GENT, GERARD EDWARD JAMES, O.B.E. (1935), D.S.O., M.C.—B. 1895; ed. King's Schl., Canterbury and Trinity Coll., Oxford; served with Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., 1914-19; asst. prin., C.O., 1920; sec., rubber restriction comtee., 1922; act. prin., 1923; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec., 1924; prin., 1927; dep. sec., C.O. confce., 1927; sec., col. services comtee., 1929; seconded to India Office as a sec. of Indian Round Table Confce., 1930; accompd. Permt. Under-Sec. of State to Ceylon, Malaya and Hongkong, 1932; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1939.

GENTLE, GEORGE EDWIN PALMER, O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1880; ed. Denstone Coll.; clk., gov.'s office, Grenada, 1898; warden, P.W.D., St. Vincent, 1901; road survr., Grenada, 1905; ag. supt., pub. wks., 1914, 1916, 1918, 1921, 1922; asst. supt., pub. wks., 1916; supt., pub. wks., 1922.

GEORGE, HENRY BERNARD.—B. 1880; clk., Imp. P.O., 1897; clk., G.P.O., Cape, 1900; clk., P.W.D., 1903; clk., C. and A.G.'s office, 1905; clk., audit office, Cape admstn., 1912; served, Great War, France, with S.A.O.E.F. and R.A.F.; offr. in ch., local govt. audit, 1920; prov. audr., Natal Prov., 1932; prov. audr., Transvaal Prov., 1933; author of "Standard Electricity Accounts in S.A."

GEORGE, NANCY MARGARET FANNY.—B. 1900; ed. St. Catherine's High Schl., Malta, Devonport Secondary Schl., Froebel Training Coll., Bedford; mistress, Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, Jan., 1928.

GEORGI, MAJOR CHARLES DENIS VICTOR, O.B.E. (Mil.), B.Sc. (Lond), F.I.C., Dulwich Coll.); Univ. of Lond., Univ. Coll.—B. 1890; asst. agrl. chem., F.M.S., Nov., 1920; chem., agrl. dept., S.S. and F.M.S., Nov., 1935.

GERAHTY, CHARLES CYRIL, K.C. (1931).—B. 1888; ed. Trent Coll.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1909; maj. (ret.), 3rd (Res.) Batt. E. Lancs. Regt.; asst. res. and comsnr., prov. cts., N. Nigeria, 1911-14; war serv. in France, Belgium and W. Africa, 1914-18; restored to civil estabmt., N. Provs., Nigeria, Nov., 1918; legal asst., lands directorate, W.O., Sept., 1919 to Sept., 1920; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, 1920-26; ag. atty.-gen. and puisne judge on various occasions; joint compiler, 2nd vol., stat. law of Cyprus, 1923; atty.-gen., Dec., 1926; atty.-gen., Trinidad, 1929; puisne judge, S.S. and judge, F.M.S., Apr., 1932; puisne judge, S'pore, July, 1933; legal adviser. to gov., Malta, 1935; legal sec., 1936; ch. just., Trinidad, Aug., 1937.

GERMAN, RALPH LIONEL.—B. 1892; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (class. sch.); B.A. 1914; served with Hampshire Regt., 1915-19; Tank Corps, 1919-20; cadet, F.M.S., Feb., 1921; 2nd lieut., M.V.I., Perak, Feb., 1922; passed cadet, Jan., 1923; offr., cls. V., Oct., 1923; asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, Mar., 1924; offr., cls. IV., Oct., 1924; dist. offr., Pekan, June, 1926; offr., cls. III., Oct., 1929; supt., marine and cust., chandu., posts and tels., audr. and pub. pros., Kelantan, Jan., 1931; ag. asst. treas., F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, Jan., 1933; regisr., titles, Selangor in addn., July, 1933; offr. cls. II, Oct., 1934; dist. offr., Seramban, Feb., 1935; offr., cls. IB, 1938.

GERMOND, ROBERT CHARLES, M.D. (Laus.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—B. 1897; med. offr., Botsabelo leper settlmt., Basutoland, 1933.

GERRAND, JOHN KENNEDY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1899; asst. engnr., Basutoland, 1929; ag. D.P.W., 1937; D.P.W., 1938.

GERRARD, FERGUS ST. MAUR, B.A.—B. 1904; ed. Belvedere Coll., Dublin, and Univ. Coll., Dublin; sub-inspr., Br. Guiana, 1927; dist. inspr., 1936; cls. I. clk., col. secrt. 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938.

GETLEY, ALFRED CURPHEY.—B. 1897; ed. Roborough Schl., Eastbourne; acctnt. branch, Royal Navy, 1915-22; paymr.-lieut., Jan., 1920; ret. at own request, 1922; seconded as pilot to R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., 1917-20; ent. col. audit dept., Apr., 1923; asst. audr., Uganda, June, 1923; ag. senr. asst. audr. on several occasions; asst. audr., Kenya, 1929; asst. audr., col. audit dept., 1933; govt. storekeeper, Oct., 1937.

GIBB, JOHN.—B. 1881; supervisor of warehouses, govt. stores, Ceylon, Oct., 1914; col. storekeeper, Sept., 1916.

GIBBON, GEOFFREY MCKAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)—B. 1896; ed. Elgin acad., Gordon Coll., Aberdeen and Univ. of Edin.; dist. med. offr., Cyprus, Oct., 1933; ag. pathologist, Apr.-Sept., 1936; ag. specialist (surg.) in 1936 and 1937; med. offr., Uganda, 1938.

GIBBON, JOHN FRANK, M.B., C.M. (Edin.)—B. 1869; entd. med. serv., Trinidad, Jan., 1899; dist. med. offr., Jan., 1916.

GIBBS, GEORGE HOWARD.—B. 1889; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Aug., 1920; dist. comsnr., 1925.

GIBSON, LESLIE BERTRAM.—B. 1896; ed. King Henry VIII. Schl., Coventry; hon. LL.B. (War), London; flight sub-lieut., R.N.A.S., attd. Grand Fleet; lieut., R.A.F.; cadet, S.S., Mar., 1920; attd., atty.-gen.'s office, S'pore, Apr., 1920; attd., food control office, Penang, May, 1920; dep. dir., food prodn., Apr., 1921; passed cadet, Mar., 1922; dep. regisr. and asst. offl. assignee, Penang, June, 1922; offr., cls. V., Mar., 1923; asst. sec. to res., Selangor, July, 1925; asst. regisr., sup. ct., Ipoh, Mar., 1927; offr., cls. IV., Mar., 1927; ag. dep. pub. pros., Penang, Dec., 1930; offr., cls. III., Mar., 1932; ag. legal advr., Kedah, Aug., 1932; attd. M.I.O., Mar., 1934; ag. dist. offr., P. Wellesley, May, 1934; ag. solr.-gen., S.S., Nov., 1936; offr., cls. II., Mar., 1937; crown couns., Jan., 1937.

Parly. Confce., London, 1935; min. of educn., min. of health and min. of marine, 1935.

FRASER, WINFORD BLACHE.—B. 1868; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1892; mag., St. Andrew, Trinidad, Jan., 1923; mag., Caroni, Nov., 1923; mag., St. George East, Dec., 1924.

FRAZER, HON. SIR FRANCIS VERNON, KT. BACH. (1935), M.A., LL.B.—B. 1880; ed. Nelson Coll., Otago Univ. and Canterbury Univ. Coll.; barrister and solr., stip. mag., 1911; chmn., N.Z. pub. serv. appeal bd., 1918; asst. pub. serv. comsnr., 1920; judge, ct. of arbitn., 1921-35; chmn., dairy industry comsn., 1934; dep. chmn., exec. comsn. of agr., 1935.

FREEMAN, BENJAMIN JOHN.—B. 1888; ed. Christ's Hosp., London, and Horsham; br. P.O., Oct., 1903—Dec., 1913; jnr. postal clk. and telegraphist, Kenya, Jan., 1913; 2nd cls. postmr., Apr., 1915; asst. ch. acctnt., Apr., 1918; 1st cls. postmr., Apr., 1920; dep. ch. acctnt., June, 1924; asst. P.M.G., July, 1931; snr. acctnt., S.S., Aug., 1932; contrlr., P. and T., Selangor and Pahang, Apr., 1933; do., S'pore, Feb., 1937; dir., posts, Feb., 1937.

FREEMAN, GEOFFREY JAMES.—B. 1889; ed. privately and in Clongowes Wood Coll., Ireland; served in Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Royal Munster Fusiliers in the Great War, 1914-21; collr., cust., Gold Coast, 1922; senr. do., Feb., 1932.

FREESTON, LESLIE BRIAN, O.B.E. (1930).—B. 1892; ed. at Willaston Schl., Nantwich and Oxford; scholar New Coll., 1911-1919; 2nd cls., hons. mod., 1913; B.A. (war), 1919; on mil. ser., 17th Sept., 1914 to 8th Mar., 1919; temp. 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 10th Mar. to 15th July, 1919; appt. under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 16th July, 1919; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; priv. sec. to permt. under-sec., 18th June, 1920; sent to Ceylon for temp. serv. as sec., salaries comsn., 1921; act. prin., 6th Dec., 1922; prin., 1st April, 1924; visited Bahamas and Br. Hond. on duty, 1927; seconded for serv. with Col. Development Advisory Comtee., 1930-32; sec., E. African gov's. confce. and to the high comsnr. for transpt., Kenya and Uganda, Jan., 1936; asst. sec., C.O., 1938.

FREETH, ARTHUR CAUSTON.—B. 1890; ed. Lancing Coll. (exhibr.), St. Mary's Hosp. and Coll. of Med., Newcastle-on-Tyne, M.B., Dunelm, certif., London Schl. of Trop. Med.; temp. capt., R.A.M.C., 1915-20; med. offr., Grenada, 1921; do., Trinidad, 1921; do., Uganda, 1924; ag. senr. health offr., Uganda, 1929; med. offr., Zanzibar, 1930; tuberculosis offr., 1933; M.O.H. and port health offr., 1938.

FRENCH, LEWIS, I.C.S. (Ret.).—Ed. Merchant Taylors' Schl. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; served as colonisation offr., Chenal Canal, Punjab, afterwards as dep. comsnr. and joint ch. sec. to govt., Punjab, 1896-1921; dir., development, Palestine, 1931.

FRENCH, MARCUS HARRY, B.A., Ph.D.—B. 1909; ed. Cheltenham Gram. Schl. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb.; dipl., agr. (Cantab.); chem., Tanganyika Territory, 1931.

FRERE, SIR BARTLE HENRY TEMPLE, KT. BACH. (1918), LL.B.—Ed. at Charterhouse schl. and Trin. Coll., Cam.; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1887; pres., dist. court, Cyprus, 1897; transfd. to Gibraltar as pol. mag. and coroner, 1902; atty.-gen., 1911; ch. just., Apl., 1914; judge, prize ct., Aug., 1914; cable censor during European War; ret., Aug., 1922.

FRETZ, WILMOT THEODORE STUART.—B. 1888; ed. Framlingham Coll., Suffolk and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; Rhodesian admidstrn., B.S.A.P., N. and S. Rhodesia, 1913-19; Transvaal Border Patrols, 1918; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1921; atty.-gen., St. Lucia, 1923; mem., exec. and leg. councils; chmn., agrl. comsn., 1924; ag. admstr., St. Lucia, Dec., 1924; ag. ch. just., St. Vincent, July, 1925; res. mag., Jamaica, Apr., 1927; asst. judge, Zanzibar, Aug., 1934; ag. ch. just., Sept., 1935-Mar., 1936; mem., ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa; chmn., riot enquiry comsn., Feb., 1936; ag. ch. just., May-Nov., 1938.

FRISBY, ALFRED WILLIAM.—B. 1897; ed. Wadham Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); European mast., Penang, Aug., 1922; headmast., Old Victoria Inst., K. Lumpur, Aug., 1929; inspr., schls., Pahang, Jan., 1930; ag. inspr., schls., Malacca, Apr., 1933 and Oct., 1936

FRITH, GEOFFREY HAMMOND, O.B.E. (1938).—Served in the Great War; just. of peace, Turks and Caicos Is., 1919; ch. clk. to comsnr., clk. to leg. bd., sec. to bd. of educn., 1920; sub-inspr., pol., 1922; asst. treas., collr. of cust., postmr., gen. man. of savings bank, regisr. of shipping, 1923; ag. asst. comsnr., mag., etc., 1927; ag. comsnr. and judge, grand ct., Cayman Islands, 1929; sub. treas., etc., Tobago, 1931; treas., St. Lucia, 1933; ag. col. sec., Oct., 1933-Feb., 1935; admstr., various occasions, 1935-38.

FUAD, MUSTAFA.—B. 1888; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1922; ed. Turkish Schls., St. Paul's Schl., and English Schl., Nicosia, Cyprus; clk., treasy., Cyprus, 1905; inspr., pol. and dep. coroner, 1906; judge, dist. ct., Limassol, 1913; judge, dist. ct., Nicosia, 1916; mem., legal bd., 1916; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1927; pres., sheri. ct. of appeal, 1927.

FULLER, HON. SIR GEORGE WARBURTON, K.C.M.G. (1919).—M.L.A., Kiama, N.S.W. 1889-94; elected to first H. of R., C. of A., 1901; re-elected, 1903 and 1906; min. of home affairs, C. of A., June, 1909 to Apl., 1910; M.L.A., Wollondilly, N.S.W., 1915-28; col. sec., N.S.W., Nov., 1916-20; premier, 1922-25; agt.-gen., N.S.W., 1928-31.

FULTON, ADAM, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1897; lieut., May, 1915; capt., 1916; on active serv., Gallipoli, Egypt and Suez, France and Italy, 1915-18; demob., Jan., 1919; vety. offr., Gold Coast, May, 1926.

FURNESS, SIR ROBERT HOWARD, Kt. Bach. (1929).—B. 1880; ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man; solr. (hons.), 1902; practised at bar of B. Honduras, 1906-13; regisr.-gen., B. Honduras, 1913; served with B. W. I. Regt., 1915-19; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1919; mag., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1920; senr. mag., Apr., 1921; solr. gen., Trinidad, Nov., 1923; ch. just., Barbados, Oct., 1926; do., Jamaica, 1936.

FURNESS-SMITH, CECIL, Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1890; ed. Birkenhead Schl. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1912; LL.B., 1913; asst. dist. comsnr., G. Coast, Apr., 1914; dist. comsnr., 1921; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1922; crown coun., Mar., 1925; ag. solr.-gen., May-Oct., 1927; ag. circuit judge, 1929; solr.-gen., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1932; ag. atty.-gen. in 1933; atty.-gen., Zanzibar, Mar., 1936.

FURSE, MAJOR R. D., C.M.G. (1935), D.S.O.—B. 1887; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A.; asst. priv. sec. to sec. of state (Mr. Lewis now Lord) Harcourt), Dec., 1910 to Aug., 1914; on active service in 1st King Edward's Horse, K.O.

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GITTENS, DARNLEY ERROLL WYNDHAM.—B. 1890; ent. civ. serv., Barbados, 1913; income tax comsnr., 1931; col. treas., 1935.

GITTINS, JOHN WANSBROUGH, B.A.—B. 1906; ed. Blundell's and Exeter Coll., Oxford; cadet, Gold Coast, 1928; resigned (ill-health), 1929; cadet, Fiji, 1930; passed cadet, 1932; dist. commr., 1933; clk, to couns., 1933; asst. sec., secrt., 1937; re-designated dist. offr., 1938.

GLASHAN, H. W.—B. 1884; ed. Aberdeen Univ.; M.B., Ch.B., 1907; A.M.O., Pietermaritzburg ment. hosp., 1909; supt., Fort Beaufort ment. hosp., 1921; supt., Pietermaritzburg ment. hosp., 1931.

GLEN, JAMES ALEXANDER, M.A.—Ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., Dec., 1915; lieut., July, 1917; ag. capt., Nov., 1918; served in France and Palestine; demob., Jan., 1919; asst. dir. of edn., 'Iraq, Apr., 1920; ag. adviser, Min. of educn., Apr., 1922.

GLENDAY, VINCENT G., C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1929), M.A. Oxon. (hons. nat. sci.), F.G.S., Diploma, Forestry.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Dec., 1913; ag. dist. comsnr., N. Frontier, Jan., 1914 to June, 1919; offr. in charge, Somali disarmament, N. Frontier dist., Mar., 1919 (A.G.S. Med.); seconded as dist. comsnr., Br. Somaliland, Mar.-Sept., 1920; asst. dist. comsnr., Oct., 1922; ag. dist. comsnr., Sept., 1922; dist. comsnr., 1926; Abyssinian mission, 1927-28; ag. prov. comsnr., 1930-31, and from Mar., 1933; senr. dist. comsnr., 1934; prov. comsnr., 1935; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Somaliland, 1939.

GLOVER, WILLIAM EDWARD, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), D.T.M. and H. (Cambridge), cert. of Lond., S.T.M. (with distinc.).—B. 1888; ed. Westminster Schl. and Aberdeen Univ.; W.A.M.S., 1913; temp. capt. in Army (gen. list), July, 1915 to Mar., 1916; seconded for serv., R.A.M.C., Sept., 1916 to Sept., 1919; S.M.O., Nigeria, Jan., 1928; D.D.M.S., Dec., 1935.

GODBOLT, S. B.—B. 1884; clk., treasy., Cape 1901; Transvaal, 1905; Union of S. Africa, 1910; prin. clk., treasy., Union of S. Africa, 1920; ch. clk., grade II, 1924; ditto, grade I, 1928; comsnr., pensions, July, 1932.

GODDARD, HARRY FREDERICK.—B. 1902; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 4th May, 1920.

GODDARD, MAJOR THEODORE ALLAN.—B. 1883; inspr., pol., Barbados, 1922; asst. supt., fire brig. (conjoint), 1923; dep. comsnr., pol., 1936.

GODDEN, HENRY JAMES, M.B.E. (1929)—B. 1877; telegraphist, Basutoland, 1902; postmr., 1907; clk. to asst. comsnr., 1917; ag. asst. comsnr., 1922; passed 1st grade Sesuto, 1922; ch. clk., mast. of ct. and regisr., 1924.

GODFREY, SIR JOSEPH ED., KT. BACH. (1914).—B. 1858; M.B. and C.M., Edin., 1882; gov. med. offr., B. Guiana, Feb., 1883; med. inspr. of estates hospitals, May, 1898; deputy regisr. of births, deaths and marriages, 1898; deputy chmn., cent. bd. of health, 1902; acted on sev. occasions as surg.-gen., regisr.-gen., and chmn. of cent. bd. of health; apptd. surg.-gen., regisr.-gen. of b., d. and m., chmn. cent. bd. of health, and offl. mem. of ct. of policy, and comb. ct., July, 1904; dep. chmn. of bd. of agric., 1905; chmn. of poor law comsnrs., 1906; del. for B. Guiana and Bahamas to Internat. Leprosy Confce., Bergen, 1909.

GODLEY, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALEXANDER JOHN, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—B. 1867; lieut., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1886; adjutant, 1889; capt., 1895; major, 1897; colonel, 1905; apptd. comdt. New Zealand Forces, 1910, with local rank of major-general; comdg. New Zealand expeditionary force in Egypt and at Dardanelles, 1914-15; gazetted major-general, 1915; temp. lieut.-gen. in command of an Anzac army corps, France, 1916; lieut.-gen., 1918; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Gibraltar, 1928; foreign decorations: Legion of Honour, Croix de Commandeur (1917); Order of the Crown, Grand Officier (Belgian) 1917; Order of the White Eagle (Serbian), 1917; Croix de Guerre (Belgian), 1918.

GODSALL, WALTER DOUGLAS, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1901; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1923; attd. N'Eliya kach., Jan., 1924, ditto, Badulla kach., Aug., 1924; ditto, Kegalla kach, Mar., 1925; office asst., Ratnapura kach., Dec., 1926; ditto, Galle kach., Mar., 1929; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Jan., 1930; do., Galle, May, 1934; temp. attd. C.O., Sept., 1933 to Feb., 1934; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Matara, in addn., Oct., 1934; asst. contr., estabs., Mar., 1935; contr., estabs. in 1935 and 1937.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, ROBERT ANNESLEY, F.R.G.S.—B. 1885; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate; employed on rly. and land surveys, Canada, 1910-14; served with line and field survey units, France, 1915-19; ment. in despa.; rlv. survey, Persia, 1920-21; asst. survr., N. Rhodesia, 1922; dir., roads, 1927; dep. dir., surveys, Tanganyika, 1929; dir., land regisrn. and surveys, Cyprus, Sept., 1933; Br. del. of Evkaf, Mar., 1935.

GOLDBURG, JOSEPH.—B. 1886; entd. crown agents' office, 1902; asst. head, gen. dept., 1919; asst. head, finance dept., 1922; asst. head, shipping dept., 1925; asst. head, finance dept., 1930; dep. head, finance dept., May, 1933; acctnt., W. African Currency bd., 1912-33.

GOLDSCHMIDT, LT.-COL. G. T., D.L.I.—Offr. cmdg., troops and Mauritius territorial force, Nov., 1937.

GOLDSWAIN, CLEMENT TYSON.—Ed. Pub. Schl., Grahamstown; clk., postal dept., Dec., 1896; clk., Prime Minister's office, Capetown, 1902; clk., mag's. office, Prieska, July, 1906; De Aar, 1908; Dordrecht, 1911; Mossel Bay, 1918; asst. mag., Malmesbury, 1920; mag.; Durbanville, 1920; Bellville, 1926; Robertson, 1929; Lydenburg, 1931; Standerton, 1933, Malmesbury, 1934; Kimberley, 1937.

GOLLAN, SIR HENRY COWPER, KT. BACH. (1921), C.B.E. (1918).—B. 1868; ed. at Charterhouse; M.A., Edin. (1887); called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Jan., 1891, N. circuit; priv. sec. to Col. Lugard, comsnr. and comdt., W.A.F.F., Sept. 1st, 1899; priv. sec. to H.C. of Nor. Nig., Jan.-Sept., 1900; ag. sec. to the admnstr., June-Aug., 1900; atty.-gen. of Nor. Nig., Sept., 1900; ag. ch. just., Nov., 1900-Apr. 1901; ch. just., Nov., 1901; prepared criminal code for N. Nigeria, 1904; compiled procs. of N Nigeria, 1905; ch. just., Bermuda, 1904; prepared Cts. Consolidating Act, Bermuda, Dec., 1905; chmn. of produce comsn., 1905 and of aliens comtee., 1906; chmn. of bd. of educn., Bermuda, July, 1907; atty.-gen., Trinidad, 1911; atty.-gen., Ceylon, 1918; ch. just., Hong Kong, 1924; chmn., salaries comsn., 1928-29; ret., Aug., 1930.

GOMES, STANLEY EUGENE, B.A.—B. 1901; ed. Jesus Coll., (Camb); called to bar (Gray's Inn), 1924; ag. S.M., Br. Guiana, 1927 and 1928; S.M., 1929; ag. asst. atty. gen., 1929-33; asst. atty. gen., 1933; ag. atty. gen., 1934, 1936 and 1938.

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as premier, 1929; re-elect., g.e., 1934; premier and prov. treas., Sask., 1934; resigned as premier when apptd. min., agr. in Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's cabinet, 1935; first elec., H. of C., Canada at a by-elec., Jan., 1936.

GARDNER, HAROLD MENCE, O.B.E. (1938).—B. 1889; ed. Worcester and Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hons.); dipl., forestry; asst. conservator of forests, E.A.P., May, 1914; senr. asst. conservator, forests, Kenya, Dec., 1923; ag. conservator, 1925 and 1927; conservator, 1928; nom. M.L.C.

GARDNER, JOHN HYSLOP, O.B.E. (1939), B.Sc.—B. 1883; ed. Kelvinside Acad. and Univ., Glasgow; asst. engnr., Basutoland, 1909; govt. engnr., Swaziland, 1919; served with R.E. Flanders, 1916-18; D.P.W., 1938.

GARLAND, NEILL, A.R.T.C., B.Sc., A.M.I.N.A.—B. 1899; ed. Alloa Acad., R. Tech. Coll., and Glasgow Univ.; flying offr. R.F.C. & R.A.F., France, 1917-19; asst. govt. marine survr., Hong Kong, 1928.

GARLAND, T. V., B.A., B.A.I. (T.C.D.).—B. 1906; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1930; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Br. Guiana, 1934; dist. engnr., May, 1938.

GARLICK, GEORGE HERBERT, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.M.R.E. (Camb.).—B. 1886; med. offr., Johore, 1917; Malayan med. serv., 1923; ag. prin. med. offr., Johore, 1924, 1927 and 1931; physician and radiologist, Johore, 1927; prin. med. offr., 1934; Johore rep. at Far Eastern Cong., trop. med., Nanking, Sept., 1934

GARNER, JOSEPH JOHN SAVILLE.—B. 1908; ed. Highgate Schl. (senr. foundation schol., 1923-26) and Jesus Coll., Cambridge (mod. languages schol. 1926-29); mod. and med. languages tripos Pt. I, cls. 2. div. 1; ditto, Pt. II, cls. 1; B.A., 1930; asst. mod. lang. mast., Haileybury Coll., 1929-30; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1930; ag. prin., 1st July, 1937.

GARNETT, W. J., B.Sc. (Lond.).—B. 1889; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Jan., 1907; seconded for service in Oversea Sttlmt. Office, Jan., 1919; promoted asst. prin. under clause 51, 1924; asst. to the rep. in the C'wealth of Australia of H.M.'s govt. in the U.K., 1931.

GARRAN, SIR ROBERT RANDOLPH, K.C.M.G. (1920), KT. BACH. (1917), C.M.G. (1901).—B. 1867; barrister-at-law; sec. to drafting comtee. of Australian Fed. Convention, 1897-8; sec. to atty.-gen.'s dept., C. of A., Jan., 1901, and parly. draftsman; solr.-gen., 1916-32; chmn., Canberra univ.; author of "The Coming Commonwealth," 1897, and joint author (with the Hon. Sir John Quick) of "The Annotated Constitution of the Austn. Commonwealth." 1901.

GARROOD, HARRY ST. CLAIR—B. 1882; ed. St. Polycarp's Schl., Farnham; articled architect; Sudan civ. serv., 1906; 2nd lieut., gen. list, 1917; capt., 1918; served with Hedjaz Expedy. Force; Br. agt., Jeddah, 1919 with rank of major; M.C., 3rd cls. Order of Nahda from King Hussein; ment. in desps.; demob., 1920; gen. headqrs., Egypt to 1928; crown survr. and engnr., Gibraltar, 1929.

GARSON, ALEXANDER DENIS.—B., 1904; ed. Epsom Coll. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; 2nd cls. hons., hist. tripos; M.A.; cadet, Nigeria, 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; seconded to C.O. as asst. prin., Oct., 1933.

GARTON, HARRY.—B. 1889; served in R.F.A., France, Salonica, Egypt and Palestine, 4th Aug., 1914 to Apr., 1919; clk. to court martials offr., R.A.F., May to Sept., 1919; Admiralty, 21st Oct., 1919 to Oct., 1922; served on Naval Inter-Allied Comsn. of Control in Germany, May, 1921 to Oct., 1922; cler. offr.; C.O., 21st Oct., 1922.

GARVEY, FRANCIS WILLCOCKS.—B. 1882; served in S. Africa, first in the ranks and afterwards as transport offr.; served Transvaal town pol., 1904-08; asst. comsnr., pol., S. Nigeria, 1909; comsnr., pol., 1918; recd. thanks of govt. for investigation and suppression of human sacrifices to Agbara Juju at Awka, 1921; comsnr., pol., Lagos, 1922; ag. dir., prisons, S. Provs. and Colony, Feb., 1925 to Mar., 1925; dir., prisons, S. Provs. and Colony, Mar., 1925.

GARVEY, RONALD HERBERT, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.I.—B. 1903; ed. Trent Coll. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Fiji and Western Pacific services, Nov., 1926; asst. dist. offr., Mala, Apr., 1929; dist. offr., Oct., 1930; asst. sec., W. Pacific high comsn., Aug., 1932; ag. sec. in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1938; ag. resdt. comsnr., Gilbert and Ellice Is. (on secondment), 1938.

GATER, BOSSLEY ALAN REX, M.A., Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), D.I.C., F.R.M.S., F.E.S., F.Z.S.—B. 1896; war serv., 1914–19; asst. entomologist dept. of agric., F.M.S., Nov., 1922; malaria resch. offr., Nov., 1926; entomologist, Inst. Med. Resch., 1927; prof., biology, King Edward VII Coll. of Medicine, S'pore, Aug., 1930; del. to 8th cong. of Far Eastern Assoc. of Trop. Med., Dec., 1930.

GATES, CHARLES EDWARD, M.A. (Cantab).—B. 1889; ed. Uppingham Schl. and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambr.; European mast., S.S. and F.M.S., Feb., 1924; headmast., High Schl., Kajang, June, 1929; ag. headmast., Vict. Inst., June, 1937.

GAULD, HENRY WILLIAM.—B. 1886; G.N. of Scotland Rly., 1900-13; R.E., 1915-19; traffic inspr., K.U.R. and H., 1919; dist. traffic supt., cls. II., 1928; do., cls. I., 1936.

GAUNT, A. E.—B. 1897; entd. C.O., Aug., 1913; apptd. asst. clk., Oct., 1915; on mil. ser. from Dec., 1915 to Mar., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 28th Dec., 1928.

GEAR, HARRY SUTHERLAND.—B. 1903; B.Sc. (1st cls. hons.) 1925, M.B., B.Ch. Witwatersrand Univ., S. Afr., 1928; D.P.H., Univ. London, 1931; D.T.M. & H., R.C.P.S. Eng., 1932; med. offr., N. Rhodesia med. serv., Aug., 1929; asst. patho., S. Afr. Inst. Med. Res., Mar., 1930; S. Afr. govt. post grad. schol. in pub. health, London Sch. of Hy. and Trop. Med., Sept., 1930; hd., dept. of prev. med. and med. statistics, Henry Lester Inst., Shanghai, July, 1932; asst. health offr., Union of S. Afr., May, 1935; published several articles on anthropology and pub. health in various med. jnls.

GEBERT, SYLVESTRE.—B. 1893; ed. Durban High Schl., Royal College, Mauritius and Schl. of Agr., Mauritius; dip. agr., 1st class hons. (Maur.) 1917; scientific asst., div. of biology, dept. of agr., Mauritius, Aug., 1917; lect., zoology and entomology, do., Sept., 1917; extra asst., Bact. Inst. Mauritius, July, 1921; asst. to dir., C.O. anti-malaria survey, Mauritius, 1922-23; scientific asst., Bact. Inst., Mauritius, July, 1923; asst., entomologist, sp., malaria serv., Feb., 1927; asst. entomologist, hookworm and malaria bch., July, 1932; entomologist, med. and health dept., 1934; author of various papers on economic and medical entomology.

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GEDDES, WILLIAM BUTLER.—B. 1880; under sec. of just., N.S.W., Jan., 1933; pub. trustee, Jan., 1936.

GEERING, SIDNEY.—Temp. asst. to irrign. engnr., P.W.D., B. Guiana, Aug., 1916 to Oct., 1918; ag. dist. engnr., Oct., 1918 to Aug., 1920; 1st cls. overseer, July, 1919; clk. of works, Gambia, Aug., 1920.

GELDENHUYS, FRANS EDUARD.—B. 1889; B.A., 1910, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, S.A.; studied in U.S.A. at Univs. of Cornell, Wisconsin, Illinois and California; B.Sc., Cornell Univ., 1913 and Ph.D., 1917; teacher of nature study and agrl. science, Grey Coll. Schl., 1918; edr., "Die Landbou-weekblad," Bloemfontein, S.A., 1919; first ch., divn. of agrl. economics and marketing, dept. of agr., S.A., 1925; under-sec. for agr., 1926; dir., forestry, 1931; commi. coun., Rome, Oct., 1934.

GENEVE, FREDERIC PIERRE, K.C. (1929).—B. 1888; ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius; called to bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1909; ag. dist. and stip. mag. for varying periods; dist. and stip. mag., Mauritius and Rodrigues, July, 1921; addnl. substitute procureur and advoc. gen., 1922; substitute procureur and advoc.-gen., 1923; ag. ditto, Aug., 1924 to Feb., 1925 and Apr., 1926 to Jan., 1927; atty.-gen., Br. Honduras, Aug., 1927; ag. col. sec., Apr.-Sept., 1928, Mar.-Dec., 1929 and Apr.-Sept., 1930; ag. ch. just., Mar., 1931.

GENT, GERARD EDWARD JAMES, O.B.E. (1935), D.S.O., M.C.—B. 1895; ed. King's Schl., Canterbury and Trinity Coll., Oxford; served with Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., 1914-19; asst. prin., C.O., 1920; sec., rubber restriction comtee., 1922; act. prin., 1923; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec., 1924; prin., 1927; dep. sec., C.O. confce., 1927; sec., col. services comtee., 1929; seconded to India Office as a sec. of Indian Round Table Confce., 1930; accompd. Permt. Under-Sec. of State to Ceylon, Malaya and Hongkong, 1932; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1939.

GENTLE, GEORGE EDWIN PALMER, O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1880; ed. Denstone Coll.; clk., gov.'s office, Grenada, 1898; warden, P.W.D., St. Vincent, 1901; road survr., Grenada, 1905; ag. supt., pub. wks., 1914, 1916, 1918, 1921, 1922; asst. supt., pub. wks., 1916; supt., pub. wks., 1922.

GEORGE, HENRY BERNARD.—B. 1880; clk., Imp. P.O., 1897; clk., G.P.O., Cape, 1900; clk., P.W.D., 1903; clk., C. and A.G.'s office, 1905; clk., audit office, Cape admstn., 1912; served, Great War, France, with S.A.O.E.F. and R.A.F.; offr. in ch., local govt. audit, 1920; prov. audr., Natal Prov., 1932; prov. audr., Transvaal Prov., 1933; author of "Standard Electricity Accounts in S.A."

GEORGE, NANCY MARGARET FANNY.—B. 1900; ed. St. Catherine's High Schl., Malta, Devonport Secondary Schl., Froebel Training Coll., Bedford; mistress, Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, Jan., 1928.

GEORGI, MAJOR CHARLES DENIS VICTOR, O.B.E. (Mil.), B.Sc. (Lond), F.I.C., Dulwich Coll.); Univ. of Lond., Univ. Coll.—B. 1890; asst. agrl. chem., F.M.S., Nov., 1920; chem., agrl. dept., S.S. and F.M.S., Nov., 1935.

GERAHTY, CHARLES CYRIL, K.C. (1931).—B. 1888; ed. Trent Coll.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1909; maj. (ret.), 3rd (Res.) Batt. E. Lancs. Regt.; asst. res. and comsnr., prov. cts., N. Nigeria, 1911-14; war serv. in France, Belgium and W. Africa, 1914-18; restored to civil estabmt., N. Provs., Nigeria, Nov., 1918; legal asst., lands directorate, W.O., Sept., 1919 to Sept., 1920; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, 1920-26; ag. atty.-gen. and puisne judge on various occasions; joint compiler, 2nd vol., stat. law of Cyprus, 1923; atty.-gen., Dec., 1926; atty.-gen., Trinidad, 1929; puisne judge, S.S. and judge, F.M.S., Apr., 1932; puisne judge, S'pore, July, 1933; legal adviser. to gov., Malta, 1935; legal sec., 1936; ch. just., Trinidad, Aug., 1937.

GERMAN, RALPH LIONEL.—B. 1892; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (class. sch.); B.A. 1914; served with Hampshire Regt., 1915-19; Tank Corps, 1919-20; cadet, F.M.S., Feb., 1921; 2nd lieut., M.V.I., Perak, Feb., 1922; passed cadet, Jan., 1923; offr., cls. V., Oct., 1923; asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, Mar., 1924; offr., cls. IV., Oct., 1924; dist. offr., Pekan, June, 1926; offr., cls. III., Oct., 1929; supt., marine and cust., chandu., posts and tels., audr. and pub. pros., Kelantan, Jan., 1931; ag. asst. treas., F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, Jan., 1933; regisr., titles, Selangor in addn., July, 1933; offr. cls. II, Oct., 1934; dist. offr., Seramban, Feb,, 1935; offr., cls. IB, 1938.

GERMOND, ROBERT CHARLES, M.D. (Laus.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—B. 1897; med. offr., Botsabelo leper settlmt., Basutoland, 1933.

GERRAND, JOHN KENNEDY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1899; asst. engnr., Basutoland, 1929; ag. D.P.W., 1937; D.P.W., 1938.

GERRARD, FERGUS ST. MAUR, B.A.—B. 1904; ed. Belvedere Coll., Dublin, and Univ. Coll., Dublin; sub-inspr., Br. Guiana, 1927; dist. inspr., 1936; cls. I. clk., col. secrt. 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938.

GETLEY, ALFRED CURPHEY.—B. 1897; ed. Roborough Schl., Eastbourne; acctnt. branch, Royal Navy, 1915-22; paymr.-lieut., Jan., 1920; ret. at own request, 1922; seconded as pilot to R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., 1917-20; ent. col. audit dept., Apr., 1923; asst. audr., Uganda, June, 1923; ag. senr. asst. audr. on several occasions; asst. audr., Kenya, 1929; asst. audr., col. audit dept., 1933; govt. storekeeper, Oct., 1937.

GIBB, JOHN.—B. 1881; supervisor of warehouses, govt. stores, Ceylon, Oct., 1914; col. storekeeper, Sept., 1916.

GIBBON, GEOFFREY MCKAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)—B. 1896; ed. Elgin acad., Gordon Coll., Aberdeen and Univ. of Edin.; dist. med. offr., Cyprus, Oct., 1933; ag. pathologist, Apr.-Sept., 1936; ag. specialist (surg.) in 1936 and 1937; med. offr., Uganda, 1938.

GIBBON, JOHN FRANK, M.B., C.M. (Edin.)—B. 1869; entd. med. serv., Trinidad, Jan., 1899; dist. med. offr., Jan., 1916.

GIBBS, GEORGE HOWARD.—B. 1889; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Aug., 1920; dist. comsnr., 1925.

GIBSON, LESLIE BERTRAM.—B. 1896; ed. King Henry VIII. Schl., Coventry; hon. LL.B. (War), London; flight sub-lieut., R.N.A.S., attd. Grand Fleet; lieut., R.A.F.; cadet, S.S., Mar., 1920; attd., atty.-gen.'s office, S'pore, Apr., 1920; attd., food control office, Penang, May, 1920; dep. dir., food prodn., Apr., 1921; passed cadet, Mar., 1922; dep. regisr. and asst. offl. assignee, Penang, June, 1922; offr., cls. V., Mar., 1923; asst. sec. to res., Selangor, July, 1925; asst. regisr., sup. ct., Ipoh, Mar., 1927; offr., cls. IV., Mar., 1927; ag. dep. pub. pros., Penang, Dec., 1930; offr., cls. III., Mar., 1933; ag. legal advr., Kedah, Aug., 1932; attd. M.L.O., Mar., 1934; ag. dist. offr., P. Wellesley, May, 1934; ag. solr.-gen., S.S., Nov., 1936; offr., cls. II., Mar., 1937; crown couns., Jan., 1937.

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1901; local auditor, Cyprus, 1902; auditor-gen., Mauritius, Apr., 1909; recvr.-gen., Mauritius, 1912; ag.col. sec., on various occasions, 1919–20 and 1922-23; col. sec., Aug., 1923; admstd. govt. on various occasions, 1924-30; ret., 1931.

GRANNUM, FRANK NEVILLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—B. 1896; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados and Edin. Univ.; pol. med. offr., dist. "F", Barbados, 1931; sanitation offr., 1936.

GRANT, DONALD KEITH SHAFTESBURY, O.B.E. (1939).—Asst. conservator of forests, E.A.P., Dec., 1912; conservator of forests, Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1920.

GRANT, EZEKIEL AUGUSTUS.—Ent. British Honduras civ. serv. after compet. exam., as copyist to survey dept., Nov., 1899; 3rd cls. clk. (asst. keeper), King's warehouse, Feb., 1906; 2nd cls. clk., P.W.D., Apr., 1907; on active serv. with B.W.I. Regt. during war, Apr., 1916 to July, 1919; ag. 1st cls. clk., P.W.D., Aug., 1919 to Mar., 1920; acct., P.W.D., Apr., 1920; ag. ch. clk. and storekeeper, P.W.D., Apr., 1921; ag. asst. inspr., schls., during 1921 to 1923; asst. inspr., schls., provisionally, Apr., 1923; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1928; dist. comsnr., Orange Walk, Nov., 1928; ag. atty.-gen., Apr. to May, 1931; ag. dist. comsnr., Belize and offl. admstr. and offl. recr. from Apr., 1931; dist. comsnr., N. dist., 1938.

GRANT, RICHARD WILLIAM, M.C.—B. 1897; ed. Jones' Schl., Mon. and Royal Mil. Acad., Woolwich; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1920; attd., col. sec.'s office, Dec., 1920; offr., cls V, dist offr., N. Tebal, Nov., 1923; offr., cls. IV, Nov., 1927; dist. offr., Bentong, Dec., 1929; asst. advr., K. Tinggi, Mar., 1930; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1932; asst. advr., Segamat, Oct., 1933; ag. 1st asst. sec. (A), S.S., Feb., 1935; pres., town bd., J. Bahru, Feb., 1937; offr. cls. II, Nov., 1937.

GRANTHAM, ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE HERDER, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1899; cadet, Hong-Kong, Nov., 1922; attd., C.S.O., 1925; 2nd pol. mag., Sept., 1929; sec. retrenchment comsn., July, 1930; asst. to P.M.G. in addn., July, 1930; dist. offr., South, in addn., Dec., 1930; extra asst. col. sec., and sec. to harbr. advisory comtee., 1931; 1st pol. mag. in addn., 1932; 2nd asst. col. sec. and dep. clk. of couns., June, 1933; Imp. Def. Coll., 1934; extra asst. col. sec., Apr., 1935; col. sec., Bermuda, 1935; ag. gov. in 1936 and 1937; col. sec., Jamaica, 1938.

GRANTHAM, WILLIAM, M.A.—B. 1898; tempy. asst. engnr., P.W.D., Perak, F.M.S., Feb., 1924; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Feb., 1924; asst. drnge. and irrign. engnr., Jan., 1932; drnge. and irrign. engnr., Krian, Feb., 1933; sr. drnge. and irrign. engnr., Malay States, May, 1936; ag. asst. advr., drnge. and irrign., Malay States, July, 1936.

GRAVER, GEORGE STANLEY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1898; ed. Devonport High Schl.; war serv., 1917-19; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1923; ag. exec. engnr., May-Dec., 1933.

GRAY, CHAS. EDGAR.—B. 1904; cler. asst., offl. recr's. office, Br. Guiana, 1919; 6th cls. offr., col. sec's. office, 1921; 5th cls. offr., 1924; 4th cls. offr., 1926; sec. to prisons comtee., 1928; 2nd cls. clk., 1933; ag. prin. clk. and clk., exec. and leg. couns. in 1932 and 1933; cls. I. clk., 1934; sec., floods investigation comtee., 1934; ag. pvte. sec. and A.D.C. to O.A.G., 1934 and 1935; asst. dist. comsnr., 1936.

GRAY, GEOFFREY LEICESTER.—B. 1905; cadet, N. Borneo, Jan., 1925; asst. prot., lab., May, 1925; ag. dep. prot., lab. and asst. sec. for Chinese affrs., Oct., 1928; ag. dist. offr., Aug., 1932; dist. offr., Jan., 1934; under-sec., July, 1935; mag., 1st cls., Oct., 1937; govt. sec., Feb., 1938; addl. sess. judge, Mar., 1938; ag. judge, high ct., July, 1938.

GRAY, JOHN, B.A., M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), L.M., Rot. Hosp. (Dub.), certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1882; med. offr., gen. hosp., Singapore, Apr., 1909; grade II, F.M.S., Apr., 1910; sr. surgn., class III, Oct., 1913; ch. med. offr., Malacca, Jan., 1919; ch. med. offr., Singapore, Nov., 1920; ag. prin. civil med. offr., S.S., and tempy. M.L.C., for various periods, 1923-31; state surgn., Kedah, Oct., 1931; senr. med. offr., St. Helena, 1936.

GRAY, JOHN MACFARLANE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (I), L.M. (Rot), D.P.H. (Univ. Dub.).—B. 1898; health offr., med. dept., Hong Kong, 1933; med. offr., Uganda, 1925–33; ag. M.O.H., 1934; ag. venereal diseases offr., 1935; H.O. urban coun., 1936; surgeon sub.-lt., R.N.V.R., 1917–18.

GRAY, JOHN MILNER.—B. 1889; ed. Perse Schl. and King's Coll., Cambridge, M.A.; admitted solr., sup. ct., 1923; called to bar, Gray's Inn, Apr., 1932; war serv. with B.E.F., France (twice wounded); asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda Prot., 1920; mag., 1924; ag. solr.-gen., 1929; ag. puisne judge, 1933; judge, sup. ct., Gambia, 1934; O.A.G., May, 1935.

GRAY, R.—B. 1880; clk., treasy., 1902; clk., rev. dept., 1904; dep. recr., rev., Lichtenburg, 1905; clk., rev. dept., Jo'burg, 1908; Pretoria, 1912; prin. clk., 1921; survr., 1928; acotnt., 1929; recr., rev., E. London, 1931; do., Pretoria, 1932; do., Durban, 1933; do., Cape Town, June, 1938.

GRAY, THEODORE GRANT, C.M.G. (1938), M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), M.P.C.—B. 1884; ed. Aberdeen Grammar Schl. and Aberdeen Univ.; asst. med. offr., 1911; med. supt., Nelson (N.Z.) mental hosp., 1920; med. supt., Auckland mental hosp., 1924; dep. inspr.-gen. mental hosps., N.Z., 1925; dir.-gen., 1927.

GRAY, MAJOR WILLIAM BAIN, C.B.E. (1935).—B. 1886; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh; Univ. of Edinburgh; M.A., 1st cls. hons., Gladstone Prize and Ph.D., and New Coll., Oxford, B.Litt.; some time Carnegie Research Fellow; lect., Tech. Coll., Brighton; examnr., Univ. of Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge joint bd. and Oxford local exams.; 2nd lieut., 6th Batt., the Royal Scots, Feb., 1912; mob., Aug., 1914; adjt., Jan.-Dec., 1915; capt., Aug., 1916; gen staff, Aldershot commd., Dec., 1918-Apr., 1921; major, Army Educnl. Corps, Nov., 1920; major, R.A.R.O., Mar., 1923; comsnr., educn., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1924; (appt. altered to dir., Nov., 1927); mem., educn. comsn., Nov., 1924; chmn., Georgetown public free liby., May, 1926; mem., ct. of policy and combined ct., June, 1927; chmn. diamond and gold industries comsn., Sept., 1927; mem. first exec. and leg. couns. under reformed constitution, July, 1928; ag. col. sec. and gov.'s dep. on various occasions; chmn. primary educn. comtee., 1938; admsr. and col. sec., St. Vincent, Windward Islds., 1938.

GREAVES, ARTHUR WILLIAM.—B. 1898; ed. King Edward's High Schl., B'ham; insp., pol., K. Lumpur, July, 1919; 1st inspr., cent. stn., K. Lumpur, June, 1923; asst. supvr., cust., F.M.S., July, 1923; supt., cust., prev. br., F.M.S., Nov., 1923; supt., trade and cust., Nov., 1931; supt., cust. and excise, Ipoh, Nov., 1935; ag. dep. comsnr., Perak, Feb., 1936.

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GREAVES, AUBREY VERNON, M.B. (Tor.), M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), D.T.M. (L'pool).—B. 1886; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados and Univ. of Toronto; Milne med. in trop. med. Univ. of L'pool; on active serv. as capt., Canadian A.M.C., 1916-19; govt. bacteriologist and asst. med. offr. of health and med. offr. in charge V.D. clinic and infant welfare clinic in addn., Bahamas, 1926; sent to Miami, Florida, to investigate epidemic of small-pox, 1926; ag. ch. med. offr., Apr.-Dec., 1927; bacteriologist, Bahamas, 1928; asst. bacteriologist, Hong Kong, 1929; bacteriologist, 1931; lect. in forensic med. and toxicology, Univ. of Hong Kong.

GREAVES, SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, KT. BACH. (1904), K.C.—B. 1857; B.A., Oxon., honours, juris., 1879; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1880; ag. solr.-gen., Barbados, Aug., 1884, to July, 1885, and July, 1886, to Jan., 1887, when confirmed; J.P., Sept., 1885; escheator-gen., 1887; Q.C. for Barbados, 1890; mem. exec. coun., 1890; acted as atty.-gen., July to Dec., 1887, and June to Dec., 1891; mem. of house of assem. and of bd. of educn., 1888-1902; atty.-gen., Mar., 1896; ch. just., Apr., 1902; ret.

GRECH, WYNDHAM, LL.D. (Malta), 1913.—Called to the bar (Grays Inn), 1916; 2nd lieut., R.F.C., 1916; capt., R.A.F., 1918; sp. serv., Malta and Rome, 1917; attd., Italian Sup. Comd., 1918-19 (Chevalier, Crown of Italy); transfd., unemployed list (R.A.F.), 1919; asst. legal adviser, Seychelles, 1921; ag. legal adviser and crown pros., 14th Mar., 1921 to 25th Sept., 1922 and in 1924; legal adviser and crown pros., 1924; ag. ch. just., Dec., 1923 to Jan., 1924, Mar.-Oct., 1925 and Apr. to July, 1927.

GREEN, CLAUDE.—B. 1879; entd. Trinidad civ. serv., Mar., 1896; ch. clk. to gen. man. of rlwys., Mar., 1917.

GREEN, FREDERICK RAY HILTON.—B. 1901; ed. Highgate Schl., and R. Schl. of Mines; inspr., mines, Kenya, May, 1933; supt., surveys, Br. Guiana, Dec., 1936; ag. comsnr., lands and mines, and temp. mem., leg. coun., Mar.-Oct., 1937.

GREEN, FREDERICK WALTER VICTOR.—B. 1891; ed. Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana; 6th cls. clk., cust., 1914; asst. comsry., 1917; sec., excise bd., July, 1923; 3rd gde. comsry., July, 1925; 2nd gr. offr., dist. admstn., Jan., 1932; ag. ch. commissary and dist. comnr., Georgetown and E. Bank, Demerara, May, 1934; dist. comsnr., W. Demerara, Jan., 1935; do., Essequebo, Apr., 1936.

GREEN, GEORGE.—B. 1894; ed. Westminster City Schl.; on mil. serv., Oct., 1914 to Mar., 1919; 2nd lieut., The Buffs; wounded in France; temp. clk., C.O., Oct., 1919 to Feb., 1920; miny. of lab., Sept., 1920 to Dec., 1920; C.O., Dec., 1920 to June, 1922; apptd. cler. offr., C.O., 21st June, 1922; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st June, 1928.

GREEN, GEORGE C., M.B.E. (1939).—B. 1882; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., 26th Aug., 1901; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922.

GREEN, GEORGE C., M.B.E. (1926).—B. 1897; clerical asst., col. sec.'s office, B. Guiana, 1912; 6th cls. clk., 1913; 3rd cls. clk., 1918; sec. to comtee. for considering disposal of colony lands, 1917; 2nd cls. clk., 1920; sec. to civ. serv. comsn., 1923; sec., B. Guiana section, Wembley, 1924; prin. clk., 1924; sec., rly. comsn., 1925; liaison offr., parly. delegation to Br. Guiana, 1926; sec., Br. Guiana delegation to W. Indian confce., London, 1926; sec., civ. serv. comsn., 1926-27; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk. exec. and leg. coun., various occasions, 1925-30; sec., Br. Guiana constitution comsn., 1927; pvte. sec., O.A.G. in 1928; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1930; asst. col. sec., 1931; prin. asst. col. sec., 1934.

GREEN, JOSEPH.—B. 1897; U.K. post office, Aug., 1914; on mil. serv., lieut., Indian Army Res., 1915-19; supt., mails, Penang, Feb., 1921; acctnt., Sept., 1924 and Nov., 1926; senr. supt., mails, S'pore, Dec., 1925; supt., N. Sembilan, Mar., 1932; ag. contrlr., Penang and P. Wellesley, Dec., 1933; contr., P. and T., Feb. 1937; contr., P. and T., Malaya, 1937.

GREEN, CAPT. MAURICE JOHN, R.N.V.R., V.D.—B. 1878; ed. Sea Point pub. schl. and S.A. Coll.; asst. clk. of papers, Cape H. of A., 1896; clk. of papers, 1897; comtee. clk., Cape leg. coun., 1904, and Union senate, 1910; gent. ush., black rod, 1916; clk. asst., 1926; clk. of senate, 1930; sworn trans. (Eng. Dutch); sec. and shorthand writer various govt. comsns.; asst. sec. speaker's confce. on future const. senate; war serv., Anglo-Boer, in W.P.M.R., Great war, in Ger. S.W. Afr. as nav. trnspt. Offr., in Harwich light cruiser. squad. and war cabinet secretariat; O.C., S.A. divn., R.N.V.R., 1929-34.

GREEN, RICHARD THOMAS BONFIELD, M.D., B.S. (Melb.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—B. 1897; ed. Melbourne Church of Eng. Gram. Schl. and Trinity Coll., Univ. of Melbourne; med. offr., F.M.S., June, 1925; pathologist II, inst. med. resch., F.M.S., Mar., 1926; malaria resch. offr. I, inst. med. resch., Jan., 1929; Milne Medal, Liv. S. of T.M., Mar., 1930; rep. S.S. and F.M.S. at 2nd Inter. Cong. on Malaria, Algiers, May, 1930; mem. of malaria comsn., health organizn., L. of N., Dec., 1930; ag. bacteriologist, Inst. Med. Resch., Apr., 1932-Feb., 1933; bacteriologist, F.M.S., and malaria resch. offr. I, in addtn., Aug., 1934; title changed to snr. bacteriologist, 1937.

GREENBERG, LEOPOLD.—B. 1885; ed. at Grey Coll., Bloemfontein, and S. African Coll., Cape Town; B.A., LL.B.; called to Transvaal bar, 1911; practised at Johannesburg, 1911-24; puisne judge, Transvaal Prov. divn. sup. ct., Nov., 1924; judge presdt., Transvaal Prov. divn., Mar., 1938.

GREENE, HON. COL. EDWARD. MACKENZIE, C.M.G. (1909), K.C., V.D.—Hon. colonel in army; served in Zulu war, 1878-1879 (medal, with clasp); S. African war, 1899-1902, in command of Natal Carbineers (Queen's medal, with three clasps; twice mentioned in despatches); mem. of Natal legis. assem., 1893 to date of Union; min. for rlys. and harbours, 13th July, 1908; Natal deleg. to S. African National Convention, Oct., 1908, to May, 1909; represented Natal at Impl. Confce. on defence, 1909; mem., rly. and harbours bd., Union of S. Africa, 1910 to 1916.

GREENE, IAN RAWDON, LL.B., B.A. (Dublin).—B. 1909; called to bar (Kings Inns, Dublin), 1931; Dublin and South Western Circuit, 1932-1935; crown coun., Tanganyika, 1935; res. mag., Zanzibar, 1937.

GREENE, MAURICE CHERRY.—B. 1881; ed. at Rathmine's schl. and St. Stephen's Green schl., Dublin, and Dublin Univ.; B.A. 1905; student, King's Inns, Dublin, 1910-1911; dist. offr., N. Nigeria, July, 1912; served with W.A.F.F., 1914-15; station mag., 1918; pol. mag., 1920; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, Mar., 1928; ag. puisne judge, Sept.-Dec., 1935; puisne judge, Palestine, 1937.

GREENFIELD, LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT, O.B.E., R. of O.—B. 1880; ed. privately; served

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in S. African War, 1901-02; joined R.A.V.C.; lieut., May, 1903; served in India, 1903-08; capt., May, 1908; attd. staff coll., 1910-12; sp. serv. and research work, N. and S. China, 1912-14; served in Great war, 1914-18 Tsingtau operns.; major, July, 1915; D.A.D.V.S., 10th divn., Gallipoli, Greater Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, 1915-16; temp. lieut.-col., 1916; D.A.D.V.S., France and Belgium, 1917-18; ment. in desps.; A.D.V.S. (lieut.-col. temp.) Rhine Army, 1919; served in Waziristan operns., 1920 as D.A.D.V.S. and D.D.V.S. (temp. lieut.-col.) Wazir Force, 1920-21; ment. in desps.; D.A.D.V.S., India and in Burma, 1921-24; exec. duty, Aldershot, 1925-28; vety. offr., Barbados, Oct., 1928.

GREENHALGH, N., B.Sc., Hons. (Vict.).—B. 1888; agric. and science master, Antigua gram. schl., 1910; lecturer in agric. science to students of training coll., Antigua; asst. inspr., of schls., Barbados, 1912; lecturer in educ. and master of method, training inst., Codrington Coll.; ag. chief inspr. of schls., Trinidad, June to Oct., 1915; inspr., schls., Barbados, 1934.

GREENHILL, MARCUS ARTHUR.—B. 1899; entd. C.O., Sep., 1914; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., Oct., 1916; on mily. serv., May, 1917 to Feb., 1919; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st June, 1928; staff offr., July, 1934.

GREENIDGE, CHARLES WILTON WOOD.—B. 1889; educ. Harrison Coll., Barbados, and Downing Coll., Camb.; B.A. (Nat. Sci. Tripos) 1910; LL.B., 1911; called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1912; 1st cls. hon. criminal law; admitted to bar, Barbados, 1912; parochial treas., St. James', Barbados, 1915; mag., dist. D. St. Kitts, 1919; mag., dist. D. Barbados, 1923; judge, ct. of appl., Barbados, 1925, mag., Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1927; ag. solr.-gen., Oct., 1928 to June, 1929; ag. puisne judge in 1929; ag. atty.-gen., Oct. to Nov., 1929; ag. regisr., Oct., Nov., 1930; ag. solr.-gen., Jan., 1931; ch. just., Br. Honduras, 1932; solr.-gen., Nigeria, 1936; ag. atty.-gen., Mar.-Oct., 1937.

GREENING, CAPTAIN LESLIE STUART, M.C. (1917), BAR. (1918).—B. 1895; served European War, 1914-18; asst. inspr., pol., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1920; cadet, June, 1925; asst. dist. offr., June, 1927; ag. dist. offr., and ag. res. mag. on various occasions, 1928-35; admstve. offr., Cyprus: comsnr., Nov., 1935.

GREENLAND, STANLEY ARTHUR.—Served with Natal Field Force, Rebellion, 1906; clk., govt., sec. dept., Papua, Mar., 1912; J.P., Sept., 1912; ag. asst. res. mag., Ioma, May, 1913; ag. asst. res. mag., Kairuku, Mar., 1915; inspr., dept. native affairs, Mar., 1917; ag. curator, intestate estates, regisr.-gen., etc., Apr., 1917; ag. ch. inspr., native affairs, 1918; ag. Papua govt. agt., Sydney, N.S.W., Dec., 1919; travelling inspr., native affairs, July, 1922; J.P. for N.S.W., Oct., 1923; ag. mem., land bd., Papua, Nov., 1924; ch. inspr., native affairs, Dec., 1924.

GREENSHIELDS, HON. ROBERT A. E., LL.D., D.C.L.—B. 1861; ed. Danville Acad. and McGill Univ., Canada; ag. ch. just., superior ct., Quebec, 1929; ch. just., superior ct., Quebec, 1933.

GREENWAY, PERCY JAMES, F.L.S.—B. 1897; ed. East Anglian Inst. of Agr., Chelmsford, R. Horticultural Soc., Wisley, Ripley, and R. Botanic Gardens, Kew; mily. serv., France and Italy, 1916-19; herbarium asst., R. Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1922-25; do., and ag. demonstr. in systematic botany, Imp. Forestry Inst., Oxford, 1925-28; systematic botanist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1928.

GREENWOOD, GEOFFREY MARTIN, M.A. (Cantab.).—B, 1908; ed. Rugby and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; tropical African serv. course, 1930-31; cadet, Uganda, 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; asst. dist. comsnr., Palestine, 1935; admstve. offr. (asst. sec.), Cyprus, July, 1935; ag. comsnr., Sept., 1935; ag. ch. asst. sec., July-Aug., 1936 and June-Sept., 1938; clk., exec. coun., July-Dec., 1936; asst. comsnr., 1938.

GREER, WILLIAM NIVEN, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—Med. offr., Gold Coast, 1925; senr. med. offr., Sierra Leone, 1938.

GREGG, JAMES REALI (B.A., Cantab.)—B. 1899; ed. Royal Belfast Acadl. Inst. and Harvard and Cambridge Univs.; called to N. Ireland bar, 1923; mem., Gray's Inn (Lond.), and King's Inn (Dublin); chmn., ct. of referees under Min. of Lab., N. Ireland, Apr., 1928; pol. mag., St. Vincent, May, 1929; atty.-gen., Oct., 1930; ag. ch. just. on several occasions; govt. rep. on St. Vincent arrowroot bd.; attd. to C.O. for short period, Nov., 1931; pol. mag., Gold Coast, Jan., 1933; crown coun., Nyasaland, 1936; solr.-gen., Uganda, 1938.

GRELL, JESSIE MITCHINSON POTTER, M.B., B.S. Cantab, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—B. 1880; entd. med. serv., Trinidad, June, 1908; dist. med. offr., Aug., 1912.

GRENFELL-HICKS, J. B.—B. 1891; Rhodesian pol., 1911-16; lieut., Rhodesia Native Regt., 1916-19; Rhodesian admstrn., 1919-20; asst. supt., Kenya pol., Nov., 1920; staff offr., 1923; supt., 1926; ag. asst. comsnr. in 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937; ag. dep. comsnr., 1938.

GRETTON, RONALD HENRY.—B. 1907; B.A. (Br. Col. Canada); trop. African serv course, Oxford, 1928; cadet, Nigeria, 1929; seconded, Gambia, 1931; pvte. sec. to ag. gov., 1931 and 1933; asst. col. sec., 1932; comsnr., 1935; ag. col. sec., various periods, 1936-38; gov.'s dep., Sept., 1937.

GREY, JOHN CLAUDE PHILLIPPS, M.A., M.D., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—B. 1902; ed. Aldenham schl., Gonville and Caius Coll. and St. Thomas's Hosp.; med. offr. Malaya, Mar., 1928,

GRICE, NORMAN, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1893; cadet, F.M.S. Mar., 1920; attd., Chinese sect., Perak, Feb., 1923; attd., cust. dept., Mar., 1923; attd., Chinese sect., Jan., 1925; asst. prot., Chinese, Selangor, Jan., 1925; asst. supt., govt. monopolies, Penang, Feb. 1927; asst. contr., rubber, S'pore, Mar., 1927; asst. dist. judge, S'pore, in addn., Aug., 1927; cls. III, Oct., 1929; 2nd mag., S'pore, Sept., 1933; offr. cls. II., Oct., 1934; ag. prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang, Oct., 1936.

GRIER, Sir SELWYN MACGREGOR, K.C.M.G. (1936), Kt. Bach. (1934), C.M.G. (1929).—B. 1878; ed. at Marlboro' Coll. (classical scholar) and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (classical scholar); 2nd class tripos, 1900; 1st class French and English special, 1901; B.A. 1900; called to the bar, Nov., 1910; asst. res., Northern Nigeria, 1906; passed in Hausa, 1907; 3rd class res., 1st Oct., 1908; in charge of Zaria prov., April, 1910; and from May to Nov., 1911; sec., native affrs., Nigeria, Jan., 1921; col. sec., Trinidad, Aug., 1929; ag. gov. for various periods 1929-1934; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Windward Is., 1935; ret., 1937.

GRIERSON, JOHN DARBYSHIRE, M.B., Ch.B., U. Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng.—B. 1898; med. ser., B. Guiana, 1927; res. surg. and surg. spec., pub. hosp., 1931.

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GRIFFIN, Sir Charles James, Kt. Bach. (1923), K.C., Ireland (1920), K.C., Gibraltar, (1914).—B. 1875; B.A. (hons.), Royal Univ., Ireland; 1st scholar in modern literature, exhibitioner; Chancellor's gold medallist; called to the Irish Bar, June, 1898; went Connaught circuit; apptd. Crown prosecutor, B.C.A. Protectorate (now Nyasaland), July, 1901; ag. chief judicial offr. and H.B.M. vice-consul, Nov., 1901 to June, 1902; ag. judge of High Court, Feb. to Oct., 1904 and Nov., 1905 to Feb., 1906; atty.-gen., Nov., 1905; judge of High Court, Feb., 1906, and member of H.B.M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa; chairman of comsn. on trading and licensing, May to Sept., 1909 (recd. thanks of Prot. govt.); sole comsnr. for revision of Nyasaland laws, 1913, and recd. thanks of Prot. govt.; atty.-gen., Gibraltar, Oct., 1914; King's proctor for prize ct. proceedings; K.C. for the colony, Dec., 1914; chief justice, Leeward Is., 1919; sole comsnr. for revision of laws of Antigua and Montserrat, 1921; ch. just., high ct., Uganda, 1921-32; sole comsnr. for revision of laws of Uganda, 1923, and recd. thanks of govt. in coun.; chmn., Bataka land comsn., 1924.

GRIFFIN, John Bowes.—B. 1903, ed. Clongowes & Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.A., LL.D., 1st cls. moderatorship, gold medallist; prizeman; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1926; cadet, prov. admstn., Uganda, 1927; seconded, legal and judl. depts. and secrts, various occasions., 1927-29; asst. dist. offr., 1929; registr., high ct., Uganda, 1929; ag. crown coun., 1931-33; sec., E.A. law offrs. confce., 1933; sec., comsn. of inquiry, adm. of just., E.A., 1933; crown coun., Uganda, 1933; ag. solr.-gen. on various occasions, 1934-35; ag. atty-gen. Oct., 1934—Feb., 1935; comsnr. for revn. of laws, Uganda, 1935; atty.-gen., Bahamas, 1936; ag. ch. just., 1936-37; dep. gov. and O.A.G. in 1937; ag. ch. just., 1938.

GRIFFIN, Walter Albert. — B. 1888; European statn. mast., F.M.S. Rlys., Apr., 1914; traffic inspr., Apr., 1917; asst. traffic supt., Jan., 1921; asst. traffic manr., 1925; senr. traffic. asst., Aug., 1932; ag. divnl. supt., July, 1936.

GRIFFIN, William Patrick, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—B. 1911; ed. Catholic Coll. du Sacré Coeur, Aix-en-Provençe, France, Blackrock Coll., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin Univ.; served in R.A.F. med. serv., 1933-36; flight-lieut., 1936; D.M.O., Cyprus, Feb., 1938.

GRIFFITH, C.—B. 1884; clk., Br. post and tel. serv., 1901; clk., Natal post and tel. serv., 1903; clk., engrg. headqrs., Union of S. Africa, 1913; traffic inspr., 1922; asst. engnr., 1923; engnr., 1927; ch. engnr., 1933.

GRIFFITH, Gerald Vict Alexander, B.A., M.D., (Dublin), B.Ch., B.A.O.—B. 1903; med. offr., med. dept., Hong Kong, 1930; med. offr. in ch. of officers' families, Victoria Gaol, infectious disease hosp. and pol. surg., Hong Kong, 1931; M.O., Kowloon hosp., Jan., 1935; med. offr. in ch., do., May, 1936.

GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, George Cyril, Barrister-at-law, LL.B. (Cantab.), M.A.—B. 1893; ed. Bromsgrove schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; on war serv., R.F.A., (Lieut.), 1915-19; served in France; wounded 1917; ch. just. and pol. mag., 1st dist., St. Vincent, Feb., 1935; ag. ch. just., Grenada (with St. Vincent), May-Oct., 1937; puisne judge, Cyprus, May, 1938.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut. Noel Stewart, R.N.—B. 1896; ed., Leatherhead Schl.; supt., educn. dept., N. Provs., Nigeria, 5th Apr., 1922.

GRIFFITHS, Ronald Hanham, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1907; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1930.

GRIGG, Sir Edward William Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1928), K.C.V.O. (1920), C.M.G. (1919), C.V.O. (1919), D.S.O. (1918), M.C.—B. 1879; ed. Winchester (schol.) and New Coll., Oxford (schol.); 2nd cls. mods., 1900, 3rd cls. lit. hum., 1902, Gaisford Greek Verse Prize, 1902; joined editorial staff "Times," 1903; asst. edr., "Outlook," 1905-6; rejoined editorial staff of "Times," 1908; joined Grenadier Guards, 1914; became G.S.O.I., Guards divn.; mil. sec. to Prince of Wales, Canada, Australia, N.Z., 1919; relinquished comsn. with rank of lieut.-col., 1921; pvte. sec., Mr. Lloyd George, 1921-22; sec., Rhodes trustees, 1923; M.P., Oldham, 1923-25; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., and high comsnr. for transport, Kenya, 1925-31.

GRIMBLE, Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.M.G. (1938), C.M.G., M.A., F.R.A.I.—B. 1888; ed. Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, France, Germany; cadet, Gilbert and Ellice Is., Mar., 1914; passed cadet, Mar., 1915; dep. comsnr. for W. Pacific, Aug., 1915; ag. dist. offr., Tarawa, Mar., 1916; dist. offr. Aug., 1916; cent. Gilberts, Feb., 1917; S. Gilberts, Oct., 1918; sp. comsnr. to settle native land disputes throughout col., and organise records, Jan., 1920; ag. res. comsnr., Apr. to July, 1920 and Jan. to Feb., 1922; 1st dist. offr., 1924; ag. res. comsnr., Mar. to Sept., 1924; res. comsnr., Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1926; admnstr., St. Vincent, July, 1933; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Seychelles, 1936.

GRIMMER, Ward Chipman Hazen, K.C., LL.D.—B. 1858; admitted atty., 1880; barrister, 1881; K.C., 1902; elected to prov. legis., N. Bruns., 1903; re-elected, 1908, 1912; surv.-gen., N. Bruns., 1908; atty.-gen., 1911; puisne judge, appeal ct. of N. Bruns., Jan., 1914.

GRINDLEY-FERRIS, Ivon, K.C., B.A. (Cape), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).—B. 1876; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch; admitted barrister, Inner Temple, June, 1900; advoc., sup. ct., Transvaal, Nov., 1902; K.C., 1922; ag. judge, high ct., S.W. Africa in 1924 and 1928, and as judge, Transvaal prov. divn. during 1927; judge pres., native high ct., Natal, Mar., 1930; seconded to Natal prov. divn., sup. ct., May, 1930; judge, sup. ct., Transvaal prov. divn., 1933.

GRIST, Donald Honey, Camb. Univ. Dip. of Agric.—B. 1891; ed. Huntingdon Grammar Schl., Camb. County Schl. and Camb. Univ. Schl. of Agr.; agric. instr., agric. dept., F.M.S., June, 1914; on duty in Ceylon, Feb., 1921; ag. agric. instr., Sultan Idris Coll., Tanjong Malim, in addn., Dec., 1922; agric. economist, 1924; dep. registr.-gen., statistics, S.S. and F.M.S. in addn., June, 1931; agrl. economist S.S. and F.M.S., Sept., 1931.

GRIST, Major H. G., R. of O., R. Fusiliers.—B. 1881; ed. Aldenham Schl., Herts.; 2nd lieut., 7th bn., R. Fusiliers, 1899; lieut., 1900; capt., 1903; R. of O., 1907; S. African War, Queen's med.; capt., 14th (S.) bn., Northumberland Fusiliers, Nov., 1914; B.E.F., France, 1915-19; major, Oct., 1915; ag. lieut.-col., July-Oct., 1916; staff capt., Abbeville area, 1918; ment. in despe.; ch. of pol. and offr. commdg. local forces, St. Vincent, Jan., 1924.

GROBLER, Cornelius Johannes, B.Sc., (Min. Eng.).—B. 1887; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, S. Africa; Schl. of Mines & Technology, Johannesburg; asst. inspr., of mines, 1920; gen. manr., state alluvial diamond diggings, 1929.

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GROBLER, Hon. P. G. W., M.P.—Rep. Rustenburg elec. divn. in Union of S. Africa parlmt. since 1915; min. of lands, 30th June, 1924; del., Ottawa Econ. Confce., 1932; min. for native affrs, Mar., 1933 to 1938.

GROSS, Reginald David, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), Cert. L.S.T.M. (with dist.).—B. 1899; ed. S. Afr. Coll. and Guy's Hosp.; med. offr., Malaya, Mar., 1927; ag. prof. of biology, Coll. of Med., Jan. to Sept., 1929; demonstr. in pub. health, Coll. of Med., Sept., 1929; ag. sr. health offr., Johore, Mar., 1930; ag. dep. S.M. & H.O., Perak, Feb., 1937; ag. sr. H.O., Kedah, Nov., 1937.

GROSSKOPF, Johannes Friedrich Wilhelm.—B. 1885; ed. Bloemfontein and Stellenbosch; M.A. (Stellenb.), 1906; studied Univ. of Berlin, Vienna, Leiden, Zurich; Jur. Dr. (Leiden), 1913; prof., Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1920-34; mem., Carnegie poor-white investgn., 1929-30; mem., co-opern. and agr. credit comsn., 1933; ch., div. of economics and markets, dept. of agr. and forestry, Pretoria, 1935.

GROSSMITH, C. A.—B. 1895; 2nd lieut., E. Lancs. Regt., 1916; lieut., 1918; served, Mesopotamia and N. Persia, 1917-19; ment. in despa.; demob., 1919; attd., Br. mission in Czechoslovakia, 1919; temp. employed, clearing office, enemy debts, Berlin, 1921-23; enemy debts dept., London, 1924-26; cler. offr., C.O., 12th July, 1926; asst. prin., 1st Oct., 1934; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. of state for the cols. (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), 19th Aug., 1937; ag. prin.

GUILLEMARD, Sir Laurence Nunns, G.C.M.G. (1927), K.C.B. (1910), K.C.M.G. (1923), C.B. (1905).—B. 1862; ed. Charterhouse, and Trin. Coll. Camb.; entered Treasury, 1888; priv. sec. to Sir W. Harcourt and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, 1892-1902; deputy chrmn., board of inland rev., 1902; chmn., bd. of customs and excise, 1909; gov., S. Sttlmts., 7th Feb., 1920; ret., 1927.

GULLETT, Hon. Sir Henry Somer, K.C.M.G. (1933).—B. 1878; served European War, 1915-18; dir., Australian War Museum and offl. historian, A.I.F. in Palestine; dir., Australian immigrn. bureau, Oct., 1920; M.H.R., C'wealth of Australia from 1925; min. for trade and cust., 1928-29; dep. leader of opposition, Nov., 1929; min. for trade and cust., Lyons' ministry, 1932; Ottawa Confce., 1932; min. without portfolio for negotiating trade treaties, 1934.

GULLOCH, William Sutherland.—B. 1893; 2nd lieut., Scottish Rifles, 1914; lieut., Scottish Rifles, 1916; lieut., Gold Coast Regt., 1918; capt., Gold Coast Regt., 1919; served France and Togoland; asst. comsnr., pol., Gold Coast, 1919; ag. comsnr., pol., Eastern prov., 1924-5; comsnr., pol., Cent. prov., 1926; ch. pol., Gibraltar, Nov., 1927; ch. commdt., pol. and inspr., prisons, Cyprus, June, 1937; title changed comsnr. pol. and inspr. prisons, 1938.

GUNARATNA, Walter Dandris, B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1904; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1927; attd., Galle kach., Jan., 1928; attd., Kandy kach., May, 1928; ag. pol. mag., Dumbara, Dec., 1928 to Jan., 1929; extra office asst., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1929; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1930; pol. mag., Puttalam, Oct., 1931; office asst., Badulla kach., Aug., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Galle, Feb., 1935; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Apr., 1937; attd., gen. treasy., Aug., 1937; landing survr., cust., Mar., 1938.

GUNESEKARA, Septimus Theodosius, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H., L.R.C.P., certif. trop. med., (Lond.), L.M.S. (Ceylon).—B. 1881; 1st house surg., gen. hosp., Colombo, Ceylon, Sept., 1904; med. offr., Kandy, Jan., 1907; ag. 3rd surg., gen. hosp., Colombo, Oct., 1908; dir., ankylostomiasis campaign, Dikoya and Amella, Oct., 1917 to Mar., 1920; sany. offr., Apr., 1920; ag. sany. commr., Oct., 1922; asst. dir., sany. services, Oct., 1925; dep. dir., med. and sany. services, 1935; dir. med. and sany. services, dir., quarantine dept. and prin., Ceylon Med. Coll., Oct., 1936.

GUNAWARDANA, Don Charles Rajakaruna, B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Lincolns Inn.—B. 1901; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1924; attd., Matara kach., Jan., 1925; ditto, Jaffna kach., Apr., 1926; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, June, 1927; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Sept., 1928; asst. Gov. agt., Ratnapura, Jan., 1930; do., Colombo, Jan., 1931; do. Batticaloa, Mar., 1931; office asst., Kandy kach., Dec., 1931; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Feb., 1934; do., Mannar, Aug., 1935; sec. to min. for lab., industry and commerce, June, 1937.

GUNDRY, John Arnold, A.M.I.E.E.—B. 1900; ed. St. Bees Schl. and Faraday House; engnr.-in-ch.'s office, G.P.O., Lond., 1920; asst. engnr., posts and tels., Nigeria, Mar., 1924; engnr., Mar., 1929; divnl. engnr., Apr., 1933; engnr.-in-ch., posts and tels., 1936; ag. P.M.G., 1938.

GUNN, Hon. John.—B. 1885; M.P. for Adelaide, 1915; leader, parly. Labour Party, 1918; premier and treas., S. Australia, Apr., 1924-26; mem., migration and development comsn. of Australia, 1926.

GUNN, Capt. Ronald Frederick, S.R., B.A. (Durham).—B. 1890; ed. Univ. Coll., Durham; European mast., S.S. & F.M.S., Apr., 1922; inspr., schls., Sel., Jan., 1925; do., N. Sembilan, Aug., 1929; ag. inspr., schls., Sel., Apr., 1937.

GURNEY, Henry Lovell Goldsworthy.—B. 1898; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, June, 1921; dist. offr., 1923; ag. sec., secretariat, 1927; asst. col. sec., Jamaica, Feb., 1935; resigned, Aug., 1935; temp. attd., C.O. as asst. prin., Oct., 1935; dist. offr. and asst. sec., secrt., Kenya, 1936; sec., E. African gov.'s confce. and to the high comsnr. for transpt., Kenya and Uganda, 1939.

GUTHRIE, Hon. Hugh, P.C. (Can.), K.C.—B. 1866; ed. Coll. Inst. Guelph and Osgoode Hall, Toronto; el. to H. of C., Canada at g. e., 1900; re-el. at g. e., 1904, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1921, 1925 and 1926; solr. gen., Canada, 1917; min. of militia and defence, 1920; min. of national defence in Meighen admstrn., 1926; min. of just. and atty.-gen. in Bennett admstrn, 1930; ch. comsnr., rly. comsn., 1935.

GUTSCHE, Hon. Clemens, B.A., LL.B., C.B.E., V.D.—B. 1877; ed. Dale Coll., King Williams Town and S. African Coll., Cape Town (gold med., lit. and philos.); on active serv., Anglo-Boer War (2 meds. and clasps); admitted to Cape bar, 1904; edr., Cape Town repts., 1908-10; and joint edr., Repts. of Cape Prov. Divn.; served in Great War, 1914-18; offr. in commd., Table Bay defences; Gen. Serv. and Victory meds., twice ment. in desps., C.B.E. and V.D.; resumed professorship, law, S.A. Coll., 1919; first judge, high ct., S. West Africa, 1919; judge, eastern dists. local divn., sup. ct., Grahamstown, 1930.

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GREAVES, AUBREY VERNON, M.B. (Tor.), M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), D.T.M. (L'pool).—B. 1886; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados and Univ. of Toronto; Milne med. in trop. med. Univ. of L'pool; on active serv. as capt., Canadian A.M.C., 1916-19; govt. bacteriologist and asst. med. offr. of health and med. offr. in charge V.D. clinic and infant welfare clinic in addn., Bahamas, 1926; sent to Miami, Florida, to investigate epidemic of small-pox, 1926; ag. ch. med. offr., Apr.-Dec., 1927; bacteriologist, Bahamas, 1928; asst. bacteriologist, Hong Kong, 1929; bacteriologist, 1931; lect. in forensic med. and toxicology, Univ. of Hong Kong.

GREAVES, SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, KT. BACH. (1904), K.C.—B. 1857; B.A., Oxon., honours, juris., 1879; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1880; ag. solr.-gen., Barbados, Aug., 1884, to July, 1885, and July, 1886, to Jan., 1887, when confirmed; J.P., Sept., 1885; escheator-gen., 1887; Q.C. for Barbados, 1890; mem. exec. coun., 1890; acted as atty.-gen., July to Dec., 1887, and June to Dec., 1891; mem. of house of assem. and of bd. of educn., 1888-1902; atty.-gen., Mar., 1896; ch. just., Apr., 1902; ret.

GRECH, WYNDHAM, LL.D. (Malta), 1913.—Called to the bar (Grays Inn), 1916; 2nd lieut., R.F.C., 1916; capt., R.A.F., 1918; sp. serv., Malta and Rome, 1917; attd., Italian Sup. Comd., 1918-19 (Chevalier, Crown of Italy); transfd., unemployed list (R.A.F.), 1919; asst. legal adviser, Seychelles, 1921; ag. legal adviser and crown pros., 14th Mar., 1921 to 25th Sept., 1922 and in 1924; legal adviser and crown pros., 1924; ag. ch. just., Dec., 1923 to Jan., 1924, Mar.-Oct., 1925 and Apr. to July, 1927.

GREEN, CLAUDE.—B. 1879; entd. Trinidad civ. serv., Mar., 1896; ch. clk. to gen. man. of rlwys., Mar., 1917.

GREEN, FREDERICK RAY HILTON.—B. 1901; ed. Highgate Schl., and R. Schl. of Mines; inspr., mines, Kenya, May, 1933; supt., surveys, Br. Guiana, Dec., 1936; ag. comsnr., lands and mines, and temp. mem., leg. coun., Mar.-Oct., 1937.

GREEN, FREDERICK WALTER VICTOR.—B. 1891; ed. Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana; 6th cls. clk., cust., 1914; asst. comsry., 1917; sec., excise bd., July, 1923; 3rd gde. comsry., July, 1925; 2nd gr. offr., dist. admstn., Jan., 1932; ag. ch. commissary and dist. commr., Georgetown and E. Bank, Demerara, May, 1934; dist. comsnr., W. Demerara, Jan., 1935; do., Essequebo, Apr., 1936.

GREEN, GEORGE.—B. 1894; ed. Westminster City Schl.; on mil. serv., Oct., 1914 to Mar., 1919; 2nd lieut., The Buffs; wounded in France; temp. clk., C.O., Oct., 1919 to Feb., 1920; minry. of lab., Sept., 1920 to Dec., 1920; C.O., Dec., 1920 to June, 1922; apptd. cler. offr., C.O., 21st June, 1922; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st June, 1928.

GREEN, GEORGE C., M.B.E. (1939).—B. 1882; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., 26th Aug., 1901; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922.

GREEN, GEORGE C., M.B.E. (1926).—B. 1897; clerical asst., col. sec.'s office, B. Guiana, 1912; 6th cls. clk., 1913; 3rd cls. clk., 1918; sec. to comtee. for considering disposal of colony lands, 1917; 2nd cls. clk., 1920; sec. to civ. serv. comsn., 1923; sec., B. Guiana section, Wembley, 1924; prin. clk., 1924; sec., rly. comsn., 1925; liaison offr., parly. delegation to Br. Guiana, 1926; sec., Br. Guiana delegation to W. Indian confce., London, 1926; sec., civ. serv. comsn., 1926-27; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk. exec. and leg. coun., various occasions, 1925-30; sec., Br. Guiana constitution comsn., 1927; pvte. sec., O.A.G. in 1928; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1930; asst. col. sec., 1931; prin. asst. col. sec., 1934.

GREEN, JOSEPH.—B. 1897; U.K. post office, Aug., 1914; on mil. serv., lieut., Indian Army Res., 1915-19; supt., mails, Penang, Feb., 1921; acctnt., Sept., 1924 and Nov., 1926; senr. supt., mails, S'pore, Dec., 1925; supt., N. Sembilan, Mar., 1932; ag. contrlr., Penang and P. Wellesley, Dec., 1933; contr., P. and T., Feb. 1937; contr., P. and T., Malaya, 1937.

GREEN, CAPT. MAURICE JOHN, R.N.V.R., V.D.—B. 1878; ed. Sea Point pub. schl. and S.A. Coll.; asst. clk. of papers, Cape H. of A., 1896; clk. of papers, 1897; comtee. clk., Cape leg. coun., 1904, and Union senate, 1910; gent. ush., black rod, 1916; clk. asst., 1926; clk. of senate, 1930; sworn trans. (Eng. Dutch); sec. and shorthand writer various govt. comsns.; asst. sec. speaker's confce. on future const. senate; war serv., Anglo-Boer, in W.P.M.R. Great war, in Ger. S.W. Afr. as nav. trnspt. offr., in Harwich light cruiser squad. and war cabinet secretariat; O.C., S.A. divn., R.N.V.R. 1929-34.

GREEN, RICHARD THOMAS BONFIELD, M.D., B.S. (Melb.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—B. 1897; ed. Melbourne Church of Eng. Gram. Schl. and Trinity Coll., Univ. of Melbourne; med. offr., F.M.S., June, 1925; pathologist II, inst. med. resch., F.M.S., Mar., 1926; malaria resch. offr. I, inst. med. resch., Jan., 1929; Milne Medal, Liv. S. of T.M., Mar., 1930; rep. S.S. and F.M.S. at 2nd Inter. Cong. on Malaria, Algiers, May, 1930; mem. of malaria comsn., health organizn., L. of N., Dec., 1930; ag. bacteriologist, Inst. Med. Resch., Apr., 1932-Feb., 1933; bacteriologist, F.M.S., and malaria resch. offr. I, in addtn., Aug., 1934; title changed to snr. bacteriologist, 1937.

GREENBERG, LEOPOLD.—B. 1885; ed. at Grey Coll., Bloemfontein, and S. African Coll., Cape Town; B.A., LL.B.; called to Transvaal bar, 1911; practised at Johannesburg, 1911-24; puisne judge, Transvaal Prov. divn. sup. ct., Nov., 1924; judge presdt., Transvaal Prov. divn., Mar., 1938.

GREENE, HON. COL. EDWARD. MACKENZIE, C.M.G. (1909), K.C., V.D.—Hon. colonel in army; served in Zulu war, 1878-1879 (medal, with clasp); S. African war, 1899-1902, in command of Natal Carbineers (Queen's medal, with three clasps; twice mentioned in despatches); mem. of Natal legis. assem., 1893 to date of Union; min. for rlys. and harbours, 13th July, 1908; Natal deleg. to S. African National Convention, Oct., 1908, to May, 1909; represented Natal at Impl. Confce. on defence, 1909; mem., rly. and harbours bd., Union of S. Africa, 1910 to 1916.

GREENE, IAN RAWDON, LL.B., B.A. (Dublin).—B. 1909; called to bar (Kings Inns, Dublin), 1931; Dublin and South Western Circuit, 1932-1935; crown coun., Tanganyika, 1935; res. mag., Zanzibar, 1937.

GREENE, MAURICE CHERRY.—B. 1881; ed. at Rathmine's schl. and St. Stephen's Green schl., Dublin, and Dublin Univ.; B.A. 1905; student, King's Inns, Dublin, 1910–1911; dist. offr., N. Nigeria, July, 1912; served with W.A.F.F., 1914-15; station mag., 1918; pol. mag., 1920; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, Mar., 1928; ag. puisne judge, Sept.-Dec., 1935; puisne judge, Palestine, 1937.

GREENFIELD, LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT, O.B.E., R. of O.—B. 1880; ed. privately; served

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in S. African War, 1901-02; joined R.A.V.C.; lieut., May, 1903; served in India, 1903-08; capt., May, 1908; attd. staff coll., 1910-12; sp. serv. and research work, N. and S. China, 1912-14; served in Great war, 1914-18 Tsingtau operns.; major, July, 1915; D.A.D.V.S., 10th divn., Gallipoli, Greater Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, 1915-16; temp. lieut.-col., 1916; D.A.D.V.S., France and Belgium, 1917-18; ment. in desps.; A.D.V.S. (lieut.-col. temp.) Rhine Army, 1919; served in Waziristan operns., 1920 as D.A.D.V.S. and D.D.V.S. (temp. lieut.-col.) Wazir Force, 1920-21; ment. in desps.; D.A.D.V.S., India and in Burma, 1921-24; exec. duty, Aldershot, 1925-28; vety. offr., Barbados, Oct., 1928.

GREENHALGH, N., B.Sc., Hons. (Vict.).—B. 1888; agric. and science master, Antigua gram. schl., 1910; lecturer in agric. science to students of training coll., Antigua; asst. inspr., of schls., Barbados, 1912; lecturer in educ. and master of method, training inst., Codrington Coll.; ag. chief inspr. of schls., Trinidad, June to Oct., 1915; inspr., schls., Barbados, 1934.

GREENHILL, MARCUS ARTHUR.—B. 1899; entd. C.O., Sep., 1914; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., Oct., 1916; on mily. serv., May, 1917 to Feb., 1919; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st June, 1928; staff offr., July, 1934.

GREENIDGE, CHARLES WILTON WOOD.—B. 1889; educ. Harrison Coll., Barbados, and Downing Coll., Camb.; B.A. (Nat. Sci. Tripos) 1910; LL.B., 1911; called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1912; 1st cls. hon. criminal law; admitted to bar, Barbados, 1912; parochial treas., St. James', Barbados, 1915; mag., dist. D. St. Kitts, 1919; mag., dist. D. Barbados, 1923; judge, ct. of appl., Barbados, 1925, mag., Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1927; ag. solr.-gen., Oct., 1928 to June, 1929; ag. puisne judge in 1929; ag. atty.-gen., Oct. to Nov., 1929; ag. regisr., Oct., Nov., 1930; ag. solr.-gen., Jan., 1931; ch. just., Br. Honduras, 1932; solr.-gen., Nigeria, 1936; ag. atty.-gen., Mar.-Oct., 1937.

GREENING, CAPTAIN LESLIE STUART, M.C. (1917), BAR. (1918).—B. 1895; served European War, 1914-18; asst. inspr., pol., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1920; cadet, June, 1925; asst. dist. offr., June, 1927; ag. dist. offr., and ag. res. mag. on various occasions, 1928-35; admstve. offr., Cyprus: comsnr., Nov., 1935.

GREENLAND, STANLEY ARTHUR.—Served with Natal Field Force, Rebellion, 1906; clk., govt., sec. dept., Papua, Mar., 1912; J.P., Sept., 1912; ag. asst. res. mag., Ioma, May, 1913; ag. asst. res. mag., Kairuku, Mar., 1915; inspr., dept. native affairs, Mar., 1917; ag. curator, intestate estates, regisr.-gen., etc., Apr., 1917; ag. ch. inspr., native affairs, 1918; ag. Papua govt. agt., Sydney, N.S.W., Dec., 1919; travelling inspr., native affairs, July, 1922; J.P. for N.S.W., Oct., 1923; ag. mem., land bd., Papua, Nov., 1924; ch. inspr., native affairs, Dec., 1924.

GREENSHIELDS, HON. ROBERT A. E., LL.D., D.C.L.—B. 1861; ed. Danville Acad. and McGill Univ., Canada; ag. ch. just., superior ct., Quebec, 1929; ch. just., superior ct., Quebec, 1933.

GREENWAY, PERCY JAMES, F.L.S.—B. 1897; ed. East Anglian Inst. of Agr., Chelmsford, R. Horticultural Soc., Wisley, Ripley, and R. Botanic Gardens, Kew; mily. serv., France and Italy, 1916-19; herbarium asst., R. Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1922-25; do., and ag. demonstr. in systematic botany, Imp. Forestry Inst., Oxford, 1925-28; systematic botanist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1928.

GREENWOOD, GEOFFREY MARTIN, M.A. (Cantab.).—B, 1908; ed. Rugby and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; tropical African serv. course, 1930-31; cadet, Uganda, 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; asst. dist. comsnr., Palestine, 1935; admstve. offr. (asst. sec.), Cyprus, July, 1935; ag. comsnr., Sept., 1935; ag. ch. asst. sec., July-Aug., 1936 and June-Sept., 1938; clk., exec. coun., July-Dec., 1936; asst. comsnr., 1938.

GREER, WILLIAM NIVEN, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—Med. offr., Gold Coast, 1925; senr. med. offr., Sierra Leone, 1938.

GREGG, JAMES REALI (B.A., Cantab.)—B. 1899; ed. Royal Belfast Acadl. Inst. and Harvard and Cambridge Univs.; called to N. Ireland bar, 1923; mem., Gray's Inn (Lond.), and King's Inn (Dublin); chmn., ct. of referees under Min. of Lab., N. Ireland, Apr., 1928; pol. mag., St. Vincent, May, 1929; atty.-gen., Oct., 1930; ag. ch. just. on several occasions; govt. rep. on St. Vincent arrowroot bd.; attd. to C.O. for short period, Nov., 1931; pol. mag., Gold Coast, Jan., 1933; crown coun., Nyasaland, 1936; solr.-gen., Uganda, 1938.

GRELL, JESSIE MITCHINSON POTTER, M.B., B.S. Cantab, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—B. 1880; entd. med. serv., Trinidad, June, 1908; dist. med. offr., Aug., 1912.

GRENFELL-HICKS, J. B.—B. 1891; Rhodesian pol., 1911-16; lieut., Rhodesia Native Regt., 1916-19; Rhodesian admstrn., 1919-20; asst. supt., Kenya pol., Nov., 1920; staff offr., 1923; supt., 1926; ag. asst. comsnr. in 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937; ag. dep. comsnr., 1938.

GRETTON, RONALD HENRY.—B. 1907; B.A. (Br. Col. Canada); trop. African serv course, Oxford, 1928; cadet, Nigeria, 1929; seconded, Gambia, 1931; pvte. sec. to ag. gov., 1931 and 1933; asst. col. sec., 1932; comsnr., 1935; ag. col. sec., various periods, 1936-38; gov.'s dep., Sept., 1937.

GREY, JOHN CLAUDE PHILLIPPS, M.A., M.D., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—B. 1902; ed. Aldenham schl., Gonville and Caius Coll. and St. Thomas's Hosp.; med. offr. Malaya, Mar., 1928,

GRICE, NORMAN, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1893; cadet, F.M.S. Mar., 1920; attd., Chinese sect., Perak, Feb., 1923; attd., cust. dept., Mar., 1923; attd., Chinese sect., Jan., 1925; asst. prot., Chinese, Selangor, Jan., 1925; asst. supt., govt. monopolies, Penang, Feb. 1927; asst. contr., rubber, S'pore, Mar., 1927; asst. dist. judge, S'pore, in addn., Aug., 1927; cls. III, Oct., 1929; 2nd mag., S'pore, Sept., 1933; offr. cls. II., Oct., 1934; ag. prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang, Oct., 1936.

GRIER, Sir SELWYN MACGREGOR, K.C.M.G. (1936), Kt. Bach. (1934), C.M.G. (1929).—B. 1878; ed. at Marlboro' Coll. (classical scholar) and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (classical scholar); 2nd class tripos, 1900; 1st class French and English special, 1901; B.A. 1900; called to the bar, Nov., 1910; asst. res., Northern Nigeria, 1906; passed in Hausa, 1907; 3rd class res., 1st Oct., 1908; in charge of Zaria prov., April, 1910; and from May to Nov., 1911; sec., native affrs., Nigeria, Jan., 1921; col. sec., Trinidad, Aug., 1929; ag. gov. for various periods 1929-1934; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Windward Is., 1935; ret., 1937.

GRIERSON, JOHN DARBYSHIRE, M.B., Ch.B., U. Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng.—B. 1898; med. ser., B. Guiana, 1927; res. surg. and surg. spec., pub. hosp., 1931.

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ag. asst. dist. offr., K. Selangor, Apr., 1916; passed cadets' law exam., Dec., 1917; Malay, offr., grade II, Jan., 1918; ditto, grade I, Jan., 1919; ditto, spl. cls., Jan., 1920; offr., cls. V, Oct., 1921; asst. offl. assignee, Perak, Jan., 1923; offr. cls. IV, dist. offr., Temerloh, Oct., 1925; 2nd mag., K. Lumpur, June, 1929; dist. offr., K. Langat, Feb., 1930; offr. cls. III, mag., Seremban, Oct., 1930; dist. offr., U. Selangor, May, 1934; offr., cls. II., Oct., 1935.

HANCOCK, CYRIL GEORGE.—B. 1902; ed. Kingsland Grange, Shrewsbury, Bromsgrove Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1925; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1931; ag. ch. asst. col. sec., 1938.

HANCOCK, Capt. Otho Lewis, O.B.E. (1925) —B. 1893; ed. King's Coll., Taunton and Exeter Coll., Oxford; 2nd lieut., Aug., 1914; lieut., 1914; capt., 1915; wounded, 1915; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to gov., Leeward Is., 1916; staff offr., local forces and adjutant, volunteers, Barbados, 1917; gov., H.M. prison, Barbados, 1920; ag. senr. pol. mag., Aug. to Sept., 1922; comsnr., Virgin Is., 1923; dir., prisons, Gold Coast, Aug., 1926; inspr., prisons. S. Sttlmts. and supt., Singapore prison, 1930; inspr., prisons, S.S. and F.M.S., Jan., 1932.

HANDS, ANDREW CHARLES.—B. 1893; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; on war serv., Aug., 1914-Nov., 1919; col. audit dept., Nov., 1921; asst. audr., Gold Coast, Apr., 1922; senr. asst. audr., Kenya, Oct., 1932; dep. audr., 1935; ag. audr., May, 1937 to Apr., 1938.

HANDS, ARTHUR L. C., M.B.E.—B. 1880; clk. in P.O., St. Helena, Sept., 1896; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s off., Apr., 1898; regisr. of births and deaths, 1904-07; ch. clk. and clk. to exec. coun., Jan., 1907; J.P., 1910; ag. crown prosecutor, clk. of the peace and pol. mag. during 1923.

HANDYSIDE, WILLIAM LUCAS, M.A. (Glas.), B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.R. Econ. S.—B. 1891; prizeman, hons. English, Glasgow Univ., 1913; 1st place language, English hons. schl., Glasgow Univ., 1914; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Hong Kong, July, 1915; mast. of method, Hong Kong Univ. (in addn.), 1918-20; asst. mast., cls. II, Jan., 1920; lect., teachers' classes, &c., tech. inst., 1917-20 and 1922-24; external examnr., Hong Kong Univ., geography, history of educn., 1922; head mast., Saiyingpun Schl., 1925; mast. of method (in addn.), Hong Kong Univ.; asst. mast., King's Coll., 1927; lect. on ethics and logic, Hong Kong Univ., 1927; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., 1928; lect. on polit. science, 1928; lect. on econ. hist. and statistics, 1929; headmr., Yaumati schl., July, 1930; 2nd mast., Queen's Coll., 1931; lect., H.K. Univ., 1932-1933; headmr., Ellis Kadoorie Schl., 1934; headmr., King's Coll. and mast. of method, in addn., Hong Kong Univ., 1935; J.P., 1935; senr. mast., educn. dept., 1936; headmast., Queen's Coll., 1937; ext. examr., Hong Kong Univ., statistics, hist. and theory of educn., 1937; headmast., Br. central schl., 1938.

HANITSCH, Capt. KARL VERNON, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1893; ed. Blundell's Schl. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge; war serv., R.F.A., 1914-19; admstve. offr., cls. 4, Nigeria, 1920; asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, 1928; ag. res., 1932, 1934, and 1935; admstve. serv., cls. 2, 1934; ag. sec., S. Provs., 1936; adminstve. offr., cls. I, 1936.

HANKEY, LIEUT.-COL. SIR, M. P. A., G.C.B. (1919); K.C.B. (1916); C.B. (1912).—B. 1877; ed. Rugby; joined R.M.A., 1895; served in H.M.S. "Ramillies," flagship and 2nd flagship, Mediterranean, 1899-1901; naval intell. dept., 1902-6; granted temporary rank of Major whilst serving on a special comtee., 1906; intell. offr., Mediterranean, 1907; asst. sec., comtee. of Imp. defence, 1908; apptd. sec., 1912; sec., war cabinet, from 1916; British sec., Peace Confce., 1919; comdr., Legion of Honour, 1917; commendatore, Crown of Italy, 1918.

HANKINSON, WALTER CROSSFIELD, O.B.E. (1936), M.C. (1918).—B. 1894; ed. Manchester Gram. Schl. and Jesus Coll., Oxford (exhibitioner); private, Royal Fusiliers, Sept., 1914; 2nd lieut., Yorks and Lancs. Regt., 9th Jan., 1915; lieut., 1st Apl., 1915; capt., 13th May, 1915; served in Egypt and France; demobilised, 28th Feb., 1919; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Feb., 1920; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. priv. sec. to Duke of Devonshire, 1st Mar., 1923; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, 22rd Jan., 1924 and to Mr. Amery, 20th Nov., 1924; ag. prin., 2nd Nov., 1925; rep. in Commonwealth of Australia of H.M's. govt. in U.K., 1931.

HANNAN, GERALD HUGH CRAWFORD.—B. 1879; ed. Mercers' Schl., London; served in S. African War, 1900-02 (2 meds., 5 clasps); 2nd cls. clk., exec. and leg. couns., Transvaal, Oct., 1902; 1st cls. clk., 1903; gentleman usher of black rod, leg. coun., Transvaal, 1907; clk., asst., prov. coun., Transvaal, 1910; clk. of prov. coun. and exec. comtee, 1917.

HARDING, SIR ALFRED JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1930), C.B.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1878; ed. Christ's Coll., Brecon, and St. John's, Camb.; foundtn. schlr., 1899; 1st class nat. sci. trip. part I., 1900; B.A., 1900; M.A., 1920; ent. C.O. after compet. exam. as 2nd cl. clk., Oct., 1901; sec. to comtee. to inquire into organisation of Crown agents' office, 1908; asst. priv. sec. to Lord Crewe, 1st Feb., 1909; sec. to Royal comsn. on Mauritius, 1909; ass. priv. sec. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Nov., 1910; ag. 1st cls. clk., Sept., 1910 to Jan., 1911, and from 1st Apr., 1912; 1st cls. clk., 12th Oct., 1914; sec., colonial blue-books comtee., 1917; ag. prin. clk., 1st Jan., 1920; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1920; mem., W. African currency bd., 1926-1928; mem., Palestine currency bd., 1926-1928; dir., col. audit, 1st Oct., 1928.

HARDING, SIR EDWARD JOHN, K.C.B. (1935), K.C.M.G (1928), C.B. (1926), C.M.G. (1917), M.A. (1907).—B. 1880; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Hertford Coll., Oxford (scholar, 1899); 1st cls. class. mods., 1901; 2nd cls. lit. hum., 1903; B.A., 1903; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1912; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., marine dept., bd. of trade, 30th Nov., 1903; 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 31st May, 1904; sec. to distressed colonial seamen comtee., 1909; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, 14th Oct., 1912; sec. to Dominions Royal Comsn., Dec., 1912; ag. 1st cls. clk., 10th Apl., 1916; 1st cls. clk., 4th June, 1916; on military service from 20th Nov., 1915, to 9th Apl., 1916; sec. to comtee. for sttlmt. of ex-service men within the Empire, 1917; ag. prin. clk., 1st Apl., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. sec., 1st Dec., 1921; asst. under-sec. of state for dominions affairs, 30th July, 1925; permt. under-sec. of state for dom. affrs., 24th Jan., 1930.

HARDING, H. A.—B. 1917; ed. Rugby Schl. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge (schol.), wrangler pt. II math. tripos, 1937, distinc. pt. III, 1938; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Feb., 1939.

HARDING, WILLIAM, B. LITT., LL.D.—B. 1898; matric., Malta Univ., 1912; B. Litt., 1915;

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GROBLER, Hon. P. G. W., M.P.—Rep. Rustenburg elec. divn. in Union of S. Africa parlmt. since 1915; min. of lands, 30th June, 1924; del., Ottawa Econ. Confce., 1932; min. for native affrs, Mar., 1933 to 1938.

GROSS, Reginald David, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), Cert. L.S.T.M. (with dist.).—B. 1899; ed. S. Afr. Coll. and Guy's Hosp.; med. offr., Malaya, Mar., 1927; ag. prof. of biology, Coll. of Med., Jan. to Sept., 1929; demonstr. in pub. health, Coll. of Med., Sept., 1929; ag. sr. health offr., Johore, Mar., 1930; ag. dep. S.M. & H.O., Perak, Feb., 1937; ag. sr. H.O., Kedah, Nov., 1937.

GROSSKOPF, Johannes Friedrich Wilhelm.—B. 1885; ed. Bloemfontein and Stellenbosch; M.A. (Stellenb.), 1906; studied Univ. of Berlin, Vienna, Leiden, Zürich; Jur. Dr. (Leiden), 1913; prof., Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1920-34; mem., Carnegie poor-white investgn., 1929-30; mem., co-opern. and agr. credit comsn., 1933; ch., div. of economics and markets, dept. of agr. and forestry, Pretoria, 1935.

GROSSMITH, C. A.—B. 1895; 2nd lieut., E. Lancs. Regt., 1916; lieut., 1918; served, Mesopotamia and N. Persia, 1917-19; ment. in despa.; demob., 1919; attd., Br. mission in Czechoslovakia, 1919; temp. employed, clearing office, enemy debts, Berlin, 1921-23; enemy debts dept., London, 1924-26; cler. offr., C.O., 12th July, 1926; asst. prin., 1st Oct., 1934; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. of state for the cols. (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), 19th Aug., 1937; ag. prin.

GUILLEMARD, Sir Laurence Nunns, G.C.M.G. (1927), K.C.B. (1910), K.C.M.G. (1923), C.B. (1905).—B. 1862; ed. Charterhouse, and Trin. Coll. Camb.; entered Treasury, 1888; priv. sec. to Sir W. Harcourt and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, 1892-1902; deputy chrmn., board of inland rev., 1902; chmn., bd. of customs and excise, 1909; gov., S. Sttlmts., 7th Feb., 1920; ret., 1927.

GULLETT, Hon. Sir Henry Somer, K.C.M.G. (1933).—B. 1878; served European War, 1915-18; dir., Australian War Museum and offl. historian, A.I.F. in Palestine; dir., Australian immigrn. bureau, Oct., 1920; M.H.R., C'wealth of Australia from 1925; min. for trade and cust., 1928-29; dep. leader of opposition, Nov., 1929; min. for trade and cust., Lyons' ministry, 1932; Ottawa Confce., 1932; min. without portfolio for negotiating trade treaties, 1934.

GULLOCH, William Sutherland.—B. 1893; 2nd lieut., Scottish Rifles, 1914; lieut., Scottish Rifles, 1916; lieut., Gold Coast Regt., 1918; capt., Gold Coast Regt., 1919; served France and Togoland; asst. comsnr., pol., Gold Coast, 1919; ag. comsnr., pol., Eastern prov., 1924-5; comsnr., pol., Cent. prov., 1926; ch. pol., Gibraltar, Nov., 1927; ch. commdt., pol. and inspr., prisons, Cyprus, June, 1937; title changed comsnr. pol. and inspr. prisons, 1938.

GUNARATNA, Walter Dandris, B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1904; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1927; attd., Galle kach., Jan., 1928; attd., Kandy kach., May, 1928; ag. pol. mag., Dumbara, Dec., 1928 to Jan., 1929; extra office asst., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1929; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1930; pol. mag., Puttalam, Oct., 1931; office asst., Badulla kach., Aug., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Galle, Feb., 1933; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Apr., 1937; attd., gen. treasy., Aug., 1937; landing survr., cust., Mar., 1938.

GUNESEKARA, Septimus Theodosius, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H., L.R.C.P., certif. trop. med., (Lond.), L.M.S. (Ceylon).—B. 1881; 1st house surg., gen. hosp., Colombo, Ceylon, Sept., 1904; med. offr., Kandy, Jan., 1907; ag. 3rd surg., gen. hosp., Colombo, Oct., 1908; dir., ankylostomiasis campaign, Dikoya and Amella, Oct., 1917 to Mar., 1920; sany. offr., Apr., 1920; ag. sany. commr., Oct., 1922; asst. dir., sany. services, Oct., 1925; dep. dir., med. and sany. services, 1935; dir. med. and sany. services, dir., quarantine dept. and prin., Ceylon Med. Coll., Oct., 1936.

GUNAWARDANA, Don Charles Rajakaruna, B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Lincolns Inn.—B. 1901; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1924; attd., Matara kach., Jan., 1925; ditto, Jaffna kach., Apr., 1926; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, June, 1927; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Sept., 1928; asst. Gov. agt., Ratnapura, Jan., 1930; do., Colombo, Jan., 1931; do. Batticaloa, Mar., 1931; office asst., Kandy kach., Dec., 1931; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Feb., 1934; do., Mannar, Aug., 1935; sec. to min. for lab., industry and commerce, June, 1937.

GUNDRY, John Arnold, A.M.I.E.E.—B. 1900; ed. St. Bees Schl. and Faraday House; engnr.-in-ch.'s office, G.P.O., Lond., 1920: asst. engnr., posts and tels., Nigeria, Mar., 1924; engnr., Mar., 1929; divnl. engnr., Apr., 1933; engnr.-in-ch., posts and tels., 1936; ag. P.M.G., 1938.

GUNN, Hon. John.—B. 1885; M.P. for Adelaide, 1915; leader, parly. Labour Party, 1918; premier and treas., S. Australia, Apr., 1924-26; mem., migration and development comsn. of Australia, 1926.

GUNN, Capt. Ronald Frederick, S.R., B.A. (Durham).—B. 1890; ed. Univ. Coll., Durham; European mast., S.S. & F.M.S., Apr., 1922; inspr., schls., Sel., Jan., 1925; do., N. Sembilan, Aug., 1929; ag. inspr., schls., Sel., Apr., 1937.

GURNEY, Henry Lovell Goldsworthy.—B. 1898; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, June, 1921; dist. offr., 1923; ag. sec., secretariat, 1927; asst. col. sec., Jamaica, Feb., 1935; resigned, Aug., 1935; temp. attd., C.O. as asst. prin., Oct., 1935; dist. offr. and asst. sec., secrt., Kenya, 1936; sec., E. African gov.'s confce. and to the high comsnr. for transpt., Kenya and Uganda, 1939.

GUTHRIE, Hon. Hugh, P.C. (Can.), K.C.—B. 1866; ed. Coll. Inst. Guelph and Osgoode Hall, Toronto; el. to H. of C., Canada at g. e., 1900; re-el. at g. e., 1904, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1921, 1925 and 1926; solr. gen., Canada, 1917; min. of militia and defence, 1920; min. of national defence in Meighen admstrn., 1926; min. of just. and atty.-gen. in Bennett admstrn, 1930; ch. comsnr., rly. comsn., 1935.

GUTSCHE, Hon. Clemens, B.A., LL.B., C.B.E., V.D.—B. 1877; ed. Dale Coll., King Williams Town and S. African Coll., Cape Town (gold med., lit. and philos.); on active serv., Anglo-Boer War (2 meds. and clasps); admitted to Cape bar, 1904; edr., Cape Town repts., 1908-10; and joint edr., Repts. of Cape Prov. Divn.; served in Great War, 1914-18; offr. in commd., Table Bay defences; Gen. Serv. and Victory meds., twice ment. in despa., C.B.E. and V.D.; resumed professorship, law, S.A. Coll., 1919; first judge, high ct., S. West Africa, 1919; judge, eastern dists. local divn., sup. ct., Grahamstown, 1930.

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GYBBON-MONYPENNY, RICHARD MONTAGU, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1905; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1927; attd., Badulla kach., Jan., 1928; office asst., Kurunegala kach., May, 1930; pol. mag., Matale, Feb., 1933; attd., rubber contrlr.'s office, July, 1934; dist. judge, N. Eliya, Aug., 1934; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Aug., 1935; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Apr., 1938.

HACKING, RT. HON. DOUGLAS HEWITT, P.C. (1929), O.B.E., M.P.—B. 1884; ed. Giggleswick Schl. and Manchester Univ.; comsn., E. Lancs. Regt., 1914; served two years France (ment. in despa.); M.P., Chorley Divn. of Lancs since 1918; parly. sec. to Sir James Craig (now Lord Craigavon) at miny. of pensions, 1920, and Admy., 1920-21; parly. pvte. sec. to Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bart., M.P., S. of S. for War, 1921-22; vice-Chamberlain, royal household, 1922-24, and 1924-25; conserv. whip, 1922-25; parly. under sec. of state for home dept. and rep. of office of works in H. of C., 1925-27; sec. D.O.T., parly. sec., B. of T. and parly. under sec. of state for foreign affrs., 1927-29; parly. under sec., H.O., 1933-34; finan. sec., W.O., June, 1934; parly. under-sec. of state for Dom. affrs., 29th Nov., 1935.

HADDRILL, CYRIL F.—B. 1902; apptd., after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 29th Apr., 1920.

HAIG, RUPERT ALEXANDER.—B. 1904; ed. Glenalmond and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; B.A. (2nd cls. hons. schl., jurisprudence), 1925; called to bar, 1927; asst. dist. comsnr., Nyasaland Prot., 1928; ag. asst. atty.-gen., various periods, 1929-34; ag. town mag., 1931; ag. atty.-gen., Oct., 1933; res. mag., Zanzibar, 1934; legal. sec., Somaliland, 1937.

HAINES, WILLIAM ARTHUR CAMPION.—B. 1899; ed. Bromsgrove schl.; Imp. serv. 1917-19; pol. prob., Kedah, Dec., 1920; asst. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., June, 1925; adjt., F.M.S. pol., Jan., 1928; C.P.O., J. Bahru, Nov., 1930; ag. C. of P., in addn., Mar., 1932; C.P.O., Pahang, July, 1937, supt. pol., Feb., 1938.

HALE, FRANK RUSSELL, M.R.C.V.S.—B.1901; ed. Haberdashers schl., London and R. Vety. Coll., London; vety. offr., Kenya, 1926.

HALES, EVERETT OLIVE.—B. 1876; entd. N.Z. pub. trust office, 1894; offr. in charge, wills branch, 1914; inspr., 1919; local dep. pub. trustee, 1920; asst. pub. trustee, 1922; supt., N.Z. state advances office, 1931; pub. trustee, 1934.

HALIFAX, 3RD VISCOUNT (cr. 1866), HON. EDWARD FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD.—B. 1881; ed. Eton and Christ Church and All Souls, Oxford (M.A. and fellow); major, Yorkshire Dragoons; M.P., Ripon divn., Yorks, 1910-25; under sec. of state for the cols., Apr., 1921: min. of educn., Oct., 1922; created 1st baron Irwin, 1925: viceroy of India, 1926; pres. bd. of educn., 1931.

HALL, CHARLES WINNIETT DURHAM.—B. 1898; ed. St. Helen's Coll., Southsea; pol. probr., F.M.S., Aug., 1919; asst. commr., pol., F.M.S., July, 1924; offr. suptg. pol. circle, Taiping, Mar., 1929; C.P.O., Muar, Oct., 1930; commdt., pol. depot, K. Lumpur, Nov., 1934; dep. commr., pol., F.M.S., Oct., 1935; ag. dep. commr., pol., ch. pol. offr., Pahang, Mar., 1936; comsnr., pol., Kedah, Apr., 1938.

HALL, GUTHRIE.—B. 1897; 2nd lieut., Cheshire Regt., 1915; lieut., 1917; served with Waziristan Field Force, 1919; asst. dist. comsnr. Gold Coast. 1921; dist. comsnr., 1925.

HALL, J. HATHORN, C.M.G. (1935), O.B.E. (1931), D.S.O., M.C., Croix-de-Guerre (Belgium).—B.1894; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (1913-14); B.A.; on mily. serv., France and Belgium, Dec., 1915 to Dec., 1918; Egyptian civ. serv., miny. of finance, Sept., 1919 to Feb., 1921; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., C.O., 17th Feb., 1921; ag. prin., 11th July, 1923; prin., 11th July, 1927; on various occasions accredited rep. to Permt. Mandates Comsn., 1926-37 and mem., Br. delegn. to coun. of L. of N., 1929-32; seconded, F.O., Oct., 1932 to June, 1933; ch. sec., Palestine, June, 1933; Br. res., Zanzibar, Oct., 1937.

HALL, JAMES OWEN.—B. 1896; G.I.E.E., supt. of radio tels., Br. Honduras, 1920; offr.-in-ch., govt. wireless serv., Trinidad, 1923; elec. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1928; do., grade I., 1937; senr. do., 1938; elec. engnr.-in-ch., 1938.

HALL, JULIAN DUDLEY, B.A. (Oxon).—Cadet, S.S., Nov., 1910; passed cadet, July, 1913; supernmy. offr., cls. V; asst. adviser, Batu Pahat, Johore, Feb., 1914; supernmy. offr., cls. IV., Dec., 1919; 3rd asst. col. sec., Apr., 1920; cls. III, Nov., 1922; pvte. sec. to gov. and high comsnr., Nov. 1925; cls. II., Nov., 1927; adviser, land office, Kedah, 1930; offr., cls. IB., Apr., 1930; sec to high comsnr., Aug., 1930; Br. advr., Kedah, Mar., 1932.

HALL, KENNETH LAMBERT, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1887; ed. Brasenose Coll., Oxford; asst. res., N. Nigeria, 1912; ag. 2nd asst. sec., N. P., 1919; asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, 1924; clk., exec. and leg. couns., 1925; ag. senr. asst. sec., 1925; ag. dep. ch. sec. in 1927 and 1928; ch. sec., Nyasaland Prot., 1930; ag. gov., on various occasions, 1932-38.

HALL, PERCY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1885; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1913; do., P.W.D., Gold Coast, 1915; prov. engnr., 1921; seconded as res. engnr., Achimota Coll. constrn., 1925-27; senr. pub. health engnr., 1927; asst. D.P.W., 1928; dep. D.P.W., 1932; D.P.W., 1937.

HALL, ROBERT—B. 1880; asst. govt. marine survr., Hong Kong, 1912.

HALL, ROBERT DE ZOUCHE.—B. 1904; ed. Willaston Schl., Liverpool Univ. and Caius Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1926; asst. dist. offr., Nov., 1928.

HALL, SIR ROGER EVANS, Kt. Bach. (1937)—B. 1883; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; 3rd cl. hons. mods.; 2nd cl. hons. final jurisprudence; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1908; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1910; crown counsel, 1914; ag. senr. crown counsel, 1914; senr. crown counsel, 1915; ag. solr.-gen., 1916, 1917 and 1918; circuit judge, Ashanti (temporary appt.), 1918; ag. atty.-gen., 1919; circuit judge, Ashanti and N. Territories, G. Coast, Jan., 1920; ag. puisne judge, 1920; puisne judge, 1921; ag. ch. just. on various occasions, 1925-31; judge, high ct., N. Rhodesia, 1931; ag. gov., Feb.-Mar. and June-Aug., 1934; ch. just., Uganda, 1935; do., F.M.S., 1937, ret., 1938.

HALL, THOMAS DONALD HORN, C.M.G. (1939), LL.B. (N. Z.).—B. 1885; ed. Wanganui Collegiate Schl., Wellington Coll. and Victoria Univ. Coll.; N. Z. dept. of agric., 1901; asst. law draftsman, 1921; clk. of house of reps., 1930.

HALLIER, CAPT. FRANK COLLINGS, M.C., Reg. Army, R of O.—B. 1888; U.D.F. and Cape Corps, 1913-18; S. African Rebellion and German S.W. Africa, 1914-15; G.E.A., 1916-18; seconded as asst. pol. offr., civ. admin., Tanganyika Territory, June, 1918; admin. offr., 1st gde., Feb., 1922; dep. prov. comsnr., Jan., 1933; prov. comsnr., Nov., 1934.

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HARTIGAN, THOMAS JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1936). —B. 1877; ch. acct., N.S.W. rlys., 1921-27; comptr., accs. and audit, 1928-31; transport commr. (finance), 1932; commr. for rlys., 1933.

HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT—B. 1888; mily. serv., France and Rhine, 1914-19; asst. survr., N. Rhodesia, 1920; ag. dep. dir. surveys, 1926, 1930 and 1931; exmr. of diagrams, 1933; ag. dir., surveys, 1935; ch. survr., 1938.

HARTLEY, JOHN WETTERMAN.—B. 1898; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; war serv. with R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., 1915-19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, Sept., 1921; dist. offr., 1928; ag. res., in 1934 and 1937-38.

HARTLEY, BRIAN JOSEPH, N.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—B. 1907; ed. Loughborough Grammar Schl. and Midland Agrl. Coll; C.O. agrl. course, Oxford and Trinidad, 1927-29; dist. agrl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1929; agric. offr., Aden, 1938.

HARTWELL, CHARLES HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1904; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1926; attd., Kandy kach., Jan., 1927; attd., secretariat, Oct., 1927; office asst., N. Eliya kach., May, 1928; asst. ch. sec., Aug., 1931; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1932; sec. to min. for lab., industry and commerce, Mar., 1933; addnl. dep. contr., lab., May, 1933; attd. to treasy. and sec., select comtee. on salaries and cadres commsn., June., 1933; sec., headmen's comsnr. in addn., Aug., 1934; seconded as sec., to Sir Alan Pim in Kenya, Oct., 1935; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, Dec., 1936; attd., ch. sec.'s office, Oct., 1937; asst. ch. sec., June. 1938.

HARVEY, JOHN ALLEN, M.A. (N.Z.), B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1900; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1924; offr., cls. V., Dec., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Dec., 1931; dist. offr., Kota Bharu and Treas., Kelantan, July, 1934; offr. cls. III. Dec., 1936.

HARVEY, HON. SIR JOHN MUSGRAVE, KT., BACH. (1933).—B. 1865; judge of the sup. ct., New S. Wales, 1913; ag. ch. just., June, 1933-Jan., 1934; ret., Jan., 1936.

HARVEY, HON. HORACE, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.—B. 1863; ed. Univ. Coll. and Toronto Univ.; called to bar (Ont.), 1889; called to bar Northwest Territories, 1893; regisr., land titles, Alberta, 1896; dep. atty. genl., Northwest Territories, 1900; judge, supt. ct., N.W.T., 1904; judge, sup. ct., Alberta, 1907; ch. just., Alberta, 1910; chmn., bd. of govrs., Alberta Univ., 1917.

HARVEY, REGINALD JAMES.—B. 1901; ed. Charterhouse and Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1920-23; 4th cls., hons., mod. hist.; St. George Schl., Jerusalem, 1923-25; supt., educn., Tanganyika Territory, 1926.

HASKINS, HAROLD STANLEY, M.C., A.M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1887; ed. Bristol Univ.; sect. engnr., constrn. dept., F.M.S. rlys., May, 1919; divnl. engnr., July, 1929; dist. engnr., Aug., 1935.

HASLAM, FRANK CLAUDE, L.R.I.B.A. —B. 1894; architect, P.W.D., Uganda, 1919; senr. architect, P.W.D., Nigeria, 1937.

HASLAM, JOHN, F.C., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.—B. 1888; ed. Dollar Academy and Edinburgh Univ.; on overseas serv., 1915-19; ment. in despa., 1917; M.C., 1918; asst. to prof. of med. jurisprudence, Edin. Univ., 1919; asst. govt., M.O.H., Br. Guiana, 1921; govt., M.O.H., 1922; asst. dir., Bureau of Hygiene and Trop. Diseases, 1925; physician and bacteriologist, "Shell" group of oil companies, Venezuela, 1930; ch. med. offr., Barbados, 1933; dir., med. services, N. Rhodesia, 1935.

HASTINGS, MILTON PADGHAM, F.S.I.—B. 1881; lands and mines dept., Br. Guiana, 1904; govt. survr., 1916; commr., oaths and affidavits, 1918; warden, Nos. 3 and 4 mining dist.; dep. navign. offr. for Mazaruni river; warden mag., Mazaruni dist., 1937; ag. supt., surveys, 1936-37; supt., lands, 1938.

HATHORN, ALEXANDER ANTHONY ROY, B.A. —B. 1882; ed. Hilton Coll., Lancing Coll. and Caius Coll., Cambridge; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1904; admitted advoc., Natal, 1904; K.C., 1922; judge, Natal prov. divn., sup. ct., S. Africa, 1931.

HAUGHTON, SYDNEY HENRY, B.A. Hons. (nat. sci. tripos, pts. 1 and 2), Cambridge, D.Sc., Cape Town Univ.—B. 1888; palaeontologist, S. African museum, 1911; asst. dir., do., 1914; senr. geologist, 1920; dir., geological survey of Union, 1934; pres., Geol. Soc. of S. Africa, 1925; Murchison grant, Geol. Soc., London, 1927; vice-pres., S. African Geographical Soc.; F.R.S. (S. Africa); mem. nat. and historical monuments comsn.; mem. fuel research bd.; mem. Transvaal museum comtee.

HAULTAIN, HON. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON, B.A., LL.D.—B. 1857; ed. Montreal High Schl., Collegiate Inst. Peterboro, Ont. and Toronto Univ.; B.A., 1877; LL.D., 1915; called to bar, Ont., 1882; K.C. (Dom.), 1902; K.C. (Sask.), 1907; mem., northwest coun. 1887-88; M.L.A., northwest, 1888-1905; leader, exec. comtee., Northwest Territories, 1891-97; premier, atty. genl. and comsnr., of educn., N.W.T., 1897; M.L.A., Sask., 1905-12; ch. just., Sask., 1912; chan. univ. of Sask., 1917; ret., 1938.

HAVENGA, HON. NICOLAAS CHRISTIAAN.— Atty-at-law; mem., prov. coun. for Fauresmith, O.F.S. and mem., exec. comtee. for O.F.S., 1910-15; mem., Union H. of A. for Fauresmith from 1915; min. of finance, from June, 1924; del., Ottawa Econ. Confce., 1932; del., World Economic Confce., London, 1933; del. all Imperial Confces., since 1924.

HAWES, HENRY FRANCIS.—B. 1894; ed. Imp. Coll., Windsor; admitted, solr., 1920; legal advr., K.U.R. & H., 1927.

HAWES, RICHARD BRUNEL, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Lond.).—B. 1893; med. offr., Kedah, June, 1923; prof. of medicine, King Edward VII Med. Coll., Singapore, Apr., 1927.

HAWKESWORTH, EDWARD GERALD, M.C. —B. 1897; ed. St. Bees Schl. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; mily. serv., 1916-19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1921; dist. offr., 1929; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1938.

HAWKINS, BRIAN CHARLES KEITH.—B. 1900; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.), hons., mod. hist., 1923; cadet, Hong Kong, Dec., 1924; 2nd asst. collr., treas., June, 1927; asst. supt., impts. and expts., Nov., 1927; asst. head, sany. dept., Oct., 1930; dist. offr., South, May, 1932; 3rd asst. col. sec., May, 1933; sec., economic comsn., July, 1934; ch. asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Oct., 1935; ag. sec., Chinese affrs., Jan.-Feb., 1937; pr. asst. col. sec. and clk., couns., Apr., 1937; 2nd asst. col. sec. and dep. clk., couns., Nov., 1937.

HAWKINS, GERALD.—B. 1891; B.A., London Univ.; on mily. serv, 1914-20 (capt.); cadet, S.S. Nov., 1920; attd. to land office, Penang, Dec., 1920; dep. collr. of land rev., Penang, Jan., 1921; offr., cls. V, May, 1919; cls. IV, May, 1923; sec., res., Pahang, Apr., 1926; dist. offr., Mar., 1928; cls. III, May, 1928; assessor, wild life comsn., Aug., 1930; asst. advr., Segamat, May, 1931;

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ag. asst. dist. offr., K. Selangor, Apr., 1916; passed cadets' law exam., Dec., 1917; Malay, offr., grade II, Jan., 1918; ditto, grade I, Jan., 1919; ditto, spl. cls., Jan., 1920; offr., cls. V, Oct., 1921; asst. offl. assignee, Perak, Jan., 1923; offr. cls. IV, dist. offr., Temerloh, Oct., 1925; 2nd mag., K. Lumpur, June, 1929; dist. offr., K. Langat, Feb., 1930; offr. cls. III, mag., Seremban, Oct., 1930; dist. offr., U. Selangor, May, 1934; offr., cls. II., Oct., 1935.

HANCOCK, CYRIL GEORGE.—B. 1902; ed. Kingsland Grange, Shrewsbury, Bromsgrove Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1925; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1931; ag. ch. asst. col. sec., 1938.

HANCOCK, Capt. Otho Lewis, O.B.E. (1925) —B. 1893; ed. King's Coll., Taunton and Exeter Coll., Oxford; 2nd lieut., Aug., 1914; lieut., 1914; capt., 1915; wounded, 1915; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to gov., Leeward Is., 1916; staff offr., local forces and adjutant, volunteers, Barbados, 1917; gov., H.M. prison, Barbados, 1920; ag. senr. pol. mag., Aug. to Sept., 1922; comsnr., Virgin Is., 1923; dir., prisons, Gold Coast, Aug., 1926; inspr., prisons, S. Sttlmts. and supt., Singapore prison, 1930; inspr., prisons, S.S. and F.M.S., Jan., 1932.

HANDS, ANDREW CHARLES.—B. 1893; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; on war serv., Aug., 1914-Nov., 1919; col. audit dept., Nov., 1921; asst. audr., Gold Coast, Apr., 1922; senr. asst. audr., Kenya, Oct., 1932; dep. audr., 1935; ag. audr., May, 1937 to Apr., 1938.

HANDS, ARTHUR L. C., M.B.E.—B. 1880; clk. in P.O., St. Helena, Sept., 1896; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s off., Apr., 1898; regisr. of births and deaths, 1904–07; ch. clk. and clk. to exec. coun., Jan., 1907; J.P., 1910; ag. crown prosecutor, clk. of the peace and pol. mag. during 1923.

HANDYSIDE, WILLIAM LUCAS, M.A. (Glas.), B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.R. Econ. S.—B. 1891; priseman, hons. English, Glasgow Univ., 1913; 1st place language, English hons. schl., Glasgow Univ., 1914; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Hong Kong, July, 1915; mast. of method, Hong Kong Univ. (in addn.), 1918-20; asst. mast., cls. II, Jan., 1920; lect., teachers' classes, &c., tech. inst., 1917-20 and 1922-24; external examnr., Hong Kong Univ., geography, history of educn., 1922; head mast., Saiyingpun Schl., 1925; mast. of method (in addn.), Hong Kong Univ.; asst. mast., King's Coll., 1927; lect. on ethics and logic, Hong Kong Univ., 1927; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., 1928; lect. on polit. science, 1928; lect. on econ. hist. and statistics, 1929; headmr., Yaumati schl., July, 1930; 2nd mast., Queen's Coll., 1931; lect., H.K. Univ., 1932-1933; headmr., Ellis Kadoorie Schl., 1934; headmr., King's Coll. and mast. of method, in addn., Hong Kong Univ., 1935; J.P., 1935; senr. mast., educn. dept., 1936; headmast., Queen's Coll., 1937; ext. examr., Hong Kong Univ., statistics, hist. and theory of educn., 1937; headmast., Br. central schl., 1938.

HANITSCH, Capt. KARL VERNON, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1893; ed. Blundell's Schl. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge; war serv., R.F.A., 1914-19; admstve. offr., cls. 4, Nigeria, 1920; asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, 1928; ag. res., 1932, 1934, and 1935; admstve. serv., cls. 2, 1934; ag. sec., S. Provs., 1936; adminstve. offr., cls. I, 1936.

HANKEY, LIEUT.-COL. SIR, M. P. A., G.C.B. (1919); K.C.B. (1916); C.B. (1912).—B. 1877; ed. Rugby; joined R.M.A., 1895; served in H.M.S. "Ramillies," flagship and 2nd flagship, Mediterranean, 1899-1901; naval intell. dept., 1902-6; granted temporary rank of Major whilst serving on a special comtee., 1906; intell. offr., Mediterranean, 1907; asst. sec., comtee. of Imp. defence, 1908; apptd. sec., 1912; sec., war cabinet, from 1916; British sec., Peace Confce., 1919; comdr., Legion of Honour, 1917; commendatore, Crown of Italy, 1918.

HANKINSON, WALTER CROSSFIELD, O.B.E. (1936), M.C. (1918).—B. 1894; ed. Manchester Gram. Schl. and Jesus Coll., Oxford (exhibitioner); private, Royal Fusiliers, Sept., 1914; 2nd lieut. Yorks and Lancs. Regt., 9th Jan., 1915; lieut. 1st Apl., 1915; capt., 13th May, 1915; served in Egypt and France; demobilised, 28th Feb., 1919; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Feb., 1920; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. priv. sec. to Duke of Devonshire, 1st Mar., 1923; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, 22rd Jan., 1924 and to Mr. Amery, 20th Nov., 1924; ag. prin., 2nd Nov., 1925; rep. in Commonwealth of Australia of H.M's. govt. in U.K., 1931.

HANNAN, GERALD HUGH CRAWFORD.—B. 1879; ed. Mercers' Schl., London; served in S. African War, 1900–02 (2 meds., 5 clasps); 2nd cls. clk., exec. and leg. couns., Transvaal, Oct., 1902; 1st cls. clk., 1903; gentleman usher of black rod, leg. coun., Transvaal, 1907; clk., asst., prov. coun., Transvaal, 1910; clk. of prov. coun. and exec. comtee, 1917.

HARDING, SIR ALFRED JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1930), C.B.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1878; ed. Christ's Coll., Brecon, and St. John's, Camb.; foundtn. schlr., 1899; 1st class nat. sci. trip. part I., 1900; B.A., 1900; M.A., 1920; ent. C.O. after compet. exam. as 2nd cl. clk., Oct., 1901; sec. to comtee. to inquire into organisation of Crown agents' office, 1908; asst. priv. sec. to Lord Crewe, 1st Feb., 1909; sec. to Royal comsn. on Mauritius, 1909; ass. priv. sec. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Nov., 1910; ag. 1st cls. clk., Sept., 1910 to Jan., 1911, and from 1st Apr., 1912; 1st cls. clk., 12th Oct., 1914; sec., colonial blue-books comtee., 1917; ag. prin. clk., 1st Jan., 1920; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1920; mem., W. African currency bd., 1926–1928; mem., Palestine currency bd., 1926–1928; dir., col. audit, 1st Oct., 1928.

HARDING, SIR EDWARD JOHN, K.C.B. (1935), K.C.M.G (1928), C.B. (1926), C.M.G. (1917), M.A. (1907).—B. 1880; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Hertford Coll., Oxford (scholar, 1899); 1st cls. class. mods., 1901; 2nd cls. lit. hum., 1903; B.A., 1903; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1912; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., marine dept., bd. of trade, 30th Nov., 1903; 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 31st May, 1904; sec. to distressed colonial seamen comtee., 1909; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, 14th Oct., 1912; sec. to Dominions Royal Comsn., Dec., 1912; ag. 1st cls. clk., 10th Apl., 1916; 1st cls. clk., 4th June, 1916; on military service from 20th Nov., 1915, to 9th Apl., 1916; sec. to comtee. for sttlmt. of ex-service men within the Empire, 1917; ag. prin. clk., 1st Apl., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. sec., 1st Dec., 1921; asst. under-sec. of state for dominions affairs, 30th July, 1925; permt. under-sec. of state for dom. affrs., 24th Jan., 1930.

HARDING, H. A.—B. 1917; ed. Rugby Schl. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge (schol.), wrangler pt. II math. tripos, 1937, distinc. pt. III, 1938; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Feb., 1939.

HARDING, WILLIAM, B. LITT., LL.D.—B. 1898; matric., Malta Univ., 1912; B. Litt., 1915;

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Cameroons Expedy. Force, 1914-16; dir. posts and tels. to C.E.F., 1915; engnr.-in-ch., 1921; P.M.G., 1928; P.M.G., Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika postal serv., 1936.

HEDDON, JOHN DONALD, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1879; clk., cust., Port Elizabeth, 1903; prin. clk., East London, 1915; survr., Durban, 1916; ch. clk., head office, Pretoria, 1918; dep. comsnr., cust. and excise, 1926; comsnr. cust. and excise, 1930; del. for Union govt. at Imp. Cust. Confce., 1921; cust. adviser to delegn. to Australian govt. (flour shipments), 1921; mem., delegn. to Kenya to rept. on trade prospects, 1922; rep. of Union govt. at economic conference, Antananarivo, Madagascar, 1923; advisory mem., Imp. Confce. 1926; del. for Union govt., Imp. Confces., 1926, 1930, 1932 (Ottawa), 1937.

HEDLEY, RIDDLE, M.I.C.E.—B. 1878; irrig. engnr., Ceylon, 1907; asst dir. P.W. and surveys, Mauritius, 1914; dist. engnr., P.W., Palestine, 1922; asst. D.P.W., 1928.

HEENAN, JOSEPH WILLIAM ALLEN, C.B.E. (1937), LL.B.—B. 1888; ed. Wellington Coll., and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; ent. N.Z. col. secy's. office, 1906; asst. law draftsman, 1920; first asst. law draftsman, 1930; under-sec. for internal affrs. and clk. of writs, 1935.

HELPS, ERNEST HERBERT.—B.1888; joined Lord Milner's staff in Transvaal, 1905, and served with Inter-Col. coun. of the Transvaal and O.F.S. until July, 1908; clk., gov.'s office, Transvaal, July 1908, and gov.-gen.'s office, May, 1910; admstr.'s office, Cape Prov., Mar., 1913; senr. clk., 1920; prin. clk., 1928; munic. sec., Dar-es-Salaam, Dec., 1930.; pres., Dar-es-Salaam township authority and admstve. offr. in ch. of town, Aug., 1934.

HELPS, GEORGE SYDNEY.—B. 1886; bldg. inspr., P.W.D., S.S. Mar., 1914; war serv., Oct., 1914–Nov.,1917; asst. engnr., F.M.S. Rlys., Feb.,1918: supt.,way and wks. depot, K.Lumpur, Dec., 1921; dist. engnr., grade II, F.M.S, Rlys., Feb., 1923; dist. engnr., F.M.S. Rlys., Feb., 1927; senr. dist. engnr., do., 1936.

HEMANS, CAPT. CECIL RUPERT, R.N. (Ret.).—B.1883; ed. H.M.S. "Britannia"; Boxer Rebellion, 1900; med. and clasp; Gen. Serv. Med. with Persian Gulf bar; war serv., 1914-18; ment. in despss.; placed on ret. list, 1922; pvte. sec. to Sir Gordon Guggisberg, 1923; harbmr., Takoradi, Sept., 1927.

HEMMINGS, EDWARD JOHN.—B. 1906; late R.N.R.; cargo supt. and relieving offr., coastal serv., Trinidad, Jan., 1931; asst. harbmr., Jan., 1932.

HENDERSON, ARCHIBALD KEITH JOHNSTON, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1914; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1936.

HENDERSON, FREDERICK LOUIS.—Ed. at Camb. Univ.; B.A., 1897; M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lon.); med. offr., E. Africa and Uganda Prots., Oct., 1904; senr. med. offr., Apr., 1920; dist. surg., May, 1923.

HENDERSON, GILBERT THOMAS, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1885; ed. Presentation Bros.' Coll., Cork and Skerry's Acad., Cork; Union govt. vety. serv., 1910-34; seconded to Nyasaland, 1913-14; prin. vety. offr., Basutoland, 1934.

HENDERSON, GUY WILMOT MCLINTOCK, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1897; ed. at Blundells, Wanganui Collegiate Schl., New Zealand and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; served in Great War with R.F.A., for 3½ years; called to bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1923; prof. clk., prosecuting staff, G.P.O., London, 1929; stip. and circuit mag., Bahamas, 1932; ag. atty-gen. and temp. mem., exec. coun., various periods, 1933-37; crown coun., Tanganyika Territory, June, 1937; ag. solr.-gen., Feb.-Apl. and July, 1938, ag. atty.-gen., Apl.-July, 1938.

HENDERSON, JAMES ABBEY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Sc. (Pub. Health), D.T.M. and H. (Edin.), Offr., Order St. John of Jerusalem.—B. 1889; lieut., R.A.M.C., T.F., 1914; sany. offr., E.E.F., D.A.D.M.S., Jerusalem, 1919; ret. with rank of major, 1921; senr. med. offr., Jerusalem, 1920; do., Palestine Rlys. and Haifa, 1928; senr. sany. med. offr., Jamaica, 1930; ag. supt. med. offr. and mem., leg. coun., on two occasions; surg. gen., Br. Guiana, 1933; mem., leg. coun.; S.M.O., St. Vincent, 1937.

HENDERSON, JOHN, M.A., D.Sc. (N.Z.), B.Sc. (Eng.), A.O.S.M., F.R.S.N.Z.—B. 1880; ed. Otago Boys' High Schl. and Otago Univ.; instr., Reefton schl. of mines, 1903; mining geologist, geolog. survey, 1911; dir., 1928.

HENDERSON, MURRAY ROSS, F.L.S.—B. 1899; ed. Aberdeen Univ.; syst. botanist, museum dept., F.M.S., Aug., 1921; bot. gardens, S'pore, Sept. to Dec., 1921; F.M.S. museums Dec., 1921 to July, 1934; curator, herb., bot. gardens, S.S., Sept., 1924; in ch., Waterfall gardens, Penang, Feb., 1937.

HENDERSON, RICHARD MCNEIL, C.B.E. (1939), M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1886; ed. Allen Glen's Inst. and R. Tech. Coll., Glasgow; senr. asst. engnr. P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1912; exec. engnr., 1920; asst. D.P.W., Hong Kong, Jan., 1928; J.P., 1929; mem., exec. and leg. couns., 1932; D.P.W., 1932.

HENDERSON, William Walker, C.B.E. (1938), M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Vict.), capt., R.A.V.C. (R. of O.).—Vety. offr., E. Africa Prot., 1913; vety. offr., Nigeria, 1924; ch. vety. offr., Nigeria, 1927; dir., vety. services, 1937.

HENDRIE, CAPT. HARRY GEORGE, M.C.—On mil. serv., Sept., 1914; 2nd lieut., Sept., 1915; coy. comdr. and ag. capt., Sept., 1916; demob. with rank of capt., Feb., 1920; M.C. and Bar; foreman of works, P.W.D., Gold Coast, June, 1921; head mast., jun. trade schl., educn. dept., Dec., 1921; seconded to Gambia as prin., new vocational schl. to organise tech. educn., 1929; prin., middle boarding schls., G. Coast, June, 1938.

HENDRY, WILLIAM, M.A. (Edin.)—B. 1888; ed. Daniel Stewart's Coll., Edinburgh (dux and gold medalist), and Edinburgh Univ.; Egyptian educnl. serv., 1911-15 and 1919-20; served Royal Highlanders and Royal Irish Regt., 1915-19; ment. in desp., 1919; dir. of educn., Zanzibar, 1920; M.L.C., 1926; 3rd cls., Brilliant Star, Zanzibar, 1928; M.E.C., 1932; comnsr., debt. settlement, 1937.

HENKEL, JOHN SPURGEON.—Joined forest dept., Eastern Conservancy, Cape, July, 1888; asst. to conservator, Mar., 1890; dist. forest offr., King William's Town, June, 1893; Stutterheim, Aug., 1898; asst. conserv. forests, E. Conservancy, Oct., 1905; asst. conserv., W. Conservancy, July, 1907; prin. lecturer, forestry, S. African schl. of forestry, Oct., 1906; resig. lectureship, Feb., 1908; chmn., bd. of management, S. African schl. of forestry, May, 1907; asst. conserv., forests, Midland Conservancy, Feb., 1909; conserv. forests, ditto, 2nd grade, Apr., 1912; conserv., forests, Natal Conservancy, Dec., 1914; served as captain with dist. mounted troops during S. African war, 1901-2; Queen's med.; tranfd., Rhodesian forest serv., Jan., 1920.

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HENLEN, GEORGE WILLIAM.—B. 1902; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., Oct., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 29th May, 1930.

HENNIKER HEATON, SIR HERBERT, K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1928), B.A. (Oxon.). —Ed. at Eton and New Coll., Oxford (hons. hist., 1901); cadet, Fiji, 1902; attached to col. sec.'s off., to 1905; European offr., armed constaby., June, 1903; in regist.-gen.'s off., Mar.-May, 1904; ag. adjut., armed constaby., musk. instr., and inspr. of pol., Feb., 1905, to Feb., 1906; stip. mag., Feb., 1906, and ag. stip. mag., Lau, and inspr. of taxes, Feb. to May, 1906; ch. clk., native dept., and ag. asst. native comsnr., July, 1906; apptd. asst. native comsnr., Mar., 1907; ag. chief pol. mag. and offl. recvr. in bankruptcy, Mar., 1910, to Feb., 1911; mem. of mining bd., Apr., 1910; comsnr. of customs, Jan., 1911; mem. bd. of examiners, Feb., 1911; nom. mem. Suva schl. bd., Oct., 1911; ag. chief pol. mag., Jan., 1912; mem. native regulation bd., May, 1912; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, Oct., 1913; ag. col. sec., Mar. to Sept., 1914; ag. prot. of immigts. and poor law comsnr., Apr., 1915, to Jan., 1916; ag. col. sec., Jan. to May and from July, 1916, to May, 1917; in comd., coy., Mauritius Vol. Force, 1916-17; col. sec., Gambia, 1917; ag. gov., June to Dec., 1918, Oct. to Dec., 1919 and July, 1920 to Jan., 1921; col. sec., Falkland Is., 1921; ag. gov., June, 1923 to May, 1924; col. sec., Bermuda, Oct., 1925; col. sec., Cyprus, Sept., 1929; ag. gov., for various periods, 1929-32; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Falkland Is. and Dependencies, Jan., 1935.

HENRI, PAUL, B.Sc.—Ag. supt., schls., Mauritius, July, 1928; supt., schls., July, 1933.

HENRY, GEORGE HEWITT, L.M., L.Ch., L.A.O. (Dub. Univ.).—B. 1905; med. offr., Nigeria, Aug., 1929; med. offr., med. dept., Hong Kong; med. offr. in ch., Lai Chi Kok prison, Kowloon mortuary, asst. M.O., Kowloon hosp., M.O. in ch., families, Kowloon, do., pol., Kowloon and do., K.C.R., 1935.

HENRY, ROLAND EDWARD. — B. 1893; ed. Antigua Grammar Sch.; copyist, 1911; jnr. clk., post office, 1912; junr. audit clk., 1915; cust. offr., 1916; acct., treasy., 1919; prin., treasy., 1927; Federal acct., 1930; ag. Federal treas. and treas. of Antigua, Nov., 1930-Mar 1931.

HENRY, ROBERT NOEL, M.A., higher dipl. educn., T.C.D.—B. 1898; ed. Coleraine and Trinity Coll., Dublin; on staff of St. Columba's Coll., Dublin, 1924-28; war serv., 1916-19; asst. dir., educn., Cyprus, 1930; ag. dir., educn. for various periods, 1929-37.

HENWOOD, SYDNEY WILLIAM.—B. 1898; on war serv., 1917-18 (France); serv., in India, 1919-21; R.M. Schl. of Music, 1921-22; bandmr., The Royal Warwickshire Regt., 1923; served in India, 1923-31; Sudan, 1931-32; bandmr., Br. Guiana Militia Band, May, 1935; lieut., May, 1935.

HERBERT, PERCY FREDERICK.—B. 1887; ed. Latymer, Liverpool Inst. High Schl. and Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A.; supt., schls., S. Provs., Nigeria, 1915; inspr. and schlmast., 1919; ag. asst. dir., S. Provs., 1927 and 1928; ag. dep. dir., S. Provs., 1929; ch. inspr., S. Provs., 1929; ag. asst. dir., educn., S. Provs., 1934 and 1936; asst. dir., educn., 1936.

HERCHENRODER, MARIE PAUL HENRI.—ag. regr.-gen., Mauritius, June, 1934; regr.-gen., Jan., 1937.

HERDMAN, SIR ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, KT. BACH. (1929).—B. 1869; ed. at Otago and Oamaru high schls.; barrister-at-law, 1894; entd. New Zealand parlt., 1902; atty.-gen., min. of justice, 1912; atty.-gen. in National ministry, 1915-18; judge of N.Z. sup. ct., 1918-35.

HERRING, HERBERT RALPH.—B. 1905; ed. Ipswich and Oriel Coll., Oxford, B.A. (chemy.) (hons.), B.A. (forestry); asst. conservator, forests, Tanganyika Territory, July, 1928.

HERTZOG, HON. J. B. M., B.A., LL.D., M.P.—B. 1866; ed. at Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, and Amsterdam Univ.; judge of O.F.S., 1895 to 1900; comd. Boer forces of S.W. div., 1899 to 1902; one of the signatories of the treaty of Vereeniging; atty.-gen., O.R.C.; min. of just., Union of S. Africa, 1910-1912; leader of opposition in Union parlt., 1913-24; prime min., nat. party govt., June, 1924 to Mar., 1933; do., coalition govt., Mar., 1933.

HEWLETT, JOHN BERTRAM.—B. 1890; asst. auditor, G. Coast, Feb., 1914; ag. senr. asst. auditor, Jan. to Mar., 1919; ag. asst. col. sec., Aug. to Sept., 1919; jun. clk., Col. Audit Dept., July, 1920; 2nd cls. clk., Apr., 1921; audr., Gibraltar, Nov., 1922; audr., Trinidad, Sept., 1926; audr. N. Rhodesia 1930.

HEYMANS, Dr. G. M. A. — B. 1870; M.D. (Brussels) 1895; personal physician to late Pres. Kruger, 1899-1904; consul for Belgium, Transvaal, 1908-29; vice-consul for Spain, Transvaal, 1907-29; chmn., med. bd., Pretoria, 1912-29; S. African trade commr., Milan, 1929; 1st sec., S. African legn., Rome, 1929-34; charge d'affaires, Rome, 1933-34; min. plenip., Rome, Sept., 1934.

HEYWOOD, GRAHAM SCUDAMORE PERCIVAL. —B. 1903; ed. Winchester Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; B.A. and B.Sc., 1925; meteorological research asst., war dept., Leafield, 1928; professional asst., Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, 1932.

HEYWOOD-WADDINGTON, ALFRED.—B. 1898; ed. Devonport High Schl. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1920; lieut., 3rd Somerset L.I., July, 1918; cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1921; offr. cls. V, Mar., 1924; fedl. examr. in Tamil, Sept., 1924 and July 1926; offr., cls. IV, Mar. 1928, asst. emigrn. comsnr. for Malaya; asst. dir., co.-opern., F.M.S., Nov., 1930; asst. contr., lab., Penang, Jan., 1931; offr., cls. III, Mar., 1933; collr., estate duty, F.M.S., offl. assignee and ag. regisr., companies, Apr., 1934; ag. emigrn. comsnr., Malaya, Nov. 1935; ag. state treas., Selangor, Aug., 1938.

HIBBERD, ERNEST.—B. 1890; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar Sch., Wimborne, Dorset; asst. loco. supt., F.M.S. rlys., July, 1919; dist. loco. supt., Grade II, K. Lumpur, Mar., 1926; do. grade I, July, 1928; sr. running asst., Aug., 1932; ag. asst. ch. mech. engnr., cent. wrkshp., July, 1936.

HIBBERT, JOHN GEOFFREY, M.C.—B. 1890; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st cls. hon. schl. mod. languages (French), 1912; pvte., 28th County of London Regt., Aug., 1914; lieut., R.A.O.C., Nov., 1915; capt., May, 1916; major, May, 1918; D.A.D.O.S. 15th (Scottish) Divn.; ment. in desps.; attd. mission to Lithuania, Oct., 1919; junr. examr., clearing office (enemy debts) B. of T., Sept., 1920; senr. examr., Jan., 1921; asst. claims clk., Jan., 1922; attd., Br. govt. agt., Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, July, 1928; temp. admstve. offr., D.O., Nov., 1929; C.O., Feb., 1930; asst. pvte. sec. to S. of S. for the Cols., Oct., 1930; asst. prin., 1st Oct., 1934; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. of state for cols. (Lord

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HARTIGAN, THOMAS JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1936). —B. 1877; ch. acct., N.S.W. rlys., 1921-27; comptr., accs. and audit, 1928-31; transport commr. (finance), 1932; commr. for rlys., 1933.

HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT—B. 1888; mily. serv., France and Rhine, 1914-19; asst. survr., N. Rhodesia, 1920; ag. dep. dir. surveys, 1926, 1930 and 1931; exmr. of diagrams, 1933; ag. dir., surveys, 1935; ch. survr., 1938.

HARTLEY, JOHN WETTERMAN.—B. 1898; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; war serv. with R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., 1915-19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, Sept., 1921; dist. offr., 1928; ag. res., in 1934 and 1937-38.

HARTLEY, BRIAN JOSEPH, N.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.—B. 1907; ed. Loughborough Grammar Schl. and Midland Agrl. Coll; C.O. agrl. course, Oxford and Trinidad, 1927-29; dist. agrl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1929; agric. offr., Aden, 1938.

HARTWELL, CHARLES HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1904; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1926; attd., Kandy kach., Jan., 1927; attd., secretariat, Oct., 1927; office asst., N. Eliya kach., May, 1928; asst. ch. sec., Aug., 1931; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1932; sec. to min. for lab., industry and commerce, Mar., 1933; addnl. dep. contr., lab., May, 1933; attd. to treasy. and sec., select comtee. on salaries and cadres commsn., June., 1933; sec., headmen's comsnr. in addn., Aug., 1934; seconded as sec., to Sir Alan Pim in Kenya, Oct., 1935; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, Dec., 1936; attd., ch. sec.'s office, Oct., 1937; asst. ch. sec., June, 1938.

HARVEY, JOHN ALLEN, M.A. (N.Z.), B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1900; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1924; offr., cls. V., Dec., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Dec., 1931; dist. offr., Kota Bharu and Treas., Kelantan, July, 1934; offr. cls. III, Dec., 1936.

HARVEY, HON. SIR JOHN MUSGRAVE, KT., BACH. (1933).—B. 1865; judge of the sup. ct., New S. Wales, 1913; ag. ch. just., June, 1933-Jan., 1934; ret., Jan., 1936.

HARVEY, HON. HORACE, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.—B. 1863; ed. Univ. Coll. and Toronto Univ.; called to bar (Ont.), 1889; called to bar Northwest Territories, 1893; regisr., land titles, Alberta, 1896; dep. atty. genl., Northwest Territories, 1900; judge, supt. ct., N.W.T., 1904; judge, sup. ct., Alberta, 1907; ch. just., Alberta, 1910; chmn., bd. of govrs., Alberta Univ., 1917.

HARVEY, REGINALD JAMES.—B. 1901; ed. Charterhouse and Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1920-23; 4th cls., hons., mod. hist.; St. George Schl., Jerusalem, 1923-25; supt., educn., Tanganyika Territory, 1926.

HASKINS, HAROLD STANLEY, M.C., A.M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1887; ed. Bristol Univ.; sect. engnr., constrn. dept., F.M.S. rlys., May, 1919; divnl. engnr., July, 1929; dist. engnr., Aug., 1935.

HASLAM, FRANK CLAUDE, L.R.I.B.A. —B. 1894; architect, P.W.D., Uganda, 1919; senr. architect, P.W.D., Nigeria, 1937.

HASLAM, JOHN, F.C., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.—B. 1888; ed. Dollar Academy and Edinburgh Univ.; on overseas serv., 1915-19; ment. in despa., 1917; M.C., 1918; asst. to prof. of med. jurisprudence, Edin. Univ., 1919; asst. govt., M.O.H., Br. Guiana, 1921; govt., M.O.H., 1922; asst. dir., Bureau of Hygiene and Trop. Diseases, 1925; physician and bacteriologist, "Shell" group of oil companies, Venezuela, 1930; ch. med. offr., Barbados, 1933; dir., med. services, N. Rhodesia, 1935.

HASTINGS, MILTON PADGHAM, F.S.I.—B. 1881; lands and mines dept., Br. Guiana, 1904; govt. survr., 1916; commr., oaths and affidavits, 1918; warden, Nos. 3 and 4 mining dist.; dep. navign. offr. for Mazaruni river; warden mag., Mazaruni dist., 1937; ag. supt., surveys, 1936-37; supt., lands, 1938.

HATHORN, ALEXANDER ANTHONY ROY, B.A. —B. 1882; ed. Hilton Coll., Lancing Coll. and Caius Coll., Cambridge; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1904; admitted advoc., Natal, 1904; K.C., 1922; judge, Natal prov. divn., sup. ct., S. Africa, 1931.

HAUGHTON, SYDNEY HENRY, B.A. Hons. (nat. sci. tripos, pts. 1 and 2), Cambridge, D.Sc., Cape Town Univ.—B. 1888; palaeontologist, S. African museum, 1911; asst. dir., do., 1914; senr. geologist, 1920; dir., geological survey of Union, 1934; pres., Geol. Soc. of S. Africa, 1925; Murchison grant, Geol. Soc., London, 1927; vice-pres., S. African Geographical Soc.; F.R.S. (S. Africa); mem. nat. and historical monuments comsn.; mem. fuel research bd.; mem. Transvaal museum comtee.

HAULTAIN, HON. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON, B.A., LL.D.—B. 1857; ed. Montreal High Schl., Collegiate Inst. Peterboro, Ont. and Toronto Univ.; B.A., 1877; LL.D., 1915; called to bar, Ont., 1882; K.C. (Dom.), 1902; K.C. (Sask.), 1907; mem., northwest coun. 1887-88; M.L.A., northwest, 1888-1905; leader, exec. comtee., Northwest Territories, 1891-97; premier, atty. genl. and comsnr., of educn., N.W.T., 1897; M.L.A., Sask., 1905-12; ch. just., Sask., 1912; chan. univ. of Sask., 1917; ret., 1938.

HAVENGA, HON. NICOLAAS CHRISTIAAN.— Atty-at-law; mem., prov. coun. for Fauresmith, O.F.S. and mem., exec. comtee. for O.F.S., 1910-15; mem., Union H. of A. for Fauresmith from 1915; min. of finance, from June, 1924; del., Ottawa Econ. Confce., 1932; del., World Economic Confce., London, 1933; del. all Imperial Confces., since 1924.

HAWES, HENRY FRANCIS.—B. 1894; ed. Imp. Coll., Windsor; admitted, solr., 1920; legal advr., K.U.R. & H., 1927.

HAWES, RICHARD BRUNEL, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Lond.).—B. 1893; med. offr., Kedah, June, 1923; prof. of medicine, King Edward VII Med. Coll., Singapore, Apr., 1927.

HAWKESWORTH, EDWARD GERALD, M.C. —B. 1897; ed. St. Bees Schl. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; mily. serv., 1916-19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1921; dist. offr., 1929; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1938.

HAWKINS, BRIAN CHARLES KEITH.—B. 1900; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.), hons., mod. hist., 1923; cadet, Hong Kong, Dec., 1924; 2nd asst. collr., treas., June, 1927; asst. supt., impts. and expts., Nov., 1927; asst. head, sany. dept., Oct., 1930; dist. offr., South, May, 1932; 3rd asst. col. sec., May, 1933; sec., economic comsn., July, 1934; ch. asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Oct., 1935; ag. sec., Chinese affrs., Jan.-Feb., 1937; pr. asst. col. sec. and clk., couns., Apr., 1937; 2nd asst. col. sec. and dep. clk., couns., Nov., 1937.

HAWKINS, GERALD.—B. 1891; B.A., London Univ.; on mily. serv, 1914-20 (capt.); cadet, S.S. Nov., 1920; attd. to land office, Penang, Dec., 1920; dep. collr. of land rev., Penang, Jan., 1921; offr., cls. V, May, 1919; cls. IV, May, 1923; sec., res., Pahang, Apr., 1926; dist. offr., Mar., 1928; cls. III, May, 1928; assessor, wild life comsn., Aug., 1930; asst. advr., Segamat, May, 1931;

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offr., cls. II, May, 1933; attd., co-op. socs. dept., Sept., 1934; offr. cls. IB., 1937.

HAY, ALISTAIR WILLIAM.—B. 1899; ed. Tonbridge Schl. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1921; offr. cls. V, ag. inspr. Chinese schls., Nov., 1924; passed cadet, June, 1925; 2nd asst. dir., educn. (Chinese), Sept., 1925; offr., cls. IV, Nov. 1928; 3rd mag., S'pore, Jan., 1932; offr. cls. III, asst. prot. Chinese, S'pore, Nov., 1933, do., Malacca, Jan., 1936; ag. prot., Chinese, Penang, Aug., 1937.

HAY, CLIFFORD H., C.M.G., C.B.E., (1928), M.V.O.—Sec., and permt. head, premier's dept., New S. Wales, Mar., 1916; under sec. and P.H., 1924; agt.-genl. for N.S. Wales, London, May, 1938.

HAY, MORTIMER CECIL.—B. 1891; ed. The Schl., Bishop Stortford and St. Catherine's Coll., Cambridge (exhibr.); M.A., Cantab.; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1913; passed cadet, July, 1916; offr., cls. V, Dec., 1916; offr., cls. IV, Nov., 1920; dep. contrlr. of lab., Klang, Dec., 1920; dep. contr., lab., Kuala Lumpur, Sept., 1925; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1925; asst. treas., F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, Jan., 1930; cls. II, Nov., 1930; Br. advr., Perlis, Dec., 1930; ag. legal advr., Johore, Mar., 1933; cls. B. July, 1934; dist. judge and 1st., mag., Penang, June, 1936; dep. legal advr., F.M.S., Apr. 1937; dep. comsnr. of lands, cls. IA., 1938.

HAYCRAFT, SIR THOS. WAGSTAFFE, KT. BACH. (1919).—B.A., St. John's Coll., Oxon; called to the bar, In. Tem., 1885; practised in S.E. circuit and Sussex sessions; examr. of the ct., 1889 to 1899; apptd. arbitrator on bd. of Lond. chain. of arbitn., 1897; pres. dist. ct., Larnaca, Cyprus, 1899; pol. mag., Gibraltar, 1911; puisne judge, Mauritius, 1913; ch. just., Grenada, 1916; ch. just., Palestine, 1921; ret., Mar., 1927; author of "Executive Powers in relation to Crime and Disorder."

HAYDEN, JAMES J.—B. 1883; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Dublin; classed in feudal and English law, Dublin Univ. (dual gold medallist); admitted solr., sup. ct. of judicature, Ireland, 1906; called to Irish bar, 1926; registr., high ct., Uganda, Jan., 1921; also addnl. dist. mag., 1st cls. admstr.-gen., rev. authority, registr. of companies, patents, designs, trade-marks, documents and business names, custodian of enemy property and contr. of local clearing house; mag., Uganda, Mar., 1927; offl. recr. and registr., trade marks and patents, Hong Kong, Apr., 1934; puisne judge for appl., Nov., 1934; puisne judge, Dec., 1935; ag. ch. just., May-June, 1936; puisne judge, Kenya, Mar., 1937.

HAYDOCK-WILSON, HUGH.—B. 1897; ed. Bedford Modern Schl.; on war serv., Artists Rifles (London R.) and Manchester Regt., 1915-19; ent. civ. serv., Br. Guiana as 4th cls. clk., C.S.O., Apr., 1921; 3rd cls. clk., July, 1924; capt., B. G. Militia (Art.), 1922-25; 2nd cls. clk., July, 1928; pvte. sec. to O.A.G., Oct. to Nov., 1928; hon. A.D.C. to gov. Feb., 1929; sec., colonization comtee., Jan., 1929 to Mar., 1930; ag. prin. clk., C.S.O., Nov., 1930 to Mar., 1931; asst. comsnr., pol., Nigeria, May, 1931.

HAYES-SADLER, CECIL WILLIAM, M.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1892; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Oxon; served in France with R. Engnrs., (Signals), 1914-18; French Croix de Guerre, 1917; asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya Col., 1920; ag. senr. asst. sec., 1926; attchd. D.O., 1927; ag. prin. asst. col. sec., 1933; ag. senr. asst. col. sec., 1934, and Mar., 1935 to Dec., 1936; ag. dep. col. sec., Dec., 1936 to Mar. 1938; ag. asst. ch. sec., Oct., 1938.

HAYWARD ARTHUR EDWIN. — B. 1883; joined Cape civ. serv., Feb., 1900; clk., post offs stores, Cape Town, 1903; clk., audit br., 190 clk., office of contr. and audr.-gen., 1910; 1st cl clk., do., 1912; senr. clk., do., 1922; prin. clk do. 1931; ch. clk., do. (Windhoek), 1932; c inspr. (rev.), do., 1935.

HAYWARD. WILLIAM FREDERICK.—B. 189 clk., G.P.O., 1905-16; postal supt., 1927; acct 1928; sec. to comms. of currency, 1932; ag. P.M.G 1932, 1936 and 1937; nom. commr. of currenc 1932; nom. M.L.C., 1936; offl. M.L.C., 1937.

HEAD, W. G.—B. 1899; apptd. after compet exam., asst. clk., C.O., Oct., 1916; on mil. ser rom July, 1917, to Oct., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan 1920; higher cler. offr., 19th May, 1925; seconde for service with Br. economic mission to Australia 10th May, 1928 to 3rd Mar., 1929; staff offr. 18th Dec., 1934.

HEAPE, WILLIAM LESLIE.—B. 1896; asst. sec., Somaliland Prot., 1919; attd. for duty t C.O., 1926; resumed subst. appt., Somaliland 1926; asst. sec., Tanganyika Territory, 1929 col. sec. and registr.-gen., Grenada, 1935; ag admstr., St. Vincent, July-Sept., 1938.

HEARNE, HORACE HECTOR. — B. 189 barrister-at-law, (Lincoln's Inn); asst. dist. comsnr. Uganda, Jan., 1916; 1st cls. mag., Aug., 191 dist. mag., Jan., 1921; senr. mag., Nov., 192 ag. puisne judge on various occasions, 1925-26 and 1928-30; ag. chan. of diocese, Nov., 1929; mem., H.M.'s ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa, 1930; chan. of diocese, 1932; puisne judge, Tanganyika Territory, 1933; ag. ch. just., 1935 and 1936; puisne just., Ceylon, 1937.

HEARST, SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, K.C.M.G. (1917).—B. 1864; ed. pub. schls., Collingwood Coll. Inst., and Toronto Univ.; called to the bar, 188 K.C., 1908; prominent legal practitioner at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; now head of firm Hearst Rowland and Atkin; has been counsel in all more important civil and criminal cases in Algoma district in recent years; unsuccessful cand. for legis. assembly, Ontario, 1894; elec. at g.e. 1908, 1911, and 1914; min. of lands, forests and mines in Whitney administration, 1911; premier of Ontario, 1914; also min. of agric.; defeated at g.e., Oct., 1919; resig. with his govt., Nov., 1919; mem., internat. joint comsn. (Can. section), 23rd Feb., 1920.

HEATH, A. P.—B. 1897; ed. Uppingham; on mily. serv., Aug., 1915; 2nd lieut., Feb., 1917 to Aug., 1917; temp. clk., Min. of Nat. Serv., Nov., 1917; transfd., O.S.O., Mar., 1919; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., O.S.O., Nov., 1921.

HEATH, CHARLES EDWARD.—B. 1890; asst. govt. printer, Gold Coast, 1915; ag. govt. printer, 1920, 1921, 1923 and 1932.

HEATH, HENRY WYLDE EDWARDS.—B. 1912; ed. Dean Close Schl., Cheltenham; sub-inspr., pol., Leeward Is., Sept., 1931; asst. supt., pol., Hong Kong, Jan., 1935.

HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT.—B. 1896; ed. privately and Oxford Univ.; lieut., 1/1st Kent Regt. and R.F.C., 1915: H.M. Borstal instns., 1924; supt., prisons, Uganda, 1927; comsnr., prisons, Tanganyika Territory, 1931; comsnr., prisons, Kenya, 1938.

HEBDEN, GEORGE BRENTNALL, A.M.I.E.E.—B. 1886; ed. Bedford Schl.; tel. constrn. supt. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Nigeria, May, 1909; suptg. tel. engnr., Jan., 1914; asst. engnr.-in-charge, Jan., 1921; P.M.G., July, 1928; served with

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HODGSON, DUDLEY HENRY, B.A. (Oxon.), Dip. in Forestry.—B. 1899; asst. conserv., forests, F.M.S., Sept., 1921; conserv. forests, Oct., 1930; ag. dep. dir., forestry, S.S. and F.M.S., in 1931, 1932 1933 and 1936.

HODGSON, JOHN LESLIE WILBRAHAM.—B. 1902; ed. Haileybury Coll.; asst. comsnr., pol., Nigeria, 1928; senr. asst. supt., pol., 1937; A.D.C. and pvte. sec. to gov., 1934-36; asst. dist. offr., Somaliland, 1938.

HODKIN, CAPT. THOMAS WILLIAM, Fellow R. Econ. Soc., Fellow R. Statistical Soc., Fellow Inst. of Commerce, Assoc., Chartered Inst. of Secs., Assoc., Inst. of Bankers.—B. 1885; ed. Manchester Grammar Schl., Manchester Univ. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; dipl. in educn., Oxford; served in France with E. Lancs. Regt., 1914-18; attd. to gen. staff; educn. offr., 66th divn., 1918-19; instr., schl. of educn. for offrs., Catterick, 1919; instr., schl. of instrn. for offrs., Bedford, 1919-20; instr., W.O. schl. of educn., Shorncliffe, 1920-22; brig. educn. offr., 1st Air Defence Brig., Aldershot, 1922; A.E.C., res. of offrs.; examr. for W.O. in bookkeeping and accountancy; commercial master, Zanzibar, 1922; prin., Arab schl., Mombasa, Kenya, 1927.

HODKINSON, ERIC THOMAS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (W.W. Rand).—B. 1904; ed. King Edward VII Schl. and Univ. of Witwatersrand, temp. med. offr., Basutoland, 1933; med. offr., 1935.

HODSON, SIR ARNOLD WIENHOLT, K.C.M.G. (1932), C.M.G. (1922), Kt. of Just., Order of Hosp. of St. John of Jerusalem.—Ed. Italy, Mulgrave, Castle, and Felsted; in Central Queensland, 1900-1902; joined Australian Commonwealth Horse for service in S. Africa, 1902; in Transvaal, 1902-4; sub.-inspr., Bech. Prot. pol., 1904; specially employed in connection with Damara war (med. and clasp); mem. of Ngamiland mission, 1906; ag. asst. comsnr., Mar. to May, 1910, and Mar. to Dec., 1911; dist. comsnr. and 1st cls. mag., Somaliland, 1912: H.B.M. consul for Southern Abyssinia, 1914; ditto, S.W. Abyssinia, 1923; served part time in European War; present at coronation of Empress Zoditow, 1917; 3rd cls. Star of Ethiopia; African Gen. Ser. Med. and Clasp, Jubaland, 1917-18; attchd., Abyssinian army in expedition against Tigre, 1919 (med. and clasp); late capt., Royal Sussex Regt. (Territorials); gov. and commdr.-in-chief, Falkland Is. and their dependencies, Dec., 1926; ditto, Sierra Leone, May, 1931; ditto, Gold Coast, 1934; author "Trekking the Great Thirst," "Seven Years in Southern Abyssinia," "Where Lion Reign," joint author of "A Practical Galla Grammar."

HODSON, THOMAS ARTHUR.—B. 1882; ed. Cheltenham and Wadham Coll., Oxford (M.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1905; seconded asst. supt. of pol., Galle, Dec., 1906; asst. supt. of pol., Galle, July, 1908; ditto, Tangalla, May, 1909; ditto, Matara, Dec., 1909; office asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Jan. 1910; pol. mag., Kandy, Feb., 1911; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Nov., 1911; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, May, 1914; asst. settlmt. offr. and spec. offr. under Waste Lands Ordce., June, 1916; on mil. duty, 1917; addtnl. asst. col. sec., Apl., 1919; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, May, 1919; addnl. asst. dir., educn. Mar., 1922; asst. govt. agt., Matale, Mar., 1924; govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Mar., 1925; ditto, N.W. Prov., Oct., 1926; do., Cent. Prov., Jan., 1931; do., Prov. of Uva, Nov., 1931; govt. agt., Cent. Prov., Oct., 1932.

HOEXTER, HON. OSCAR HENDRIK, K.C. (1929), B.A. (S.A.), B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (S.A.)—B. 1893; ed. Rouxville Schl., Grey Univ., Coll., Bloemfontein and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; admitted to bar, 1918; practd. as adv. of supr. crt. of S.A. at Bloemfontein, O.F.S. till 1938; judge, high crt., S.W. Africa, 1938.

HOFFMANN, WALTER HIEKEL.—B. 1901; ed. B.H.S. Rondebosch and Transvaal Univ. Coll., Pretoria; clk., inland rev. dept., 1918; inspr., co-op. soc's., 1927; pr. clk., treasy., 1934; asst. acct., 1936; secy., pub. debt commrs., 1937; prin. acct., agric. dept., 1938.

HOFMEYR, JAN HENDRIK, M.A., D.Sc., M.P.—B. 1894; ed. S.A. Coll. High Schl., S.A. Coll., Cape Town, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; prof. of classics, Univ. Coll., Johannesburg, 1917; prin., univ. of Witwatersrand, 1919; admstr., Transvaal Prov., 1924; M.P., Johannesburg (North), 1929; min. of interior, educn. and pub. health, 1933; min. of mines, educn., lab. and social welfare, 1936; chancellor, Witwatersrand Univ., 1938.

HOGAN, HON. EDMOND JOHN, M.L.A. (Victoria)—B. 1884; M.L.A., W. Australia, 1913; leader, Victorian parly. lab. party, Apr., 1926; premier and treas., Victoria, May, 1927 to Nov., 1928 and from Dec., 1929 to May, 1932; joined country party, 1935; min., agr. and forests, 1935.

HOGAN, GERALD GEORGE.—B. 1886; barrister, 1910 (Victoria); practised, Victoria until 1915; served Australian Field Arty., Egypt and France, 1915-19; rank of major on retirement; ment. in desps.; stip. sp. mag., N. Territory, Australia, 1919; dep. judge, sup. ct., N. Territory, 1920; crown law offr., mandated Territory of New Guinea, 1922; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1933.

HOGBEN, SIDNEY JOHN, M.A.—B. 1898; ed. Highgate Schl. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; supt., educn. dept., N. Provs., Nigeria, Aug., 1921; senr. educn. offr., Palestine, 1933; ag. dep. dir., various occasions, 1934-37; dep. dir., educn., Jan., 1937.

HOGG, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.R.C.S., A.M. Inst. C.E., Whitworth Schl.—B. 1880; ed. City of London Schl. and Imp. Coll. of Science; eng. inspr., C.A., 1910; asst. engnr., 1919; dep. head, engnrg. insptn. dept., 1920; ch. insp. engnr. and head, engnrg. inspn. dept., 1934.

HOGGAN, LIEUT.-COMMDR. C. B., R.D., R.N.R.—Pilot, Kenya, 1924; senr. do., K.U.R. & H., 1936.

HOLDER, FRANK WILFRED, B.A. (Durham)—B. 1897; ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barbados; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1924; mem., H. of A. and mem., exec. comtee., Barbados; solr.-gen., Oct., 1936.

HOLDING, RICHARD HENRY.—B. 1898; on mily. serv., Apr. 1917 to Mar., 1920; temp. clk., O.S.O., Apr. 1920; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., O.S.O., 6th Oct., 1921.

HOLE, COMMDR. GEORGE FRANCIS, R.N.—B. 1887; cadet, H.M.S. "Britannia," 1902; midshipman, 1904; sub-lieut., 1907; lieut., 1909; commanded H.M.S. "Peterel," 1914-15; invalided and pensioned, 1916; asst. master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, Mar., 1916; offr. in charge, mine-sweeping Colombo, 1917-19; lieut.-commdr. 1917; priv. sec. and ag. A.D.C. to gov., Apr., 1919; master attendant, Colombo and Galle, July, 1922; harbmr., Hong Kong, 1924; comdr., 1927; offl. mem., leg. coun., 1929; dir., air services, 1929; head, Hong Kong delegn. to Shipping Confce., Simla, 1931.

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HOLGATE, MAXWELL RUSSELL, M.A.(N.Z.).—B. 1896; asst. mast., Raffles Schl., July., 1920; sr. mast., Sultan Idris Training Coll., Perak, Nov., 1922; ag. prin., do., Sept., 1926 and Apr., 1930; asst. inspr. schls., Singapore and Labuan, Nov., 1930; headmast., King. Edward VII Schl., Taiping, Dec., 1930; inspr., schls., Malacca, Nov., 1934; senr. educn. offr. A. Malaya, 1937.

HOLLAND, FRANCIS CHAPLIN, B.Sc. (McGill), A.M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1890; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Malaya, May, 1923; ex. engnr., May, 1932; ag. sr. ex. engnr., Aug., 1936.

HOLLAND, CAPT. FRANCIS GEORGE LEOPOLD, M.B.E., (1931).—B. 1884; N.Z. educn. dept., 1902-11; Germany, 1912-14; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1915; served in Macedonia, 1915-19; capt., 1917; ment. in despa; headmr., govt. educn. scheme, Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1920; dep. commr. (temp. and provnl.), 1929; supt., educn., 1931; ag. dist. offr. at various times, 1928-33.

HOLLAND, JOHN JAMES, B.Sc., B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M. & Cy.E.—B. 1893; ed. Univ. Coll., Galway; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, Aug., 1928; divl. engnr., P.W.D. Cyprus, Mar., 1930.

HOLLIDAY, ARTHUR ROBERT.—B. 1884; atty. and notary, sup. ct. of S. Africa, 1906; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast Colony, Jan., 1915; seconded for service in Togoland; dist. polit. offr., Misahohe, Oct., 1917; dist. polit. offr., Lome, 1918; ag. dist. comsnr., Bole, N. Territories, Gold Coast, Oct., 1918; asst. admstr.-gen., Zanzibar, Jan., 1925; ag. admstr.-gen., pub. trustee. regisr. of doc. and land offr. on various occasions, 1925-29; admstr.-gen. and offl. recr., Uganda, 1930; admstr.-gen., offl. recr., pub. trustee, regisr-gen., births, deaths and marriages, regisr., companies, trade marks, business names, patents, designs and trade unions, Tanganyika Territory, 1936.

HOLLINGSWORTH, LAWRENCE WILLIAM, M.B.E. (1935), B.A. (Lond.), F.R.Hist.S., M.R.S.T.—B. 1896; ed. Sir Walter St. Johns' Schl., London Univ., and London Day Training Coll.; on active serv., E. Africa, 1916–19; headmr., teacher's training schl., Zanzibar educn. dept., 1922; prin., govt., secondary schl., 1935; author "Milango ya History" (Vols. I, II and III); "Jiografia ya Unguja na Pemba," "A Short History of the East Coast of Africa," "Njia za Kufundisha," part author "A School History of Zanzibar."

HOLLIS, SIR ALFRED CLAUD, G.C.M.G. (1934), K.C.M.G. (1927), C.M.G. (1911), C.B.E. (1919).—B. 1874; asst. collr., E.A.P., Mar., 1897; employed on transport duty during Uganda Mutiny, 1898; collr., June, 1900; ag. Brit. vice-consul for German East Africa, Apr., 1900 to Feb., 1901; ag. sec. to admstn. and priv. sec. to H.M. comsnr., Feb., 1901 to Apr., 1903; sec. to the admstn., 1st Apr., 1903; Jubaland expedn., 1900-1, and Nandi expedn., 1905-6 (medal and two clasps); sec. for native affairs and M.L.C., June, 1907; on sp. serv. to Uganda, Oct.-Nov., 1909; ag. ch. sec. to govt., Apr. to Dec., 1911, and Feb. to Oct., 1912; Swahili examiner, 1901 to 1912; col. sec., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1913; ag. govr., Oct., 1913 to Feb., 1914, June to Oct., 1915 and Jan. to Mar., 1916; sec. to provisional admstn., German E. Africa (Tanganyika Territory), Nov., 1916; ag. admstr., Feb. to Nov., 1919; ch. sec., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; ag. gov., Feb. to Oct., 1922; Br. res., Zanzibar Jan., 1924; 1st cls., Order of Brilliant Star, Zanzibar, 1929; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Trinidad and Tobago, 6th Jan., 1930; assumed govt., 22nd Mar., 1930; ret., 1936; author of works on the Masai, Nandi and other E.A. tribes.

HOLLOWAY, JOHN EDWARD.—B. 1899; B.A. (hons. hist.), 1910, Univ. C. of G.H. (Victoria Coll.); res. mast., Grey Coll. Schl., Bloemfontein, 1911-13; mem., coun. of examrs., O.F.S., 1912-13; D.Sc. (Econ.) Lond. (Schl. of Economics), 1917; Hutchinson research medallist; lect., Grey Univ. Coll., 1917-19; Transvaal Univ. Coll., 1919-21; prof., economics, T.U.C., 1921-25; dir., census and statistics, Union of S. Africa, 1925; Union rep. at Internat. Conven. on Statistics, Geneva, 1928; adviser, Union govt., Ottawa Econ. Confce., 1932 and World Econ. Confce., London, 1933; economic advr., treasy., Jan., 1934; sec. for finance, Sept., 1937.

HOLMES, LESLIE BENJAMIN, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1905; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, Nov., 1929.

HOLMES, STEPHEN LEWIS, M.C. (1918).—B. 1896; King's scholar of Westminster, 1909; 2nd lieut., Royal Garrison Arty., July, 1915; served in France and Belgium, 1916-19; adjt.; ag. major; twice ment. in despa.; scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, 1919; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., C.O., 7th Feb., 1921; B.A. (lit. hum.) July, 1921; M.A., June, 1930; pvte. sec. to permt. under sec. (Sir S. Wilson), Feb., 1926; asst. pvte. sec. to S. of S. for dom. affrs. and for cols. (Mr. L. S. Amery), Feb., 1928; accomp. Sir S. Wilson on visit to W. African cols., Aug. to Nov., 1928; prin., D.O., 10th Dec., 1928; U.K. delegation to monetary and econ. confce., London, 1933; Imp. Defence Coll., 1934; U.K. deleg. to London naval confce., 1935; seconded as senr. sec. to high comsnr. for the U.K. in Canada, Sept., 1936; ag. high comsnr. for the U.K., Feb., 1937 and Nov., 1937-Feb., 1938.

HOLMES, WILLIAM, B.A., LL.B. (Dublin).—B. 1901; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1923; attd. to Badulla kach., Jan., 1924; ditto, N. Eliya kach., Aug., 1924; ditto, secretariat, June, 1925; pol. mag., Gampola, Dec., 1926; asst. pvte. sec. to gov., Mar., 1927; office asst., Kurunegala kach., Sept., 1927; landing survr., cust., Mar., 1929; pvte. sec. to O.A.G., Apr. to Sept., 1930; landing survr., cust., Feb., 1931; dist. judge, Tangalle, Sept., 1932; asst. contr., estabs., Apr., 1934; dep. regisr., co-op. socs., July, 1934; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Oct., 1934; dep. collr., cust., June, 1935; dist. judge, N. Eliya, Nov., 1935; ag. dep. collr., cust., Oct., 1936; asst. govt. agt., Ratnapura, Sept., 1937.

HOLMES, WILLIAM EDWARD, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), D.T.M., D.T.H. (L'pool).—B. 1899; ed. St. Patrick's Cath. Gram. Schl., Mountjoy Schl., Dublin and Dublin Univ.; health offr., Malaya, July, 1928.

HOLMES, WILLIAM FREDERICK, B.A. (Sydney), Assoc., R. Coll. of Science (London) in Geology, Assoc., R. Schl. of Mines (London) in Mining, Mem., Inst. of Mining and Metallurgy, F.G.S. (1900)—Demonstr., mine surveying, R. Schl. of Mines, 1901; mining engnr., Dutch E. Indies, S. Africa, Siam and Gold Coast; senr. inspr., mines, Gold Coast, 1914; sec. for mines, 1922.

HOLTTUM, RICHARD ERIC, M.A. (Cantab.), F.L.S.—B. 1895; ed. Bootham Schl., York and St. John's Coll., Camb.; asst. dir., gardens, S.S., Mar., 1922; ag. dir., Feb.–Oct., 1923 and in Feb., 1925, dir., May, 1925.

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HOME, Bruce Fordyce, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), Dip. Psych. (Edin.).—B. 1896; alienist med. offr., Nigeria, Oct., 1927; asst. med. supt., mental hosp., S'pore, Oct., 1931; med. supt., Aug., 1935.

HONE, Capt. Herbert Ralph, M.C., K.C., LL.B. (Hons.)—B. 1896; ed. Vardean Schl., Brighton and London Univ.; enlisted, Inns of Court O.T.C., 1915; 2nd lieut., 18th Lond. Regt., July, 1915; lieut., June, 1916; capt., Jan., 1918; attd. H.Q. 60th Divn., Sept., 1915; adjt. 1/18 Lond. Regt., Feb., 1916; served twice B.E.F., France 1916 and 1917-18; capt. R. of O. (T.A.), 1922; asst. treas., Uganda, Sept., 1920; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1924; went S. Eastern Circuit; offl. recr. in bankcy. and regisr., H.B.M.'s. high ct., Zanzibar, 1925; ag. res. mag., Zanzibar, Jan., 1926 to Feb., 1927; res. mag., Zanzibar, Mar., 1928; crown coun., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1929; ag. solr.-gen., Mar. to Sept., 1930; ag. asst. legal advr., D.O. and C.O., Jan.-Aug., 1933; atty.-gen., Gibraltar, Aug., 1933; ag. ch. just. on several occasions; K.C. (Gib.), 1934; commr., revised laws, 1935; atty.-gen., Uganda, 1936.

HONEY, Sir De Symons Montagu George, Kt. Bach. (1932), C.M.G. (1919).—B. 1872; served in B.S.A. Co.'s expedtn. to Mashonaland, 1891 to 1893; with B.C. Africa admstn., 1893 to 1896; cust. dept., Transvaal, Apr., 1901; native affairs dept., 1902; sec. for Swaziland affairs, and acctng. offr., Oct., 1904; govt. sec., Swaziland admstn., Mar., 1907; res. comsnr., Swaziland, Jan., 1917; gov., Seychelles, 1928; ret., 1933.

HONORÉ, Edward Joseph.—B. 1903; ed. Winchester and Oxford; B.A. forestry; asst. conserv., forests, Kenya, Sept., 1926.

HOODLESS, D.W., L.M.S.S.A., B.Sc.—B. 1887; ed. Sheffield Univ. and King's Coll., London; B.Sc. hons., Lond., 1910; Drew gold medal, mathematics, 1910; associateship of King's coll.; mast., H.M.S. "Worcester," 1911; asst. mast., Queen Victoria schl., Fiji, 1912; head mast., Lau Schl., 1915; J.P. for col., 1916; ag. head mast., Queen Victoria schl., 1918; ag. supt., schls., 1922; prov. mem. leg. coun., Nov., 1924; asst. dir., educn., 1927; tutor, Cent. Med. Schl., May, 1930; prin., do., med. supt., cent. lunatic asylum and visiting M.O., Suva gaol, 1936; provnl. offl. M.L.C., 1938.

HOOGENHOUT, P. Imker.—B. 1884; ed. Stellenbosch and Cape Town, B.A. and prof. teachers' certifs. 1904 and 1906; headmr., Jeppe Educnl. Inst., Johannesburg, 1908, and Hoogenhout High Schl., Bethal, 1910; inspr., educn., S.-W. Transvaal, 1921; ch. examr. to Trans. educn. dept., 1927; sec. for interior, 1929; chmn., nat. road bd., 1937.

HOOK, Reuben John, D.F.C.—B. 1898; ed. "Wallingbrook", Chulmleigh, N. Devon; mily. serv., 1915-19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1921; dist. offr., 1929; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1937.

HOOPER, C. A.—Ch. legal draftsman, min. of just., Baghdad, 1926-28; pres., ct. of first inst., Basrah, 1928-30; pres., land ct., Jaffa, Palestine, 1931; seconded as judl. advr., Trans.-Jordan, 1931-36; procureur and advoc.-gen., Mauritius, May, 1936.

HOPE, William Mansfield Sanderson—B. 1881; asst. supt., refugee camps, O.F.S., 1901; supt., do., 1902; sec. and acct., repatriation dept., O.F.S., 1903; inspr. of accts., do. and govt. relief dept., 1903; examr. of accts., audit dept., 1904; 2nd cls. clk., do., 1908; 1st cls. clk., 1909; senr. clk., dept. of contr. and audr.-gen., 1912; prin. clk., do., 1921; senr inspr., do., 1930; ch. inspr. (expend.), do., 1933; asst. contr., and audr.-gen., Nov., 1935.

HOPKINS, Frank Arthur.—B. 1886; home prison dept., 1910; Cyprus prison dept., 1919; supt., prisons, 1921; asst. supt., prisons, Hong-Kong, Jan., 1931; ag. supt., prisons in 1931, 1933, 1936, 1937 and 1938; supt., prisons, 1938.

HOPKINS, Herbert Oxley, M.A. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), grad. L.S.T.M.—B. 1895; mily. serv. with 7th Battn. The King's Liverpool Reg., 1915-18; asst. bactlgst., Middlesex Hosp., 1926, Malaria resch., offr., inst. med. resch., F.M.S., Sept., 1927; bactlgst., S'pore, July, 1929; med. offr., Tan Tock Seng Hosp., S'pore, Jan., 1932; govt. bactlgst., S'pore, Jan., 1933; pathologist, Penang, June, 1936; do., S.S., 1938.

HOPKINS, Isaac Moreland, B.Sc., (Glasgow).—B. 1902; ed. Bellahouston Acad., Univ. of Glasgow, Jordan Hill Coll. for Teachers; prin., govt. training coll. for teachers, Trinidad, 1935; supt., tech. classes, 1937; mem., bd. of indus. training, 1937.

HOPKINS, John Gerald Hemus, O.B.E. (1939).—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Mar., 1917; dist. offr., 1921.

HOPKINSON, George Frederick.—B. 1894; cler. asst., post office, Br. Guiana, 1911; 6th cls. offr., cust., 1912; 5th cls. ditto., 1914; 4th cls. clk., treasy., 1920; 3rd cls. ditto, 1923; 3rd cls. clk., col. secretariat, 1925; 2nd cls. clk., ditto, 1926; sec., comsnrs. of currency, 1928; 1st cls. clk., treasy., 1933.

HORAN, Henry Edward, D.S.C.—B. 1890; ed. Crescent Coll., Limerick, Beaumont Coll., Windsor and Stubbington House, Fareham; entered Navy, 1906; lieut., 1911; comdr., 1924; capt., 1930; served throughout war in destroyers; after war appts. at Admy., Naval Staff Coll., and Imp. Defence Coll.; has commanded H.M. ships "Durban", "Coventry" and "Barham" as capt.; ch. N.Z. naval staff and 1st naval mem., N.Z. naval bd., 1938.

HORN, Sir Arthur Edwin, Kt. Bach. (1937), C.M.G. (1922). M.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. and H. (Cantab.), certif., Lond. Schl. of Trop. Med. (with distinctions).—Ed. at St. Mary's Hosp. and London Univ.; civil surg., 19th brigade field hosp., S. African field force, 1900-01; W. African med. staff, 1904 and served in G. Coast, N. and S. Nigeria and Gambia; awarded Craggs research prize for original research in trop. med. (London S.T.M.), 1908; recd. thanks of S. of S. for the Colonies for rept. on cerebro-spinal fever in N. Territories of the G. Coast, 1908, and for rept. on sleeping sickness in Volta River dist. of G. Coast, 1910; seconded for sp. serv. at C.O., 1910-12; personal asst. to the P.M.O., S. Nigeria, 1913; senr. med. offr. and mem., exec. and leg. couns., Gambia, 1914-16; prin. civ. med. offr., German E. Africa, 1917-19; attd. Rockefeller comsn. for investigation of yellow fever in W. Africa, 1920; dir., med. and sany. services, Malaya, 1921-22; pres. elect for 5th Congress of Far Eastern Assoc. of Trop. Med., 1923; med. sec. to Col. Advisory Med. and Sany. Comtee. at C.O., 1923-24; junr. med. adviser to C.O., 1924; consulting physican to C.O., 1928; mem., exec. comtee. of Br. Empire Leprosy Relief Assoc.; fellow R. Socy. of Med.; R. Socy. Trop. Med.; author of "Health of Europeans in W. Africa," "Health of Europeans in E. Africa."

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HORNBY, ARTHUR JOHN WARD, M.B.E. (1929).—B. 1893; ed. King Edward's High Schl., Birmingham Univ. (B.Sc. 1914) and Armstrong Coll., Durham Univ.; R.F.A., Sept., 1914 to Oct., 1919; agrl. chemist, Nyasaland, Sept., 1921; asst. dir., agr. and agrl. chemist, Apr., 1931; ag. dir., agr., June, 1933 to Jan., 1934, and Feb.-Nov., 1937.

HORNBY, CAPT. HENRY EPTON, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—B. 1890; ed. King's Coll. Schl. and R. Vety. Coll., London; lect. in bacteriology to S.E. Agrl. Coll. (Univ. of London), 1912-13; vety. offr., N. Rhodesia, 1913-20; war serv., E. Africa, N. Rhodesia Rifles, 1914-17; S.A.V.C., 1917-19; ment. in desps.; studied physiology and pathology, Univ. Coll. Schl. of Trop. Med., London, Ecole de Medicine, Paris, and Vety. Research Lab., Pretoria; vety. pathologist, Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1922; dep. dir., vety. services and vety. pathologist, 1930; dir., vety. serv., Jan., 1933; dir., tsetse research Sept., 1938.

HORNE, EDWIN NOEL.—B. 1902; appt. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 4th May, 1920; higher grade cler. offr., 14th Apr., 1930.

HORNE, W. K.—B. 1883; ed. Manchester Grammar Schl.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1913; war serv., 1915-19; ch. just., Tonga, 1925; compiler, revd. edn., "Laws of Tonga," 1928; ag. ch. just., Fiji and ag. ch. judicial comsnr., W. Pacific, Feb.-Sept., 1928; judge, sup. ct., Gambia, 1930; puisne judge, Kenya, 1933; do., S.S., Mar., 1937.

HORSBURGH, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1876; ed. Aske's Haberdasher's Company Schl.; C.A., Jan., 1908; asst. dir., min. of munitions, 1915; dep. contr., munitions disposal bd., 1919; dep. head, engnrg. contracts, 1920; tech. offr., "Discovery Comtee.," 1923.

HORSFIELD, WILLIAM, B.A.—B. 1896; ed. Denstone and St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge; 2nd cl. hons. mech. sci. tripos, 1921; staff survr., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1921; dist. survr., lands and mines dept., 1932.

HORSLEY, BERNARD HILL, O.B.E. (1931), D.S.O., M.C.—B. 1890; European War, 1914-18; major, 8th (service) batt., K.O.Y.L.I.; D.S.O., M.C., desps.; dist. polit. offr., Somaliland, 1919; dist. comsnr., Somaliland, 1922; polit. offr. with Anglo-Italian (Somaliland) bndy. comsn., Aug., 1929-Sept., 1930; head, Anglo-Italian claims subcomsn., Mar.-Sept., 1930; O.A.G., Somaliland for various periods, 1932-33.

HORWOOD, THOMAS BERRIDGE, K.C., LL.B.—B. 1888; ed. Maritzburg Coll. and Ch. Ch. Oxford; I.C.S., India, 1911-19; advoc., Natal, 1923-36; judge, native high ct. of Natal, 1936.

HORWOOD, HON. SIR WM. HENRY, KT. BACH. (1904).—B. 1862; ed. at Bishop Feild Coll., St. John's; called to the bar, 1886; bencher of the law society, Newfoundland, 1891; Q.C., 1895; elected to the legislature, 1894; acted as col. sec. 1894-5; delegate from the Newfoundland govt. to the Ottawa conf., Apr., 1895, on the subject of confedn. with Canada; mem. of ex. coun., 1894-97; ag. atty.-gen., 1897; elected to legislature to represent Harbour Grace, 1897; apptd. by ch. just., with minister of just. to act in conjunction with judges as committee to amend rules and procedure, sup. court, 1899; minister of just. and atty.-gen., 1900; *ex-officio* mem. of ex. coun., and of treasy. board; acted as leader of govt. during sess. of 1901; and also in 1902; apptd. ch. just., July, 1902; administered govt., 1902, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914; deputy gov., 1907, 1910; chrmn. of royal comsn. on Sealing Industry, 1913; pres., Newfdld. centre of St. John Ambulance Assocn.; chrmn. of comtee. for selection of non-combatants for service abroad; chrmn. of Newfdld. fund for hospital cots for soldiers and sailors; representative on Peace Comsn. established under treaty between Great Britain and U.S.A., May, 1916.

HOSEGOOD, THOMAS WILLIAM HAROLD.—B. 1886; younger brother of Trinity House, master mariner; ed. St. Paul's Cathedral Choir Schl.; harbmr. and naval agt., St. Lucia, 1918; ag. ch. of pol. on various occasions; asst. harbmr., marine mag., etc., Hong Kong, 1927.

HOSKING, ETHELBERT BERNARD, O.B.E., (1932).—B. 1890; ed. King's Schl., Canterbury and Wadham Coll., Oxford (class schl.); asst. dist. comsnr. E.A.P., Dec., 1913; dist. comsnr., Kenya, 1925; ag. prin. asst. to commr., local govt., etc., 1932; ag. comsnr., mines, 1933; comsnr., mines, 1934; senr. dist. comsnr., 1935; ag. comsnr., local govt. lands and sttlmt., 1936; ch. native comsnr., 1938.

HOSKINS, RONALD DOUGLAS.—B. 1893; merc. marine, 1913-20; Kenya pol., 1922; 2nd and ch. offr., K.U.R. & H., 1922; commdr., K.U.R. & H., 1929.

HOSKYNS-ABRAHALL, THEO.—B. 1896, ed. Epsom Coll.; served with H.M. Forces, France, Salonika, Egypt and Palestine; admstve. offr., Nigeria, 1921; senr. dist. offr., 1936; admstve. offr., cls. I, 1937.

HOUGHTON, H.E., M.B.E. (1937), F.R.A.S.—B. 1892; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser. and assigned to the C.O., Apr., 1912; attached to office of high comnsr. for S. Africa, Nov., 1920; transfd. to Basutoland serv., Nov. 1923.

HOUSTON, THOMAS JACKSON.—B. 1913; ed. Methodist Coll., Belfast and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1935; cadet, Hong Kong, Aug., 1935; 1st clk. and mag., Aug., 1938.

HOW, DOUGLAS WALSHAM.—B. 1889; ed. Cheltenham Coll.; Un. of S. Africa civ. serv. lower law exam.; Basutoland 1st grade Sesuto exam. cls. B.; clerical asst., Basutoland, Oct., 1910; sub-inspr., Basutoland mtd. pol., July, 1912; chief clk., master of ct. and registr., July, 1917; served as 2nd lieut. with Royal Welsh Fusiliers in France, 1918; inspr. and staff offr., Basutoland mtd. pol., July, 1919; dep. asst. comsnr., 1923; asst. comsnr., 1927; ag. govt. sec., Bech. Prot., Mar., 1932 to Apr., 1933; title changed to dist. comsnr., Basutoland, 1936; ag. govt. sec.; dep. resdt. comsnr. and govt. sec. 1938; ag. resdt. comsnr., 1938.

HOWARD, ARTHUR ERNEST SAMUEL.—B. 1891; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; sub-inspr., constab., Fiji, 1914; dist. comsnr., 1924; asst. sec. for Indian affrs., 1932; seconded as agt. and consul, Tonga, 1933; dist. comsnr., Lautoka, 1937.

HOWARD, HON. ERATUS EDWIN.—B. 1865; ed. Iroquois High Schl., Inverness Acady., and McGill Univ.; B.A., 1895; gold medallist in maths. and nat. philos.; B.C.L. (gold medallist) 1898; barrister; practised in Montreal, 1899-1919; called to the bar, Quebec, July, 1899; K.C., Sept., 1913; judge, superior ct., prov. of Quebec, 26th Sept., 1919; judge of ct. of King's Bench, 9th Aug., 1920; prof., civ. law, McGill Univ. and elective fellow of law faculty.

HOWARD, FREDERICK JAMES, O.B.E.—B. 1883; ed. at Bedford; 2nd divn. clk., W.O.,

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June, 1901; 2nd cls. asst. acctnt., army accts. dept., May, 1905; selected for advancement to higher grade of scale, 1st Nov., 1911; ag. 1st cls. asst. acctnt., Oct., 1914; ag. acctnt., Nov., 1916; 1st cls. asst. acctnt., 15th Dec., 1919; personal supernmy. appt. as acctnt., 1st Jan., 1921; serv. with min. of munitions as dir. from 1915, and with disposal and liquidation comsn. treasy., as asst. contr. of deptl. finance until 1921; O.B.E., 1st Jan., 1918; ag. prin., old style, 1st Jan., 1920; ag. prin. C.O., 15th Sept., 1921; prin., 27th Aug., 1928; attended Imp. Defence Coll. course, 1933.

HOWARD, JOHN CURTOIS, K.C.—B. 1887; ed. Uppingham and Clare Coll., Camb. (exhibr.), hons., nat. sci.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1913; 2nd lieut., 4th Lincoln Regt., Mar., 1915; served in France, Jan., 1917 to July, 1920; legal adviser, G.H.Q., France, May, 1919 to July, 1920; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, Aug., 1920; ag. king's advoc., Nov., 1922 to Mar. 1923 and Aug., 1923; king's advoc., July, 1924; title altered to atty.-gen., May, 1925; joint compilers, 2nd vol., statute laws of Cyprus, 1923; solr.-gen., Nigeria, 1926; ag. atty.-gen. on various occasions, 1927-30; temp. attd., legal advisory staff, C.O., Nov., 1931; atty.-gen., Gold Coast, Mar., 1933; atty.-gen., Ceylon, 1936; legal sec., Oct., 1936.

HOWARTH, GEORGE FREDERICK LEE, A.M.I.A.E., M.I.T.A.—B. 1901; ed. Glasgow High Schl. and Glasgow Univ.; European fitter, govt. transpt. dept., Gold Coast, 1928; capt., Defence Force, 1936; mast., govt. tech. schl., 1938.

HOWAT, CLARENCE HUGH, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—B. 1908; ed. Edin. Acad. and Univ. of Edin.; medallist in med. and in clinical med.; dist. med. offr., Cyprus, 1932; med. offr., Nyasaland Prot., 1933.

HOWE, HON. CLARENCE DECATUR, B.Sc.—B. 1886; ed. Public schls. and Massachusetts Inst. of Technology; prof., civ. engnrg., Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, N.S., 1908; ch., engnr., bd. of grain comsnrs. for Canada, 1913; el. to H. of C., Canada, at g.e., 1935; min. of rlys. & canals and min., marine in Mackenzie King cabinet, 1935.

HOWE, GERARD LEWIS.—B. 1899; ed. Armagh Royal Schl., Ireland, Trinity Coll., Dublin and King's Inn, Dublin; barrister-at-law (King's Inn, Dublin, and N. Ireland, 1923); res. mag., Kenya, June, 1930; crown coun., Gold Coast, Aug., 1934; crown coun., S.S., Mar., 1937; ag. solr.-gen., S.S., July to Nov., 1937.

HOWE, JOHN WALLACE, Dp. Ag. B.S.A., M.Sc.—B. 1901; ed. Westward Ho! and Univ. of Alberta; in ch. grain experimental plots, prov. dept. of agr. Vermilion (Alta.) 1921; cream grader, dairy branch, Alberta dept. of agr., 1922; instr., dairying, schl. of agr., Alberta, 1925; instr., animal husbandry, Univ. of Alberta, 1930; headmr., govt. farm schl., and supt., govt. stock farm, Hope, Jamaica, July, 1931.

HOWELL, CHARLES GOUGH.—B. 1894; ed. Mill Hill Schl. and Caius Coll., Cambridge; B.A., Cantab.; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1914-17; served in France and Flanders, May to Dec., 1915 and ret. on account of wounds in Aug., 1917; called to bar, Inner Temple, Apr., 1921; mem., S. Wales circuit; crown coun., Kenya, Nov., 1925; ag. solr. gen., June to Oct., 1930; mem., leg. coun; atty.-gen., Fiji, July, 1931; ag. ch. just. and ch. judl. comsnr., W. Pacific, Apr., 1932 to Jan., 1933; legal advr., F.M.S., July, 1933; atty.-gen., S.S., 1936.

HOWELL, E. H., M.B.E. (1927).—B. 1879; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O. Mar., 1898; promoted, with gratuity, Dec., 1907; conf. clk., 1911; staff clk. 1st grade, 8th Sept., 1917; deptl. asst., 16th Jan., 1923; clk. for legal instruments, 26th Feb., 1923; staff-offr., gen. dept., 6th Apr., 1933.

HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY.—B. 1879; ed. at Dulwich Coll.; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1906; Western circuit; conveyancer, Uganda Prot., May, 1916; custodian of enemy property, Mar., 1917; dist. mag., dist. judge, and admstr.-gen., Entebbe, Uganda, Apr., 1907; dist. mag., dist. judge, and offl. rec. in bankruptcy, Kampala, Uganda, July, 1917; ag. judge of high ct., Jan.-June, 1920; ag. atty.-gen., Feb. to Dec., 1921; senr. mag., Jan., 1922; ag. judge of high ct., Apr. to Oct., 1922 and June, 1923; puisne judge, Gold Coast, Dec., 1924; ag. ch. just., Feb., 1927 and Sept. to Oct. 1928; puisne judge, Straits Sttlmts. and judge, F.M.S., Jan., 1934; ag. ch. just., F.M.S., July, 1937; puisne judge, S'pore., Sept., 1937; do., Penang, Mar., 1938.

HOWITT, CHARLES ROBERTS.—B. 1894; ed. Carlisle Grammar Schl. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1920; seconded to Johore, Dec., 1920; 1st cls. mag., 1922-1924; lieut., V.R., Aug., 1924; 3rd mag., S'pore, Oct., 1925; ag. 2nd asst. sec. (B), S'pore, May, 1926; offs., cls. IV, June, 1926; dist. offr., Jasin, May, 1927 and May, 1928; ag. 1st asst. sec. (B), S'pore, July, 1930; offr., cls. III., June, 1931; ag. 1st asst. sec. (B) and clk. of couns., Aug., 1932; attd. Malayan estabmt. office, Aug., 1934; ag. Br. advr., Perlis, Apr., 1935; offr. cls. II, June, 1936.

HUBBALL, JOHN GORST.—Clk., control and audit office, Cape, 1895; examr., 1895; asst. acctnt., 1903; asst. acctnt., contrlr. and audr.-gen.'s office, Union of S. Africa, 1910; prin. clk., 1912; chief acctnt., treasy., Union of S. Africa, 1916; sec., office of high comsnr. for Union of S. Africa, London, 1928; sec. for finance, Nov., 1931; pub. debt comsnr., July, 1938.

HUBBARD, PERCIVAL CYRIL.—B. 1902; ed. Mill Hill and Caius Coll., Cantab. (mod. languages scholarship); B.A. hons., 1923; LL.B. hons., 1924; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1925; cadet, Br. Solomon Is. Prot., May, 1928; ag. asst. dist. offr., Malaita, Oct., 1928; ag. dist. offr., Ysabel, Jan., 1929; ch. mag. and. legal advr., Br. Sol. Is. Prot., Feb., 1929; ag. Br. judge, joint ct. and judl. comsnr. for New Hebrides, 1930-32; ch. mag., Palestine, 1934.

HUDD, HON. SIR HERBERT SYDNEY, K.B.E., M.C.—Capt. A.I.F., Great War; represented dist. of Alexandra in H. of A., S. Australia; comsnr. of pub. works, min. of rlys., and min. of marine, 1933-38.

HUDSON, HON. ALBERT BLELLOCK.—B. 1875; ed. Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, LL.B., (Man.); called to Manitoba bar, 1899; bencher, Law Soc., Manitoba, 1913; K.C., 1914; mem., Manitoba legislature, 1914-20; atty.-gen. (Man.), 1915; resigned, 1917; mem, Ho. of Co. Canada, 1921-25; just., sup. ct. of Canada, 1936.

HUDSON, JOHN ARCHIBALD.—B. 1883; H.M. postal serv. 1898-1913 and 1919-20; dist. supt., Nigeria, July, 1913; B.E.F., France, 1915-19; postmr., Nyasaland, 1920; asst. P.M.G., 1934; P.M.G., 1937.

HUDSON, JOHN RICHARD, B.Sc. (Vety. Sci.), M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1904; ed., King Edward VI Grammar Schl., East Retford and R. Vety. Coll.,

London; vety. offr., Kenya, 1926; vety. resch. offr., 1928; dep. dir. (laby. services), 1937.

HUDSON, PHILIP JAMES., M.C.—B. 1897; on mily. serv., June, 1916; cadet, Ceylon, civ. serv., Mar., 1920; attd. to Colombo kach., Apr., 1920; pol. mag., Balapitiya, Mar., 1921; asst. settlmt. offr., 1922; office asst., Jaffna kach., Dec., 1924; asst. sttlmt. offr., May, 1925; asst. govt. agt., Galle, Dec., 1929; do., Matara in addn., Sept., Dec., 1932; asst. sttlmt. offr., Dec., 1934; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Feb., 1935.

HUDSON, ROWLAND SKEFFINGTON.—B. 1900; ed. St. Edward's Schl., Oxford; probnry. flying offr., R.N.A.S., 1918; 2nd Lieut., R.A.F., 1918-19; clk. and probr., N. Rhodesia, 1919; asst. native commr., 1921; native commr., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; asst. ch. secy., native affrs., 1936.

HUDSON, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM, C.B.E. (1932), O.B.E., M.C.—B. 1880; ed. privately and King's Coll., London; S. African War, 1900-02; Queen's Med., with 2 clasps; King's Med., 2 clasps; contr.'s staff, cent. telegraphs, London, 1902; dept., P.M.G., N. Nigeria, 1912; ag. P.M.G., Apr. to Aug., 1912; R.E. (signals), 1914-18; offr. in charge, civ. tels., occupied enemy territory admstrn., Palestine, 1919; P.M.G., Palestine, July, 1920.

HUETT, FRANCIS JOHN. — B. 1886; ed. Anerley Coll.; ag. suprvr., cust., P. Swettenham, July, 1921; do., P. Buntar, Aug., 1921; do. T. Anson, Apr., 1923; supt., cust., P. Swettenham, Mar., 1924; do., P. Dickson and harbmr. in addn., Jan., 1927; supt., chandu monop., N. Sembilan and supt., cust., in addn., Nov., 1930; sr. supt., trade and cust. dept., F.M.S., N. Sembilan, Jan., 1931; dep. comsnr., do., Apr., 1933; do., Perak, Mar., 1935.

HUGGARD, SIR WALTER CLARENCE, Kt. Bach. (1933), K.C., B.A., LL.D. — B. 1884; ed. at Dublin Univ.; 1st honourman and senr. mod. in legal and polit. science; called to the bar, King's Inns, Dublin, 1907; station mag., Nigeria, Apr., 1914; ag. puisne judge, July to Sept., 1914; pol. mag., Jan., 1917; solr.-gen., Trinidad, Nov., 1920; ag. puisne judge, June-Oct., 1921; K.C., 1921; ag. atty.-gen., Jan.-Oct., 1922; atty.-gen., 1st Nov., 1922; prepared revd. edn., Laws of Trinidad and Tobago, 1925; atty.-gen., Kenya, Feb., 1926; ag. col. sec. and gov.'s dep., Aug., 1927; atty.-gen., S. Sttlmts., June, 1929; ch. just., 1933; ret., 1936; re-apptd. as pres., sp. cts. in Swaziland and Bechuanaland Prot., judl. comsnr. in Basutoland and legal advr. to high comsnr. for Basutoland, the Bech. Prot. and Swaziland, Oct., 1937.

HUGGINS, HASTINGS DUDLEY, M.Sc., Dip. Agr., I.C.T.A.—B. 1905; ed. Antigua Gram. Schl. and Cornell Univ.; asst. mast. Antigua Gram. Schl., 1923; Imp. Coll. Trop. Agr., Trinidad, 1923; asst. field man., sugar expt. stn., Br. Guiana, 1926; asst. agrl. supt., dept. agr., 1928; agrl. supt., 1934; confce., agrl. economists, Scotland, 1936.

HUGGINS, CAPT. JOHN, M.C. (1916).—B. 1891; ed. Bridlington Gram. Schl. and Leeds Univ., B.A.; 2nd lieut., Yorks Regt., Nov. 1914; Gallipoli, 1915; Egypt, 1916; France, July, 1916; capt., Sept., 1916; ment. in desp.; cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1920; govt. rice agt., Klang, May, 1920; agt. to food contr., Selangor and Pahang, Oct., 1920; 4th asst. sec. to govt., Mar., 1921; passed cadet Malay, June, 1921; dist. offr., Aug., 1921; offr., cls. IV., Aug., 1923; recvr., Alsagoff concession, Johore, Feb., 1925; pvte. sec. to high comsnr., May, 1926; offr. cls. III., Aug., 1928; sec., res., Negri Sembilan, Nov., 1929; dist. offr., Kuantan, Mar., 1930; offr., cls. II, Aug., 1933; asst. advr., Kedah, July, 1933; col. sec., Trinidad, 1938; gov's. dep., Sept.-Nov., 1938; ag. gov., Nov., 1938.

HUGHES, FREDERICK EDWARD.—B. 1906; ed. Dean Close Schl. and Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Forestry), 1927; post grad. course, Imp. For. Inst., 1927-28; asst. conservr., forests, Gold Coast, July, 1928.

HUGHES, GEORGE SPENCER, B.A. (Dub.), LL.B. (Dub.)—B. 1887; Barrister-at-law; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1911; dist. offr., cls. II, 1919; ag. res., 1923; cls I, admstve. serv., 1930.

HUGHES, HERBERT.—B. 1888; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, Pembroke Coll., Oxford, (schol.) and Ridley Hall, Cambridge; B.A. (1911), M.A. (1914); ordained, 1915-16; appd., educn. dept., Jamaica, 1925; examr., 1925; secy., bd. of educn.; ag. asst. dir., educn., various periods; supervising inspr., secondary schls., sec., Jamaica schls. commn. and Rhodes scholarship selection comtee., 1933.

HUGHES, TREVOR DAVIES, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple.—B. 1901; ed. King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; cadet, M.C.S., Dec., 1925; offr. cls. V. Dec., 1928; offr. cls. IV, Dec., 1932; col. legal serv., crown coun., S.S., Jan., 1937.

HUGHES, RT. HON. WILLIAM MORRIS, P.C. (1916), K.C., M.P.—B. 1864; M.L.A., New South Wales, 1894-1901; elec. to 1st H. of R., C of A., 1901, and member since; min. for external affairs 1904; representative of C. of A. at Navigation Conf., London, 1907; atty.-gen., C. of A., Apr., 1910-1913, and from Sept., 1914, to Oct., 1915; prime min., and atty.-gen., Oct., 1915; Canadian privy councillor, Feb., 1916; prime min. and atty.-gen., Nov., 1916; ditto, Feb., 1917; ditto, Jan., 1918; resigned Feb., 1923; min. for health and repatriation, Lyons miny., 1934 and vice pres. federal exec. coun.; resigned, 1935; min. for external affrs. and territories and vice-pres. exec. coun., Lyons miny., Nov., 1937; min. for ext. affrs., Nov., 1938.

HUGO, FRANCOIS DANIEL, B.A.—B. 1883; inspr. schls., Natal, Apr., 1916; ch. inspr., schls., Jan., 1931; supt., educn., Aug., 1931.

HUME, RICHARD HENRY.—B. 1897; Imp. post office, 1912-1919 (war serv. R.E. Signals, G.E.A., 1915-19); postmr., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; senr. postmr., do., 1923; dist. survr., posts and tels., Gold Coast, 1930; senr. survr., 1937.

HUMFREY, ERIC BERTRAM.—B. 1903; ed. Cranleigh; constable, Kenya pol., Jan 1926; asst. inspr., 1929; ag. asst. supt., 1931-32; local commdt., pol., Cyprus, June, 1933; title changed to supt., pol., Mar., 1938; ag. comsnr., various periods, 1935-38.

HUMPHERSON, LESLIE HERBERT.—B. 1902; ed. King Edward's Schl., Birmingham and Worcester Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1925; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1931.

HUMPHRYS, LIEUT.-COL., SIR FRANCIS HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1932), G.C.V.O. (1928), K.C.M.G. (1929), K.B.E. (1924), C.I.E. (1920).—B. 1879; ed. Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford; 2nd lieut., Worcestershire Regt., 1900; served S. African War, 1900-01 (Queen's med. 3 clasps); ent. polit. dept., govt. of India, 1903; pvte. sec. to ch. comsnr., N.W.F.P., 1904; asst. comsnr., Hazara, 1907; dep. comsnr., Bannu, 1910; Kohat, 1914; polit. agent, N. Waziristan, 1915; polit. offr. with troops, N.W. Frontier, India, 1917 (despe.); served European War in Europe as pilot R.A.F., 1918; polit. agt., Khyber.

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1919; dep. foreign sec. to govt. of India, 1921; 1st envoy extraordinary and min. plenipotentiary at the court of H.M. the King of Afghanistan, Jan., 1922; high comsnr., Iraq, 1929.

HUMPHRYS, H. L.—Ed. at gram. schl., Antigua; senior Camb. certif, 3rd div. honours; cashier, treasy., Antigua, Jan., 1892; 2nd indoor offr., 1896; ag. 1st indoor offr. on several occasions; ag. ch. audit clk., Leeward Is., Dec., 1897, to Jan., 1898; ag. audit clk., St. Kitts-Nevis, Dec., 1903, to Mar., 1904; 1st indoor offr. of treasy., Antigua, Apr., 1904; ag. ch. audit clk. and federal acctnt., Leeward Is., May to Oct., 1909, Aug., 1910, and from Apr., 1911 to July, 1912; ag. treasr. of Antigua, and federal treasr. from Dec., 1912 to Apr., 1913.

HUNT, JOHN ANTHONY.—B. 1906. ed. Marlborough Coll. and St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge (exhibr.), B.A., 1928, M.A., 1935; oil exploration geologist, 1928-36; cadet, Somaliland, Oct., 1936.

HUNT, SIR WILLIAM EDGAR, Kt. Bach. (1938), C.M.G. (1934), C.B.E., B.A.—B. 1883; ed. Warwick Schl. and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1909; asst. col. sec., Lagos, 1910; dist. offr. (2nd cls.), 1917; res., 1924; staff grade, 1929; mem., comsn. of inquiry into disturbances in S.E. Provs., 1930; ag. lieut.-gov., S. Provs. in 1930-33; comsnr. of col. and lands, 1934; ag. lieut.-gov., S. Provs., 1934; ch. comsnr., S. Provs., 1935; O.A.G., 1936 and 1938.

HUNTER, JAMES STANLEY.—B. 1889; ed. Hawera High Schl.; entd. N.Z. govt. serv., 1905; post and tel. dept., 1905; pub. serv. comsnr's, office, 1914; pvte. sec. to various ministers, 1916-24; offl. sec., N.Z. rlys., 1924; asst. gen. man., N.Z. rlys., 1928; comsnr., transport, 1929-35; sec. of lab. and comsnr., unemployment, 1935; pvte. sec. to Sir Francis Bell at League of Nations gen. assem. and also at Imp. Confce., 1928

HUNTER, JOHN.—B. 1878; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. and assigned to the C.O., Apr., 1899; clk. to patronage comtee., Nov., 1907; staff-offr., 1st Apr., 1922; librarian, 6th July, 1933.

HUNTER, JOHN ADAMS.—B. 1890; ed. at Royal Grammar Schl., Newcastle-on-Tyne and St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1913 (hist. tripos cls. 2, I.); cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1914; cls. V, Sept., 1918; asst. dist. offr., Oct., 1918; attd. to chief sec.'s office, Jan.-Mar., 1919; seconded for serv. in food control dept., Mar., 1919; ag. 3rd asst. sec. to Govt., F.M.S., Oct., 1920; 4th asst. sec. to govt., Oct., 1921; cls. IV, offg. dep. contr., lab., Seremban, Nov., 1921; ditto, K. Lumpur, July, 1922; 3rd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1923; dist. offr., Ulu Langat, Oct., 1926; Class III, Nov., 1926; ag. sec. to res., Selangor, July, 1927; ag. Br. res., Selangor in addn., Nov., 1929; dist. offr., Ulu Selangor, Apr., 1931; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1931; asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., June, 1933; offr., cl. IB, Oct., 1935; ag. under-sec., S.S., Mar., 1935 and Sept., 1936; ag. col. sec., S.S., Apr., 1936; D.O., Kinta, Dec., 1937; lieut.-gov., Malta, 1938.

HUNTINGFIELD, 5TH BARON (Cr. 1796) WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECHNE VANNECK, K.C.M.G. (1934).—B. (Queensland) 1873; M.P., Eye divn., Suffolk, 1923-29; parly. pvte. secy. to pres., B. of T., 1927-28; gov., Victoria, 1934.

HURNDALL, MAJOR ROBERT KENNEIT FEATHERSTON.—B. 1890; cattle expt. inspr., Bechuanaland Prot., 1925; sub-inspr., pol., 1930; inspr., 1936; dep. commdt., 1937.

HURST, RAYMOND GEORGE.—B. 1877; Indian State rlys., 1900; E. African rlys., 1917; asst. traffic supt., Tanganyika rlys., July, 1925.

HUSBAND, CAPT. CHARLES THOMAS MAIN, F.S.I., F.R.G.S.—B. 1891; ed. Box Hill Grammar Schl., Melbourne; 1st grade survr., F.M.S., 1913; served France, 1915-18; asst. supt., surveys, F.M.S., Jan., 1919; ag. supt., Selangor, July-Nov., 1920; Perak, Feb., 1926; Johore, Sept., 1927; supt., surveys, F.M.S. & S.S., July, 1929; do., Kedah, Apr., 1930 and Jan., 1932; do., Malacca and N. Sembilan, May, 1933; do., Malacca, Jan., 1935; senr. supt., surveys, Malaya, 1937; asst. survr.-gen., F.M.S., Mar., 1937; supt., surveys, Kedah, Apr., 1937.

HUSBAND, THOMAS GIBSON, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E., Chartered Civil Engnr.—B. 1890; ed. Heriot Watt Coll. and Edin. Univ.; asst. engnr., Jasin, S.S., July, 1919; ag. exec. engnr., Malacca, May, 1923; asst. engnr., Penang, Dec., 1924; ditto, P. Wellesley, Jan., 1927; exec. engnr., South, P. Wellesley, Apr., 1929; snr. exec. engnr., P.W.D., June, 1931; ditto, rural and marine, S'pore, July, 1931; senr. exec. engnr., wks. and bldgs., K. Lumpur, Oct., 1932; do., Town, Apr., 1934; state engnr., grade II, May, 1936; do., grade I, 1938.

HUSSEY, THOMAS MACDONALD.—B. 1888; ed. Long Ashton Coll., Somerset; offl. censor, cinematograph films, S.S., F.M.S. and Johore, Dec., 1919.

HUTCHINS, ERNEST ELWYN.—B. 1886; ed. Exeter Schl.; forestry course, Edinburgh Univ., 1903-04; forest dept., S. Africa, 1904; forest demarcator, Kenya, 1909; asst. conservator, forests, Kenya, 1911; E. Africa Mounted Rifles, 1915-16; asst. polit. offr., German E. Africa, 1916-21; admstve. offr., 1st grade (now dist. offr.), Tanganyika Territory, 1921.

HUTCHINSON, GEORGE STUART MENTETH.—B. 1883; ed. United Services Coll., Westward Ho! and Royal Mily. Coll., Sandhurst; 2nd lieut., unattd. list, 1902; Indian Army, 1903; capt., 1911; major, 1917; Burma Mily. Pol., Southern Shan States, 1910-14; Indian Expedy. Force, France, 1915; ment. in desps., 1915; invalided, 1917; examining offr., Miny. of Pensions, 1917; regional wounds offr. for Scotland, 1919; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., C.O., 1st Apr., 1924; prin., 1st Oct., 1930.

HUTCHISON, PATRICK HAMILTON.—B. 1902; ed. Edinburgh Acad. and Edin. Univ.; M.A., 1924; LL.B., 1925; admitted solr., Feb., 1927; asst. admstr. gen., Tanganyika Territory, 1929; ag. admstr. gen., offl. recr., pub. trustee, regisr., companies, trade marks, patents, designs, trade unions, regisr. gen., births, deaths, marriages, house tax and estate duty comsnr., 1933-34.

HUTT, ALEXANDER MCDONALD BRUCE.—B. 1904; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A., and Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A. (English lit.); cadet, Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1926; asst. dist. offr., Jan., 1928; ag. dist. offr., May, 1932; seconded, secrt., Mar., 1935; dist. offr., Jan., 1938.

HUTTON, ARTHUR JAMES SCOTT.—B. 1891; ed. Allen Glen's; sr. asst. archt., M.P.W.S., Feb., 1936; ag., govt. archt. S.S., May, 1936.

HUTTON, THEODORE RALPH, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1889; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Oct., 1919; ag. exec. engnr., various occasions, 1922-27; exec. engnr., 1928-32; sr. exec. engnr., Jan., 1936.

HUXHAM, HAROLD JAMES, C.M.G. (1936).—B. 1889; income tax advr., Ceylon govt., Aug.,

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HORNBY, ARTHUR JOHN WARD, M.B.E. (1929).—B. 1893; ed. King Edward's High Schl., Birmingham Univ. (B.Sc. 1914) and Armstrong Coll., Durham Univ.; R.F.A., Sept., 1914 to Oct., 1919; agrl. chemist, Nyasaland, Sept., 1921; asst. dir., agr. and agrl. chemist, Apr., 1931; ag. dir., agr., June, 1933 to Jan., 1934, and Feb.-Nov., 1937.

HORNBY, CAPT. HENRY EPTON, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—B. 1890; ed. King's Coll. Schl. and R. Vety. Coll., London; lect. in bacteriology to S.E. Agrl. Coll. (Univ. of London), 1912-13; vety. offr., N. Rhodesia, 1913-20; war serv., E. Africa, N. Rhodesia Rifles, 1914-17; S.A.V.C., 1917-19; ment. in desps.; studied physiology and pathology, Univ. Coll. Schl. of Trop. Med., London, Ecole de Medicine, Paris, and Vety. Research Lab., Pretoria; vety. pathologist, Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1922; dep. dir., vety. services and vety. pathologist, 1930; dir., vety. serv., Jan., 1933; dir., tsetse research Sept., 1938.

HORNE, EDWIN NOEL.—B. 1902; appt. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 4th May, 1920; higher grade cler. offr., 14th Apr., 1930.

HORNE, W. K.—B. 1883; ed. Manchester Grammar Schl.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1913; war serv., 1915-19; ch. just., Tonga, 1925; compiler, revd. edn., "Laws of Tonga," 1928; ag. ch. just., Fiji and ag. ch. judicial comsnr., W. Pacific, Feb.-Sept., 1928; judge, sup. ct., Gambia, 1930; puisne judge, Kenya, 1933; do., S.S., Mar., 1937.

HORSBURGH, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1876; ed. Aske's Haberdasher's Company Schl.; C.A., Jan., 1908; asst. dir., min. of munitions, 1915; dep. contr., munitions disposal bd., 1919; dep. head, engnrg. contracts, 1920; tech. offr., "Discovery Comtee.," 1923.

HORSFIELD, WILLIAM, B.A.—B. 1896; ed. Denstone and St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge; 2nd cl. hons. mech. sci. tripos, 1921; staff survr., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1921; dist. survr., lands and mines dept., 1932.

HORSLEY, BERNARD HILL, O.B.E. (1931), D.S.O., M.C.—B. 1890; European War, 1914-18; major, 8th (service) batt., K.O.Y.L.I.; D.S.O., M.C., desps.; dist. polit. offr., Somaliland, 1919; dist. comsnr., Somaliland, 1922; polit. offr. with Anglo-Italian (Somaliland) bndy. comsn., Aug., 1929-Sept., 1930; head, Anglo-Italian claims subcomsn., Mar.-Sept., 1930; O.A.G., Somaliland for various periods, 1932-33.

HORWOOD, THOMAS BERRIDGE, K.C., LL.B.—B. 1888; ed. Maritzburg Coll. and Ch. Ch. Oxford; I.C.S., India, 1911-19; advoc., Natal, 1923-36; judge, native high ct. of Natal, 1936.

HORWOOD, HON. SIR WM. HENRY, KT. BACH. (1904).—B. 1862; ed. at Bishop Feild Coll., St. John's; called to the bar, 1886; bencher of the law society, Newfoundland, 1891; Q.C., 1895; elected to the legislature, 1894; acted as col. sec. 1894-5; delegate from the Newfoundland govt. to the Ottawa conf., Apr., 1895, on the subject of confedn. with Canada; mem. of ex. coun., 1894-97; ag. atty.-gen., 1897; elected to legislature to represent Harbour Grace, 1897; apptd. by ch. just., with minister of just. to act in conjunction with judges as committee to amend rules and procedure, sup. court, 1899; minister of just. and atty.-gen., 1900; *ex-officio* mem. of ex. coun., and of treasy. board; acted as leader of govt. during sess. of 1901; and also in 1902; apptd. ch. just., July, 1902; administered govt., 1902, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914; deputy gov., 1907, 1910; chrmn. of royal comsn. Sealing Industry, 1913; pres., Newfdld. ass of St. John Ambulance Associtn.; chrmn. comtee. for selection of non-combatants for serv abroad; chrmn. of Newfdld. fund for hospi cots for soldiers and sailors; representative Peace Comsn. established under treaty betwe Great Britain and U.S.A., May, 1916.

HOSEGOOD, THOMAS WILLIAM HAROLD B. 1886; younger brother of Trinity Hou master mariner; ed. St. Paul's Cathedral Ch Schl.; harbmr. and naval agt., St. Lucia, 19 ag. ch. of pol. on various occasions; as harbmr., marine mag., etc., Hong Kon 1927.

HOSKING, ETHELBERT BERNARD, O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1890; ed. King's Schl., Canterbu and Wadham Coll., Oxford (class schl.); as dist. comsnr. E.A.P., Dec., 1913; dist. comsr Kenya, 1925; ag. prin. asst. to commr., lan govt., etc., 1932; ag. comsnr., mines, 19 comsnr., mines, 1934; senr. dist. comsnr., 19 ag. comsnr., local govt. lands and sttlmt., 19 ch. native comsnr., 1938.

HOSKINS, RONALD DOUGLAS.—B. 18 mere. marine, 1913-20; Kenya pol., 1922; S and ch. offr., K.U.R. & H., 1922; comm K.U.R. & H., 1929.

HOSKYNS-ABRAHALL, THEO.—B. 1896, Epsom Coll.; served with H.M. Forces, Franc Salonika, Egypt and Palestine; admstve. of Nigeria, 1921; senr. dist. offr., 1936; admstv offr., cls. I, 1937.

HOUGHTON, H.E., M.B.E. (1937), F.R.A.S.-B. 1892; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2n div. of the civ. ser. and assigned to the C.O., Apr 1912; attached to office of high commr. f S. Africa, Nov., 1920; transfd. to Basutolan serv., Nov. 1923.

HOUSTON, THOMAS JACKSON.—B. 1913; Methodist Coll., Belfast and Christ's Co Cambridge; B.A., 1935; cadet, Hong Kon Aug., 1935; 1st clk. and mag., Aug., 1938.

HOW, DOUGLAS WALSHAM.—B. 1889; e Cheltenham Coll.; Un. of S. Africa civ. ser lower law exam.; Basutoland 1st grade Sesu exam. cls. B.; clerical asst., Basutoland, Oct 1910; sub-inspr., Basutoland mtd. pol., Jul 1912; chief clk., master of ct. and registr., Jul 1917; served as 2nd lieut. with Royal Welc Fusiliers in France, 1918; inspr. and staff offr Basutoland mtd. pol., July, 1919; dep. ass comsnr., 1923; asst. comsnr., 1927; ag. govt sec., Bech. Prot., Mar., 1932 to Apr., 1933; title changed to dist. comsnr., Basutoland, 1936; a govt. sec.; dep. resdt. comsnr. and govt. sec. 1938; ag. resdt. comsnr., 1938.

HOWARD, ARTHUR ERNEST SAMUEL.—B. 1891; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; sub-inspr., constab., Fiji, 1914; dist. comsnr., 1924; asst. sec. for Indian affrs., 1932; seconded as agt. and consul, Tonga, 1933; dist. comsnr., Lautoka 1937.

HOWARD, HON. ERATUS EDWIN.—B. 1868; ed. Iroquois High Schl., Inverness Acady., and McGill Univ.; B.A., 1895; gold medallist in maths. and nat. philos.; B.C.L. (gold medallist 1898; barrister; practised in Montreal, 1899-1919; called to the bar, Quebec, July, 1899; K.C., Sept. 1913; judge, superior ct., prov. of Quebec, 26th Sept., 1919; judge of ct. of King's Bench, 9th Aug., 1920; prof., civ. law, McGill Univ. and elective fellow of law faculty.

HOWARD, FREDERICK JAMES, O.B.E.—B. 1883; ed. at Bedford; 2nd divn. clk., W.O.,

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09; brig.-maj., 1909-12; G.S.O., 3rd grade, 1914; 2nd grade, 1915; 1st grade, 1916; brig.-gen. commdg. 99th Infy. Brig., 1918; commdr-in-ch, allied troops, N. Russia, 1918-19; commd., Ismid force, 1920; N. Persia force, 1921; served S. Africa, 1899-1902 (desps., Queen's med., 3 clasps, King's med., 2 clasps); European War, 1914-19; commdt., Staff Coll., Camberley, 1922-26; commded. 2nd divn., Aldershot, 1926-28; commdr., Meerut dist., India, 1928-31; lieut., H.M.'s Tower of London, 1931-33; qmr.-gen., India, 1933-36; G.O.C.-in-ch., Eastern commd., 1936-38; A.D.C. to King since 1937; commdr.-in-ch., forces in Middle East, 1938; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Gibraltar, 1938.

IRVINE, FREDERICK ROBERT, M.Sc. Ag., Fellow, Linnean Soc. (1927).—B. 1898; ed. Royal Grammar Sch., Newcastle-on-Tyne; war serv., Gordon Highlanders, France and Belgium, 1916-19; 2nd lieut., R.A.F., 1918; B.Sc., agr., Armstrong Coll., Durham Univ., 1920; teacher of agr. and biology, Achimota, Gold Coast, 1924.

IRVINE, ROBERT, M.C. (1917).—B. 1894; ed. Dunfermline High Schl.; bd. of agr., Scotland, 1913; served in France, 1915-18; capt., Lancs. Fusiliers, 1918; cadet, F.M.S., Oct., 1919; pvte. sec. to ch. sec. to govt., Mar., 1921; offr. cls. V., July, 1921; asst. dist. offr., Tampin, Apr., 1922; ag. 2nd mag., K. Lumpur, May, 1923; dist. offr., Jelebu, Nov., 1924; asst. dist. offr., Lower Perak, Jan., 1925; offr., cls. IV, July, 1925; ag. 2nd asst. sec. (A) S.S., May, 1926; ag. 1st asst. sec. (B) S.S. and clk. of couns., Mar., 1928; dist. offr., Tampin, Dec., 1929; offr., cls. III, July, 1930; ag. 1st asst. sec. (A) S.S., Jan., 1934; offr. cls. II, July, 1935; ag. sec. to high commr., June, 1937.

IRVINE, HON. SIR WM. HILL, G.C.M.G. (1936), K.C.M.G. (1914), LL.D., K.C.—B. 1858; called to the bar, Victoria, 1884; premier of Victoria, 1902-4; mem. H. of R., C. of A., since 1906; atty.-gen., C. of A., June, 1913 to Sept. 1914; chief just., Victoria, 1918-35; lieut.-gov., Victoria, May, 1918; ag. gov. from June, 1931 to May, 1934; ret., 1935.

IRVING, FRANCIS ERNEST.—B. 1885; ed. at St. Andrew's Coll. and Marist Bros. Schl., S. Africa; served in Boer War, 1901-2; German S.W. Africa, with Imp. Light Horse, 1914-15; German E. Africa, 1916; seconded to admstn. of Mafia Is., as finan. offr., Nov., 1916, to May, 1919; asst., cust. dept., Zanzibar, Oct., 1919; ag. asst. compt., cust. for various periods, 1920-22; asst. compt., cust., Dec., 1922; ag. compt., cust., for various periods, 1924-37; senr. cust. offr., 1938.

IRVING, HENRY EDWARD, M.B.E.—Ed. at Charterhouse, and Handelslehranstalt, Leipzig; trooper, 9th Lancers, 1899-1902; served in S.A. (medal and four clasps); ch. clk. to cent. repatriation bd., O.R.C., Mar., 1902; clk. to col. sec., O.R.C., Oct., 1902; prov. sec.'s dept., 1910; lieut., 16th M.R., 1913; seconded for duty as censor, O.F.S., 1914-19; ment. in desps., 1917; M.B.E., 1918; ch. clk. to prov. sec., 1924; asst. prov. sec., O.F.S. prov. admstrn., June, 1935; prov. sec., O.F.S., Nov., 1935.

IRWIN, HON. ROBERT.—B. 1865; ed. Shelburne Acad.; elec. mem., H. of A. of Nova Scotia for Shelburne County, 1906; re-el., 1911-1916-1920; defeated, 1925; speaker, H. of A., 1917-25; mem. old age pension bd., Nova Scotia, 1933; lieut. gov., Nova Scotia, Apr., 1937.

IRWIN, ROBERT EDWARD.—B. 1899; ed. at Christ's Hosp.; col. audit dept., Oct., 1925; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Nov., 1925; asst. audr., Gold Coast, Dec., 1928; senr. asst. audr., Kenya, Sept., 1937.

IRWIN, WILLIAM HENRY, B.A. (Dublin).—B. 1907, ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to bar, Inn of ct. of N. Ireland, 1932; practised at bar, 1932-36; dist. mag. Gold Coast, Oct., 1936.

ISAACS, RT. HON. SIR ISAAC ALFRED, P.C. (1921), G.C.B. (1937), G.C.M.G. (1932), K.C.M.G. (1928). — B. 1855; called to the bar, Victoria, 1880; Q.C., 1899; M.L.A., Victoria, 1892-1901; solr.-gen., 1893; atty.-gen., 1894-9; and again in 1900; mem. of Aust. Fed. Convention, 1897-8; and of first Federal parlmt.; atty.-gen. in Deakin ministry, 1905-6; judge of High Ct. of Australia, Oct., 1906; ag. ch. just., 1925 and 1927; ch. just., Mar., 1930; gov. gen. of the C'wealth of Australia, Jan., 1931-36.

ISHERWOOD, ALBERT ARTHUR MANGNALL, O.B.E. (1926), M.A. (Oxon) (hons.).—B. 1889; ed. St. John's schl., Leatherhead, and University Coll., Oxford; jnr. supt., educn. dept., N. Nigeria, July, 1913; Nigerian Land Contingent, 1914; attd. polit. dept., N. Nigeria, 1915-17; polit. offr., Tanganyika admstn., 8th Oct., 1917; ag. senr. comsnr., Feb., 1923 to Jan., 1924; dep. dir., educn., Sept., 1924; ag. dir., educn., Oct., 1924 to Mar., 1925; ditto and mem., exec. and leg. couns., in 1927, 1929, and 1931; Swahili examr.; dir., educn., 1931.

IVES, HON. WILLIAM CARLOS, B.C.L.—B. 1873; ed. pub. schl., Pincher Creek, Alta., Coaticook, Queb., and McGill Univ.; puisne judge, sup. ct., Alta., 1914.

IVEY, COMMDR. A. V. P., R.D., R.N.R.—B. 1894; Royal Navy, 1915; sub. lieut., R.N.R., 1917; lieut. commdr., 1927; commdr. (ret. list), 1935; Cameroons expedy. force, 1915-16; Harwich force destroyers, 1916-17; commanded Torpedo boats, 1918; commanded H.M. river gunboat "Robin" on West River, China, 1919; marine offr., Nigeria, 1920; harb. mast., Port Harcourt, 1926; prin. marine offr., 1930; ag. dir., marine, Oct., 1934 to May, 1935; dir., marine, 1935; el. younger brother, Trinity House, 1937.

IZARD, GODFREY WALLACE.—B. 1891; ed. Uppingham; B.S.A. Co., 1909-14; called to bar, Middle Temple, June, 1914; enlisted, Aug., 1914; invalided; admstve. offr., Nigeria, Jan., 1915; admstve. serv., Apr., 1930; dep. comsnr., lands, 1930; prin. asst. sec., N. Provs., 1931; sec., N. Provs., May, 1936.

IZARD, H.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Feb., 1915; war serv., 1915-19, E. Africa, Egypt, Mespot., Persia; dist. offr., 1921; junr. asst. sec. and clk. of couns., 1923; called to bar (Inner Temple), 1929; senr. dist. comsnr., Kenya, July, 1936; offr.-in-ch., Turkana, Feb., 1937; comsnr., mines, Dec., 1937.

JACK, HENRY WALTER, M.B.E. (1930), D.Sc., B.A.—B. 1891; ed. Univ. Coll., Cork (scholar); B.A. (econ.), 1911, B.Sc. (biol.), 1912; agr. inspr., F.M.S., 1914; agr. instr., 1915; ec. botanist, S.S. & F.M.S., 1919; mem., comtee. on rubber research, 1923; D.Sc. by research, 1925; rep. of Malaya, Pac. Sc. Cong., Japan, 1926 and in Java, 1929; economic botanist, Mar., 1929; mem., coconut and oil palm research comtee., 1929; hon. sec., rice cult. comtee., Malaya, 1930; dir. agr., Fiji, 1934; mem., bd. of trustees, Fiji museum; chmn., Luva schl. comtee; conserv., forests, 1936; offl. M.L.C., 1937; publns. on rice, coconuts, oil palm, cotton, rubber, etc.

London; vety. offr., Kenya, 1926; vety. resch. offr., 1928; dep. dir. (laby. services), 1937.

HUDSON, PHILIP JAMES., M.C.—B. 1897; on mily. serv., June, 1916; cadet, Ceylon, civ. serv., Mar., 1920; attd. to Colombo kach., Apr., 1920; pol. mag., Balapitiya, Mar., 1921; asst. settlmt. offr., 1922; office asst., Jaffna kach., Dec., 1924; asst. sttlmt. offr., May, 1925; asst. govt. agt., Galle, Dec., 1929; do., Matara in addn., Sept., Dec., 1932; asst. sttlmt. offr., Dec., 1934; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Feb., 1935.

HUDSON, ROWLAND SKEFFINGTON.—B. 1900; ed. St. Edward's Schl., Oxford; probnry. flying offr., R.N.A.S., 1918; 2nd Lieut., R.A.F., 1918-19; clk. and probr., N. Rhodesia, 1919; asst. native commr., 1921; native commr., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; asst. ch. secy., native affrs., 1936.

HUDSON, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM, C.B.E. (1932), O.B.E., M.C.—B. 1880; ed. privately and King's Coll., London; S. African War, 1900-02; Queen's Med., with 2 clasps; King's Med., 2 clasps; contr.'s staff, cent. telegraphs, London, 1902; dept., P.M.G., N. Nigeria, 1912; ag. P.M.G., Apr. to Aug., 1912; R.E. (signals), 1914-18; offr. in charge, civ. tels., occupied enemy territory admstrn., Palestine, 1919; P.M.G., Palestine, July, 1920.

HUETT, FRANCIS JOHN.—B. 1886; ed. Anerley Coll.; ag. suprvr., cust., P. Swettenham, July, 1921; do., P. Buntar, Aug., 1921; do. T. Anson, Apr., 1923; supt., cust., P. Swettenham, Mar., 1924; do., P. Dickson and harbmr. in addn., Jan., 1927; supt., chandu monop., N. Sembilan and supt., cust., in addn., Nov., 1930; sr. supt., trade and cust. dept., F.M.S., N. Sembilan, Jan., 1931; dep. comsnr., do., Apr., 1933; do., Perak, Mar., 1935.

HUGGARD, SIR WALTER CLARENCE, Kt. Bach. (1933), K.C., B.A., LL.D.—B. 1884; ed. at Dublin Univ.; 1st honourman and senr. mod. in legal and polit. science; called to the bar, King's Inns, Dublin, 1907; station mag., Nigeria, Apr., 1914; ag. puisne judge, July to Sept., 1914; pol. mag., Jan., 1917; solr.-gen., Trinidad, Nov., 1920; ag. puisne judge, June-Oct., 1921; K.C., 1921; ag. atty.-gen., Jan.-Oct., 1922; atty.-gen., 1st Nov., 1922; prepared revd. edn., Laws of Trinidad and Tobago, 1925; atty.-gen., Kenya, Feb., 1926; ag. col. sec. and gov.'s dep., Aug., 1927; atty.-gen., S. Sttlmts., June, 1929; ch. just., 1933; ret., 1936; re-apptd. as pres., sp. cts. in Swaziland and Bechuanaland Prot., judl. comsnr. in Basutoland and legal advr. to high comsnr. for Basutoland, the Bech. Prot. and Swaziland, Oct., 1937.

HUGGINS, HASTINGS DUDLEY, M.Sc., Dip. Agr., I.C.T.A.—B. 1905; ed. Antigua Gram. Schl. and Cornell Univ.; asst. mast. Antigua Gram. Schl., 1923; Imp. Coll. Trop. Agr., Trinidad, 1923; asst. field man., sugar expt. stn., Br. Guiana, 1926; asst. agrl. supt., dept. agr., 1928; agrl. supt., 1934; confce., agrl. economists, Scotland, 1936.

HUGGINS, CAPT. JOHN, M.C. (1916).—B. 1891; ed. Bridlington Gram. Schl. and Leeds Univ., B.A.; 2nd lieut., Yorks Regt., Nov. 1914; Gallipoli, 1915; Egypt, 1916; France, July, 1916; capt., Sept., 1916; ment. in desp.; cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1920; govt. rice agt., Klang, May, 1920; agt. to food contr., Selangor and Pahang, Oct., 1920; 4th asst. sec. to govt., Mar., 1921; passed cadet Malay, June, 1921; dist. offr., Aug., 1921; offr., cls. IV., Aug., 1923; recvr., Alsagoff concession, Johore, Feb., 1925; pvte. sec. to high comsnr., May, 1926; offr. cls. III., Aug., 1928; sec., res., Negri Sembilan, Nov., 1929; dist. offr., Kuantan, Mar., 1930; offr., cls. II, Aug., 1933; asst. advr., Kedah, July, 1933; col. sec., Trinidad, 1938; gov's. dep., Sept.-Nov., 1938; ag. gov., Nov., 1938.

HUGHES, FREDERICK EDWARD.—B. 1906; ed. Dean Close Schl. and Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Forestry), 1927; post grad. course, Imp. For. Inst., 1927-28; asst. conservr., forests, Gold Coast, July, 1928.

HUGHES, GEORGE SPENCER, B.A. (Dub.), LL.B. (Dub.)—B. 1887; Barrister-at-law; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1911; dist. offr., cls. II, 1919; ag. res., 1923; cls I, admstve. serv., 1930.

HUGHES, HERBERT.—B. 1888; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, Pembroke Coll., Oxford, (schol.), and Ridley Hall, Cambridge; B.A. (1911), M.A. (1914); ordained, 1915-16; appd., educn. dept., Jamaica, 1925; examr., 1925; secy., bd. of educn.; ag. asst. dir., educn., various periods; supervising inspr., secondary schls., sec., Jamaica schls. commn. and Rhodes scholarship selection comtee., 1933.

HUGHES, TREVOR DAVIES, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple.—B. 1901; ed. King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; cadet, M.C.S., Dec., 1925; offr. cls. V. Dec., 1928; offr. cls. IV, Dec., 1932; col. legal serv., crown coun., S.S., Jan., 1937.

HUGHES, RT. HON. WILLIAM MORRIS, P.C. (1916), K.C., M.P.—B. 1864; M.L.A., New South Wales, 1894-1901; elec. to 1st H. of R., C of A., 1901, and member since; min. for external affairs 1904; representative of C. of A. at Navigation Conf., London, 1907; atty.-gen., C. of A., Apr., 1910-1913, and from Sept., 1914, to Oct., 1915; prime min., and atty.-gen., Oct., 1915; Canadian privy councillor, Feb., 1916; prime min. and atty.-gen., Nov., 1916; ditto, Feb., 1917; ditto, Jan., 1918; resigned Feb., 1923; min. for health and repatriation, Lyons miny., 1934 and vice pres. federal exec. coun.; resigned, 1935; min. for external affrs. and territories and vice-pres., exec. coun., Lyons miny., Nov., 1937; min. for ext. affrs., Nov., 1938.

HUGO, FRANCOIS DANIEL, B.A.—B. 1883; inspr. schls., Natal, Apr., 1916; ch. inspr., schls., Jan., 1931; supt., educn., Aug., 1931.

HUME, RICHARD HENRY.—B. 1897; Imp. post office, 1912-1919 (war serv. R.E. Signals, G.E.A., 1915-19); postmr., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; senr. postmr., do., 1923; dist. survr., posts and tels., Gold Coast, 1930; senr. survr., 1937.

HUMFREY, ERIC BERTRAM.—B. 1903; ed. Cranleigh; constable, Kenya pol., Jan 1926; asst. inspr., 1929; ag. asst. supt., 1931-32; local commdt., pol., Cyprus, June, 1933; title changed to supt., pol., Mar., 1938; ag. comsnr., various periods, 1935-38.

HUMPHERSON, LESLIE HERBERT.—B. 1902; ed. King Edward's Schl., Birmingham and Worcester Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1925; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1931.

HUMPHRYS, LIEUT.-COL., SIR FRANCIS HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1932), G.C.V.O. (1928), K.C.M.G. (1929), K.B.E. (1924), C.I.E. (1920).—B. 1879; ed. Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford; 2nd lieut., Worcestershire Regt., 1900; served S. African War, 1900-01 (Queen's med. 3 clasps); ent. polit. dept., govt. of India, 1903; pvte. sec. to ch. comsnr., N.W.F.P., 1904; asst. comsnr., Hazara, 1907; dep. comsnr., Bannu, 1910; Kohat, 1914; polit. agent, N. Waziristan, 1915; polit. offr. with troops, N.W. Frontier, India, 1917 (desps.); served European War in Europe as pilot R.A.F., 1918; polit. agt., Khyber,

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until Mar., 1922; govt. agt., New Hebrides, Mar., 1922.

JAMES, S. I.—B. 1891; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; on mily. serv., Sept., 1914 to Aug., 1919; ent. W.O. (temp.) Nov., 1919; ent. C.O. as clerical offr., July, 1926; ag. cler. offr., higher grade, 10th Mar., 1931; asst. prin., 1st Oct., 1932; ag. prin., 7th Mar., 1938.

JAMES, SIR WALTER HARTWELL, KT. BACH. (1907).—Ed. in Perth at state and high schls., admitted as barrister and solicitor, 1888; member for East Perth, 1894; represented W. Aust. at fed. conven., 1897-8; hon. minister, 1901; K.C., 1902; premier and atty.-gen., 1902; agt.-gen. for W.A., 1904-1906; chan., univ. of W. Australia.

JAMESON, CLAUDE FRANCIS SPURRELL, M.C., A.C.S.M., A.I.M.M.—B. 1891; ed. Wellington Coll. and Camborne Schl. of Mines; war serv., 1914-19, capt., R.E., Jan., 1916; inspr., mines, Selangor, Oct., 1919; asst. warden, mines, F.M.S., Oct., 1928; sr. inspr., mines, Ipoh and S. Siput, Feb., 1931; do., K. Lumpur, Mar., 1933; asst. warden, mines, Selangor, Apr., 1933; do., N. Sembilan, in addn., June, 1933; warden, mines, Johore, 1936.

JAMIESON, MORRIS, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., A.I.C.—B. 1896; ed. Allan Glen Schl., and Glas. and Lond. Univ. (Royal Coll. of Sc.); asst. govt. analyst, S.S., Feb., 1922; snr. asst. govt. analyst, S'pore, Aug., 1929; govt. analyst and dy. comsnr., excise, Oct., 1935.

JANSEN, HON. ERNEST GEORGE, B.A., LL.B., M.P.—B. 1881; ed. Ladysmith Govt. Schl. and Durban High Schl.; leader of Nationalist party in Natal; mem., Natal Univ. Coll. Coun.; chmn., Saamwerk Unie van Natalse Vereeniginge (the first body in S.A. to prescribe exams. in Afrikaans) for 7 years; foundation mem. of Suid Afrikaanse Akademie vir Taal, lettere en kuns; mem., Union H. of A. for Vryheid since 1921; speaker, Union H. of A., July, 1924-July, 1929; min. of native affrs., June, 1929 to Mar., 1933; speaker, H. of A., May, 1933.

JANSZ, HERBERT ERIC.—B. 1890; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1914; ag. office asst., Batticaloa kach., Sept., 1915; office asst., Kegalla kach., Jan., 1917; do., Jaffna kach., Jan., 1918; pol. mag., Kalutara, Mar., 1920; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Jan., 1925; asst. sttlmt. offr., Sept., 1928; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, Apr. to June, 1930; ag. sttlmt. offr., May., 1931; offr., cls. I, grade II, Jan., 1937; sttlmt. offr., Mar., 1938.

JARDINE, SIR DOUGLAS JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1938), C.M.G. (1932), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1888; ed. at Westminster and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; 2nd cls. classical trip., 1910; B.A., 1910; M.A., 1914; chief sec.'s off., Cyprus, 1910; pvt. sec. to ag. high comsnr., July to Oct., 1911; asst. sec. to govt., 1912; ag. ch. asst. sec. on several occasions, 1912-16; passed in modern Greek, 1912; sec. to the admstn., Somaliland, 1916; accompanied mission to Abyssinia on occasion of coronation of the Empress Zauditu (3rd cls. Star of Ethiopia), 1917; in charge H.Q. services, Somaliland Expedy. Force, 1920 (A.G.S. med. and ment. in desp.); senr. asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, 1921; ag. dep. ch. sec., July to Nov., 1925 and June to Aug., 1926; dep. ch. sec., Tanganyika Territory, May, 1927; ag. ch. sec., June to Nov., 1927 and Apr. to Oct., 1928; ch. sec., Jan., 1929; gov.'s dep. on several occasions since 1927; ag. gov., in 1929, 1931 and 1933; gov., North Borneo, 1933; accredited rep. to Permt. Mandates Comsn., 1929, 1930 and 1931; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Sierra Leone, 1937; joint-editor "Hand-book of Cyprus," 1913 and 1919, and author of "Mad Mullah of Somaliland," 1923.

JARDINE, ROBERT FRIER, C.M.G. (1928), O.B.E. (1926).—B. 1894; ed. Downing Coll., Cambridge; served European War in Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia; polit. offr., Mesopotamia, 1917 asst. divnl. adviser, Mosul prov., under Iraq govt., 1921; admstve. inspr., Mosul prov., 1923; on sp. duty in Europe in connec. with Mosul question, 1925; admstve. inspr., Sulaimani, 1925; do, Mosul prov., 1925; ditto, Basra, 1928; ch. inspr., land regisrn. sec., dept. lands and surveys, Palestine, 1936; author "Grammar of Bahdinan Kurmanji (Kurdish)", 1922.

JARRETT, JAMES HENRY, K.C.—B. 1895; ed. Lancing Coll.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; H.A.C., 1914; served European War, 1914-19; asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda, 1919; seconded, judl. dept. as mag., 1922; mag., 1924; asst. atty.-gen., 1926; ag. solr.-gen., May, 1927 to Jan., 1928; crown coun., 1927; atty.-gen., Grenada, 1929; ag. admstr. and ag. ch. just., St. Vincent in 1930 and 1931; atty-gen., Bahamas, 1933; ag. ch. just. and O.A.G., 1934; dep. gov., 1935 and 1936; col. sec., Aug., 1935; O.A.G., in 1936-37; admstd. govt., 1938.

JARRETT, NORMAN ROWLSTONE.—B. 1889; ed. Highgate and Exeter Coll., Oxford, 3rd cls. class. mods., 1910, 2nd cls. lit. hum., 1912; B.A., 1912; cadet, F.M.S., 1913; passed cadet, July, 1914; offr., cls. V, Feb., 1916; cls. IV, Jan., 1920; dist. offr., Mar., 1921; offr., cls. III, Jan., 1925; offr., cls. II, 1930; asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Apr., 1930; ag. sec. to res., Perak, May, 1931; ag. Br. advr., Trengganu, June, 1933 and Dec., 1936; offr. cls. I B, 1934; ag. under sec. to govt., F.M.S., Feb., 1934; Br. advr., Trengganu, 1937.

JARVIS, CYRIL CHESTER.—B. 1884; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; Rhodes schol., 1904; Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. (hon. juris.); LL.B., Cape Univ.; sec., ch. just., Cape Colony, 1907; admitted Cape bar, 1910; ch. clk. to atty.-gen., O.F.S.; prof. asst. to atty.-gen., Cape Prov., 1921; crown pros., Johannesburg, 1926; atty-gen., Natal, 1933; law advr., 1937.

JAYARATNE, MERENNA FRANCIS DE SILVA, B.A. (Lond.).—B. 1904; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Feb. 1927; attd. Colombo kach., Mar., 1927; office asst., Matale kach. Jan., 1928; pol. mag., Jaffna, Mar., 1930; office asst., Batticaloa kach., Mar., 1933; asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Oct., 1934; sec. to min. for agr. and lands, Nov., 1936.

JAYASUNDARA, LAYARD, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.).—B. 1910; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Mar., 1935; ag. office asst., Nov., 1936; office asst., Apr., 1938.

JAYASURIYA, CHARLES EDWIN PERERA, B.A. (Hons.) Lond.—B. 1912; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1937.

JEFF, CAPT. JOHN.—B. 1896; ed. Glasgow Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., attd Chinese prot., Ipoh, Apr., 1920; passed cadet, Dec., 1922; asst. prot., Chinese, Seremban, Dec., 1923; attd., cust. dept., Jan., 1925; offr., cls. IV., Apr., 1927; ag. prot., Chinese, Perak, Apr., 1928; ditto, N. Sembilan, Jan., 1930; ditto, Selangor and Pahang, May, 1931; offr., cls. III., Apr., 1932; ag. asst. sec., Chinese affrs., S.S., Aug., 1933; do., S.S. and F.M.S., Jan., 1934; do., Malaya in addn., Oct., 1934; offr., cls. II, Apr., 1937.

JEFF, RICHARD HEDLEY ALLISON.—B. 1889; jr. asst. engnr., F.M.S. Rlys., June, 1913; dist. engnr., grade III, head office, July, 1915; supernmy.

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dist. engnr., July, 1919; on sp. duty in S. India, Aug., 1919; dist. engnr., grade II, K. Lumpur, Jan., 1920; dist. engnr., grade I, Jan., 1924; sr. dist. engnr., head office, June, 1929; ditto, Johore Bahru, Feb., 1931; divnl. engnr. F.M.S. rlys., Aug., 1932; ag. maint. and new wks. engnr., Apr.-Dec., 1936; sec., Mui-Tsai Comsn., Hong Kong and Malaya, 1936; ag. asst. sec. for Ch. affrs., Oct., 1937.

JEFFERY, CECIL ALBERT, C.M.G. (1936).—B. 1888; ed. Clyde schl., N.Z.; ent. N.Z. post and tel. dept., 1903; clk., govt. house, 1914; pvte. sec. to various ministers, 1915-26; ch. pvte. sec. to prime min., 1926-35; clk., exec. coun. and sec. to cabinet, 1935; served with N.Z. exped. force; mem., N.Z. delegn. to Imp. Confce., 1937.

JEFFREY, PAY COMMDR. A., R.D., R.N.R.—B. 1892; ed. Glas. Univ.; R.N., 1914-19; probationer, N. Rhodesia, 1919; J.P., 1920; clk. of ct. and under-sheriff, Batoka dist., 1920; asst. nat. commr., 1921; nat. commr., 1926; passed higher Chinyanga; asst. dist. offr., Tanganyika Territory 1927; asst. secy., Jan., 1930; ag. asst. ch. sec., 1934-35; clk., exec. and leg. couns., 1935; admstve. offr., 1st gr., Zanzibar, Aug., 1935 asst. sec., clk., leg. coun., edr., gazette and press liaison offr., Aug., 1935; clk., exec. coun., Jan., 1936; ag. asst. ch. sec., Mar.-Oct., 1936.

JEFFREYS, MERVIN DAVID WALDEGROVE.—B. 1890; ed. St. George's, Bulawayo and Exeter Coll., Oxford; Rhodes schol., B.A. (Eng.) Oxon, 1914; Ph.D. (Sc.) Lond., dip. anth., Lond., 1930; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1915; lieut. W.A.F.F., 1916; served in E. Africa, 1916-19; dist. offr., 1925; anthropological offr., 1930-31; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1935; ag. asst. judge, 1936.

JEFFREYS, ROBERT SYDNEY.—B. 1888; ed. Cape Town (S. Africa), Bedford Schl. and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, B.A., LL.B. (1909), Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn, 1910); joined admstrn. of N. Rhodesia, June, 1914; asst. native comsnr., and J.P., July, 1916; resigned to proceed on active serv., Feb., 1918; rejoined N. Rhodesia admstrn., May, 1919; native comsnr., July 1921; seconded to secretariat, Nov., 1921-Dec, 1922; asst. mag., Apr., 1926; dist. offr. (grade II) with powers of mag., Apr., 1928; seconded as asst. to sec. for native affrs., Mar., 1927-Oct., 1928; ag. crown coun., Nov., 1928-Mar., 1929; ag. pol. mag., May, 1930; res. mag., Apr., 1936.

JEFFRIES, CHARLES J., C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1928).—B. 1896; ed. Malvern Coll.; class. demy., Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 1914; 2nd lieut., 3rd Wiltshire Regt., Sept., 1915; served in France, 1916; lieut., 1917; invalided from army, Nov., 1917; tempy. 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 27th Dec., 1917; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cls. clk., 16th July, 1919; sec., E. Africa land sttlmt. selection board, 1919; asst. sec., E. Africa currency board; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; hon. sec., Corona Club, since 1921; sec., comtee. on governors' pensions, 1927-28; asst. sec., 1st Oct., 1930.

JEFFRIES, CHARLES WILLIAM, F.R.A.S.—B. 1882; Computer, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1897; junr. asst., Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, 1903; 1st asst., Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, 1907; chief asst., ditto, 1912; ag. dir. in 1915, 1920, 1924, 1925 and 1929; dir., 1932.

JELF, SIR ARTHUR SELBORNE, Kt. Bach. (1932), C.M.G. (1927).—B. 1876; ed. Marlborough and Exeter Coll., Oxford (exhr.); 2nd cls. class. mods., 1897; 3rd cls. lit. hum., 1899; B.A., 1899; M.A., 1913; cadet, F.M.S. civ. serv., 1899; held various admstve. and exec. posts in Malay States, 1900-10; asst. gen. adviser to Johore govt. Jan., 1911; offr. of cls. IV., Jan., 1912; chmn., san. bd., Kinta, Perak, Apr., 1914 to Apr., 1917; 2nd lieut., M.S.V.R., Sep., 1914; lieut., M.S.V.R., Jan., 1915; seconded for mil. serv. (lieut., general list), Apr., 1917; offr. of cls. III., Dec., 1917; tempy. capt., gen. staff, S. Sttlmts. command; attchd. gen. staff, W.O. (milit. intell.), Jan., 1918; H.M. Petroleum Exec. (sec. to Lord Harcourt's comtee.), June, 1918; offr., cls. II., June, 1919; ag. under sec. to govt., F.M.S., June, 1920; dir., Malayan polit. intell. bureau, cls. I.B., Dec., 1921; mem., Br. Malaya opium comtee., Dec., 1923; pres., estates health comsn., Apr., 1924 (recd. thanks of S. of S.); col. sec., Jamaica, Oct., 1925; ag. gov., for various periods 1925-32; lieut.-col., local forces, Oct., 1927; ret. 1935.

JELLEY, HON. JAMES.—B. 1873; mem. leg. coun. for cent. dist., Adelaide, 1912-15; cent. dist., No. 1, 1915-27; chf. sec., S. Australia, 1924-1927: chmn., betting control bd., 1937.

JENKINS, EDWARD ENOCH.—B. 1895; ed. Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A., LL.B., 1922; M.A., 1927; called to bar, Gray's Inn, May, 1924; joined South Wales circuit; war serv. (France) 1914-19; lieut., R.F.A.; cadet, Nyasaland, Sept., 1925; ag. atty.-gen., Apr.-July, 1927; ag. asst. atty.-gen. July-Oct., 1927; asst. regr., high ct., N. Rhodesia, Nov. 1927; crown coun., Apr., 1930; ag. atty.-gen., various occasions, 1931-37; ag. judge, high ct., 1934; solr.-gen., Jan., 1936; atty.-gen. Fiji, 1938.

JENKINS, HON. GEORGE FREDERICK.—B. 1878; ed. Roseworthy Agrl. Coll.; mem., H. of A., S. Australia, 1918-24, 1927-30 and since 1933; min. of agr. and local govt. 1922-23; comsnr., pub. wks., min. of local govt. and marine, 1923-24; comsnr., crown lands, and min. of local govt., 1927-30.

JENKINSON, THOMAS RICHARD.—B. 1893; Cape Col. postal serv., Mar., 1910; postal asst., N. Rhodesia, Mar., 1914; postmr. various centres, 1915-25; ag. acct., G.P.O., 1925-28; survr., 1928; ag. depy. P.M.G., several occasions, 1927-33; asst. P.M.G., Apr., 1933; ag. P.M.G. and chmn., elecy. control bd., in 1934 and 1936; dep. P.M.G., Jan., 1938.

JENKS, J. C. A.—Ed. Bristol Gram. Schl. and Angers, France; awarded Croix-de-Guerre (Palm) 1917; Order of Saint Stanislaus with Swords (2nd cls.), and ment. in despe., 1919; colonial audit serv., 1920; asst. audr., Kenya Colony, Apr., 1920; asst. audr. in charge, Zanzibar, Mar., 1923; senr. asst. audr. in charge, Jan., 1926; mem., retrenchment and rev. comtee., Zanzibar, 1927; Order of Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (5th cls.), 1928; senr. asst. audr. in charge, Kenya and Uganda rly. and harbrs., 1929; audr., Mauritius, 1933; do., Uganda, 1938.

JENNINGS, F. G.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Apr., 1919; dist. offr., Kenya, 1923.

JENNINGS, PERCIVAL HENRY.—B. 1903; ed. Christ's Hosp.; col. audit dept., 1926; asst. audr., N. Rhodesia, 1927; asst. audr., Mauritius, 1931; ag. audr., 1932-34; audr., Br. Hond., 1934; dep. audr., Gold Coast, 1938.

JEPSON, FRANK PRICE.—B. 1885; M.A., Pembroke Coll., Camb.; exhibr., medallist, and dip. in agri. (hons. in entomology), Wye Agric. Coll., Kent, 1906; trop. disease research fund student in med. entomology, Camb. Univ., 1907; assisted in investign. by L.G.B. on flies as carriers

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of infection, 1908 and 1909; govt. entomologist, Fiji, 1909; offl. visits to Hawaii, 1911, Samoa, 1912, Java, 1913; asst. entomologist, Ceylon, 1919; ag. entomologist in addn., July, 1923 to Mar., 1924 and Oct. to Nov., 1925; del. to Imp. Agrl. Research Confce., Lond., 1927; on sp. serv., U.S.A. (termite investgn.), 1928; contr., plant pest divn., Oct., 1932; ag. entomologist in addn., May, 1934 to Jan., 1935; del. to 4th Im. Entom. Confce., Lond., 1935; dep. dir., agr., Oct., 1935; del., confce. of col. dirs. of agr., Lond., July, 1938; ag. dir., agr., Dec., 1938.

JERMYN, Lancelot Ambrose Scudamore, B.A.(Oxon.), M.R.S.T.—B. 1886; ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond and Keble Coll., Oxford; headmast. Malay Coll., K. Kangsar, F.M.S., Oct., 1919; do., Northam rd. Eng. Schl., Penang, Jan., 1923; do., govt. Eng. Schl., B. Pahat, Johore, Feb., 1925 and Mar., 1931; do., Anderson Schl., Ipoh, July, 1930; do., High Schl., Malacca, Sept., 1934.

JERRAM, James Havelock, I.S.O. (1937)—B. 1879; ed. Thames High Schl. and Auckland Gram. Schl., N.Z.; ent. N.Z. state fire insurance office, 1905; acct. 1906; dep. gen. man., 1908; gen. man., 1923.

JESSE, William.—B. 1895; ed. Marlborough Coll.; served Indian Army R. of O., 1916-19; Afghan campaign, 1919; Calcutta Light Horse, 1921-22; apptd. treasy., Kenya, 1924; asst. treasr., Uganda, Jan., 1925; asst.. currency offr., Uganda, 1927-28 and 1933; asst. treas., Zanzibar, Oct., 1935; asst. currency offr., Jan., 1936; ag. treas. and currency offr., various periods 1936 and 1937; ag. ch. acct. and currency offr., Jan., 1938.

JESSOP, Harry George—B. 1888; ed. Thetford Grammar Schl.; Imp. P.O., 1906-1922; mily. serv., Gallipoli and France, 1914-19; Survr. P. & T., Nigeria, Jan., 1922; ch. acct., Apr., 1936; ag. contr., posts, 1938.

JEWELL, Morton, M.B.E. (1931).—B. 1880; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Apr., 1899; conf. clk., 1911; deptl. asst., 1st Apr., 1922; staff offr., establishments, 1st June, 1928.

JINADASA, Hettiarachchige, B.Sc. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1910; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1934; pol. mag., Puttalam, Jan., 1936; office asst., Galle kach, Nov., 1937.

JOBLING, Geoffrey Lionel.—B. 1899; ed. Bowen Schl., Brisbane; called to bar, Jan., 1926 (Gray's Inn); served German S.W. Africa, 1914-15; R.A.F., 1918-19; law dept., B.S.A. Co., N. Rhodesia, Nov., 1915; asst. registr., high ct., N. Rhodesia; asst. offl. recr. in bankcy., asst. admin. gen., asst. registr., lands and deeds, asst. registr. births, deaths and marriages, asst. registr. companies, asst. custodian enemy property, asst. contr. local clearing office, asst. registr., high ct., etc. Uganda, June, 1927; crown coun., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1929; ag. solr.-gen. in 1933 and 1934; legal draftsman, Nigeria, 1937.

JOHN, Samuel Spedding.—B. 1891; barrister-at-law, Four Courts, Dublin, 1914; war serv., 1914-20; admstve. serv., Nigeria, Jan., 1921; asst. judge, high ct., 1934.

JOHNS, Brian Maurice, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—B. 1901; med. offr., S.S., Mar., 1928; prof., clin. surgy., King Edward VII Coll. of Med., S'pore, Aug., 1928; ag. senr. surg., Dec., 1935.

JOHNS, Robert.—B 1903; ed. Monmouthshire Agr. Inst., Usk, and Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth; Imp. Coll. Trop. Agr., Trinidad; N.D.A., C.D.A., C.D.D. A.I.C.T.A.; stock inspr., Tanganyika, 1926; C.O. agrl. research scholar, Trinidad, and Univ. of Reading, 1929-30; agrl. offr., Zanzibar, 1931; Carnegie schol., 1934.

JOHNSON, Arthur Mervyn Clifford.—B. 1907; ed. King's Schl., Peterborough and prvte. tuition; called to Bahamas bar, Jan., 1931; practised 1931-36; called to bar, Inner Temple, June, 1936; asst. registr.-genl., Mar., 1937; ag. stip. and circuit mag. and coroner and atty.-genl., 1937; ag registr. gen., 1938.

JOHNSON, Charles Walter Trevor.—B. 1893; Fiji serv., 1910; col. sec's office, 1915; 1st cls. clk. and clk. to exec. and leg. couns. 1920; ag. prvte. sec. to ag. gov. on three occasions; seconded for serv. in W. Pacific high comsn. as dist. offr., Fanning Island, Feb.-Nov., 1922; ch. clk., secretariat, 1927; ag. prov. and dist. comsnr., June-Sept., 1928; ag. asst. col. sec., Nov., 1929; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1931; ag. 1st asst. col. sec. in 1932, 1933 and 1934; ag. prin. asst. col. sec. in 1934 and 1935; mem., Fiji mining bd. and mem., advsy. bd., cent. med. schl.; asst. col. sec., 1937.

JOHNSON, Ellen M., M.B.E. (1930).—B. 1873; asst. clk., post office, Sept., 1914; ch. clk., Jan., 1924; ag. postmr. in 1925 and 1930; asst. postmr., June, 1926; ag. postmr., Aug. to Sept., 1932.

JOHNSON, Frederick England, I.S.O. (1932), A.F.I.A. (Australia).—B. 1878; served in S. African war, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal, 3 clasps); inspr. of native labourers, British residency, New Hebrides, 1908; in charge of accts. of British residency, 1909; ag. comdt. of British div. of native constab., 1908, 1910, 1912, and from 1914, in addition to other duties; is also a dep. comsnr. of the high comsnr.'s ct. for the W. Pacific, and ag. registr. of high comsnr.'s ct., in the New Hebrides; treas. and collr. of cust., Br. Solomon Is., Nov., 1919; offl. mem., advisory coun., 1927.

JOHNSON, Capt. George Benjamin, M.R.S.T.—B. 1884; ed. Ryder's Schl., Devonport and Cheltenham Training Coll. (dipl. educn.); Leicestershire Regt. and gen. staff, 1915-19; R. of O. (T.A.) 1920-34; ag. vice-consul, Le Havre, 1920; headmr., Zanzibar educn. dept., 1920; ditto and inspr., schls., 1925; ch. inspr., schls., 1928; ag. dir., educn. for various periods, 1920-36 and from 1st July, 1937 onwards; temp. mem., leg. coun., 1928, 1930, 1932-33 and 1935-36; temp. mem., exec. coun., 1932-33 and 1935-36; 4th cls., Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1936; author of "Maisho ya Booker Washington."

JOHNSON, Georgina Rose, O.B.E. (1939), M.B.E., B.A. (Lond.), M.R.S.T.—B. 1885; ed. Bedford Coll., London Day Training Coll., London Univ.; serv. under London Educn. Authty., 1907-23; headmistress, Govt. Girls' Schl., Zanzibar, 1927; supt., female educ., Zanzibar, 1929.

JOHNSON, John Coleman de Graft, O.B.E. (1933).—B. 1884; ed. Wesleyan Coll. Schl., Cape Coast; 5th grade clk., Ashanti, 1907; 4th grade clk., police dept., 1912; asst. inspr. W. and M., 1914; asst. sec. for native affrs. Mar., 1920; mem., Accra town coun., Jan., 1928.

JOHNSON, Sir Walter Burford, Kt. Bach. (1935), C.M.G., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Eng.).—B. 1885; ed. City of London Schl. and St. Thomas's Hosp.; med. offr., N. Nigeria, 1912; seconded for sp. investgn. work under yellow fever comsn., Sierra Leone, Oct., 1913 to May, 1914; temp. capt., gen. list, 1914-15; tsetse investigator, 1921; specialist, 1921; seconded for serv. on Tsetse fly comsn.; dir., med. and

sany. services, Nigeria, Mar. 1929; ret., 1936; supt. leper sttlmnt., Botsabelo, Basutoland, 1937.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1936), O.B.E. (1927).—B. 1892; serv. in I.E.F., E. Africa, 1914-17; ment. in despa., 1917; transfd. to depot, 111th Mahars, India, 1917; offr. in charge, clearing house, office of field contr. of mily. accts., E.E.F., Cairo, 1918; major, ch. accts. offr., O.E.T., admstn., Palestine, 1919; treas., Palestine civ. admstn., July, 1920; dep. treas. on abolition of post of finan. sec., May, 1922; ag. treas. and mem., exec. and advisory couns. for various periods, 1923-32; mem., comtee. on pub. security forces, 1923; mem., comtee. on establishment of permanent and pensionable cadre for gen. clerical serv., 1925; mem., road bd., 1926-32; mem., rly. bd., 1928-32; currency offr., Jan.-June, 1928; treas., mem., exec. and advisory couns., currency offr. and chmn., standing comtee. for commerce and industry, 1932; chmn., income tax comtee., 1934; head, trade delegn. to Egypt, 1935.

JOHNSTON, Hon. Harold Featherston, K.C. (1930), B.A. (Oxford).—B. 1875; ed. Wanganui Coll., N.Z. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn (1897) and N.Z. (1898); many years legal practice; pres., Wellington dist. law soc., 1928; judge, N.Z. sup. ct., 1934; judge ct. of review of mortgagors' liabilities, 1935; served in France with London Scottish (1916-18).

JOHNSTON, JOHN ROOKE, O.B.E., (1936).—B. 1898; ed. St. Ninians, Moffat and St. Bees Schls. and Sandhurst; 2nd lieut., The Black Watch, Dec., 1917; seconded to 2/1st K.A.R., Dec., 1920; adminis. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1923; dist. offr., 1934; K.A.R. res., 1936.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT STEWART, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belfast), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Cert. L.S.T.M.—B. 1898; ed. R. Acad. Inst., Belfast and Queen's Univ., Belfast; war serv., 1916-19; health offr., Malaya, Mar., 1928.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM—B. 1890; asst. clk., G.P.O., May, 1910; offr., cust. and excise, Aug., 1911; dep. collr., cust., Mauritius, Dec., 1920; sec., harbr. bd., 1922-25; chmn., ditto, 1923-24; sec., tariff advisory bd., 1927-31; chmn., ditto, on various occasions, 1927-30; comsnr. of excise for tobacco in addn., 1927-31 and ag. supt., inland rev., May to July, 1929; ag. collr., cust. and harbmr., M.L.C., on various occasions, 1923-30; collr.-gen., Jamaica, Jan., 1932; col. sec., treas. and collr., cust., Br. Honduras, 1935; admstd. govt. May-Nov., 1937; col. sec. and fin. sec., 1938.

JOHNSTONE, ANGUS COLIN DUNCAN.—B. 1889; ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, and in Germany; passed Army entrance exam., R.M.C., Sandhurst, 1908; higher grade staff, G. Cent. Rly., 1909-12; served, Balkan War, with Br. Red Cross Unit attd. Turkish Forces, 1912-13; lieut., 5th (Res.) Batt. West Yorks Regt. (T.), Nov., 1914 to Apr., 1915; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 10th Sept., 1913; lieut., W.A.F.F., and attd. Gold Coast Regt., Apr., 1915; seconded Br. Forces, Togoland, May, 1915; offr., cls. II., polit. serv., Jan., 1920; dist. comsnr., Ashanti Akim, Sept., 1922; prov. comsnr., Apr., 1928; comsnr., S. Prov., Aug., 1929; ag. ch. comsnr., N. Territories in addn. Dec., 1929 to Jan., 1930.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY. —Ent. prison dept. (England and Wales), Aug., 1921; dep. asst. supt., prisons, Trinidad, 1924; asst. supt., 1927.

JOMARON, ADOLPHE CHARLES—B. 1893; ed. at University Coll. Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. (class. schol.)—B.A. 1920; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1914; lieut., 1915; capt., 1917; ag. major, 1918; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1920, attd. to asst. advisor's office, Muar, Johore; 2nd asst. adviser, Muar, Johore, Jan., 1922; offr., cls. V., June, 1922; asst. state audr., chmn., conservancy bd., Khota Bharu and coroner, June, 1924; offr., cls. IV., June, 1925; 3rd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1925; sec., to rivers comsnrs. in addn., Dec., 1927; offr., cls. III, June, 1930; 2nd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1930; hon. A.D.C. to high comsnr., Mar., 1931; offl. assignee and regisr., companies in addn., July, 1936; offr. cls. II, June, 1935; dist offr., K. Kangsar, July, 1938.

JONES, CHARLES ERNEST.—B. 1892; B.A., B.Sc., Lond.; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1914; attd. to Kegalla kach., Dec., 1914; Ratnapura kach., Apr., 1915; Kegalla kach., Jan., 1916; censor's off., Apr., 1916; on mily. duty, 1918; returned to censor's off., June, 1919; pol. mag., Matara, July, 1919; sec., retrenchment comsn., Jan., 1922; addnl. asst. dir., educn., Dec., 1923; dist. judge, N'Eliya, Apr., 1925; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Nov., 1925; asst. col. treas., Sept., 1928; asst. govt. agt., Matale, June, 1929; dep. collr., cust., Sept., 1933; asst. govt. agt, Trincomalee, Nov., 1935; ag. govt. agt., N.C.P., Nov., 1936; ag. dep. finan. sec., Nov., 1937; attd. to the gen. treasy., July, 1938.

JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, M.I. Mar. E.—B. 1891; asst. govt. mar. survr., Hong Kong, 1928.

JONES, HON. FREDERICK.—B. 1884; ed. Albany Strt. schl., Dunedin and Normal schl., Christchurch; entd. N.Z. H. of R., 1931; postmr.-gen., min. of tels. and min. of defence, 1935.

JONES, GEORGE ARTHUR, O.B.E. (1934).—B. 1889; appt., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Dec., 1907; asst. sec. to Oversea Prize Disposal Comtee., Mar., 1917; ag. sec. to ditto, Jan., 1918; promoted, under O.-in-C. of 1910, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 14th Mar., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920.

JONES, GWILYM ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1938).—Agric. diploma, Univ. Coll., Bangor, N. Wales, with 1st cls. in agric.; awarded Wm. Griffith prize, 1906-8; holder of certif. in forestry; ag. agric. and science master, Antigua gram. schl., 1909; asst. curator, botanic gardens, Dominica, Aug., 1909; in charge of agric. schl., Dominica, Aug., 1909, to Jan., 1910; asst. sec. to permanent exhibtn. comtee., 1909; ag. curator, botanic gardens, Dominica, 1913; chemist, agric. dept., Dominica, Apr., 1915, and a director of the Victoria museum, 1915.

JONES, GWILYM HOWELL GETHIN, M.Sc., (Wales) —B. 1898; ed. Llanrwst Grammar Schl. and Univ. Coll. of N. Wales, Bangor; army serv., 1917-19; soil survey asst., W. Midland Prov., Min. of Agr. and Fisheries, 1925; soil research chemist, Min. of Agr. and Fisheries, S. Eastern Agrl. Coll., Wye, 1928; soil chemist, Kenya, 1931.

JONES, CAPT. NELSON, M.C. and Bar.—B. 1895; ed. Glasgow Univ.; comsnd., Cameron Highrs., 1915; dischgd. on account of wounds, Apr., 1919; cadet, F.M.S., Oct., 1919; asst. contr., lab., Penang, Mar., 1920; ditto, K. Lumpur, May, 1921; passed cadet, Dec., 1921; attd. dist. office, Klang to act as 1st cls. mag. 1923; 3rd mag., S'pore. July 1924; offr. cls IV Oct., 1926; asst. advr., Kukup, May, 1929; ag. emigrn. comsnr., Malaya, Madras, Apr., 1931; offr., cls. III, Oct., 1931; mag., J. Bahru, Jan., 1933; offl. admstr., Johore, Nov., 1934; offr., cls. II., Oct., 1936; ag. dep. contr., lab., Malaya, Apr., 1937.

JONES, PERCY SYDNEY TWENTYMAN. — B. 1876; ed. at Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch; White-

prize for classics; Archbishop's Greek testament prize; B.A., Cape, 1896; LL.B., Cape, 1898; called to bar, Aug., 1898; took silk, 1924; edited "Liquor Laws of Cape," and jointly with H. O. Buckle "Magistrates' Court Practice of S.A."; judge, Aug., 1926.

JONES, REGINALD HUGH, M.Sc., M.I.E.E. A.M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1898; asst. elec. engnr. and inspr., F.M.S., 1928; ch. mech. and elec. engnr., P.W.D., Gold Coast, 1937.

JONES, RHYS CARADOC, M.B., Ch.B., (L'pool), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.),—B. 1901; M.O.H., Nigeria, Aug., 1929; health offr., Hong Kong, Dec., 1935; med. port health offr. and inspr., immigrts., Jan., 1936; H.O. urban coun., 1937.

JONES, ROBERT NOBLE, C.B.E. (1928).—B. 1864; barrister and solr., N.Z., 1890; judge, native land ct. and dist. land regr., 1903; chief judge, native land ct., since 1919; was under-sec., native dept., 1922-33 and native trustee, 1933.

JONES, SAMUEL BENJAMIN, M.B.E. (1924), M.A. (Durh.), B.A. (Lond.), Inter. LL.B. Exam. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.)—B. 1874; ed. Antigua Gram. Schl.; med. offr., and mag., Anguilla, 1918; thanked by exec. coun. of St. Kitts for checking outbreak of small pox in Anguilla, 1921; med. offr., dist. No. 2. St. Kitts, 1924.

JONES, STANLEY WILSON.—B. 1888; B.A. (Manchester), 1st cls. hons. hist. (1908); barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); cadet F.M.S., Dec., 1911; ag. asst. dist. offr., Pekan, June, 1912; passed cadet, Dec., 1913; offr., cls. V, Dec., 1914; asst. dist. offr., Pekan, Aug., 1917; do., K. Kangsar, June, 1918; offr., cls. IV, Jan., 1919; dist. offr., Jelebu; Jan. 1920; do., K. Lipis, May, 1920; local examr. in law and Malay, Nov., 1923; offr., cls. III, Dec., 1923; attd. to fed. sec. on sp. duty, Aug., 1924; local examr. in Malay, Selangor, Sept., 1924; offr., cls. II, Dec., 1928; offr., cls. IB, May, 1931; comsnr., lands and mines, Johore, Nov., 1933; under sec. to govt., F.M.S., offr., cls. IA, May, 1935; Br. res., Selangor, Apr., 1937.

JONES, WILLIAM ANEURIN.—B. 1904; ed. Liverpool Inst. and Liverpool Univ.; admitted solr., sup. ct., England, 1925; advoc. and solr., sup. ct., Sts. Sttlemts., 1929; asst. crown sol., Hong Kong, Feb., 1937; ag. asst. land offr. and dep. regr., marriages, May, 1937.

JONES, WILLIAM JOHN ANDREW, C.M.G. (1937), B.A. (Oxford).—B. 1889; ed. Jesus Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Mar., 1913; dist. comsnr., Dec., 1918; dep. prov. comsnr., Jan., 1924; prov. comsnr., July, 1927; sec., native affrs., 1930: ag. col. sec., 1930, 1931 and 1932; gov's dep., Sept., 1932; ch. comsnr., N. Territories, 1933.

JONES, WYNNE MARTIN ALBAN, B.A., Dip. Ed., F.R.S.A.—B. 1902; ed. Llandaff Cathedral Schl., Aldenham Schl., Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge and Univ. of Lond.; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Sept., 1929; dir., educn., Grenada, 1932; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Feb., 1937.

JORDAN, ARTHUR BENJAMIN.—B. 1890; ed. Nottingham High Schl., and Jesus Coll., Oxford (class. exhibr.)—B.A., Oxon., 1913; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1913; passed final exam. in Cantonese, Apr., 1916; 2nd lieut., M.V.I., 1916; passed cadet, Dec., 1916; offr., cls. V, offtg. as asst. contr. of lab., K. Lumpur, Dec., 1916; lieut., M.V.I., Dec., 1918; asst. dist. offr., Raub (Bentong), Feb., 1919; offr., cls. IV, Nov., 1920; asst. prot. of Chinese, N. Sembilan, Apr., 1921; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1925; prot., Chinese, Oct., 1926; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1930; prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang, Dec., 1930; mem., Br. delegn. to L. of N. Opium Confce., Bangkok, Nov., 1931; prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang, Nov., 1932; sec., Chinese affrs., Malaya; offr., cls. IA, Oct., 1933.

JORDAN, A. H.—B. 1903; ent. C.O., 17th Mar., 1919; cler. offr., 14th Oct., 1921.

JORDAN, HON. SIR FREDERICK RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1934), K.C.—B. 1881; ch. just., N.S. Wales, Feb., 1934; lieut.-gov., Sept. 1938.

JORDAN, WILLIAM JOSEPH.—B. 1879; ed. St. Luke's Parochial Schl., London; mem., N.Z. H. of R., 1919–36; high comsnr. for N.Z. in U.K., 1936; represented N.Z. at Empire Parly. Confce., Canada, 1928.

JOUANNO, CHARLES GEORGE.—B. 1892; ed. Cliftonville Coll., Margate; ch. loco. draughtsman, K.U.R. and H., 1929.

JOUBERT, M. J. A., B.S.A. (Toronto).—B. 1882; pupil teacher, O.F.S., 1897; asst. to govt. agronomist, O.F.S., 1905; itinerant instr., agr., 1910; offr.- n.ch. and prin., Glen schl. of agr., 1913; prin., schl of agr., Glen., 1917; prin., Grootfontein schl. of agr. (Cape), 1924; asst. ch. dir., plant industry, dept., agr., Pretoria, 1929; ch., divn. of agrl. educn. and extension, Pretoria, 1932; under-sec., agr., 1933.

JOWITT, HAROLD.—B. 1893; ed. Univ. Coll., Southampton, B.A., M.Ed., Dip. Ed. (S.A.); headmr., Edendale Training Coll., Natal, 1913; inspr., schls., Natal, 1918; dir., nat. educn., S. Rhodesia, Dec., 1924; dir., nat. development, Apr., 1929; dir., educn., Uganda, Dec., 1934; author of "Principles of Education for African Teachers", "Suggested Methods for African Schools".

JOY, EDWARD ARNOLD, A.C.A.—B. 1901; ed. Preston Grammar Schl.; acct., med. dept., S'pore, June, 1928; acct., P.W.D., S'pore, in addn., Nov., 1933; attd., treasy., Sept., 1935; acct., P. W. D. and excise dept., Penang, Apr., 1936; do., S'pore, Sept., 1937.

JOY, GEORGE ANDREW.—B. 1896; ed. St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Bruges; ent. Army, 1914; served in Belgium and France, 1915 and 1916; Palestine and Syria, 1917-18; staff, gen. headqrs., Egypt and Palestine, 1919-20; S.W. Arabia, 1921 to 1923; ment. in desps., lieut., R.A.R.O., Feb., 1919; asst. to res. comsnr., New Hebrides, Aug., 1924; dep. comsnr., W. Pacific, July, 1926; ag. Br. res. comsnr., Aug., 1927; res. comsnr., New Hebrides, 1928; temp. attd., staff of col. development advisory comtee., C.O., Jan., 1931.

JOYCE, G. F. W. C.—B. 1897; ent. E.I.O., June, 1912; asst. clk., Jan., 1915; on mily. serv., Sept., 1914 to Apr., 1919; cler. offr., O.S.O., 1st Jan., 1920.

JOYCE, BREVET LIEUT.-COL. PIERCE CHARLES, C.B.E. (1920), D.S.O. (1918).—B. 1878; ed. Beaumont Coll., Old Windsor; joined 1st Batt. The Connaught Rangers, 1900; serv. S. African War, 1900-02 (severely wounded, Queen's Med. with 3 clasps, King's Med. with 2 clasps); attd., Egyptian Army, 1907-16 (Egyptian Med. with clasp, 4th cls. Order of the Medjidieh, 4th cls. Order of the Nile); European War, 1915 (Gallipoli); Arab campaign against the Turks, 1916-18; mily. advr. to Amir Faisal, 1917 (ment. in desps. five times, brevet of lieut.-col., C.B.E., D.S.O., Croix d'Officier, Legion of Honour, Arabian Order of the Nahdhah, 2nd cls.); gov., E. and S. Desert Provs., Egypt 1920; mil. adviser to Iraq Govt., Mar., 1921.

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JOYNT, HENRY RAYMOND, B.A.—B. 1888; ed. Bradfield, and Balliol Coll., Oxon. (math. schol.); cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1911; passed cadet, July, 1914; dist. offr.. K. Langat, Nov., 1919; dep. contr. of lab., Seremban, Mar., 1921; agt. to food contr., N. Sembilan in addn., Apr. to July, 1921; on sp. duty, rubber census office, Kuala Lumpur, June, 1922; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1923; second asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1923; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1928; attd. lab. dept., Kuala Lumpur, June, 1929; comsnr., lands and mines, Johore, Apr., 1931; offr., cls. I B, May, 1931; ag. finan. advr. and treas., F.M.S., May, 1933 and Mar., 1936; contr., rubber, Malaya, Apr.. 1935; acotnt.-gen., F.M.S., Aug., 1937.

JUDD, JAMES,—B. 1890; sub-inspr., constab., Fiji, 1915; dist. comsnr., 1928; ag. ch. pol. mag. and ag. sec. for Indian affrs. on various occasions; M.L.C., 1934 and 1937-38; chmn., publicity bd., 1936; do., Suva town bd., 1936; ag. asst. sec. for native affrs., 1936; asst. to sec. for Indian affrs., 1938.

JUDSON, HARRY.—B. 1874; ed. Mount Radford Schl., Exeter; inspr., Nat. Bank of S. Africa, 1903; ch. inspr., 1912; gen. man., Barclays Bank (Dom., Col., and Overseas) Pretoria; ret., 1932; vice chmn., S. African bd. of Barclays Bank (Dom., Col. and Oveaseas); pub. debt. commr., Union of S. Africa, 1935.

JUNNER, MAJOR NORMAN ROSS, O.B.E. (1936), M.C., D.Sc., D.I.C., M.Inst.M.M.—B. 1891; ed. Melbourne Univ. and Imp. Coll. of Sc. and Technology; 1851 exhibn. schol. for Melbourne Univ., 1913; lect. in geology, schl. of Mines, Ballarat, 1919-20; war serv. in France, Italy and Malta, 1914-18; geologist, Gold Coast geol. surv., 1920; dir., Sierra Leone geol. surv., 1927; dir., Gold Coast geol. surv., Oct., 1930.

KANAGASUNDRAM, KATHIRAVALOO, B.A. (hons.)Lond.—B. 1912; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1935; office asst., Hambantota kach., Nov., 1935; pol. mag., Kandy, Mar., 1937.

KANNANGARA, EDWARD WILMOT.—B. 1894; B.A., Lond.; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1919; attd. to Kandy kach., Aug., 1919; attd. Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1920; ag. addnl. pol. mag., Colombo, Negombo, Avissawella, May, 1921; pol. mag., Avissawella, Mar., 1923; ditto, Jaffna, Nov., 1924; ditto, Balapitiya, June, 1926; asst. comsnr., stamps, Jan., 1929; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Columbo, Mar., 1930; sec. to min., agr. and lands, Nov., 1931; clk., state coun., and sec., bd. of ministers, June, 1933.

KANTAWALA, MOHAN HARGOVINDDAS, M.A., Cantab., barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; —B. 1890; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1915; att. Anuradhapura kach., Feb., 1915; addtl. pol. mag., Anuradhapura, in add. July, 1915; addtl. pol. mag. and addtl. mun. mag., Colombo, July, 1917; pol. mag., Avissawella, Mar., 1918; office asst. to govt. agt., E. Prov., Oct., 1919; pol. mag., Negombo, Jan., 1921; ditto, Panadura, June, 1923; ditto, Pt. Pedro, Nov., 1924; addnl. dist. judge, Jaffna, June, 1927; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Mar., 1928; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Sept., 1929; dist. judge, Negombo, Mar., 1930; pol. mag., Galle-June, 1933; dist. judge, Matara, Nov., 1933; sec., min. for lab., industry and commerce, May, 1934; Ceylon trade comsnr. in India, June, 1937.

KAUFMANN, HILARY PILKINGTON, B.A. (Cantab.), —B. 1892; on. mil. serv., Aug., 1915; cadet, Ceylon. Apr., 1920; attd. to Jaffna kach., June, 1920; ag. office asst. to govt. agt. N. Prov., May, 1921; pol. mag., Balapitiya, Nov., 1922; dep. rubber contr., Nov., 1923; pol. mag., Kandy, Feb., 1925; pol. mag., Colombo, Dec., 1926; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Sept., 1929; chmn., munic. coun., and addnl. govt. agt. Kandy, Oct., 1931; asst. to distress relief comsnr., Jan., 1935; chmn., munic. coun., Colombo, Mar., 1935; ag. comsnr., local govt., pres., local govt., bd. and sec., min. for local admstrn., Nov., 1935.

KAUFMANN, JOHN ERNEST. — Forester, Umtata, 1900; clk., conservator of forest's office, Umtata, 1901; senr. clk., ditto, 1902; asst. dist. forest offr., Umtata, 1903; transfd. to Kokstad, 1912; dist. forest offr., Kokstad, 1912; transfd. to Knysna, 1925; 2nd grade conserv. of forests, eastern conservancy, 1926; conserv. of forests, Transkeian conservancy, 1927; ditto, Midland conservancy, 1929; ditto, Eastern conservancy, 1931; forestry inspr., E. inspectorate, 1932.

KAUNTZE, WILLIAM HENRY, C.M.G., (1937), M.B.E., B.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Vict. Univ.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Cert. London S.H. and T.M.: (1st place and med.), D.P.H. (Vict. Univ.)—W. African med. staff, Jan., 1914 to Jan., 1919; served with W. African Forces, Aug., 1914 to Mar., 1916; seconded for serv., E. Africa Prot., Mar., 1916 to Jan., 1919; ment. in despe.; pathologist and asst. bacteriologist, Kenya, Jan., 1919; dir., laboratory services, Kenya, Apr., 1919; dir., med. and sany. services, Uganda, Nov., 1932.

KAY, WILLIAM, M.A. (Edin.).—B. 1887; Hong Kong educn. dept., 1913; head, Queen's Coll., 1933; headmr., King's Coll., 1934; ag. dir., educn., 1937.

KEATES, CAPT. E. H. O., M.C., F.R.G.S.—B. 1896; ed. St. Peter's Schl., York; on milr. serv. France and Belgium, 1915-18, Germany, 1919; admnstve. offr., N. Nigeria, 1921; asst. treas., Nigeria, 1925.

KEEGAN, R. J.—B. 1901; ed. R.M.C., Sandhurst; lieut., Indian Army; served, N.W. Frontier and Iraq; asst. to commdt., pol. (Brdivn.), New Hebrides, Sept., 1927; ag. acct., Jan. to June, 1928 and Mar. to Nov., 1930; ag. dist. agt., Efate and commdt., constab., Nov., 1929 to June, 1930; ag. commdt., constab., Jan. June, 1933; ag. asst. res. comsnr., Dec., 1934-June, 1935; transfd. to B.S.I. Prot., Aug., 1936.

KEEN, KENNETH.—B. 1907; ed. King's Schl., Rochester, Guy's Hosp. and King's Coll. London; cadet, Hong Kong, 1930; asst. sec., Chinese affrs., 1933; asst. head sany. dept. Nov., 1934; mag., Kowloon, Nov., 1935; dist. offr., N. dist., New Territories, May 1936; 2nd mag., Hong Kong., Oct., 1936; dist. offr., South, Aug. 1937; mag., Kowloon, Oct., 1937; 3rd asst. col. sec., Feb., 1938; ch. asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., May, 1938.

KEET, MAJOR HUBERT GORDON, D.S.O., M.C., (Reg. Army, R. of O.)—B. 1894; supt. excise, S.S., 1909; served Great War, France and Belgium, 1914-18, (twice ment in despa.); asst. contr., govt. monops., S.S., June 1928; ag. asst. supt., do., 1930; contr., govt., monops., June, 1931; senr. contr., May, 1933; contr., govt. monops., Malacca, May, 1934; dep. contr., rubber, June, 1934; J.P., Malacca, Oct., 1934; supt., excise, S'pore, Mar., 1936; supt., cust. and excise, Taiping, Perak, Dec., 1936.

KEET, JOHAN DIEDERIK MOHR.—Asst. dist. forest offr., working plans, eastern conservancy, Jan., 1908; asst. dist. forest offr., Keiskama Hoek, Jan., 1909; ag. dist. forest offr., Keiskama Hoek, Jan., 1914; ag. dist. forest offr., Knysna,

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of infection, 1908 and 1909; govt. entomologist, Fiji, 1909; offl. visits to Hawaii, 1911, Samoa, 1912, Java, 1913; asst. entomologist, Ceylon, 1919; ag. entomologist in addn., July, 1923 to Mar., 1924 and Oct. to Nov., 1925; del. to Imp. Agrl. Research Confce., Lond., 1927; on sp. serv., U.S.A. (termite investgn.), 1928; contr., plant pest divn., Oct., 1932; ag. entomologist in addn., May, 1934 to Jan., 1935; del. to 4th Im. Entom. Confce., Lond., 1935; dep. dir., agr., Oct., 1935; del., confce. of col. dirs. of agr., Lond., July, 1938; ag. dir., agr., Dec., 1938.

JERMYN, LANCELOT AMBROSE SCUDAMORE, B.A.(Oxon.), M.R.S.T.—B. 1886; ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond and Keble Coll., Oxford; headmast. Malay Coll., K. Kangsar, F.M.S., Oct., 1919; do., Northam rd. Eng. Schl., Penang, Jan., 1923; do., govt. Eng. Schl., B. Pahat, Johore, Feb.,1925 and Mar.,1931; do., Anderson Schl., Ipoh, July, 1930; do., High Schl., Malacca, Sept., 1934.

JERRAM, JAMES HAVELOCK, I.S.O. (1937)—B. 1879; ed. Thames High Schl. and Auckland Gram. Schl., N.Z.; ent. N.Z. state fire insurance office, 1905; acct. 1906; dep. gen. man., 1908; gen. man., 1923.

JESSE, WILLIAM.—B. 1895; ed. Marlborough Coll.; served Indian Army R. of O., 1916-19; Afghan campaign, 1919; Calcutta Light Horse, 1921-22; apptd. treasy., Kenya, 1924; asst. treasr., Uganda, Jan., 1925; asst.. currency offr., Uganda, 1927-28 and 1933; asst. treas., Zanzibar, Oct., 1935; asst. currency offr., Jan., 1936; ag. treas. and currency offr., various periods 1936 and 1937; ag. ch. acct. and currency offr., Jan., 1938.

JESSOP, HARRY GEORGE—B. 1888; ed. Thetford Grammar Schl.; Imp. P.O., 1906-1922; mily. serv.,Gallipoli and France, 1914-19; Survr. P. & T., Nigeria, Jan., 1922; ch. acct., Apr., 1936; ag. contr., posts, 1938.

JEWELL, MORTON, M.B.E. (1931).—B. 1880; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Apr., 1899; conf. clk., 1911; deptl. asst., 1st Apr., 1922; staff offr., establishments, 1st June, 1928.

JINADASA, HETTIARACHCHIGE, B.Sc. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1910; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1934; pol. mag., Puttalam, Jan., 1936; office asst., Galle kach, Nov., 1937.

JOBLING, GEOFFREY LIONEL.—B. 1899; ed. Bowen Schl., Brisbane; called to bar, Jan., 1926 (Gray's Inn); served German S.W. Africa, 1914-15; R.A.F., 1918-19; law dept., B.S.A. Co., N. Rhodesia, Nov., 1915; asst. registr., high ct., N. Rhodesia; asst. offl. recr. in banksy., asst. admin. gen., asst. registr., lands and deeds, asst. registr. births, deaths and marriages, asst. registr. companies,asst. custodian enemy property, asst. contr. local clearing office, asst. registr., high ct., etc. Uganda, June, 1927; crown coun., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1929; ag. solr.-gen. in 1933 and 1934; legal draftsman, Nigeria, 1937.

JOHN, SAMUEL SPEDDING.—B. 1891; barrister-at-law, Four Courts, Dublin, 1914; war serv., 1914-20; admstve. serv., Nigeria, Jan., 1921; asst. judge, high ct., 1934.

JOHNS, BRIAN MAURICE, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—B. 1901; med. offr., S.S., Mar., 1928; prof., clin. surgy., King Edward VII Coll. of Med., S'pore, Aug., 1928; ag. senr. surg., Dec., 1935.

JOHNS, ROBERT.—B 1903; ed. Monmouthshire Agr. Inst., Usk, and Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth; Imp. Coll. Trop. Agr., Trinidad; N.D.A., C.D.A., C.D.D. A.I.C.T.A.; stock inspr., Tanganyika, 1926; C.O. agrl. research scholar, Trinidad, and Univ. of Reading, 1929-30; agrl. offr., Zanzibar, 1931; Carnegie schol., 1934.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR MERVYN CLIFFORD.—B. 1907; ed. King's Schl., Peterborough and prvte. tuition; called to Bahamas bar, Jan., 1931; practised 1931-36; called to bar, Inner Temple, June, 1936; asst. registr.-genl., Mar., 1937; ag. stip.and circuit mag.and coroner and atty.-genl., 1937; ag registr. gen., 1938.

JOHNSON, CHARLES WALTER TREVOR.—B. 1893; Fiji serv., 1910; col. sec's office, 1915; 1st cls. clk. and clk. to exec. and leg. couns. 1920; ag. prvte. sec. to ag. gov. on three occasions; seconded for serv. in W. Pacific high comsn. as dist. offr., Fanning Island, Feb.-Nov., 1922; ch. clk., secretariat, 1927; ag. prov. and dist. comsnr., June-Sept., 1928; ag. asst. col. sec., Nov., 1929; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1931; ag. 1st asst. col. sec. in 1932, 1933 and 1934; ag. prin. asst. col. sec. in 1934 and 1935; mem., Fiji mining bd. and mem., advsy. bd., cent. med. schl.; asst. col. sec., 1937.

JOHNSON, ELLEN M., M.B.E. (1930).—B. 1873; asst. clk., post office, Sept., 1914; ch. clk., Jan., 1924; ag. postmr. in 1925 and 1930; asst. postmr., June, 1926; ag. postmr., Aug. to Sept., 1932.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK ENGLAND, I.S.O. (1932), A.F.I.A. (Australia).—B. 1878; served in S. African war, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal, 3 clasps); inspr. of native labourers, British residency, New Hebrides, 1908; in charge of accts. of British residency, 1909; ag. comdt. of British div. of native constab., 1908, 1910, 1912, and from 1914, in addition to other duties; is also a dep. comsnr. of the high comsnr.'s ct. for the W. Pacific, and ag. registr. of high comsnr.'s ct., in the New Hebrides; treas. and collr. of cust., Br. Solomon Is., Nov., 1919; offl. mem., advisory coun., 1927.

JOHNSON, CAPT. GEORGE BENJAMIN, M.R.S.T.—B. 1884; ed. Ryder's Schl., Devonport and Cheltenham Training Coll. (dipl. educn.); Leicestershire Regt. and gen. staff, 1915-19; R. of O. (T.A.) 1920-34; ag. vice-consul, Le Havre, 1920; headmr., Zanzibar educn. dept., 1920; ditto and inspr., schls., 1925; ch. inspr., schls., 1928; ag. dir., educn. for various periods, 1920-36 and from 1st July, 1937 onwards; temp. mem., leg. coun., 1928, 1930, 1932-33 and 1935-36; temp. mem., exec. coun., 1932-33 and 1935-36; 4th cls., Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1936; author of "Maisho ya Booker Washington."

JOHNSON, GEORGINA ROSE, O.B.E. (1939), M.B.E., B.A. (Lond.), M.R.S.T.—B. 1885; ed. Bedford Coll., London Day Training Coll., London Univ.; serv. under London Educn. Authty., 1907-23; headmistress, Govt. Girls' Schl., Zanzibar, 1927; supt., female educ., Zanzibar, 1929.

JOHNSON, JOHN COLEMAN DE GRAFT, O.B.E. (1933).—B. 1884; ed. Wesleyan Coll. Schl., Cape Coast; 5th grade clk., Ashanti,1907; 4th grade clk., police dept., 1912; asst. inspr. W. and M., 1914; asst. sec. for native affrs. Mar., 1920; mem., Accra town coun., Jan., 1928.

JOHNSON, SIR WALTER BURFORD, Kt. Bach. (1935), C.M.G., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Eng.).—B. 1885; ed. City of London Schl. and St. Thomas's Hosp.; med. offr., N. Nigeria, 1912; seconded for sp. investgn. work under yellow fever comsn., Sierra Leone, Oct., 1913 to May, 1914; temp. capt., gen. list, 1914-15; tsetse investigator, 1921; specialist, 1921; seconded for serv. on Tsetse fly comsn.; dir., med. and

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sany. services, Nigeria, Mar. 1929; ret., 1936; supt. leper sttlmnt., Botsabelo, Basutoland, 1937.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1936), O.B.E. (1927).—B. 1892; serv. in I.E.F., E. Africa, 1914-17; ment. in despe., 1917; transfd. to depot, 111th Mahars, India, 1917; offr. in charge, clearing house, office of field contr. of mily. accts., E.E.F., Cairo, 1918; major, ch. accts. offr., O.E.T., admstn., Palestine, 1919; treas., Palestine civ. admstn., July, 1920; dep. treas. on abolition of post of finan. sec., May, 1922; ag. treas. and mem., exec. and advisory couns. for various periods, 1923-32; mem., comtee. on pub. security forces, 1923; mem., comtee. on establishment of permanent and pensionable cadre for gen. clerical serv., 1925; mem., road bd., 1926-32; mem., rly. bd., 1928-32; currency offr., Jan.-June, 1928; treas., mem., exec. and advisory couns., currency offr. and chmn., standing comtee. for commerce and industry, 1932; chmn., income tax comtee., 1934; head, trade delegn. to Egypt, 1935.

JOHNSTON, Hon. Harold Featherston, K.C. (1930), B.A. (Oxford).—B. 1875; ed. Wanganui Coll., N.Z. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn (1897) and N.Z. (1898); many years legal practice; pres., Wellington dist. law soc., 1928; judge, N.Z. sup. ct., 1934; judge ct. of review of mortgagors' liabilities, 1935; served in France with London Scottish (1916-18).

JOHNSTON, JOHN ROOKE, O.B.E., (1936).—B. 1898; ed. St. Ninians, Moffat and St. Bees Schls. and Sandhurst; 2nd lieut., The Black Watch, Dec., 1917; seconded to 2/1st K.A.R., Dec., 1920; adminis. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1923; dist. offr., 1934; K.A.R. res., 1936.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT STEWART, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belfast), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Cert. L.S.T.M.—B. 1898; ed. R. Acad. Inst., Belfast and Queen's Univ., Belfast; war serv., 1916-19; health offr., Malaya, Mar., 1928.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM—B. 1890; asst. clk., G.P.O., May, 1910; offr., cust. and excise, Aug., 1911; dep. collr., cust., Mauritius, Dec., 1920; sec., harbr. bd., 1922-25; chmn., ditto, 1923-24; sec., tariff advisory bd., 1927-31; chmn., ditto, on various occasions, 1927-30; comsnr. of excise for tobacco in addn., 1927-31 and ag. supt., inland rev., May to July, 1929; ag. collr., cust. and harbmr., M.L.C., on various occasions, 1923-30; collr.-gen., Jamaica, Jan., 1932; col. sec., treas. and collr., cust., Br. Honduras, 1935; admstd. govt. May-Nov., 1937; col. sec. and fin. sec., 1938.

JOHNSTONE, ANGUS COLIN DUNCAN.—B. 1889; ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, and in Germany; passed Army entrance exam., R.M.C., Sandhurst, 1908; higher grade staff, G. Cent. Rly., 1909-12; served, Balkan War, with Br. Red Cross Unit attd. Turkish Forces, 1912-13; lieut., 5th (Res.) Batt. West Yorks Regt. (T.), Nov., 1914 to Apr., 1915; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 10th Sept., 1913; lieut., W.A.F.F., and attd. Gold Coast Regt., Apr., 1915; seconded Br. Forces, Togoland, May, 1915; offr., cls. II., polit. serv., Jan., 1920; dist. comsnr., Ashanti Akim, Sept., 1922; prov. comsnr., Apr., 1928; comsnr., S. Prov., Aug., 1929; ag. ch. comsnr., N. Territories in addn. Dec., 1929 to Jan., 1930.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY.—Ent. prison dept. (England and Wales), Aug., 1921; dep. asst. supt., prisons, Trinidad, 1924; asst. supt., 1927.

JOMARON, ADOLPHE CHARLES—B. 1893; ed. at University Coll. Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. (class. schol.)—B.A. 1920; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1914; lieut., 1915; capt., 1917; ag. major, 1918; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1920, attd. to asst. advisor's office, Muar, Johore; 2nd asst. adviser, Muar, Johore, Jan., 1922; offr., cls. V., June, 1922; asst. state audr., chmn., conservancy bd., Khota Bharu and coroner, June, 1924; offr., cls. IV., June, 1925; 3rd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1925; sec., to rivers comsns. in addn., Dec., 1927; offr., cls. III, June, 1930; 2nd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1930; hon. A.D.C. to high comsnr., Mar., 1931; offl. assignee and registr., companies in addn., July, 1936; offr. cls. II, June, 1935; dist offr., K. Kangsar, July, 1938.

JONES, CHARLES ERNEST.—B. 1892; B.A., B.Sc., Lond.; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1914; attd. to Kegalla kach., Dec., 1914; Ratnapura kach., Apr., 1915; Kegalla kach., Jan., 1916; censor's off., Apr., 1916; on mily. duty, 1918; returned to censor's off., June, 1919; pol. mag., Matara, July, 1919; sec., retrenchment comsn., Jan., 1922; addnl. asst. dir., educn., Dec., 1923; dist. judge, N'Eliya, Apr., 1925; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Nov., 1925; asst. col. treas., Sept., 1928; asst. govt. agt., Matale, June, 1929; dep. collr., cust., Sept., 1933; asst. govt. agt, Trincomalee, Nov., 1935; ag. govt. agt., N.C.P., Nov., 1936; ag. dep. finan. sec., Nov., 1937; attd. to the gen. treasy., July, 1938.

JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, M.I. Mar. E.—B. 1891; asst. govt. mar. survr., Hong Kong, 1928.

JONES, HON. FREDERICK.—B. 1884; ed. Albany Strt. schl., Dunedin and Normal schl., Christchurch; entd. N.Z. H. of R., 1931; postmr.-gen., min. of tels. and min. of defence, 1935.

JONES, GEORGE ARTHUR, O.B.E. (1934).—B. 1889; appt., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Dec., 1907; asst. sec. to Oversea Prize Disposal Comtee., Mar., 1917; ag. sec. to ditto, Jan., 1918; promoted, under O.-in-C. of 1910, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 14th Mar., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920.

JONES, GWILYM ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1938).—Agric. diploma, Univ. Coll., Bangor, N. Wales, with 1st cls. in agric.; awarded Wm. Griffith prize, 1906-8; holder of certif. in forestry; ag. agric. and science master, Antigua gram. schl., 1909; asst. curator, botanic gardens, Dominica, Aug., 1909; in charge of agric. schl., Dominica, Aug., 1909, to Jan., 1910; asst. sec. to permanent exhibtn. comtee., 1909; ag. curator, botanic gardens, Dominica, 1913; chemist, agric. dept., Dominica, Apr., 1915, and a director of the Victoria museum, 1916.

JONES, GWILYM HOWELL GETHIN, M.Sc., (Wales).—B. 1898; ed. Llanrwst Grammar Schl. and Univ. Coll. of N. Wales, Bangor; army serv., 1917-19; soil survey asst., W. Midland Prov., Min. of Agr. and Fisheries, 1925; soil research chemist, Min. of Agr. and Fisheries, S. Eastern Agrl. Coll., Wye, 1928; soil chemist, Kenya, 1931.

JONES, CAPT. NELSON, M.C. and Bar.—B. 1895; ed. Glasgow Univ.; comsnd., Cameron Highrs., 1915; dischgd. on account of wounds, Apr., 1919; cadet, F.M.S., Oct., 1919; asst. contr., lab., Penang, Mar., 1920; ditto, K. Lumpur, May, 1921; passed cadet, Dec., 1921; attd. dist. office, Klang to act as 1st cls. mag. 1923; 3rd mag., S'pore, July, 1924; offr. cls IV Oct., 1926; asst. advr., Kukup, May, 1929; ag. emigrn. comsnr., Malaya, Madras, Apr., 1931; offr., cls. III, Oct., 1931; mag., J. Bahru, Jan., 1933; offl. admstr., Johore, Nov., 1934; offr., cls. II., Oct., 1936; ag. dep. contr., lab., Malaya, Apr., 1937.

JONES, PERCY SYDNEY TWENTYMAN.—B. 1876; ed. at Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch; White

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prize for classics; Archbishop's Greek testament prize; B.A., Cape, 1896; LL.B., Cape, 1898; called to bar, Aug., 1898; took silk, 1924; edited "Liquor Laws of Cape," and jointly with H. O. Buckle "Magistrates' Court Practice of S.A."; judge, Aug., 1926.

JONES, REGINALD HUGH, M.Sc., M.I.E.E. A.M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1898; asst. elec. engnr. and inspr., F.M.S., 1928; ch. mech. and elec. engnr., P.W.D., Gold Coast, 1937.

JONES, RHYS CARADOC, M.B., Ch.B., (L'pool), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.),—B. 1901; M.O.H., Nigeria, Aug., 1929; health offr., Hong Kong, Dec., 1935; med. port health offr. and inspr., immigrts., Jan., 1936; H.O. urban coun., 1937.

JONES, ROBERT NOBLE, C.B.E. (1928).—B. 1864; barrister and solr., N.Z., 1890; judge, native land ct. and dist. land regr., 1903; chief judge, native land ct., since 1919; was under-sec., native dept., 1922-33 and native trustee, 1933.

JONES, SAMUEL BENJAMIN, M.B.E. (1924), M.A. (Durh.), B.A. (Lond.), Inter. LL.B. Exam. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.)—B. 1874; ed. Antigua Gram. Schl.; med. offr., and mag., Anguilla, 1918; thanked by exec. coun. of St. Kitts for checking outbreak of small pox in Anguilla, 1921; med. offr., dist. No. 2, St. Kitts, 1924.

JONES, STANLEY WILSON.—B. 1888; B.A. (Manchester), 1st cls. hons. hist. (1908); barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); cadet F.M.S., Dec., 1911; ag. asst. dist. offr., Pekan, June, 1912; passed cadet, Dec., 1913; offr., cls. V, Dec., 1914; asst. dist. offr., Pekan, Aug., 1917; do., K. Kangsar, June, 1918; offr., cls. IV, Jan., 1919; dist. offr., Jelebu; Jan. 1920; do., K. Lipis, May, 1920; local examr. in law and Malay, Nov., 1923; offr., cls. III, Dec., 1923; attd. to fed. sec. on sp. duty, Aug., 1924; local examr. in Malay, Selangor, Sept., 1924; offr., cls. II, Dec., 1928; offr., cls. IB, May, 1931; comsnr., lands and mines, Johore, Nov., 1933; under sec. to govt., F.M.S., offr., cls. IA, May, 1935; Br. res., Selangor, Apr., 1937.

JONES, WILLIAM ANEURIN.—B. 1904; ed. Liverpool Inst. and Liverpool Univ.; admitted solr., sup. ct., England, 1925; advoc. and solr., sup. ct., Sts. Sttlemts., 1929; asst. crown sol., Hong Kong, Feb., 1937; ag. asst. land offr. and dep. regr., marriages, May, 1937.

JONES, WILLIAM JOHN ANDREW, C.M.G. (1937), B.A. (Oxford).—B. 1889; ed. Jesus Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Mar., 1913; dist. comsnr., Dec., 1918; dep. prov. comsnr., Jan., 1924; prov. comsnr., July, 1927; sec., native affrs., 1930: ag. col. sec., 1930, 1931 and 1932; gov's dep., Sept., 1932; ch. comsnr., N. Territories, 1933.

JONES, WYNNE MARTIN ALBAN, B.A., Dip. Ed., F.R.S.A.—B. 1902; ed. Llandaff Cathedral Schl., Aldenham Schl., Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge and Univ. of Lond.; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Sept., 1929; dir., educn., Grenada, 1932; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Feb., 1937.

JORDAN, ARTHUR BENJAMIN.—B. 1890; ed. Nottingham High Schl., and Jesus Coll., Oxford (class. exhibr.)—B.A., Oxon., 1913; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1913; passed final exam. in Cantonese, Apr., 1916; 2nd lieut., M.V.I., 1916; passed cadet, Dec., 1916; offr., cls. V, offtg. as asst. contr. of lab., K. Lumpur, Dec., 1916; lieut., M.V.I., Dec., 1918; asst. dist. offr., Raub (Bentong), Feb., 1919; offr., cls. IV, Nov., 1920; asst. prot. of Chinese, N. Sembilan, Apr., 1921; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1925; prot., Chinese, Oct., 1926; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1930; prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang, Dec., 1930; mem., Br. delegn. to L. of N. Opium Confce., Bangkok, Nov., 1931; prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang, Nov., 1932; sec., Chinese affrs., Malaya; offr., cls. IA, Oct., 1933.

JORDAN, A. H.—B. 1903; ent. C.O., 17th Mar., 1919; cler. offr., 14th Oct., 1921.

JORDAN, HON. SIR FREDERICK RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1934), K.C.—B. 1881; ch. just., N.S. Wales, Feb., 1934; lieut.-gov., Sept. 1938.

JORDAN, WILLIAM JOSEPH.—B. 1879; ed. St. Luke's Parochial Schl., London; mem., N.Z. H. of R., 1919-36; high comsnr. for N.Z. in U.K., 1936; represented N.Z. at Empire Parly. Confce., Canada, 1928.

JOUANNO, CHARLES GEORGE.—B. 1892; ed. Cliftonville Coll., Margate; ch. loco. draughtsman, K.U.R. and H., 1929.

JOUBERT, M. J. A., B.S.A. (Toronto).—B. 1882; pupil teacher, O.F.S., 1897; asst. to govt. agronomist, O.F.S., 1905; itinerant instr., agr., 1910; offr.- n.ch. and prin., Glen schl. of agr., 1913; prin., schl of agr., Glen., 1917; prin., Grootfontein schl. of agr. (Cape), 1924; asst. ch. dir., plant industry, dept., agr., Pretoria, 1929; ch., divn. of agrl. educn. and extension, Pretoria, 1932; under-sec., agr., 1933.

JOWITT, HAROLD.—B. 1893; ed. Univ. Coll., Southampton, B.A., M.Ed., Dip. Ed. (S.A.); headmr., Edendale Training Coll., Natal, 1913; inspr., schls., Natal, 1918; dir., nat. educn., S. Rhodesia, Dec., 1924; dir., nat. development, Apr., 1929; dir., educn., Uganda, Dec., 1934; author of "Principles of Education for African Teachers", "Suggested Methods for African Schools".

JOY, EDWARD ARNOLD, A.C.A.—B. 1901; ed. Preston Grammar Schl.; acct., med. dept., S'pore, June, 1928; acct., P.W.D., S'pore, in addn., Nov., 1933; attd., treasy., Sept., 1935; acct., P. W. D. and excise dept., Penang, Apr., 1936; do., S'pore, Sept., 1937.

JOY, GEORGE ANDREW.—B. 1896; ed. St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Bruges; ent. Army, 1914; served in Belgium and France, 1915 and 1916; Palestine and Syria, 1917-18; staff, gen. headqrs., Egypt and Palestine, 1919-20; S.W. Arabia, 1921 to 1923; ment. in despa., lieut., R.A.R.O., Feb., 1919; asst. to res. comsnr., New Hebrides, Aug., 1924; dep. comsnr., W. Pacific, July, 1926; ag. Br. res. comsnr., Aug., 1927; res. comsnr., New Hebrides, 1928; temp. attd., staff of col. development advisory comtee., C.O., Jan., 1931.

JOYCE, G. F. W. C.—B. 1897; ent. E.I.O., June, 1912; asst. clk., Jan., 1915; on mily. serv., Sept., 1914 to Apr., 1919; cler. offr., O.S.O., 1st Jan., 1920.

JOYCE, BREVET LIEUT.-COL. PIERCE CHARLES, C.B.E. (1920), D.S.O. (1918).—B. 1878; ed. Beaumont Coll., Old Windsor; joined 1st Batt. The Connaught Rangers, 1900; serv. S. African War, 1900-02 (severely wounded, Queen's Med. with 3 clasps, King's Med. with 2 clasps); attd., Egyptian Army, 1907-16 (Egyptian Med. with clasp, 4th cls. Order of the Medjidieh, 4th cls. Order of the Nile); European War, 1915 (Gallipoli); Arab campaign against the Turks, 1916-18; mily. advr. to Amir Faisal, 1917 (ment. in despa. five times, brevet of lieut.-col., C.B.E., D.S.O., Croix d'Officier, Legion of Honour, Arabian Order of the Nahdhah, 2nd cls.); gov., E. and S. Desert Provs., Egypt 1920; mil. adviser to Iraq Govt., Mar., 1921.

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pany Prospectus"; parly. candidate, Sheffield (Attercliffe), 1909-10; S. Hackney, 1910.

KING-HARMAN, SIR CHARLES ANTHONY, K.C.M.G. (1900), C.M.G. (1893).—B. 1851; ed. Chelt. Coll.; B.A., of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1872; M.A., 1879; priv. sec. to the gov. of the Bahamas, Nov., 1874, to Nov., 1879; priv. sec. to high comsnr., Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. comsnr., Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. to the ch. sec., Cyprus, Mar., 1881; ag. ch. sec. and mem. of exec. and legis. coun., June to Sept., 1882; auditor-gen., Barbados, 1883; elected mem. of house of assem., 1884-93; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. coun., 1884, 1885, and 1886; col. sec., Mauritius, 1893; ag. gov., Jan. to Aug., 1894, and Mar. to Sept., 1896; admnstr., St. Lucia, 1897; gov. S. Leone, Oct., 1900; high comsnr., Cyprus, 15th Apr., 1904; represented Mediterranean Colonies at the Coronation of H.M. King George V., 1911.

KINGSBURY, ALLAN NEAVE, B.Sc. (Eng.), M D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.)—Asst. pathologist, Middlesex Hosp. and bacteriologist, Middlesex Hosp., ven. diseases clinic; pathologist, City of Lond. Mat. Hosp.; lieut., R.F.A.; ag. govt. pathologist, Penang, 1923; pathologist, Inst. for Med. Research, F.M.S., 1924; on sp. duty in India and Ceylon, 1924; ag. bacteriologist, Inst. for Med. Research and ag. dir., govt. laboratories, F.M.S., 1925; professor of bacteriology, King Ed. VII. Coll. of Medicine, Singapore, 1926; bacteriologist, Inst. Med. Research, F.M.S., Apr., 1927; ag. dir., ditto, Aug., 1927; dir., ditto, Oct., 1927; awarded N. Persian Forces memorial med. for research, Oct., 1927; del. L. of N. health organization laboratory confce., Copenhagen, May 1928; rep. C.O. at Internat. Cancer Confce., London, July, 1928; rep. F.M.S. at Leonard Wood memorial leprosy confce., Manila, Dec., 1930; author of many medical and scientific publications.

KINLOCH, DAVID, B.Sc. (Hons.) For. Edin.—B. 1910; asst. cons. of forests, Gold Coast, Aug., 1933; ag. silviculturist, Jan.-July, 1934; ag. utilisation offr., July-Nov., 1936; Gold Coast local forces, 1936; 2nd lieut., 1937.

KINLOCH, JOHN BAXTER.—B. 1906; ed. Kirkcaldy High Schl. and Edin. and Oxford Univs.; B.Sc., forestry, Edin., 1927; asst. conservator, forests, Br. Honduras, Oct., 1927.

KINNEARD, GEORGE, M.D. (Univ. of Manitoba), M.C.P.S. (Sask.), Certif. L.S.T.M. and H.—B.1894; ed. Regina Collegiate Inst., 1st cls. certif., Regina Normal Schl., 1912; prin., Earl Grey and Govan. Pub. Schls. (Sask), 1913-17; Leeward Is. med. serv., 1926; D.M.O., dist. D., Dominica; M.O., Bahamas gen. hosp., 1930; ag. M.O. and bacteriologist, Bahamas gen. hosp., 1931; ag. ch.med. offr., 1932 and 1935-36; S.M.O., Falkland Is., Jan., 1937.

KINSMAN, CYRIL WILLIAM, O.B.E. (1936)—B.1887; offl. sec. to gov., Victoria and clk., exec. coun., 1930.

KIPPING, RUPERT HARRY, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).—B. 1904; late jun. house surg., Darlington Genl. Hosp.; locum house surg., Sheffield Roy. Hosp.; med. offr., Somaliland, Feb. 1929.

KIRBY, A. C.—Asst. dist. comsnr, E.A.P., Dec., 1913; 2nd grade res., Nyasaland, Jan., 1925; 1st grade res., Mar., 1925; ag. prov. comsnr., June, 1933, and Dec., 1937 - June, 1938.

KIRBY, ARTHUR FRANK, A.M. Inst.T.—B. 1899; ed. Sir William Borlase's Schl., Marlow and London Univ. (Schl. of Economics); served European War (France), 1918-19; office asst., Gold Coast rly,, 1928; traffic man., 1936; asst. supt. of the line, K.U.R. & H., 1939.

KIRK, JAMES BALFOUR.—B. 1893; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh and Edin Univ., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxford), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.), F.Z.S. (Lond. and Scot.), Vans Dunlop scholarship bot. and zool., Edin. Univ., 1911, certif. (with distinc.), L.S.T.M., 1922; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1914-16; lieut., R.A.M.C. (S.R.), 1917; capt., 1918; asst. pol. offr., Hai, 1918-19; civ. surg., Arabistan, 1919; asst. M.O., Baghdad, 1919-20; bacteriologist, R. Inst. Pub. Health, 1920-21; demonstr., L.S.T.M., 1921; M.O.H., Mauritius, 1922; dir., med. and health dept., 1927; author of "Pub. Health Practice in the Tropics" (1931), "Hints on Equipment and Health for intending Residents in the Tropics," and several articles on med. and hygenic subjects.

KIRK, WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1896; ed. Sleaford Gram. Sch., Leeds Modern Sch., Leeds Univ.; asst. engnr., P. W.D., Malaya, May, 1923; ex. engnr., May, 1932; ag. sr. ex. engnr., Apr. 1936.

KIRKBRIDE, ALAN LOGAN, O.B.E.—B. 1901; admstve. offr., Palestine, 1921; seconded to Trans-Jordan as 2nd asst. ch. Br. rep., 1921; finan. advr., 1928; asst. sec. on reversion to Palestine, 1934; dist. comsnr., Palestine, 1938.

KIRKBRIDE, ALEC SEATH, O.B.E. (1932), M.C.—B. 1897; mily. serv., Egypt, Palestine, Hejaz, Trans-Jordan, 1916-21; Br. rep., Es Salt, Apr., 1921; junr. asst. sec., Palestine, Apr., 1922; asst. sec., Nov., 1926; clk. to exec. and advy. couns., Nov., 1924-Nov., 1927; asst. Br. res., Trans-Jordan, Nov., 1927; Br. res., do., 1939.

KIRKHAM, G. H.—B. 1881; S. African constab., 1901; served S. African War, 1901-02 (wounded); Transvaal pol., 1908; adjt., 4th S. African Mounted Riflemen, 1914; S. African Rebellion, 1914; capt., 1st S. African Infy. (Overseas Brig.) 1916-18; German W. Africa campaign, 1914-16; ment. in despa., France, 1916-17 (twice wounded); M.C., Apr., 1917; King's pol. med.; dep. comsnr., pol. and prisons, Tanganyika Territory, 1918; comsnr., 1929.

KIRKLAND, HUGH MACMILLAN, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1899; O.T.C. and war serv., 1916-19; K.U.R. & H., asst. engnr., 1925; sr. asst. engnr., 1935.

KIRKLAND, ROBERT IRWIN, A.M.Inst. Mech.E.—Ed. Manchester Grammar Sch.; pilot, R.N.A.S., 1917-19; workshops man. K.U.R. & H. workshops, Nairobi, 1934; works supt., 1935.

KIRKPATRICK, THOMAS WINFRID, M.A. (Cantab.), Dipl. Agr. (Cantab.), F.E.S.—B. 1896; ed. Marlborough and Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge; mily. serv., 1915-19; entomologist, miny. of agr., Egypt, 1921; do., Kenya Colony, 1925; entomologist, Welcome Trop. Research Labs., Sudan, 1928; entomologist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1931.

KIRWAN, SIR JOHN WATERS, Kt. Bach. (1930).—B.1869; M.L.C., S. Prov., W. Australia since 1908; chmn. of comtees., 1923-26; pres., leg. coun., 1926.

KITCHING, A. E.—Ed. Oundle Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Apr., 1914; asst. polit. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1919; dist. offr., June, 1926; ag. asst. sec., native affrs., Apr., 1929; asst. sec., native affrs., 1930; ag. sec., native affairs in 1931 and 1933; dep. prov. comsnr., Apr., 1932; prov. comsnr., 1934.

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KITCHING, Geoffrey Charles, O.B.E. (1930).—B. 1892; ed. Oundle Schl. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; on mily. serv., 1914-19; asst. polit. offr., Iraq, 1920; mlny. of int., Iraq, 1920-30; dep. dir., development, Palestine, 1931; govt. secy., St. Helena, 1932.

KITCHING, Thomas, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1890; ed. Lancaster and Peterhouse, Camb.; survey prob., F.M.S., May, 1913; asst. supt., rev. surveys, N. Sembilan, 1919; Perak, 1921; Selangor, 1924; supt., survey dept., F.M.S. and S.S., 1930; seconded to Trengganu as supt., surveys, 1928-31; offictg. asst. survr.-gen., F.M.S. and S.S., Dec., 1931 and Sept., 1932; ag. dep. survr.-gen., F.M.S. and S.S., June and Dec., 1932; supt., surveys, Johore, Mar., 1933; do., Kedah, Mar., 1935; do., Malacca, Nov., 1937; title changed to ch. survr., July, 1938.

KITSON, George Herbert Wentworth.—B. 1898: cadet, Nyasaland pol., 1926; asst. supt., pol., 1928; asst. dist. offr., Somaliland, 1937.

KNIBBS, Stanley George Curthoys, F.R.G.S.—B. 1886; ed. Sydney Gram. Schl., New South Wales; dipl. in all subjects, Hawkesbury Agrl. Coll., 1908; land survr., Fiji, 1911; land survr., Victoria and N.S.W., 1912; crown survr., Br. Solomon Is. Prot., 1913; ag. supt., pub. wks. in addn., 1918; ag. dist. offr., Shortlands during 1919; regisr. of land titles in addn., 1919; dep. comsnr. for W. Pacific, 1919; dep. for natives in lands comsn., 1920 and 1921; ag. res. comsnr. during 1920; comsnr. of currency (temp.), 1920-24; qualified as civ. engnr. to shires and municipalities of N.S.W., 1923; comsnr. of lands and crown survr., Br. Solomon Is. Prot., 1924; chmn., mining bd., 1927; attended Imp. Survey Confce. and Internat. Geog. Confce., 1928.

KNIGHT, John Marcus, M.B.E. (1927).—B. 1894; ed. Grenada Grammar Schl.; 5th clk., treasy., Grenada, 1912; 2nd clk., G.P.O., 1913; served in the Great War, 1914-19; Egypt, 1916; Palestine, 1917; twice ment. in desps.; rev. and cust. offr., Grenada, 1919; 2nd clk., secretariat and clk., leg. coun., 1921; ch. clk., gov.'s office, Windward Is. and clk., ex. coun., Grenada, 1925; sec. to govt. of Windward Is., 1928.

KNIGHT, Walter Augustus. — Copyist, G.P.O., Grenada, May, 1903; 2nd clk., G.P.O., June, 1904; clk., supt. of wks., Jan., 1906; clk., pol. mag., S. Dist., May, 1907; rev. offr. and road survr., W. Dist., Jan., 1909; addtnl. coroner, St. Mark's parish, Jan, 1913; road survr., N. Dist., Dominica, Dec., 1914; comsnr., Carriacou, Dec., 1935.

KNIGHT-BRUCE, G. K.—B. 1891; ed. Radley Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; B.A. (2nd cls. hons., schl. of jurisprudence), 1913; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Dec., 1913; ment. in desps., 1919; ag. dist. comsnr., 1920; ag. res. mag., Mombasa, 1923; res. mag., Uganda, 1925; res. mag., Zanzibar, 1925; ag. judge, Zanzibar, 1926; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1927; ag. judge, Zanzibar, for various periods, 1927-35; ag. atty.-gen., 1930 and 1933; puisne judge, Tanganyika Territory, 1936; ag. ch. just., 1938; edited Zanzibar Law Repts., Vol. IV.

KNOWLES, Charles Henry, B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1878; ed. Burton-on-Trent gram. schl. and Mason Univ. Coll., Birmingham; res. master, agric. schl., St. Vincent, Jan., 1902; supt. of agric., Fiji, 1905; M.L.C., 1912; chmn., agric. experiments comtee., 1916; chmn. food supply comtee., 1917; ag. govt. entomologist (conjoint), 1917 and 1919-21; J.P., 1917; M.E.C. (temp.), June, 1920; prov. supt., agric., G. Coast, May, 1921; dep. dir., agr., Aug., 1924; dir., agr., Dec., 1924.

KOHO, Ban Wickreme, A.S.—Cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1938.

KOLLER, Thurstan William, A.S.A.A., C.A. (S.A.), ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; clk., O.F.S. civ. serv., July, 1900; senr. inspr., Union audit dept., Feb., 1929; chf. inspr., rev., do., Sept., 1931; provl. audr., Cape Prov., Dec., 1932.

KOTZE, Hon. Sir John Gilbert, Kt. Bach. (1917), K.C., LL.B. (Lond).—B. 1849; ed. South African Coll. and Lond. Univ.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1874; sole judge of the high court of the Transvaal, 1877 to 1881; one of the comsnrs. under the convention of Pretoria to settle claims for losses and injuries suffered during the Boer War of 1880–81; chief justice of the Transvaal, 1881–1898; chmn. of bd. of examrs. in literature and science, Transvaal, 1890–1898; recd. the Portuguese honour of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Conception, 1896; atty.-gen. and member of exec. and legis. couns., S. Rhodesia, 1900; ag. admstr. S. Rhodesia, 1902; judge of sup. ct., Cape of Good Hope, 1903, and judge pres., Eastern dists. ct., 1904; chmn. of the coun. of Rhodes Univ. Coll; examr. in law and jurisprudence to the Univ. of C. of G. H., 1903–1908; puisne judge, C. of G.H. Provl. Div., 1st Apr., 1913; judge, president, 14th June, 1920; judge of appeal, appellate divn., June, 1922; ret., 1932.

KOTZE, Peter Canzius, B.A. (Cape), Dip. For. (Oxon).—Asst. forest offr., King William's Town, 1911; ditto, Port Elizabeth, 1912; ditto, Concordia, 1914; forest offr., Storms River, 1918; ditto, Eshowe, 1920; ditto, Kokstad, 1927; ditto, Bloemfontein, 1929; conservator, foreste, Midland conservancy, 1931; forestry inspr., Midland inspectorate, 1932.

KOTZE, Sir Robt. Nelson, Kt. (Bach.), B.A.—B. 1870; ed. at S. Africa Coll., and R. Schl. of Mines, Clausthal, Germany; gold med., S.A. Coll. and of Chem. Met. and Mining Soc. of S.A.; asst. engnr. and consulting engnr. to Transvaal Gold Fields Ltd., and subsidiary coys., 1896-1907; govt. mining engnr., Transvaal, Jan., 1908; ditto, Union of S. Africa, 1910; vice-chan., Univ. of Witwatersrand; ret., Nov., 1926.

KRAUSE, Frederick Edward Traugott.—B. 1868; ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Amsterdam, London, Cambridge Univs.; B.A. (Hons.), Cape, 1888; LL.D., Amsterdam, 1893; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1893; LL.D., Cape, 1905; advoc., sup. ct., S. Africa and high ct., Rhodesia; state prosecutor and ag. atty.-gen., Witwatersrand, 1896-1900; sp. commdt. and mil. govr., Witwatersrand, 1900; chmn., mining regs. comsn., 1907-9; mem., Johannesburg town coun., 1905-9; M.L.A., Vrededorp, 1907-10; chmn., hosp. inquiry comsn., Johannesburg; mem., prop. representation comsn.; mem., Witwatersrand cent. schl. bd.; K.C. (Union of S. Africa), 1912; ag. judge, Transvaal prov. divn., 1914; judge, sup. ct., Transvaal prov. divn., Apr., 1923; judge-pres., O.F.S. prov. divn., 1933.

KREFT, Hermann Heinrich Gerhard, (B.A.).—B. 1888; ed. Normal Coll., Capetown and S.A. Coll., Capetown; inspr., schls., Cape Prov., 1916; dir., educn., S. W. Africa, 1923; tech. advr., Transvaal educn. dept., 1935; sec., Transvaal educn. dept., 1935; dir., do., 1937.

KROGH, Andre Louis, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.).—B. 1887; govt. med. offr., Dec., 1920; dist. med.

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housemr., Dannevirke High Schl., N.Z., 1920; asst. mast., Grammar Schl., Suva, 1921; headmr., Banaban Schl., Ocean Is., 1922; headmr., Ellice Is. Schl., Vaitupu, 1923; headmr., King George V. Schl., Bairiki, Tarawa, 1931; ag. admstve. offr., Ellice Is. dist., 1932; admstve. offr. and nat. lands comsnr., Ellice Is. (conjoint), 1934.

KENNEDY, F.—B. 1899; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., Apl., 1917; London matric., June, 1917; on mil. service from 17th Sept., 1917, to 19th March, 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; cler. offr., higher gr., 1st June, 1928.

KENNEDY, NORMAN MALACHY, A.C.A.—B. 1900; acctnt., govt., opium shops, Penang, June, 1927; sr. asst. acctnt. and offr. i/c. govt., opium shops, Penang, June, 1932; acctnt., excise dept. and P.W.D., Penang., Jan., 1936; acctnt., med. dept., and excise dept., S.S., Dec., 1936.

KENNEDY, HON. ROBERT, M.A., LL.M. (N.Z.).—B. 1887; ed. Southland Boys' High Schl. and Victoria Univ. Coll.; admitted barrister and solr., 1909; examr. in law to N.Z. Univ.; pres., N.Z. law socy., 1924-25; judge, N.Z. sup. ct., 1929.

KENNEDY-SKIPTON, GEORGE STACY.—B. 1898; ed. Sherborne and Trinity Coll., Dublin; 1st class schl., 1919; triple senr. mod., 1920-21; cadet, Hong Kong, Dec., 1921; asst. head, sany. dept. and sec., sany. bd., 1924; asst. sec., Chinese affrs., 1926; asst. supt., impts. and expts., 1926; asst. treas., 1927; dep. estate duty comsnr., 1931; senr. asst. treas., 1933; dist. offr., South, 1935; senr. asst. treas., Aug., 1937; ch. asst. to. sec., Chinese affrs., Nov., 1937.

KENNIFF, VICTOR, B.E. (SYD.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E. (AUST.), M.I.M. AND CY. E.—B. 1895; ed. Sydney High Schl. and Sydney Univ.; asst. eng., P.W.D., N. S. Wales, 1916; dist. eng., P.W.D., Fiji, 1921; ag. asst. comsnr. of wks., 1927; ag. comsnr. of wks., chmn., cent. road bd., Apl. to Dec., 1927; mem., leg. coun., Fiji, May to Dec., 1927; asst. D.P.W., Cyprus, Mar., 1930; ag. D.P.W. on various occasions, 1930-33; asst. D.P.W., Palestine, 1935.

KENT, HENRY TUFFLEY MONEY, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1886; ed. Elstow schl. City and Guilds Coll.; instr., tech. schl., F.M.S., Sept., 1914; ag. timber suptd., F.M.S. rlys., Dec., 1914; contr., timber supplies, F.M.S. rlys., Jan., 1919; ditto, forest dept., S. Sttlmts. and F.M.S., Jan., 1923; sent to report on timber utilization problems in India and Burma, May, 1924; on spl. duty, Madison, U.S.A., Nov. to Dec., 1926; prin., tech. schl., F.M.S., Dec., 1930.

KENT, HON. JAS. M.—K.C., B.A.; M.H.A. Newfoundland, 1904; mem. of exec. coun. and min. of just., 1907; judge, supreme ct., 1916.

KERR, ALLAN FREER, B.A. (Hons.).—B. 1910; ed. Stowe and Hertford Coll., Oxford; cadet, Gold Coast, 1933; asst. dist. commr., 1934.

KERR, ROBERT ASHFORD.—B. 1870; ed. pub. sch., Swellendam; served Matabele war and rebellion and seriously wounded in latter; formerly mem., dep. ch., and ch. of com. prov. coun., Transvaal and pres. senate; mem., Union senate since 1921.

KERSHAW, ARTHUR EDWIN POMEROY, M.C., A.C.S.M., M.I.M.M.—B. 1890; inspr., mines, F.M.S., 1912; sec. for mily. serv., Sept., 1917; 2nd lieut., R.F.A. (S.R.), Feb., 1918; demob., Feb., 1919; inspr., mines, F.M.S., 1919; asst. warden, mines, Sept., 1921; senr. inspr., mines, B. Gajah, Feb., 1931; asst. warden, mines, Perak, Apr., 1931; warden, mines, Pahang, 1934; do., Selangor, Jan, 1936; title changed to senr. inspr., mines, July, 1938.

KERWIN, HON. PATRICK.—B. 1889; ed. Sarnia Separate Schl., Sarnia Collegiate and Osgoode Hall; called to bar of Ontario, 1911; K.C., 1928; mem., Ontario parole bd., 1932; just., sup. ct. of Ontario, Sept., 1932; just., sup. ct., Canada, July, 1935.

KEY, WALTER JOHN SMITH, A.M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1898; ed. Dundee High Schl., Dundee Tech. Coll. and St. Andrews Univ.; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1923.

KIDD, MAJOR GEORGE MONTGOMERY, B.A., Dublin, M.C.—B. 1889; cadet, F.M.S., Dec., 1912; seconded for mily. serv. 1915 to 1919; sec. to advr., Kedah, Jan., 1920; asst. agt., food contr., S. Kedah, Feb., 1920; agt., food contr., Kedah, Sept., 1920; dep. supt., census, Kedah, Oct., 1920; sec., sany. bd., Alor Star, Sept., 1922; sec., rubber restn. comtee., Kedah, Oct., 1922; attd., rubber restn. off., K. Lumpur, Feb., 1925; chmn., assess. comtee., F.M.S., Mar., 1925; dist. offr., May, 1927; offr., cls. II, Dec., 1929; chmn., sany. bd., Kinta, Dec., 1929; offr., cls. I B, 1934; contr., rubber, Malaya, Apr., 1937.

KIDSON, ERNEST, O.B.E. (1919), M.A., D.Sc., F.Inst.P., F.R.S. N.Z.—B. 1882; ed. Nelson Coll. and Canterbury Coll., N.Z.; on staff, Australian C'wealth meteorological bureau, 1921-27; asst. dir., 1923-27; dir., meteorological services, N.Z., 1927; N.Z. rep. at Empire and internat. meteor. confces., 1935.

KILLICK, ANTHONY BERNARD.—B.Sc. Agr. (Lon.), Dip. Agr. (Wye)—B. 1901; agrl. offr., Uganda, 1924; senr. agr. offr., 1930; ag. dep. dir., agr., 1931 and 1934; dep. dir. agr., Trinidad, Apr., 1938.

KILPIN, RALPH.—B. 1887; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S. Africa; clk. of papers, Cape H. of A., 1905; clk. of papers, Union H. of A., 1910; 2nd clk.-asst., 1917; clk.-asst. and acctnt., 1920; admitted sworn translator (Eng. and Dutch), sup. ct., of S. Africa, 1912; assessor apptd. by admstr., Cape exec. comtee. elections and elec. of senators since 1910; on active serv., E. Africa, 1916-17; reed. vote of thanks of leg. assembly, S.W. Africa, for preparing standing rules and orders and assisting in inauguration of assembly, 1926,; author of "The Old Cape House" and "The Romance of a Colonial Parliament."

KIMBER, GURTH.—B. 1906; ed. Perse Schl. and Cambridge; nat. sci. schl., Clare Coll., 1924-27; 1st cls. nat. sci. tripos, pt. I, 1926; 2nd cls., pt. II, 1927; B.A., 1927; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., Dominions Office, 19th Oct., 1928; temp. ag. prin., 18th Mar., 1932; pvte. sec. to Parly U.S. of S. for Dom. affrs. (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald), 1st, Feb., 1933 and accompanied him on tour to Australia, Sept.-Dec., 1934; ag. asst. to rep. in C'wealth of Australia of H.M.G. in the U. K., 3rd., Dec 1934 to 19th Oct., 1935; prin., 1st Jan., 1936.

KINCAID, PERCY FREDERICK.—B. 1886; ed. Wynberg High Schl.; Cape govt. rlys. serv., 1902; transfd., col. sec.'s dept. (Cape), 1909; ch. clk., dept. of interior, 1925; commr. for immigrn. and Asiatic affrs., 1933.

KING, CLEMENT HAMPDEN.—B. 1876; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; ag. 5th cls. clk., police dept., B. Guiana, June, 1893; gradual prom. to prin. clk.; dist. inspr. of police, 1901; county inspr., Dec., 1908; ag. adjt., July, 1907 to Mar., 1908, Sept., 1908 to Feb., 1909, and from Oct., 1911 to Apr., 1912; adjt. and staff offr., local

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life at sea confce., Simla, 1931; govt. marine surv., 1932.

LAMBORN, WILLIAM ALFRED STEDWELL, O.B.E. (1930), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—B. 1877; ed. Oxford Preparatory Schl., King's Schl., Canterbury, and Middlesex Hosp.; asst. med. offr., St. Mary's Infirmary, London, 1899 to 1905; asst. med. offr., British Guiana, 1905; asst. med. offr., Oxford County Asylum, 1906; med. offr., Nigeria Bitumen Co., 1908; govt. entomologist. S. Nigeria, 1913; entomologist, Imp. Bureau, 1914; temp. med. offr., Tanganyika, 1917; med. offr., Nyasaland, 1919; asst. med. entomologist, F.M.S., 1920; med. entomt., Nyasaland, Dec., 1921.

LAMBOURNE, NELSON THOMAS, I.S.O. (1937), M.A. (N.Z.)—B. 1877; ed. Mangere Schl. and Auckland Univ. Coll.; many years' teaching ser., N.Z. inspr. schls.; ch. inspr., primary schls., 1931; dir. educn., 1933.

LAMBRECHTS, PETER SIMON.—B. 1886; Learner, G.P.O., Capetown, 1900; jun. asst., cent. tel. office, Capetown, 1901; asst., do., 1904; asst., G.P.O., savings bank br., Capetown, 1904; clk., deeds, Capetown, 1910; 1st grade clk., 1918; exam., 1919; ag. regisr. deeds, Windhoek, 1932; regisr., 1932; do., Bloemfontein, 1937; do., Pietermaritzburg, June, 1937.

LAMINGTON, LORD (2nd Baron, creat. 1880), SIR CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER COCHRANE-BAILLIE, G.C.I.E. (1903), G.C.M.G. (1900), K.C.M.G. (1895).—Only son of 1st baron; born, 1860; dep. lieut. Lanarkshire; lieut. Lanarkshire yeomanry, 1883; M.P. for N. St. Pancras, 1886-90; gov. Queensland, 1895-1901; gov. of Bombay, 1903-7.

LANCASTER, CAPT. FREDERICK GEORGE, M.B.E., M.C.—B. 1890; Reigate pol. force, 1910; served in War, 1914-18; capt., 1917; R.I.C., 1920; dist. inspr., R.I.C., Killarney, 1921; detec. inspr., pol., Bahamas, 1928.

LANDOR, JOSEPH VICTOR, M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.); Certificate of London S.T.M., with distinc.—B. 1897; med. offr., S.S., Aug., 1927; med. offr. i/c. gen. hosp., Jo. Bahru, ag. physn. and radiologist, Johore, in addn., Apr., 1933; ag. prof. of med., Coll. of Med., S'pore, June, 1934; physn., gen. hosp., S'pore, Apr., 1935; physn. and regsr., gen. hosp., S'pore, Jan., 1936.

LANE, CHARLTON ADELBERT GUSTAVUS.—B. 1890; ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Hons.), 1911; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1913; ag. dist. comsnr., 1918; attd., secretariat, 1918; ag. senr. asst. sec., 1919; senr. asst. sec., 1920; dist. comsnr., Zanzibar, 1923; mag., Tanganyika Territory, 1925; res. mag., Kenya, 1929; ag. judge, supt. ct., 1935, 1937 and 1938; puisne judge, Sierra Leone, 1939.

LANE, HENRY WALKER, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. —B. 1886; ed. Christs Coll., Waitaki High Schl. & Canterbury Coll., N.Z.; lieut. R.E., France, Egypt and Palestine, 1915-19; asst. engr., P.W.D., Kenya, 1924; senr. asst. engr., 1934; ag. suptg. engnr., 1936.

LANG, ERNEST PHILIP HENRY.—B. 1880; Ed. Monmouth; admitted solr., sup. ct., England, 1905; pvte. prac., Hong Kong, 1905-15; war serv., 1915-19 (capt.); asst. crown solr., Hong Kong, Sept., 1928; dep. regisr., sup. ct., Oct. 1928; J.P., 1928; ag. offl. recr. and regr., trade marks and letters patent in addn., 1930; ag. regisr., offl. admstr. and regisr., companies in 1931, 1932, 1934 and 1935; regisr., sup. ct., 1935.

LANG, HON. JOHN THOMAS.—M.L.A. of New South Wales from Dec., 1913; treas. in Storey and Dooley govts., 1920-22; premier, N.S.W., 1925-27 and 1930-32.

LANGLEY, CARLETON GEORGE, K.C. (1935). —B. 1885; ed. City of London Schl.; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1913; on mily. serv., Malta, France and Ireland, 1914-21; pvte. practice, Lincolns Inn and Bahama Is., 1921-31; atty.-gen., Leeward Islands, 1931; comsnr., sup. ct., J.P.; ag. puisne judge, 1931-3; dual appt. atty.-gen. and ag. col. sec., 1934-36; admstr., Antigua, 1935-36; 2nd puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1937.

LANGSTONE, HON. FRANK.—B. 1881; mem., N.Z. H. of R., 1922-25 and since 1928; min. of lands and comsnr. of state forests, 1935.

LANGWORTHY, HENRY BRUCE.—B. 1896; pol. probr., F.M.S., July, 1920; asst. comsnr., pol., July, 1923; 1st asst. comsnr., Selangor, July, 1925; adjt., Fedl. hdqrs., Oct., 1925 and Feb., 1930; supt., convict estab., Taiping and inspr., prisons, F.M.S., Sept., 1926; ch. pol. offr., B. Pahat, Oct. 1931; asst. supt., pol. S.S., Dec., 1933; dy. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., Feb., 1935; dy. comsnr., pol. and offctg. comsnr. pol., Johore, July, 1935; ag. commr. pol., Johore, Nov., 1936.

LANIER, PAUL EDOUARD MAXIME, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—Ed. Middlesex Hosp. London, Paris and Lausanne; asst. med. offr., Seychelles and visiting mag. to outlying islands, 1924; resigned; re-ent. col. serv. as res. surg., Seychelles and visiting mag., outlying islands, 1929; sen. med. offr., 1935.

LANKTREE, CHARLES JOSEPH DANE, Barrister-at-Law, Kings Inns, Dublin.—B. 1895; on mil. serv., 1914-19; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1921; attd. Colombo kach., Nov.,1921; office asst. Kandy kach., Mar., 1924; admstve. sec. to dir. of med. and sany. serv., Oct., 1925; addnl. asst. dir., educn., Nov., 1926; admstve. sec. to dir., elec. undertakings, July, 1928; asst. sttlmt. offr., Jan., 1932; ag. man., elec. undertakings, Apr., 1933; addnl. man., do., July, 1934; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Sept., 1934; do., Trincomalee, Dec., 1936.

LANSDOWN, CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1874; clk., C.G.R., Mar., 1889; clk., C.S.O., Capetown, Oct., 1893; atty.-gen.'s off., Nov., 1894; mag.'s clk., Aliwal N., Feb., 1898; pte. sec. to atty.-gen., Aug., 1898; ag. asst. mag., Port Elizabeth, Sept., 1901; ch. clk. and pte. sec. to attv.-gen., Oct., 1901; addnl. legal advsr., July, 1907; prof. asst., atty-gen.'s off., Capetown, Apr., 1912; law advsr., dep. of justice, Union of S. Africa, Aug., 1918; atty-gen., Cape Prov., Dec., 1926; senr. law adviser, 1927; puisne judge, Natal prov. divn., Oct., 1931; judge pres. (E.D. local divn.), 1937.

LAPOINTE, RT. HON. ERNEST, P.C., B.A., LL.B., K.C., LL.D. (Quebec East).—B. 1876; ed. Rimouski Coll. and Laval Univ., Quebec; called to bar, 1898; K.C., 1908; Canadian del. to L. of N., Geneva, 1922; rep. Canada with Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King at Imp. Confce., 1926; negotiated and signed, with Hon. Mr. Fielding, treaty with France, 1922; negotiated and signed, on behalf of Canada, treaty with U.S.A. regarding Pacific fisheries; signed four other treaties with U.S.; leader of govt. in H. of C. session of 1926; Can. plenipotentiary at Naval confce., Geneva, June-July, 1927; head of Can. delegn. to Imp. Confce., on Imp. and Dominion legis., 1929; barrister-at-law; elec. by accl. to H. of C., Canada, 1904; re-el. at g.e., 1904, 1908, 1911 and 1917 for same constit.; resigned, 1919 to contest Que-

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pany Prospectus"; parly. candidate, Sheffield (Attercliffe), 1909-10; S. Hackney, 1910.

KING-HARMAN, SIR CHARLES ANTHONY, K.C.M.G. (1900), C.M.G. (1893).—B. 1851; ed. Chelt. Coll.; B.A., of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1872; M.A., 1879; priv. sec. to the gov. of the Bahamas, Nov., 1874, to Nov., 1879; priv. sec. to high comsnr., Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. comsnr., Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. to the ch. sec., Cyprus, Mar., 1881; ag. ch. sec. and mem. of exec. and legis. coun., June to Sept., 1882; auditor-gen., Barbados, 1883; elected mem. of house of assem., 1884-93; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. coun., 1884, 1885, and 1886; col. sec., Mauritius, 1893; ag. gov., Jan. to Aug., 1894, and Mar. to Sept., 1896; admnstr., St. Lucia, 1897; gov. S. Leone, Oct., 1900; high comsnr., Cyprus, 15th Apr., 1904; represented Mediterranean Colonies at the Coronation of H.M. King George V., 1911.

KINGSBURY, ALLAN NEAVE, B.Sc. (Eng.), M D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.)—Asst. pathologist, Middlesex Hosp. and bacteriologist, Middlesex Hosp., ven. diseases clinic; pathologist, City of Lond. Mat. Hosp.; lieut., R.F.A.; ag. govt. pathologist, Penang, 1923; pathologist, Inst. for Med. Research, F.M.S., 1924; on sp. duty in India and Ceylon, 1924; ag. bacteriologist, Inst. for Med. Research and ag. dir., govt. laboratories, F.M.S., 1925; professor of bacteriology, King Ed. VII. Coll. of Medicine, Singapore, 1926; bacteriologist, Inst. Med. Research, F.M.S., Apr., 1927; ag. dir., ditto, Aug., 1927; dir., ditto, Oct., 1927; awarded N. Persian Forces memorial med. for research, Oct., 1927; del. L. of N. health organization laboratory confce., Copenhagen, May 1928; rep. C.O. at Internat. Cancer Confce., London, July, 1928; rep. F.M.S. at Leonard Wood memorial leprosy confce., Manila, Dec., 1930; author of many medical and scientific publications.

KINLOCH, DAVID, B.Sc. (Hons.) For. Edin.—B. 1910; asst. cons. of forests, Gold Coast, Aug., 1933; ag. silviculturist, Jan.-July, 1934; ag. utilisation offr., July-Nov., 1936; Gold Coast local forces, 1936; 2nd lieut., 1937.

KINLOCH, JOHN BAXTER.—B. 1906; ed. Kirkcaldy High Schl. and Edin. and Oxford Univs.; B.Sc., forestry, Edin., 1927; asst. conservator, forests, Br. Honduras, Oct., 1927.

KINNEARD, GEORGE, M.D. (Univ. of Manitoba), M.C.P.S. (Sask.), Certif. L.S.T.M. and H.—B.1894; ed. Regina Collegiate Inst., 1st cls. certif., Regina Normal Schl., 1912; prin., Earl Grey and Govan. Pub. Schls. (Sask), 1913-17; Leeward Is. med. serv., 1926; D.M.O., dist. D., Dominica; M.O., Bahamas gen. hosp., 1930; ag. M.O. and bacteriologist, Bahamas gen. hosp., 1931; ag. ch.med. offr., 1932 and 1935-36; S.M.O., Falkland Is., Jan., 1937.

KINSMAN, CYRIL WILLIAM, O.B.E. (1936)—B.1887; offl. sec. to gov., Victoria and clk., exec. coun., 1930.

KIPPING, RUPERT HARRY, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).—B. 1904; late jun. house surg., Darlington Genl. Hosp.; locum house surg., Sheffield Roy. Hosp.; med. offr., Somaliland, Feb. 1929.

KIRBY, A. C.—Asst. dist. comsnr, E.A.P., Dec., 1913; 2nd grade res., Nyasaland, Jan., 1925; 1st grade res., Mar., 1925; ag. prov. comsnr., June, 1933, and Dec., 1937 - June, 1938.

KIRBY, ARTHUR FRANK, A.M. Inst.T.—B. 1899; ed. Sir William Borlase's Schl., Marlow and London Univ. (Schl. of Economics); served European War (France), 1918-19; office asst., Gold Coast rly,, 1928; traffic man., 1936; asst. supt. of the line, K.U.R. & H., 1939.

KIRK, JAMES BALFOUR.—B. 1893; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh and Edin Univ., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxford), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.), F.Z.S. (Lond. and Scot.), Vans Dunlop scholarship bot. and zool., Edin. Univ., 1911, certif. (with distinc.), L.S.T.M., 1922; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1914-16; lieut., R.A.M.C. (S.R.), 1917; capt., 1918; asst. pol. offr., Hai, 1918-19; civ. surg., Arabistan, 1919; asst. M.O., Baghdad, 1919-20; bacteriologist, R. Inst. Pub. Health, 1920-21; demonstr., L.S.T.M., 1921; M.O.H., Mauritius, 1922; dir., med. and health dept., 1927; author of "Pub. Health Practice in the Tropics" (1931), "Hints on Equipment and Health for intending Residents in the Tropics," and several articles on med. and hygenic subjects.

KIRK, WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1896; ed. Sleaford Gram. Sch., Leeds Modern Sch., Leeds Univ.; asst. engnr., P. W.D., Malaya, May, 1923; ex. engnr., May, 1932; ag. sr. ex. engnr., Apr. 1936.

KIRKBRIDE, ALAN LOGAN, O.B.E.—B. 1901; admstve. offr., Palestine, 1921; seconded to Trans-Jordan as 2nd asst. ch. Br. rep., 1921; finan. advr., 1928; asst. sec. on reversion to Palestine, 1934; dist. comsnr., Palestine, 1938.

KIRKBRIDE, ALEC SEATH, O.B.E. (1932), M.C.—B. 1897; mily. serv., Egypt, Palestine, Hejaz, Trans-Jordan, 1916-21; Br. rep., Es Salt, Apr., 1921; junr. asst. sec., Palestine, Apr., 1922; asst. sec., Nov., 1926; clk. to exec. and advy. couns., Nov., 1924-Nov., 1927; asst. Br. res., Trans-Jordan, Nov., 1927; Br. res., do., 1939.

KIRKHAM, G. H.—B. 1881; S. African constab., 1901; served S. African War, 1901-02 (wounded); Transvaal pol., 1908; adjt., 4th S. African Mounted Riflemen, 1914; S. African Rebellion, 1914; capt., 1st S. African Infy. (Overseas Brig.) 1916-18; German W. Africa campaign, 1914-16; ment. in desps., France, 1916-17 (twice wounded); M.C., Apr., 1917; King's pol. med.; dep. comsnr., pol. and prisons, Tanganyika Territory, 1918; comsnr., 1929.

KIRKLAND, HUGH MACMILLAN, B.Sc.(Edin.), A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1899; O.T.C. and war serv., 1916-19; K.U.R. & H., asst. engnr., 1925; sr. asst. engnr., 1935.

KIRKLAND, ROBERT IRWIN, A.M.Inst. Mech.E.—Ed. Manchester Grammar Sch.; pilot, R.N.A.S., 1917-19; workshops man. K.U.R. & H. workshops, Nairobi, 1934; works supt., 1935.

KIRKPATRICK, THOMAS WINFRID, M.A. (Cantab.), Dipl. Agr. (Cantab.), F.E.S.—B. 1896; ed. Marlborough and Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge; mily. serv., 1915-19; entomologist, miny. of agr., Egypt, 1921; do., Kenya Colony, 1925; entomologist, Welcome Trop. Research Labs., Sudan, 1928; entomologist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1931.

KIRWAN, SIR JOHN WATERS, Kt. Bach. (1930).—B.1869; M.L.C., S. Prov., W. Australia since 1908; chmn. of comtees., 1923-26; pres., leg. coun., 1926.

KITCHING, A. E.—Ed. Oundle Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Apr., 1914; asst. polit. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1919; dist. offr., June, 1926; ag. asst. sec., native affrs., Apr., 1929; asst. sec., native affrs., 1930; ag. sec., native affairs in 1931 and 1933; dep. prov. comsnr., Apr., 1932; prov. comsnr., 1934.

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KITCHING, GEOFFREY CHARLES, O.B.E. (1930).—B. 1892; ed. Oundle Schl. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; on mily. serv., 1914-19; asst. polit. offr., Iraq, 1920; mlny. of int., Iraq, 1920-30; dep. dir., development, Palestine, 1931; govt. secy., St. Helena, 1932.

KITCHING, THOMAS, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1890; ed. Lancaster and Peterhouse, Camb.; survey prob., F.M.S., May, 1913; asst. supt., rev. surveys, N. Sembilan, 1919; Perak, 1921; Selangor, 1924; supt., survey dept., F.M.S. and S.S., 1930; seconded to Trengganu as supt., surveys, 1928-31; offictg. asst. survr.-gen., F.M.S. and S.S., Dec., 1931 and Sept., 1932; ag. dep. survr.-gen., F.M.S. and S.S., June and Dec., 1932; supt., surveys, Johore, Mar., 1933; do., Kedah, Mar., 1935; do., Malacca, Nov., 1937; title changed to ch. survr., July, 1938.

KITSON, GEORGE HERBERT WENTWORTH.—B. 1898; cadet, Nyasaland pol., 1926; asst. supt., pol., 1928; asst. dist. offr., Somaliland, 1937.

KNIBBS, STANLEY GEORGE CURTHOYS, F.R.G.S.—B. 1886; ed. Sydney Gram. Schl., New South Wales; dipl. in all subjects, Hawkesbury Agrl. Coll., 1908; land survr., Fiji, 1911; land survr., Victoria and N.S.W., 1912; crown survr., Br. Solomon Is. Prot., 1913; ag. supt., pub. wks. in addn., 1918; ag. dist. offr., Shortlands during 1919; regisr. of land titles in addn., 1919; dep. comsnr. for W. Pacific, 1919; dep. for natives in lands comsn., 1920 and 1921; ag. res. comsnr. during 1920; comsnr. of currency (temp.), 1920-24; qualified as civ. engnr. to shires and municipalities of N.S.W., 1923; comsnr. of lands and crown survr., Br. Solomon Is. Prot., 1924; chmn., mining bd., 1927; attended Imp. Survey Confce. and Internat. Geog. Confce., 1928.

KNIGHT, JOHN MARCUS, M.B.E. (1927).—B. 1894; ed. Grenada Grammar Schl.; 5th clk., treasy., Grenada, 1912; 2nd clk., G.P.O., 1913; served in the Great War, 1914-19; Egypt, 1916; Palestine, 1917; twice ment. in desps.; rev. and cust. offr., Grenada, 1919; 2nd clk., secretariat and clk., leg. coun., 1921; ch. clk., gov.'s office, Windward Is. and clk., ex. coun., Grenada, 1925; sec. to govt. of Windward Is., 1928.

KNIGHT, WALTER AUGUSTUS. — Copyist, G.P.O., Grenada, May, 1903; 2nd clk., G.P.O., June, 1904; clk., supt. of wks., Jan., 1906; clk., pol. mag., S. Dist., May, 1907; rev. offr. and road survr., W. Dist., Jan., 1909; addtnl. coroner, St. Mark's parish, Jan, 1913; road survr., N. Dist., Dominica, Dec., 1914; comsnr., Carriacou, Dec., 1935.

KNIGHT-BRUCE, G. K.—B. 1891; ed. Radley Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; B.A. (2nd cls. hons., schl. of jurisprudence), 1913; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Dec., 1913; ment. in desps., 1919; ag. dist. comsnr., 1920; ag. res. mag., Mombasa, 1923; res. mag., Uganda, 1925; res. mag., Zanzibar, 1925; ag. judge, Zanzibar, 1926; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1927; ag. judge, Zanzibar, for various periods, 1927-35; ag. atty.-gen., 1930 and 1933; puisne judge, Tanganyika Territory, 1936; ag. ch. just., 1938; edited Zanzibar Law Repts., Vol. IV.

KNOWLES, CHARLES HENRY, B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1878; ed. Burton-on-Trent gram. schl. and Mason Univ. Coll., Birmingham; res. master, agric. schl., St. Vincent, Jan., 1902; supt. of agric., Fiji, 1905; M.L.C., 1912; chmn., agric. experiments comtee., 1916; chmn. food supply comtee., 1917; ag. govt. entomologist (conjoint), 1917 and 1919-21; J.P., 1917; M.E.C. (temp.), June, 1920; prov. supt., agric., G. Coast, May, 1921; dep. dir., agr., Aug., 1924; dir., agr., Dec., 1924.

KOHO, BAN WICKREME, A.S.—Cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1938.

KOLLER, Thurstan William, A.S.A.A., C.A. (S.A.), ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; clk., O.F.S. civ. serv., July, 1900; senr. inspr., Union audit dept., Feb., 1929; chf. inspr., rev., do., Sept., 1931; provl. audr., Cape Prov., Dec., 1932.

KOTZE, HON. SIR JOHN GILBERT, KT. BACH. (1917), K.C., LL.B. (LOND.).—B. 1849; ed. South African Coll. and Lond. Univ.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1874; sole judge of the high court of the Transvaal, 1877 to 1881; one of the comsnrs. under the convention of Pretoria to settle claims for losses and injuries suffered during the Boer War of 1880–81; chief justice of the Transvaal, 1881–1898; chmn. of bd. of examrs. in literature and science, Transvaal, 1890–1898; recd. the Portuguese honour of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Conception, 1896; atty.-gen. and member of exec. and legis. couns., S. Rhodesia, 1900; ag. admstr. S. Rhodesia, 1902; judge of sup. ct., Cape of Good Hope, 1903, and judge pres., Eastern dists. ct., 1904; chmn. of the coun. of Rhodes Univ. Coll; examr. in law and jurisprudence to the Univ. of C. of G. H., 1903–1908; puisne judge, C. of G.H. Provl. Div., 1st Apr., 1913; judge, president, 14th June, 1920; judge of appeal, appellate divn., June, 1922; ret., 1932.

KOTZE, PETER CANZIUS, B.A. (Cape), Dip. For. (Oxon).—Asst. forest offr., King William's Town, 1911; ditto, Port Elizabeth, 1912; ditto, Concordia, 1914; forest offr., Storms River, 1918; ditto, Eshowe, 1920; ditto, Kokstad, 1927; ditto, Bloemfontein, 1929; conservator, forests, Midland conservancy, 1931; forestry inspr., Midland inspectorate, 1932.

KOTZE, SIR ROBT. NELSON, KT. (BACH.), B.A.—B. 1870; ed. at S. Africa Coll., and R. Schl. of Mines, Clausthal, Germany; gold med., S.A. Coll. and of Chem. Met. and Mining Soc. of S.A.; asst. engnr. and consulting engnr. to Transvaal Gold Fields Ltd., and subsidiary coys., 1896-1907; govt. mining engnr., Transvaal, Jan., 1908; ditto, Union of S. Africa, 1910; vice-chan., Univ. of Witwatersrand; ret., Nov., 1926.

KRAUSE, FREDERICK EDWARD TRAUGOTT.—B. 1868; ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Amsterdam, London, Cambridge Univs.; B.A. (Hons.), Cape, 1888; LL.D., Amsterdam, 1893; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1893; LL.D., Cape, 1906; advoc., sup. ct., S. Africa and high ct., Rhodesia; state prosecutor and ag. atty.-gen., Witwatersrand, 1896-1900; sp. commdt. and mil. govr., Witwatersrand, 1900; chmn., mining regs. comsn., 1907-9; mem., Johannesburg town coun., 1905-9; M.L.A., Vrededorp, 1907-10; chmn., hosp. inquiry comsn., Johannesburg; mem., prop. representation comsn.; mem., Witwatersrand cent. schl. bd.; K.C. (Union of S. Africa), 1912; ag. judge, Transvaal prov. divn., 1914; judge, sup. ct., Transvaal prov. divn., Apr., 1923; judge-pres., O.F.S. prov. divn., 1933.

KREFT, HERMANN HEINRICH GERHARD, (B.A.).—B. 1888; ed. Normal Coll., Capetown and S.A. Coll., Capetown; inspr., schls., Cape Prov., 1916; dir., educn., S. W. Africa, 1923; tech. advr., Transvaal educn. dept., 1935; sec., Transvaal educn. dept., 1936; dir., do., 1937.

KROGH, ANDRE LOUIS, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.).—B. 1887; govt. med. offr., Dec., 1920; dist. med.

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offr., Tobago, 1922; senr. med. offr., Col. Hosp., San Fernando, Trinidad, 1937.

KRUGER, JOHANNES JACOB.—B. 1888; on active serv., E. Africa and overseas, 1915-19; govt. printer, 1927; Union R. of O. with rank of major; mem., exec. comtee., nat. industrial coun. of the printing and newspaper industry of S. Africa.

KUIT, ALBERT.—S. Africa Repub. govt. and Z.A.S.M. rly. serv. till Br. annexation; served Jameson raid and Boer war on Boer side; finan. and estate agt., Amersfoort (T'vaal) town coun., J.P. and practically all public bodies, 1902-25; rly. comsnr. since 1925; pub. debt. comsnr. since 1928; a comsnr. of oaths for Union.

KUSCHKE, GEORG ADOLF CARL, (M.A.).—B. 1892; ed. Normal Coll., Johannesburg, Transvaal Univ. Coll. and Univ. of S. Africa (B.A.), Stellenbosch Univ. (M.A.); teacher, Transvaal, 1912; prin., Transvaal, 1921; inspr., schls., Transvaal, 1927; tech. advr., Transvaal educn. dept., 1933; dir., educn., Transvaal, 1934; sec. for social welfare, 1937.

KUSCHKE, HERMANN F. G., B.A.—B. 1891; ed. Johannesburg and Pretoria; head, normal sec., Stofberg Gedenk Schl., 1916-24; organising inspr., native educn., O.F.S., 1924; ch. inspr., native educn., O.F.S., 1926.

LABORDE, EDWARD DANIEL, C.B.E. (1922), I.S.O. (1903).—B. 1863; 1st clk., audit office, Tobago, Jan., 1882; dep. registr., ag. confidential clk. to administrator, and clk. of couns., June, 1882; 2nd clk., adminstr.'s office, St. Lucia, Feb., 1883; ch. clk., Sept., 1883; ag. 2nd clk., gov.-in-chief's office, Barbados, 1884; ch. clk. to gov., Windward Is., Grenada, 1885; priv. sec. to Gov. Sendall, 1886; ch. of pol. and excise, St. Vincent, 1889; inspr. of prisons, 1889; supervisor of cust. and port offr., 1897; in charge of relief work after hurricane of 1898; specially mentioned in despatches and thanked by S. of S. for services; chmn. town bd., 1899-1901; mem. ex. and legis. couns.; ag. col. sec., Apr. to May, 1901; ch. of pol. and inspr. of prisons, St. Lucia, 1902; has served on several comsns. of enquiry in different colonies; ag. admstr., St. Vincent, June to Dec., 1904; ag. admstr., and col. sec., St. Lucia, July to Nov., 1905; ag. col. sec., Oct., 1906, to Jan., 1907; ag. adminstr. and col. sec., May to Nov. 1907; treas., St. Lucia, 1912; col. treas., Grenada, 1915; ag. col. sec., Grenada, for various periods, 1915-20; admstd., govt., Sept.-Oct., 1915, and Sept. to Oct., 1920.

LACEY, MAJOR ALFRED TRAVERS, O.B.E. (1936).—B. 1892; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Schl., Norwich, and King's Coll., Cambridge; class. tripos; hons. degree, M.A.; supt., educn., Tanganyika Territory, 1924; dir., educn., Nyasaland Prot., 1930; do., Kenya, 1938.

LAFERLA, CAPT. ALBERT V., O.B.E. (1935); LL.D.—B. 1887; ed. Flores's Coll., Malta; matric., Malta Univ., 1903; grad. in law, 1910; lieut., King's Own Malta Regt. of Militia, 1903, capt., 1911; demob., 1920; dir., elem. schls., Malta, Aug., 1920; dir., educn., Nov., 1933.

LA FONTAINE, SYDNEY HUBERT, O.B.E. (1930), D.S.O., M.C. (1916).—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 1910; district comsnr., Kenya, Oct., 1918; 2nd grade prov. comsnr., 1931; ag. ch. native comsnr., 1933; prov. comsnr., grade I, 1934.

LAFLECHE, Lieut.-Col. LEO RICHER, D.S.O.—B. 1888; lieut., 1914; lieut.-col., 1918; examr., bd. of commerce, 1919; mem., purchasing comsn., Canada, 1920; mem., pension appl. ct., 1930; dep. min., national defence (Can.), 1932.

LAING, GORDON DACOMB, B.Sc., M.B. Ch.B. (St. And.), D.P.H. (Johannesburg)—B. 1899; ed. Merchiston Schl., Pietermaritzburg, Madras Coll., St. Andrews, and St. Andrews' Univ.; senr. lect. in anatomy, Univ. of Witwatersrand, 1924; asst. pathologist, S. African Inst. for Med. Research, 1927; asst. health offr. for Union of S. Africa, 1928; med. offr., health, Pretoria munic., Nov., 1929; dep. med. offr., health, Johannesburg, 1934; lieut.-col. S.A. Med. Corp., Active Citizen Force; published some papers on anatomical and anthropological subjects in the Journal of the S. African Assocn. for the Advancement of Science and on preventive med. in S.A. Medical Journal.

LAING, MALCOLM BUCHANAN.—B. 1890; ed. Forest Schl., Essex; asst. commissary, B. Guiana, Oct., 1909; seconded as ch. clk., immigrn. dept., Apr. 1913; mem., govt. standing bd. of examrs. in Hindi, etc., Nov., 1913; immigrn. agt., Aug., 1920; capt. B. Guiana Arty. (Militia), Jan., 1921; senr. clk., col. sec.'s office, Aug., 1925; clk. to exec. coun. and leg. coun., July, 1928; pvte. sec. to gov., Apr., 1929 to June, 1930; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1932; temp. M.L.C., June, 1935; M.L.C., Oct., 1935; comsnr. of lab. and local govt., Jan., 1938.

LAKE, FREDERICK JAMES.—B. 1894; 2nd divn. clk., G.P.O., 1912; B.E.F., France, 1915; K.A.R., German E. Africa, 1917; exec. offr., G.P.O. 1920; asst. polit. offr., Tanganyika, 1921; asst. dist. offr., 1923; dist. offr., 1932; ag. prov. comnsr., Jan.-May, 1938.

LAKE, LIEUT.-COL. MORICE CHALLONER, C.M.G. (1936)—B. 1885; ed. Wellington Coll. and Sandhurst; comsnd., unattd. list (attd. 1st Battn. Somerset Light Infy.), Jan., 1904; T.A., 1905; regtl. duty, 1905-15; Aden, 1913; served, Aden Field Force, 1915-19; offr. in ch., signals, 1915-16; offr. commdg. signal schl., Lucknow, 1916-17; raised and commanded Aden (Arab) Labour Corps, 1917-18; raised and commanded 1st Yemen Infy., 1918-25; sp. duty, W.O. revising mily. rept., Aden Prot., 1926-27; reverted, mily. duty, India, 1927-28; adviser to C.O. and Air Mny. on raising levies, etc., in Aden, 1928; polit. offr., Aden, Nov. 1928; ag. 2nd asst. res. and Prot. sec., July to Nov., 1930; polit. secy., May, 1934; ag. ch. comsnr., Apr.-Sept., 1935 and May-Oct., 1936; O.A.G., Oct., 1937-Feb., 1938 and Aug.-Dec., 1938.

LAMACQ, FRANK CONSTANT.—B. 1903; apptd. cler. offr., London telephone service, May, 1921; transfd. to C.O., July, 1923.

LAMB, CYRIL HUBERT, M.I.M.S.—B. 1887; land survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924.

LAMBERT, C. E.—B. 1900; on mil. serv., May, 1918 to Nov., 1919; temp. clk., cust., 1919 to 1920; R.I.C., 1920 to 1921; temp. clk., Min. of Lab., Apr., 1921 to July, 1923; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 9th July, 1923; seconded as regisr. on staff of high comsnr. in Canada for H.M.'s govt. in Great Britain, 1928-32; returned to C.O., 12th Sept., 1932; asst. prin., 1st Feb., 1937.

LAMBERT, EDGAR BUCHANAN, F.R.G.S.—B. 1889; ed. Dulwich Coll., R. Mily. Coll., Sandhurst and Crystal Palace Engng. Schl.; 2nd lieut., The King's (Liverpool) Regt. 1909-11; land survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1913; 1st cls. do., 1920; asst. supt., surveys, 1934; do., crown lands, 1938.

LAMBERT, WILLIAM OSBORNE, M.I.N.A., M.I.Mar.E.—B. 1887; asst. govt. marine survr., Hong Kong, 1917; Hong Kong del. to safety of

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M.A. and LL.B. (with distinction), Edin.; mem. of Lincoln's Inn; asst. res., N. Nigeria, Mar., 1911; res., Aug., 1924; ag. sec., N. Provs., Apr. to Nov., 1927; ag. sec., native affrs., Nov., 1927 to Sept., 1928; staff grade, Mar., 1928; sec., N. Provs., Apr., 1929; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Seychelles, 1933; do., Leeward Is., 1935.

LEVINKIND, LEOPOLD.—B. 1892; ed. S. African Coll., Cape Town; B.Sc. (engnrg.); corp., C.P. Rifles, S.W. Africa campaign; ent. dept., irrign., Union of S. Africa, 1917; hydrographic survr., 1934.

LEWEY, ARTHUR WERNER.—B. 1894; M.A. (Cantab.), barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1920; major, R. of O.(T.); ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; served with Middlesex Regt., Flanders, Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine (severely wounded), 1914-19; pol. mag., Gambia, Jan., 1930; crown coun., Kenya, Oct., 1932; attd., legal advsy. staff, C.O., May-June, 1936; solr.-gen., Uganda, Aug., 1936; ag. atty.-gen., Sept., 1936-Apr., 1937; comsnr. for revision of laws; gov.'s dep., Nov., 1936; chmn., Jinja currency enquiry comsn., 1937; atty.-gen., Jamaica, Feb., 1939.

LEWIN, CLAUD JOHN, M.C., B.Sc.—B. 1898; ed. Sexey's Sch., Univ. Coll., Reading and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; on war serv., 1915-17; supt., agr., Nigeria, Dec., 1922; junr. botanist, 1923; senr. botanist, 1925; ch. agriculturist, N. Rhodesia, Nov., 1930; ag. sec., agr., Dec., 1932; dir., agr., July, 1933; temp. M.L.C., 1935, 1936 and 1937.

LEWIS, ALFRED DALE, B.A. (Cape), M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.M.E., M.Inst.C.E. — B. 1881; P.W.D., India, 1905-07; circle engnr., irrig. dept., Cape and Union of S. Africa, 1907-15; on mily. serv. as major, R.E., in France, Egypt, Mesopotamia, 1915-19; ag. dir. of irrig., 1920; dir. of irrigation, 1921; author of "Irrigation in America."

LEWIS, BERTRAM.—B. 1887; Br. P.O., Sect's office, C. and A.G.'s dept. and London & prov. audit, 1903-17; asst. acctnt., dep. ch. acctnt., Kenya and Uganda, P. and T., 1917-24; ch. acctnt., Palestine, 1924; do., Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika post. serv., 1936; regional dir., P. and T. services, 1937.

LEWIS, CHARLES HENRY.—B. 1890; linotype operator, govt. printing press, Zanzibar, Nov., 1921; ag. govt. printer, Oct., 1922 to May, 1923; asst. govt. printer, Nov., 1923; govt. printer, Feb., 1933.

LEWIS, ERNEST HARRY, C.B.E., C.A. (S.A.).—Ed. King's Coll., Lond.; on war ser. (S.A.). 1899-1900; 1st grade clk., audit dept., Transvaal, 1902; acctnt., educn. dept., 1907; ch. clk. and acctnt., Transvaal prov. admstn., 1910; ch. paymr. and acctnt., S. African pol., 1910; asst. finan. sec., defence dept., 1916; finan. under sec., 1919; finan. advr., S. African pol., 1929.

LEWIS, I. E. G.—B. 1904; ed. Malvern Coll.; solr., sup. ct.; admitted Apr., 1929; advoc. and solr., S. Settlmts., 1934-37; regisr., high ct., Zanzibar, Dec., 1937.

LEWIS, JOHN VINCENT.—B. 1907; ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man and Keble Coll., Oxford (B.A.); asst. dist. offr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1930.

LEWIS, JOHN WILLIAMSON, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1887; ed. King's schl., Canterbury; Crystal Palace schl. of practical engnrg; jr. asst. engnr., constrn. dept., F.M.S. rlys., 1909; asst. engnr., 1912; grade III, 1913; senr. dist. engnr., Nov., 1923; ditto, Bahru, May, 1930; do., head office, Mar., 1931; maintenance and new wks. engnr., F.M.S. rlys., Aug., 1932; ag. ch. engnr., ways and wks., Oct., 1934.

LEWIS, MALCOLM STUART.—B. 1889; H.A.C., 1914-16; R.G.A., 1917-19; treasy. asst., Nigeria, 1919; senr. asst. treas., 1934; asst. acct.-gen. and currency offr. 1937, retaining personal designation of senr. asst. treas.; ag. acct.-gen., 1937 and 1938.

LEWTHWAITE, RAYMOND, M.A., D.M., B.Ch. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—B. 1894; resch. student, Inst. Med. Resch., F.M.S., Dec., 1926; pathologist II, Jan., 1929; pathologist I, Dec., 1931; ag. dir., I.M.R., Aug., 1936.

LEY, MAJOR CUTHBERT HILLYAR, O.B.E. late R.E., F.R.Met.Soc.—B. 1872; comsn. in R. Engnrs., 1892-1907; ret. from army, 1907; army serv. in Jamaica, 1896-99; S. African war, 1899-1900 (Tugela Heights and relief of Ladysmith); A.D.C. to inspr.-gen. of fortifications and engnrs., 1900-03; geodetic survey of S. Africa, 1903-05; topographical secn., gen. staff, 1906-07; survey of Fiji, 1908; ordnance survey of Gt. Britain, 1912; served during war at Southampton in depts. of fortifications, miny. of munitions, and directorate of arty.; dir., Palestine survey, Dec., 1920.

LEY, HENRY COATES.—B. 1898; clk. to gov., Leeward Is., Nov. 1920; 1st clk. treas. and cust. and shipping master, Falkland Is., Apr., 1924; also postmr., Apr., 1928; ag. treas. and collr., cust., man., savings bank, recr. of wrecks and regisr., shipping, June 1928; ch. acctnt., treasy., Cyprus, Sept. 1930; ag. dep. treas. in 1933 and 1934; dep. treas., Nov., 1934; ag. treas., May-Nov., 1936 and May-Sept., 1938.

LEYH, STANLEY GEORGE HOARE. Pay-Cdr. R.D., R.N.R., O.B.E. (Mily.).—B. 1893; ed. East Ham Tech. Coll., A.S.C. (T.F.), 1908-12; Royal Navy, 1913-20; staff of comdr.-in-chief, Grand Fleet, 1914-17; admlty. war staff (allied naval coun.), 1918-19; staff, comdr.-in-chief, China station, 1919-20; librarian, col. sec.'s office, S'pore, Oct., 1920; office asst., col. sec.'s office, S'pore, Jan., 1922; offr.-in-ch., records revision, in addn., Feb., 1924; dep. comsnr., excise, S.S., Nov., 1929; ag. senr. do., 1933-34; mem. and sec., Malayan tobacco comtee., 1933; seconded dep. comsnr., cust. and excise, F.M.S., Feb., 1935-Mar., 1936; ag. senr., dep. comsnr., excise, S.S., June, 1936-Feb., 1937; dep. comsnr., excise, Penang, Aug., 1937.

LIESCHING, PERCIVALE, C.M.G. (1932).—B. 1895; ed. Bedford Schl., and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1920; pvte., 1st batt. H.A.C., 1914; 2nd lieut., Rifle Brig., Feb., 1915; lieut., June, 1915; capt., Tank Corps, Oct., 1918; served in France, 1914, 1917-18; E. Africa, 1916; ment. in desps., 1918; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., C.O., 26th July, 1920; pvte. sec. to permt. under sec. for dom. affrs., 6th Aug., 1925; temp. ag. prin. 6th Jan., 1927; prin. 1st. Apr. 1929; accompanied U.K. deleg. to L. of N. Assembly, 1927, to signature of Pact of Paris, 1928 and to Imp. economic confce., Ottawa, 1932; a del. to civ. aviation confce., Wellington, N.Z., 1936; seconded as sec. to H. Cr. for the U.K. in Canada, 1928-32 and as polit. sec. to H. Cr. for the U.K. in the Union of S. Africa, 1933; ag. high comsnr. for U.K., Aug.-Dec., 1933; offl. sec. to high comsnr. for U.K. in Australia, 1936.

LIGHT, JOSEPH, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1898; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1921; attd., Galle kach., Jan., 1922; ditto, Kegalla kach., Feb.,

bee East; elec., 1919; re-el., g.e., 1921; min. of marine and fisheries, King cabinet, 1921; min. of just., Jan., 1924, and held position in 2nd King admstrn.; re-el. at g.e., 1925, 1926 and 1930; re-signed portfolio with liberal adm., Aug., 1930; re-el., at g.e., 1935; min. of just., Oct., 1935.

LARTER, LESLIE N. H., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.—Ed. Imp. Coll. (Lond.), schol. and medallist, graduated (1st cls. hons.) 1929; col. agrl. schol., Fitzwilliam House, Camb. and Imp. Coll. of Trop. Agr., Trinidad, 1930-32; geneticist, Jamaica, Nov., 1932.

LASCELLES, SIR ALFRED GEORGE, KT. BACH. (1913), B.A. — Univ. Coll., Oxon; 2nd class mod. hist.; b. 1857; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1885; acted on several occasions as pres. of dist. cts. in Cyprus and as puisne judge; pres. of dist. ct., Papho, 1892; ditto, Larnaca, 1893; ag. puisne judge, June, 1895; ag. Queen's advoc., Feb., 1896; pres. dist. ct., Nicosia, 1896; Queen's advoc., 1898; atty.-gen. of Ceylon, 1902; ag. ch. just., Mar., 1906; atty.-gen., Oct., 1906; chief just., May, 1911; retired, 1914.

LATCHFORD, HON. FRANCIS ROBERT, B.A., K.C.—B. 1856; ed. Ottawa Univ.; called to the bar, 1886; K.C., 1898; elec. to Ontario legis., 1899; re-elec., 1902; min. of pub. wks., Ontario, 1899; atty.-gen., 1904-5; judge, chancery divn., high ct. of just., Ontario, 1908; ch. just., 2nd divnl. ct., sup. ct., 1923.

LATHAM, D. V., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.)—B. 1897; war serv., R.N.V.R., 1917-18; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1925.

LATHAM, Rt. HON. SIR JOHN GREIG, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B., M.P.—B. 1877; ed. State Schls., Scotch Coll., Melbourne and Melbourne Univ., called to bar, 1904; formerly lecturer, Melbourne Univ.; during European War was lieut.-commdr., Intelligence Branch; attended, with min. for navy, Imp. Confce., 1918; assist. sec., Br. Empire delegation, Peace Confce., Paris, 1919; Br. sec. to inter-allied comsn. on Czecho-Slovak affrs. at confce.; M.H.R. (C'wealth) for Kooyong (Vic.); atty.-gen., C. of A., Dec., 1925; a rep. of C'wealth at Imp. Confce., 1926; leader of opposition H. of R., 1929; dep. leader, 1930; atty.-gen. and min. of external affrs. and industry in Lyons' ministry, 1932; leader, goodwill mission to Japan, 1934; resigned from parlt., 1934; ch. just., high ct., 1935.

LAURENCE, C. G. W.—B. 1902; apptd., after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 4th May, 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 30th Nov., 1936.

LAURENSON, GEORGE LYTTELTON, A.M. Inst.C.E.; A.M.N.Z.Soc.C.E.—B. 1893; ed. Lyttleton dist. high sch.; Wellington Coll., N.Z.; London Univ.; N.Z.P.W.D., 1911; asst. engnr., 1915; war serv. N.Z. Field Engnrs.; res. harbr.-engnr., Westport, 1928; civ. engnr., transpt. dept., 1930; comsnr., transpt., 1937.

LAURIE, WILLIAM, M.Inst.M., M.Cy.E.—B. 1890; asst. engnr., Kedah, Apr., 1920; exec. engnr., F.M.S., Apr., 1929; ag. senr. exec. engnr., Nov., 1936.

LAVILLE, LOUIS VICTOR JOSEPH.—B. 1888; ed. at Bedford Schl., and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. (schol.), 2nd cls. class. and hist. tripos, B.A., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Dec., 1912; attd. to col. secy.'s office, Jan., 1913; passed cadet; supy. officer, cls. V, Jan., 1916; lent to govt. of Kelantan, June, 1917; offtg. dist. offr., Ulu Kelantan, Jan., 1918; supy. offr., cls. IV, Dec., 1919; offtg. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, July, 1920; offg. collr., income tax, Singapore, Apr., 1922; mag. and asst. regisr., sup. ct., Seremban, Dec., 1923; D.P.P., Perak, July, 1925; sheriff and dep. regisr., sup. ct., S'pore, Nov., 1928; 1st mag. and pres., town bd., Johore Bahru, Mar. and Oct., 1929; cls. II, Dec., 1929; offg. regisr., sup. ct., Penang, Aug., 1931; ag. legal advr. and judl. comsnr., Kelantan, June, 1932; offr., cls. IB, Nov., 1933; dist. judge, S'pore, Feb., 1935; legal advr., Kedah, May, 1936; ag. judge, Johore, Jan., 1937; ag. European judge, Kedah, June, 1938.

LAW, ALFRED NOEL, M.C.—B. 1895; mil. ser., 1915-18; inspr., dist. admstrn., Palestine, 1920; ag. asst. dist. comsnr. on various occasions, 1925-30, and once as dist. comsnr.; asst. sec., 1932.

LAW, SIR CHARLES EWAN, KT. BACH. (1937). —B. 1884; ed. High Schl., Croydon and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge; Campbell-Foster prize-man, criminal law, Middle Temple, 1903; called to bar, 1905; Burma bar, 1905; staff capt. (tempy. Brit. serv.), Burma divn., Mar., 1917; Volunteer Long Service med. (India), Feb., 1919: maj. (temp. Ind. army res. of offrs.) comdg. 15th Mech. Transport Coy., July, 1919; released from serv., rank capt., I.A.R.O., Feb., 1920; crown counsel, Kenya, Jan., 1922; ag. solr.-gen., Mar., 1923 to Oct., 1924; mem., legis. coun., May, 1923 to Oct., 1924; ag. atty.-gen. and mem., exec. coun., Apr., 1924; Swahili (L.S.), Sept., 1923; res. mag., Jamaica, Mar., 1925; ag. judge, Kingston ct., on various occasions, 1925 to 1927; judge, Kingston ct., Feb., 1927; ag. puisne judge, on various occasions 1925, and 1927 to 1929; mem., standing comtee. of res. mags., June, 1926; mem., comm. of enquiry into admstrn. of prisons, Sept., 1926; puisne judge, Uganda, Oct., 1930; ag. ch. just., from May, 1932 to Mar, 1933; chan. of diocese, Jan., 1933; mem., comsn. of enquiry into admstrn. of just. in crim. matters in E. Africa, Jan., 1933; ch. just., Zanzibar, Mar., 1934; mem., ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa; chmn., agrl. indebtedness comsn., Aug., 1934.

LAW, DAVID, Grad.Inst.T.—B. 1901; station mast., K.U.R. and H., 1925; accts. clk., 1926; travelling inspr. of accts., 1926; asst. acctnt., 1935

LAW, Y. P., B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1888 asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1915; ag. inspr. of vernac. schls., 1915 and 1917; mem., bd. of examrs., 1919-22; inspr., vernac. schls., 1920 and 1921; hon. sec., bd. of educn., in addn., 1920-22; inspr., vernac. schls., New Territories, 1922; re-apptd. mem., bd. of exams., 1924; ag. sen. insp., vernac. schls. for urban districts in addn., 1925; inspr., vernac. schls., 1927.

LAWES, GORDON WILLIAM.—B. 1896; pol. probr., F.M.S., June, 1919; asst. comsnr. pol., F.M.S., May, 1925; offr., superintending pol. circle, Ipoh, June, 1935; adjut., F.M.S. pol., Aug., 1938.

LAWLEY, HON. SIR ARTHUR, G.C.S.I. (1911); G.C.I.E. (1906); K.C.M.G. (1901).—B. 1860; sec. to administn., S. Rhodesia, May, 1896; dep.-administr., Matabeleland, Nov., 1896; administr., Matabeleland, Dec., 1898; ag. administr., Mashonaland, July, 1899; gov. of W. Aust., Jan., 1901; lt.-gov., Transvaal, 15th Aug., 1902; ag. gov. of Transvaal and O.R.C. and high comsnr., 1903; chmn. of ex. coun., pres. of leg. coun., mem. I.C.C.; gov. of Madras, 1905.

LAWLOR, JOHN HENRY, B.A.—B. 1880; asst. mast., Pietermaritsburg Coll., Feb., 1906; asst. inspr., schls., Natal, May, 1910; inspr. of schls., Apr., 1912; ch. inspr., schls., Aug., 1931.

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LAWRANCE, MAJOR SIR ARTHUR SALISBURY, K.C.M.G. (1937), K.B.E. (1934), C.M.G. (1931), D.S.O.—Major, late reserve of officers; served with I.Y. in S. Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal with 3 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps, ment. in desps.); served with 6th Batt., K.A.R., Somaliland, 1905-1911 (African General Serv. medal with clasp "Somaliland 1908-1910," ment. in desps.); asst. res., N. Nigeria, 1st Feb., 1911; dist. comsnr., Somaliland, Sept., 1914; comdt., Somaliland Camel Corps, Oct., 1913; operns. against Mullah, 1913; ment. in desps.; A.G.S. med. with clasp; ag. consul, Harar, 1915 and 1919; operns. against Mullah, 1920; ment. in desps., D.S.O.; admstd. govt. on various occasions, 1921, 1925-32; sec. to govt., 1926; comsnr. and commdr.-in-ch., June, 1932; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., May, 1935; ret., 1939.

LAWRENCE, MAJOR CHARLES TREVOR, O.B.E. (1926)—B. 1879; ed. St. David's, Reigate and at Shrewsbury Schl.; N. Nigeria Regt., 1900-05; A.D.C. to Gov., S. Nigeria, 1906; junr. asst. sec., S. Nigeria, 1910; ag. asst. prov. comsnr., Cent. Prov., 1912; pvte. sec. to gov.-gen., 1914 and 1915; commanded Nigeria Land Cont., 1914-15; 1st asst. sec., S. Provs., 1916; attd., Nigeria Regt., 1917-19; sec., petroleum pool bd., 1918-19; ag. sec., S. Provs., 1919, 1920 and 1921; prin. asst. sec., 1921; comsnr., Br. Empire Exhibn. 1923; ag. lieut.-govr., S. Provs., 1927; staff grade, 1928; admstr. of col., 1930.

LAWRENCE, HON. HARRY GORDON, K.C., B.A., LL.B.—B. 1901; ed. Rondebosch Boys' High Schl. and Univ. of S. Africa; called to bar, May, 1926; M.P. since June, 1929; min. of lab., Union of S. Africa, July, 1938.

LAWRENCE, NATHAN COJO, B.A. (London), Teachers' Dipl., Educn. (Lond.), Mem., Inner Temple.—B. 1900; ed. Kpong Methodist Schl., King's Coll., London and Univ. of London; clk., gov.'s office, Gold Coast, July, 1924; resigned, 1930; 2nd divn. teacher, 1937; inspr. schls., 1938.

LAWRIE, EDWIN STEWART, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).—B. 1899; ed. G'gow Acad. and G'gow Univ.; M. O., Malaya, Mar., 1928.

LAWSON, HON. SIR HARRY SUTHERLAND WIGHTMAN, K.C.M.G. (1933).—B. 1875; M.L.A for Castlemaine, Victoria, 1899; sat continuously in State Parlmt. from 1899; comsnr. of crown lands and survey, Dec., 1913 to Nov., 1915; afterwards atty.-gen., solr. gen. and min. of public instrn., premier and atty.-gen. 1918; premier and min. of agr., 1920-24; now C'wealth senator for Victoria.

LAWSON, HUBERT JAMES, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Cert. L.S.T.M.—B. 1897; ed. Larne Grammar Schl. and Queen's Univ., Belfast.; war serv. 1916-17; M.O., Malaya, Mar., 1928; ag. C.M.O., Kelantan, July, 1937.

LAWSON, HUGH, A.M.I.M.E., Ch. Mech. Engnr.—B. 1893; ed. Queen Victoria Schl. and Tynemouth Munic. High Schl.; inspr. of mach., F.M.S., Oct., 1924; regisr., motor vehicles, Perak, in addn., Apr., 1929.

LAXTON, THOMAS CLEMENT.—B. 1879; clk., postmstr.-genl.'s dept., Cape, 1898; treasy., 1901; examr., control and audit office, Cape, 1906, and Union of S.A., 1910; senr. clk., treasy., 1920; prinl. clk., pub. debt commrs., 1932; acct., 1933; sec., 1938.

LEA, LESLIE.—Ed. privately and Univ. Coll. Schl., Gray's Inn, 1922; clk. acct., fencing dept., E. Africa Prot., Sept., 1908; conf. clk. to comsnr. for lands, 1909; conveyancing clk., land dept., 1910; ag. conveyancer, 1913; asst. regisr., crown lands, 1916; musketry instr., K.A.R., 1916 (recd. thanks G.O.C.L. of C.); regisr. of titles, 1919; dep. recorder of titles, 1919; ag. prin. regisr., crown lands, 1920; dep. regisr.-gen., titles and ch. controlling rev. authority, 1920-21; law offr., legal adviser, etc., St. Helena, Aug., 1923; col. audr., mem., bd. of comsnrs., crown property, Sept., 1923; offr.-in-charge, secretariat, 1925; comsnr. for preparation of new edn. of laws, 1925.

LEA, WALTER ALBERT, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1883; ed. at Carpenters' Company's Coll. and West Ham Tech. Inst.; dist. engnr., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1914; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Tanganyika Territory, 1929.

LEACH, FRANK, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1889; on mily. serv., July, 1917; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., May, 1921; attd., secretariat, June, 1921, office asst. to asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Nov., 1922; asst. sttlmt. offr., Oct., 1923; office asst. to dir., med. and sany. services, Apr., 1929; asst. sttlmt. offr., Jan., 1930; asst. govt. agt.; Badulla, Feb., 1931; do., Hambantota, Apr., 1932; asst. ch. sec. and sec., pub. services comsn., Dec., 1935.

LEADBETTER, SIDNEY.—B. 1902; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 4th May, 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 3rd Mar., 1937.

LEAKEY, DOUGLAS GRAY BAZETT.—B. 1907; ed. Weymouth and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, B.A. forestry; asst. conserv., forests, Kenya, Aug., 1932.

LEAKEY, RICHARD JOHN MONTAGUE.—B. 1894; ed. Starnford Sch., prvte. tuition and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, B.A. (Cantab.); office asst., Nigerian Rly. open lines, 1923; asst. engnr., do., capital wks., 1923; asst. engnr., open lines, 1927; senr. engnr., do., 1936.

LEATHES, FRANCIS PALLENT.—B. 1888; S, African M. Pol., 1907-16; E.A. campaign, 1914-18; Tanganyika Territory pol., 1916; asst. supt., 1926; ag. dep. comsnr., several occasions; dep. comsnr., June, 1936.

LEAVITT, CLYDE.—B. 1878; ed., High Schl., Bellaire, Mich., Univ. of Mich. (B.A., 1901; M.Sc. For., 1904); ent. U.S. forest serv. as student asst., 1903; apptd. forest asst., 1904, with successive appts. as ch. of boundaries, asst. ch., office of organization, ch., office of organization, dist. forester, and asst. forester; ch. forester, coman. of conservn. and bd. of rlv. comsnrs., Canada, 1912; ch. fire inspr., bd. of rly. comsnrs., 1921; mem., soc. of American Foresters; successively pres. and sec., Can. Soc. of Forest Engnrs.

LE CHEMINANT, PERCY.—B. 1893; ed. Christ Ch. Sch., Clifton; R.A.M.C., 1914-16; R. E, 1916-19; Midland Rly., 1909-22; asst. acctnt., K.U.R. and H., 1930.

LECK, W. J., M.I.M.E.—B. 1889; ed. St. Bees Schl., Cumberland; colliery man., Nigeria, 1914.

LECKIE, CAPT. PETER MARTIN, L.S. (Vict.). B. 1890; survr., dept. lands and surveys, Dec., 1907; staff survr., May, 1919; war serv., Sept., 1915-18; survr., Perak, F.M.S., Oct., 1920; do., Kedah, Apr., 1923; asst. supt., surveys, Jan., 1926; ag. senr. asst. supt., surveys, Aug., 1936.

LE CONTE, LOUIS.—B. 1881; mag., lesser dependencies, Mauritius, 1909; do., Mauritius and Rodrigues, Oct., 1913; ag. mast. and regisr., sup. ct., 1913-14; ag. prot. of immigrts. and poor law comsnr., 1914; war serv. in France and Macedonia, 1916-19; food contr., May 1920; puisne

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judge, July, 1932; ag. ch. judge, sup. ct., Oct., 1933 and March-Dec., 1938.

LEE, FRANK G.—B. 1903; ed. Brentwood Schl. and Downing Coll., Cambridge; 1st cls. English tripos, 1923; 1st cls. historical tripos, part II, 1924; foundation schl., 1924; apptd. to C.O. after compet. exam., 8th Nov., 1926; temp. ag. prin., 26th Sept., 1930; seconded to Nyasaland admstrn., 2nd Apr., 1931; asst. pvte. sec. to S. of S. for the cols., 4th Aug., 1933; seconded to Nyasaland admstrn., 1931-33; visited Bechuanaland Prot. as sec. to finan. comsnr. (Sir A. Pim), 1933; asst. pvte. sec. to S. of S. for the cols., 1933; visited Cyprus as sec. to finan. comsnr. (Sir R. Oakden), 1934; prin. 1934; seconded to Imp. Defence Coll., 1938.

LEE, HARRIE BERTIE, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.S. (hons.) Melbourne, D.T.M. and H., Eng.; certif. London S.T.M. (with distinct.).—B. 1888; ed. Sydney and Melbourne Univ.; four years serv. with A.I.F. in field as R.M.O.; field ambulance offr. and D.A.D.M.S., 1st Australian Divn., 1914-18; med. offr., W.A.M.S., Nigeria, Jan., 1924; specialist, Nigeria, Aug., 1933.

LEE, JOHN ALEXANDER, D.C.M., (1917).—B. 1891; ed. Albany Street Public Schl., Dunedin; war serv. with N.Z.E.F; mem., N.Z. H. of R., 1922-28 and since 1931; parly. under sec. to min. of finance, 1936; author of "Children of the Poor," "The Hunted," "Civilian into Soldier" and "Socialism in New Zealand."

LEE, JOHN HENRY BURKILL.—B. 1905; ed. Univ. Coll., Leicester; cadet, Hong Kong, civ. serv., Dec., 1928; asst. treas., Apr., 1931; asst. P.M.G., 1932; 1st clk. and pol. mag., Kowloon, Feb., 1934; asst. dist. offr., North, Jan., 1935; pvte. sec. to O.A.G., May, 1935; do. to gov., Dec., 1935; extra asst. col. sec., Mar., 1936; dep. clk., comns., Aug.-Sept., 1936.

LEE, SYDNEY WILLIAM TIMPSON, M.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Belf.), D.T.M. (L'pool), D.O.M.S. (R.C.P.S. Eng.).—B. 1898; surg. sub. lt., R.N.V.R., 1917-18; M.O.S., Rhodesia, 1921-22, M.O., Uganda, 1922; S.H.O., Uganda, 1930; ag. D.D.S.S., 1930; ag. D.D.M.S., 1934; S.M.O., Zanzibar, 1934; M.O.H., port health offr. and offr. i/c. eye clinic, 1934; ag. D.M.S., 1937.

LEE, HON. SIR W. H., K.C.M.G. (1922), KT. BACH. (1920).—M.H.A., Tasmania; premier, chief sec., and min. for educn., 1916-22.

LEEMBRUGGEN, EDWARD LESLIE.—B. 1893; regisy. clk., Western Pacific high comsn., 1917; corres. clk., Gilbert and Ellice Is. Col., 1920; sec. to res. comsnr., 1922; sec. to govt., 1931; ag. admstve offr., Fanning Is., June 1936.

LEES, AUBREY TREVOR OSWALD.—B. 1899; ed. Repton and Royal Mily. Academy, Woolwich; ent. R. Arty., Jan., 1919; served with 2nd R.W. Fus., Ireland, June, 1920; and with Arab and Kurdish Levies, Iraq and Kurdistan, June, 1922; attd. air hd. qrs., Iraq (air staff intell., spec. serv.) June, 1924; admstrn., Zanzibar, Feb., 1926; pvte. sec. to Br. res. and ag. asst. sec., Nov., 1926; clk. of exec. and leg. couns. and edr. of gazette, Sept., 1927; temp. attd., C.O., 1928; admstve offr., Palestine, 1929.

LEFEAUX, LESLIE.—B. 1886; ed. privately; service with bank of England, 1904–33; gov., reserve bk. of N.Z., 1934.

LE GEYT, ASHLEY HUBERT, B.A.—B. 1902; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1925; asst. dist. offr., Nov., 1927; asst. sec., Dec., 1927; dist. offr., Nov., 1937.

LEGGE, CYRIL HENRY ETHELWOOD.—B. 1883; joined B. Guiana civ. serv., June, 1901; clk. in surg.-gens. office, cent. bd. of health, cust. and atty.-gens. office; commissary, May, 1906; ag. stip. mag., Mar., 1914 to Dec., 1916; stip. mag., 2nd grade, Dec., 1916; stip. mag., 1st grade, Mar., 1921; passed final bar exams., 1912; called to bar, Lincolns Inn, July, 1922.

LEIGH-CLARE, HARRY JAMES LEIGH, M.C., B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1891; on mily. serv., Jan., 1915; cadet, Ceylon, Feb., 1920; attd., Colombo kach., Mar., 1920; attd. office of food contrlr., Apr., 1920; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Mar., 1921; office asst. to govt. agt., Cent. Prov., Apr. and Sept., 1922; addnl. landing survr., cust., Colombo, Oct., 1924; 2nd landing survr., Nov. 1924; dist. judge, Anuradhapura, Dec., 1926; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Dec., 1927; landing survr., cust. Mar., 1928; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Matara, Dec., 1929; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Feb., 1930; admstve. secy. to dir., med. and san. services and sec. to min. of health, Sept., 1932; ag. tea exp. contr., Dec., 1934; dep. collr., cust., Apr., 1935.

LEMAIRE, ERNEST JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1934).—B. 1874; ed. Sherbrooke (Que.), Coll.; ent. privy coun. office for Canada, Jan., 1894; priv. sec., prime min., 1904-11; post office dept., 1912-23; clk. of privy coun. for Canada, Aug., 1923.

LE MARE, RALPH.—B. 1893; serv. Gt. War (France, E. Africa), 1914-19; ment. in despe., 1916; treasy. asst., Nigeria, 1920; ag. senr. asst. treas., 1929-34; senr. asst. treas., Palestine, 1936; acct., acct.-gen.'s dept., Nigeria, 1937.

LEMBERGER, MAURICE.—B. 1900; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., 23rd Apr., 1918; on mily. serv., 26th Aug., 1918 to 27th Feb., 1920; apptd. cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; trans. to P.O. stores dept., Mar., 1920; trans. to C.O., 1st Sept., 1923.

LEMPRIERE, WILLIAM HENRY.—B. 1898; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey; enlisted K.R.R.C., 1916. 2nd lieut., Cheshire Regt., 1917; ag. capt., Schl. of Instrn., E.E.F., 1919-21; demob., 1921; col; audit dept., Oct., 1921; asst. audr., Gold Coast; Nov., 1921; senr. asst. audr., Kenya, 1934, ag. dep. audr., May-Sept., 1936, audr., B. Guiana, 1937.

LENTON, HENRY JOHN.—Cape teleg. serv., Sept., 1898; clk., staff branch, Jan., 1902; 1st cls. clk., ditto, Apr., 1912; senr. clk., ch. clk's office, Apr., 1918; prin. clk., ditto, Dec., 1919; 2nd grade, ch. clk., Apr., 1921; asst. sec., Nov., 1923; ag. P.M.G., May to Oct., 1924 and from July-Dec., 1925; P.M.G., Apr., 1926.

LESLIE, COL. R. B., M.C., Lincolnshire Regt. —Commdt., Ceylon defence force, Mar., 1935.

LESSELS, RAYMOND.—B. 1897; asst. engnr., posts and tels. dept., Nigeria, Mar., 1924; divnl. engnr., Apr., 1933; ag. engnr.-in-ch., 1932, 1934 and 1938.

LESTER, A. R., M.B., B.S. (Bomb.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H. (Edin.)—B. 1890; Indian med. serv., 1917-22; mily. serv., India and Persia, 1918-22; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1924; med. offr. in ch., sp. sociological investgn., Kahama, 1927-31.; senr. med. offr., Uganda, 1934.

LETHAM, CHARLES KINGSLEY, B.Sc. (agr.)—B. 1901; ed. S. African Coll. Schl., Capetown: B.Sc. (agr.), Transvaal Univ. Coll., Pretoria, Univ. of S. Africa, 1922; dist. agrl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1924.

LETHEM, SIR GORDON JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1936), C.M.G. (1934).—B. 1886; ed. at Mill Hill Schl., Middlesex, and Edin. and Grenoble Univs.;

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ag. govt. agt., Sabaragamuwa, July, 1933; govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, July, 1935; do., Prov. of Uva, Sept., 1937.

LUGARD, 1st Baron (cr. 1928), Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, P.C. (1920), G.C.M.G. (1911), K.C.M.G. (1901), C.B. (1895), D.S.O. (1887). — B. 1858; ed. Rossall and Sandhurst; 1st comsn., 9th foot, May, 1878; captain, Aug., 1885; major, Aug., 1896; lieut.-col., July, 1899; col., July, 1905; temp. brig.-gen., 1900-07; to India, Sept., 1878; active service, Afghanistan, Sept., 1879, to Sept., 1880, medal; Soudan, Feb. to Nov., 1885; medal, clasp, "Tofrek" Khedive's Star, despatches; Burmah, Oct., 1886, to Aug., 1887; mentioned in despatches, D.S.O. and medal. To Africa, Feb., 1888; commanding expdn. against slave traders; very severely wounded. To East Africa, Nov., 1889, to Oct., 1892; exploration of Sabakhi; admnstd. Uganda; went to Borgu in comd. expdn., July, 1894, and made treaties on behalf of Royal Niger Company, returned, Apl., 1895, Feb., 1896, led expedition across Kalahari for Brd Charterland Co.; apptd. comsnr., and comdt., West African frontier force, Aug., 1897; high comsnr. for Northern Nigeria, Dec., 1899; resigned Sept., 1906; gov. of Hong Kong, May, 1907; gov., N. and S. Nigeria, Mar., 1912; gov.-gen., Nigeria, Dec., 1913; assumed govt., Jan., 1914; retired, 1919; Br. mem., Permanent Mandates comsn. since 1922; author of "The Dual Mandate in Br. Tropical Africa" and other works.

LUGG, Harry Camp.—B. 1882; ed. Greytown; clk. and Zulu interp., mag.'s office, Bulwer, Dec., 1899; Msinga, Jan., 1901; Greytown, Feb., 1902; clk., civ. comm., Zululand, Aug., 1903; native affrs., Natal, Nov., 1903; Zulu interp. and asst. regisr., native high ct., July, 1908; sworn Zulu interp., sup. ct., Aug., 1909; sen. clk. and asst. mag., Durban, Dec., 1916; mag., Ndwedwe, Dec., 1918; Ingwavuma, May, 1920; Mapumulo, Aug., 1921; 2nd grade mag., Richmond, Apr., 1923; 1st grade mag., Verulam July, 1928; senr. mag., Verulam, Aug., 1930; pres., native appl. ct., Natal and Transvaal, Oct., 1932; ch. native comsnr., Natal, May, 1933.

LUKE, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G. (1939), Kt. Bach. (1933), C.M.G. (1926), Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, M.A., D. Litt. (Oxon), hon. LL.D. (Malta).—B. 1884; ed. at Eton and Trinity Coll., Oxford; priv. sec. to the govr. of Sierra Leone, 1908, and A.D.C., 1909; ag. asst. col. sec., Sierra Leone, Mar. to July, 1909; priv. sec. to the govr. of Barbados, Feb., 1911; attached to C.O., May to July, 1911 (Coronation medal); priv. sec. to the high comsnr. of Cyprus (Sir H. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G.), and clk. of exec. coun., Oct., 1911; asst. sec. to govt., Cyprus, 1912; ag. comsnr., Paphos, 1917; comsnr., Famagusta, 1918; sec., Cyprus defence comtee., Aug., 1914; served in H.M.S. *Doris* on Syrian Coast, 1914-1915; political offr. to Admirals Lord Wester Wemyss and Christian and govt. sec., Mudros, Feb., 1915 to June, 1916; (lieut.-comdr., and ag. comdr., R.N.V.R.); recd. thanks of admy.; Italian med. for mily. valour; political offr. to Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. de Robeck, Constantinople and Black Sea, Aug., 1919; Br. ch. comsnr. in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, Apr. to Sept., 1920; asst. gov. of Jerusalem, Oct., 1920; mem. of comsns. on the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and on the Jaffa disturbances, 1921, and finan. comsnr. of the Patriarchate, 1921-24; col. sec., Sierra Leone, May, 1924; ch. sec., Palestine, July, 1928; accredited rep. to Perm. Mandates Comsn., 1930; lieut. gov., Malta, Aug., 1930; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Fiji, and high comsnr. for W. Pac., 1938; passed in Turkish and modern Greek (hons.); author of "A Bibliography of Sierra Leone," 1910 and 1925; "Cyprus under the Turks," 1921; "An Eastern Chequerboard," 1934; "More Moves on an Eastern Chequerboard," 1935; "The Making of Modern Turkey," 1936; joint editor, "Handbook of Cyprus," and "Handbook of Palestine and Transjordan".

LUKE, S. E. V., B.A., 1927.—B. 1905; ed. St. George's, Harpenden and Oxford, Bracegirdle exhibr., Wadham Coll., 1924; 2nd cls. mod. hist., 1927; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. inspr., taxes (inland rev.), 1927; apptd. after further compet. exam., junr. clk., House of Commons, Feb., 1930; transfd. to C. O. as asst. prin., Sept., 1930; joint sec., col. suvrey comtee., 1931-33; visited Br. Hond. as sec. to finan. comsnr. (Sir A. Pim), 1933; asst. pvte. sec. to Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister (now Viscount Swinton) 7th Apr., 1934, to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, 7th June, 1935, to Mr. J. H. Thomas, 27th Nov., 1935; seconded to Palestine admstrn., 4th Jan., 1936.; ag. prin., 1st Nov., 1937.

LUNNON, George Joseph.—B. 1902; apptd., after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 4th May, 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 3rd Mar., 1937.

LUPPRIAN, Ernest Victor, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Dip. L.S.T.M.—B. 1889; ed. Bishop Currier Gram. Schl. and St. Mary's Coll., Madras; Baldwin High Schl. and Aldham Coll., Bangalore Univ., Madras; med. coll., Madras; St. Mary's hosp. med. schl.; L.S.T.M. and Hygiene; med. offr., S'pore, port health, Apr., 1923; do., Mlyn. emign. depots, India, July, 1923; med. offr., P. Wellesley, Mar., 1928 and Jan., 1931; sub-scale med. and health offr., gr. B., Feb., 1935; ch. med. offr., Malacca, July, 1936.

LUSCOMBE, Laurence, George, O.B.E. (1938).—B. 1880; ed. Heles schl., Exeter; served in S. African war, 1901-02; clk., Swaziland admnstn., Sept., 1902; asst. acctnt., Dec., 1909; acctnt., Apr., 1910; finan. secy., 1918; finan. sec., Basutoland, Sept., 1927; ag. audr. for high comsn. territories, 1937.

LYALL-GRANT, Sir Robert William, Kt. Bach. (1934), M.A. (Aberdeen), L.L.B. (Edin.) — Vans Dunlop schol. in law, Edin. Univ.; called to Scottish bar, 1903; practised till 1909; atty.-gen., Nyasaland, Apr., 1909; ag. judge, high ct., in 1909, 1910, 1912 and 1913; judge of high ct., Aug., 1914, and mem., H.B.M. Ct. of Appeal for Eastern Africa; chmn., native rising comsn., 1915; chmn. of claims bd. for Nyasaland, under Br. prots. defence O. in C., 1916-19; judge advoc. to Nyasaland-Rhodesia Field Force, 1917-18; atty.-gen., Kenya, July, 1920; mem., exec. and leg. councils; puisne just., Ceylon, Feb., 1926; ch. just., Jamaica, 1932; ret., 1936.

LYON, Louis George Mackenzie, A.M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1892; ed. Inverness Coll. and Trent Coll., Derbyshire; H. M. Forces France and Belgium; asst. harbr. engnr., Lagos, 1924; do., Takoradi, Gold Coast, 1930; engnr-in-ch., aerodrome constrn., Maiduguri, Nigeria, 1936; senr. asst. engr., harbr. dept., 1936.

LYONS, Rt.-Hon. Joseph Aloysius, P.C. (1932). M.P.—B. 1879; ed. State and convent schls.; M.H.A., Tasmania, 1909-29; treas., min. for educn. and min. for mines, 1914-16; premier, treas. and min. for rlys., 1923-24; premier, treas. and min. for mines, 1924-27; premier and treas.

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1923; office asst. to asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Aug., 1923; pol. mag., Puttalam, Apr., 1925; ditto, Matara, Mar., 1927; ditto, Jaffna, Apr., 1928; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Jan., 1929; asst. sttlmt. offr., Jan., 1929; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, June, 1933; do., Kalutara, Apr., 1934; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Matara, Nov., 1935; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam and Chilaw, Feb. 1937.

LIGHTBODY, WILLIAM PATERSON HAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.) 1916, D.T.M. & H. (Camb.) 1923, D.P.H. (Glas.) 1932.—Ed. Glasgow Acad., Glasgow Univ., Glasgow Royal Infirmary and London Sch. of Trop. Med.; temp. capt., R.A.M.C.; senr. med. offr., Palestine, 1920; asst. D.M.S. (H.), Sierra Leone, 1937; D.M.S., 1938.

LIGHTBOURN, J. L.—B. 1889; cadet, Out Islands, Bahamas, 1910; ag. 3rd and 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, 1910-12; sec., bd. of educn., Mar., 1914; sec., pol. comsn., 1921-22; ag. audr., pub. accts., May-Nov., 1924 and from Jan. to Apr., 1926; ag. comsnr., Out Islands, Nov., 1926 to May, 1927; clk., grade I., audit dept., July, 1927; ag. audr., on various occasions, 1929-37.

LIGHTON, GEORGE.—B. 1913; ed. Manchester Cent. High Schl. and Manchester Univ., B.A., Hons. (geog.), 1933; M.A., 1935, dipl. ed., 1934; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1937.

LI, KING HONG, B.A. (Hong Kong).—B. 1891; headmr., vernacular middle schl., Hong Kong, 1926.

LILLEY, CYRIL CHARLES, O.B.E. (1930).—B. 1889; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Sandhurst; capt., Worcestershire Regt.; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Aug., 1920.

LILLEY, RONALD, B.A.—B. 1906; ed. Bedford and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; col. audit dept., Apr., 1930; asst. audr., Tanganyika, July, 1930; do., S.S. and F.M.S., 1936; senr. asst. audr., Nigeria, 1938.

LINDOP-ERSKINE, REGINALD ALEXANDER.—B. 1897; war serv., 1915-19; Leeward Is. pol. force, 1919-24; dep. inspr.-gen., pol., Barbados, 1924; ag. inspr.-gen., pol. and supt., fire brig., various periods, 1925-34; commdt. pol. and inspr., prisons, Bahamas, Oct., 1936; title changed to comsnr., 1938.

LINDOW, ERIC DELAFIELD, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. Lond., certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1889; ed. Christ's Coll. Blackheath, Lond. Univ., King's Coll. and King's Coll. Hosp.; med. offr., gen. hosp., S'pore, Apr., 1923; do., T.T.S. hosp., Dec., 1923, Oct., 1928 and Apr., 1932; ag. ch. med. offr., Malacca, Feb., 1928 and Apr., 1929; ag. supnmy. ch. med. offr., A, S'pore, June, 1933, sub-scale offr., gr. B., Jan., 1935; ag. ch. med. offr., Penang, Apr., 1936.

LINDSAY, K. G.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, June, 1921; dist. offr., Kenya, 1923; junr. sec., native affrs., 1927.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM HUBBLE, B.Sc. (Engr.). Lond., A.M.I.M. & Cy.E., Certif. in Pub. Wks. of King's Coll., Lond.—B. 1896; ed. Edinburgh Acad., King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Malaya, Dec., 1923; ex. engnr., Dec., 1932; ag. sr. ex. engnr., Apr., 1937.

LINDSELL, ROGER EDWARD.—B. 1885; ed. at Uppingham schl. (scholar) and King's Coll., Camb. (scholar); class. tripos, part I, cls. I, div. 2; called to bar, 1930; cadet, Hong Kong, 1909; passed cadet, 1911; ag. 2nd asst. regisr.-gen., 1911; J.P., 1912; 3rd asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., but continued to act as 2nd ditto, 1914; ag. 2nd pol. mag., 1915; ag. 1st pol. mag., on various occasions, 1922-30; ag. puisne judge, 1931 and 1933; ag. asst. atty.-gen., Feb., 1932; puisne judge, 1934; ag. ch. just., Dec., 1935–May, 1936; ag. ch. just., May–Dec., 1938.

LINEHAN, WILLIAM.—B. 1892; ed. Christian Brother's Coll. and Univ. Coll., Cork (class. schol. and exhibr.), 1910-13; B.A. (1st cls. class., 1913); post grad. scholarship, 1913-14; M.A. hons., class., 1916; cadet, F.M.S., 1916; 2nd asst. dist. offr., Jan.-April, 1919; asst. dist. offr., Apr., 1919; offr., cls. IV., Dec., 1923; offr., cls. III, Dec., 1928; ag. asst. Br. advr., supt., lands and regisr., titles, Kelantan, Feb., 1931; offr., cls. II, Dec., 1933; dist. offr., Seremban, Jan., 1934; ag. sec. to res., Perak, May, 1937; offr., cl. IB, May, 1937; dir., educn., S.S., and advsr., educn., Malay States, 1939.

LINFORD, GEOFFREY BISDEE.—B. 1891; pol. prob., F.M.S., Nov., 1912; asst. comsnr., pol., June, 1918; 1st asst comsnr., pol., Ipoh, Jan., 1923; paymaster, Jan., 1925; regisr., criminals, S.S. and F.M.S., Mar., 1925; adjt., F.M.S. pol., Feb., 1934.

LINGLEY, LORIS GALE, B.A. (Cantab. Law Tripos).—B. 1910; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Cambridge (Downing Coll.); called to bar, Inner Temple, 1933; dist. mag., Gold Coast, Dec., 1937.

LISSAMAN, ARTHUR EVELYN, F.S.I., M. Inst. M. & Cy. E.—B. 1897; ed. Luton Modern Schl. and Coll., Estate Management, Lond.; mil. serv., R.E.'s, 1915-19; survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1921; engnr., 1923; ag. ex. engnr., Feb.-Nov., 1935.

LITTLE, FRANCIS EDWARD.—B. 1884; Natal pol., 1909-13; S.M.R., 1913-19; Tanganyika Territory pol., 1919; asst. supt., 1920; supt., 1928.

LITTLE, RONALD SCOTT, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.—B. 1890; ed. Grosvenor Coll., Carlisle and R. "Dick" Vety. Coll., Edinburgh; mily. serv., 1913-19; vety. offr., Kenya, 1920.

LITTLEFAIR, CHARLES SEPTIMUS.—B. 1888; traffic dept., rlys., England, 1902–10; do., Rhodesia, 1910–14; 2nd Rhodesia Regt., Nov., 1914–Dec., 1915; paymr., E.A. Corps, Jan., 1916–Mar., 1919; coy. sec., 1919–20; mily. accts., 1920–22; asst. treasr., Kenya, Nov., 1923; senr. asst. treasr., Jan., 1931; offr.-in-ch., pol. stores and accts., Jan., 1935.

LITTLEJOHN, LEWIS JOHN SHANKS.—B. 1914; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ.; B.Sc. (hons. botany), 1936; Camb., 1937; Imp. Coll. of Trop. Agr., 1938; botanist and plant pathologist, Cyprus, Sept., 1938.

LITTLEJOHN, NORMAN KEMP, A.M.Inst. C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.—B. 1900; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll. and Robert Gordon's Tech Coll., Aberdeen; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong 926.

LIVERPOOL, EARL OF, RT. HON. ARTHUR FOLJAMBE, P.C. (1917); G.C.B.; G.C.M.G. (1914); G.B.E. (1918); K.C.M.G. (1912), M.V.O. (1900); Viscount Hawkesbury of Kirkham; Baron Hawkesbury of Haselbech.—B. 1870; ed. Eton and Sandhurst; 2nd lieut., Rifle Brigade, 1891; lieut., 1893; capt., 1897; staff capt., Dublin district, July, 1900 to Dec., 1901; served in S. Africa, 1901-2; major, 1907; state steward and chamberlain to Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1906-08; gov. of New Zealand, 9th Sept., 1912; assumed govt., 19th Dec., 1912; governor-general of New Zealand, 1917-20.

LIVERSAGE, VINCENT.—B. 1897; ed. Brewood G.S., Harper Adams Coll., Univ. Coll. Wales, Aberystwyth; served, R.F.A., 1916–20 (India, 1917–20); awarded Min. of Agr. fellowship, 1925 at Agr. Econ. Res. Inst., Oxford, and Univ., Wisconsin, U.S.A.; N.D.A., B.Sc. agr., Lond.), M.S. Econ. (Wis.); F.R. Econ. Soc.;

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inspr., mines, Jan., 1912; supernmy. asst. warden, mines and ag. warden, mines, Oct., 1920; asst. warden, mines, Dec., 1921 and May, 1925; 1st cls. mag. and collr., land rev., in addn., Nov., 1930; senr. inspr., mines, Selangor, Jan., 1931; warden, mines, Pahang, 1933; do., Selangor, 1934; ag. senr. ward., mines, F.M.S., Sept., 1935; warden, mines, Perak, Jan., 1936; title changed to senr. inspr., mines, Jan., 1938; ag. ch. inspr., do., F.M.S., Apr., 1938.

MacDONALD, SENATOR HON. ALLAN NICOLL.—Served, A.I.F., 1914-19; senator for W. Australia in C'wealth Parlt., from Mar., 1935; asst. min., Lyons miny., Nov., 1937.

MACDONALD, ALLAN RONALD, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1906; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1929; attd., secretariat, Jan., 1930; pvte. sec. to gov., Feb., 1932; addnl. pol. mag., Colombo, Dec., 1934; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, June, 1935; pol. mag., Kandy, Oct., 1935; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Mar., 1937; asst. govt. agt., Anuradhapura, Apr., 1938.

MACDONALD, HON. DANIEL ALEXANDER.—B. 1858; ed. privately and at gram. schl., comcl. coll. and Prince of Wales coll., P.E.I.; admitted to bar, P.E.I., 1883; Manitoba bar, 1885; practised law in Manitoba; judge, ct. of King's Bench, Manitoba, 1906; ch. just., ct. of King's bench, Manitoba, 1927.

McDONALD, ERIC MALCOLM.—B. 1900; ed. Margate Coll., prob. inspr., pol., F.M.S., Feb., 1928; passed do. Mar., 1929; inspr. pol., Feb., 1931; asst. commr., pol., Apr., 1931; collr., estate duty, F.M.S., July, 1936.

McDONALD, F. H. E.—Asst. supt. pol., B. Honduras, July, 1919; ag. supt., pol., July, 1919 to July, 1920; supt., Belize fire brig., Oct., 1919; on mily. service in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India, 1915-19 (ment. in desp.); Meritorious Ser. Medal, 1918; dist. comsnr., Br. Honduras, 1928.

MACDONALD, FARQUHAR VICTOR, A.M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1887; ed. Dingwall Acad.; water and hbr. wks., 1904; G.N.R., 1909 and 1917; Gordon Highlanders, 1914-17; asst. engnr., Gold Coast rly., Jan., 1920; dist. engnr., 1929; ch. engnr., Nov., 1932; gen. man., 1937.

MACDONALD, HON. HECTOR Y.—B. 1876; ed., common schls. of Nova Scotia, and Univ. of St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Antigonish, N.S., (B.A. 1900); studied law in the law schl. of Dalhousie Univ.; called to bar of N.S. 1903; practised in Sydney, N.S., removed to Regina, 1906; called to bar of Sask., May, 1906; law clk. in atty.-gen's. dept.; city solr., Regina; K.C., 1913; justice, ct. of King's Bench, Sask., Mar., 1918.

MACDONALD, HON. JAMES ALEXANDER.—B. 1858; ed. coll. inst., Stratford, Ontario, Toronto Univ., Osgoode Hall, Toronto; called to Ontario bar, 1889; Brit. Columbia bar, 1897; K.C., 1905; bencher, Brit. Columbia Law Society, 1906-7; elec. to legis. Brit. Columbia, 1903; re-elec. 1907; leader of the opposition, 1903 to 1909; ch. just., ct. of appeal, Brit. Columbia, 1909.

MACDONALD, JAMES FRASER, M.B., Ch.B.—B. 1900; ed. Edin. Univ., 1924; F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1931; M.O., N. Rhodesia, 1931.

McDONALD, JOHN, D.F.C. (1918), B.Sc. (hons.), F.L.S.—B. 1894; ed. Univ. of Bristol; on war serv., 1914-19; temp. capt., 1918; asst. mycologist, Kenya, 1920; mycologist, 1921; senr. mycologist (title later changed to senr. plant pathologist), 1930; dir., agr., Cyprus, Nov., 1937.

MACDONALD, HON. JOHN ALEXANDER, P.C. (Can.).—B. 1874; min. of pub. wks. and highways, P.E.I., 1923-25; dir., national serv. and hon. fuel and food control admstr. for P.E.I. during war; 1st el. to P.E.I. legis., 1908; 1st el. to H. of C., Canada, 1925; min. without portfolio in Meighen admstrn., 1926; min. without portfolio in Bennett cabinet, 1930; mem., senate, 1935.

McDONALD, J. H., M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.)—B. 1902; mil. serv., 1922-25; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1926.

MACDONALD, Rt. Hon. MALCOLM, M.P. (Ross and Cromarty)—B. 1901; ed. Bedales Schl., Petersfield and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A.; parly. under sec. of state for Dominion affrs., 3rd Sept., 1931; re-apptd., 9th Nov., 1931; S. of S. for Cols., 7th June, 1935; S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 27th Nov., 1935; S. of S. for the Cols., 16th May, 1938; S. of S. for Dom. affrs. in addn., 1938-39.

MACDONALD, Patrick Donald.—B. 1909; ed. Marlborough Coll. and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; B.A. hons., 1931; cadet, Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1932; dep. comsnr. (temp. and provnl.), 1934; ag. sec. to govt., 1935; admin. offr., 1936.

MACDONALD, ROBERT ARTHUR SCRYMGEOUR.—B. 1898; B.Sc., Edinburgh Univ.; M.R.C.V.S., Royal (Dick) Vety. Coll.; war. serv., Machine Gun Corps, 1917-18; vety. offr., N. Rhodesia, 1922; vety. research offr., 1927; ag. ch. vety. offr., 1927; ag. dep. dir., animal health, 1932-33; dep. dir., vety. services, July, 1933; publications, "Cattle Management, a Textbook for use in Native Schools in Africa" in collab. with Fell; "Notes on Rabies."

MACDONALD, RONALD, M.C. and 2 Bars.—B. 1895; apptd. to C. A. for Cols. on passing jr. appts. (intermediate) open civ. serv. exam., June, 1914; war service, France and Flanders, 1915-19; seconded from C. A. Office for tour of duty with audit dept., F.M.S., Aug., 1924; asst. audr., grade A, F.M.S., Aug., 1926; ag. asst. audr.-gen., F.M.S. and asst. audr. (commercial) in addn., Sept., 1926; ag. asst. audr.-gen., F.M.S., in addn. May, 1931-Jan., 1932; asst. audr., S'pore, Apr., 1934; ag. senr. asst. audr., Palestine, 1936.

MACDONELL, SIR PHILIP JAMES, KT. BACH. (1925), B.C.L., M.A.—B. 1873; ed. Clifton Coll., and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol; 1st cls. hist. schls., 1894); of Gray's Inn, utter barrister; Bacon schol.; I. of C. prizeman, constitutional law; called to the bar, 26th Jan., 1900; pub. pros., Transvaal, Apr., 1906; asst. crown pros., Transvaal, Feb., 1907; legal adviser and pub. pros., N. W. Rhodesia, Oct., 1908; legal adviser and pub. pros., N. Rhodesia, Aug., 1911; ag. judge, high ct., N. Rhodesia, Apr. to Oct., 1914, Apr. to July, 1916, June to Nov., 1917; judge, high ct., N. Rhodesia, 13th Sept., 1918; chmn., Native Reserves Comsns., 1924-25 (East Luangwa) and 1926-7 (Railway Dists.); ch. just., Trinidad, 1927; ch. just., Ceylon, 1930; ret., 1936.

McDONNELL, SIR MICHAEL FRANCIS JOSEPH, Kt. Bach. (1929), M.A.—B. 1882; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and St. John's Coll., Camb. (scholar), B.A., 1904; pres., Cambridge Union, 1904; called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1908; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Jan., 1911; pol. mag. and inspr. of schls., Gambia, Apr., 1913; legal adviser, Gambia, Apr., 1918; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; solr.-gen., Sierra Leone, Aug., 1918; atty.-gen., Apr., 1920; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; ag. ch. just., circuit judge and judge of ct. of appeal on various occasions, 1919-23; ch. just., Palestine, 1927 and ex officio pres., full ct. of appl. of Egypt, 1930; compiler,

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1933; ch. sec. N. Rhodesia, 1937; ag. gov. Dec., 1937-Jan., 1938 and Mar.-Sept., 1938.

LOLTGEN, W. G.—B. 1894; on mily. serv., 18th May, 1916 to 18th Feb., 1920; temp. clk., O.S.O., Mar. 1920 to 27th June, 1922; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., O.S.O., 27th June, 1922.

LONDON, GEORGE ERNEST, C.M.G. (1936).—B. 1889; ed. at Warwick, and Downing Coll., Camb. (schol.); 1st in nat. sci. tripos, 1910; hist. tripos, 1911; B.A., 1911; cadet, F.M.S., 1911; offr., cls. V, 1914; on mily. serv., 1916-19; lieut., Glouc. Regt.; offr., cls. IV, 1919; sec. to res., Pahang, 1920; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1923; dep. contr., rubber expts., S.S. and F.M.S. and dep. supervisor, rubber F.M.S., Nov., 1924; cls. II, Nov., 1928; ag. finan. comsnr. and audr.-gen., Johore, Jan., 1930; sec. to res., Perak, Sept., 1930; cls. IB, Apr., 1931; ag. under sec. to govt., F.M.S., Mar., 1932; ag. Br. res., N. Sembilan, June, 1933; under sec. to govt., F.M.S., 1934; col. sec., Gold Coast, 1934.

LONGHURST, ALBERT HENRY.—B. 1877; archaeological comsnr., Ceylon, Oct., 1935.

LONG INNES, HON. REGINALD HEATH, K.C.—B. 1869; judge, sup. ct., N.S. Wales, Feb., 1925; ch. judge in equity, Feb., 1935.

LONGRIDGE, THOMAS WHINNEY, B.Sc. (Civil Engnrg.), B.Sc. (Mining Engnrg.), S.M.I.M.M.—B. 1908; ed. Royal Grammar Schl., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Armstrong Coll. and Durham Univ.; engnr., geol. survey, Nigeria, July, 1934; asst. water engnr., P.W.D., Cyprus, Apr., 1938.

LOOTS, JOHANNES HENDRIK, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.); D.P.H., D.T.M. and H., Cambridge.—B. 1899; ed. Boshoff, O.F.S., Capetown Univ., Edin. Univ., Cambridge Univ.; dist. surg., Ovambaland, S.W.A., 1928-29; post grad. study, London, Cambridge, Vienna, 1929-32; ag. med. supt., Nelspoort tuberculosis sanatorium, 1933; do., Somerset hospt., Capetown, 1934; med. supt., Capetown infirmary, 1935; do., Pretoria Leprosy inst., 1936; capt., S.A.M.R.

LORD, EDWARD ERNEST.—B. 1898; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Schl., Clifton; mily. serv. with H.A.C. and R.A.F., 1916-18; offr. Imp. cust. and excise, Jan., 1920; asst. to comsnr. of cust., Kenya and Uganda, Oct., 1924; senr. collr. of cust., Jan., 1935. ag. dep. comsnr., cust., on various occasions since 1930.

LORD, GEORGE ERIC LUDWIG, B.A.—B. 1907; ed. Felstead Schl. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; col. audit dept., June, 1930; asst. audr., Gold Coast, July, 1930; do., Palestine. 1935.

LORD, WELLESLEY TREVELYAN, F.S.I., J.P.—B. 1894; lands and mines dept., Br. Guiana, 1911; gov. survr., 1919; service with B.G.-Brazil bdy. comsn., 1930; warden and travelling mag., Nos. 3 and 4 mining dist., 1936-37.

LOUW, ABRAHAM HENDRIK MICHIEL.—B. 1879; ed. Normal Coll., Cape Town, and pvte. tuition; Cape agrl. dept., 1896; sur.-gen's. office, 1905; Union lands dept., 1912; ch. clk., dept. of interior, 1928; asst. sec., S.W. Africa, 1935; under. sec., dept. of int., 1937.

LOUW, JAN DANIEL, B.A.—B.1888; ed. Victoria Coll. and Univ., Stellenbosch; educ. serv., Cape Prov., 1912-1930; ch. translator, Pretoria, 1930.

LOWE, CLARENCE VAN RIET, B.Sc., Assoc.M.I.C.E., Cape Town, F.R.S., S. Africa, etc.—B. 1894; ed. Grey Coll. Sch., Bloemfontein and Univ. of Cape Town; dir., archaeological bureau, Johannesburg.

LOWE, ENOCH WILLIAM.—B. 1886; ed. Durban and Kingswood Sch., Bath; native affrs dept., Transvaal, Aug., 1903; add. S.N.C., Sibasa, 1910; Great War. capt., R.F.A., 1914-19; S.N.C., Blaauwberg, 1921; add. S.N.C., Pretoria, 1923; S.N.C., Hamanskraal, 1925; N.C. and mag., Tabankulu, 1929; Nqutu, 1931; N.C., Johannesburg, 1935; N.C. and mag., Msinga 1936; C.N.C., Northern areas, 1936.

LOWE, CAPT. HERBERT JOHN, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1892; ed. St. Andrew's Coll. and R. Vety Coll., Dublin; lieut., R.A.V.C. (S.R.), 1914; capt., R.A.V.C. (S.R.), 1915; war serv., France 1914-18; vety. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1918; senr. vety. offr., Apr., 1923; ag. dep. ch. vety. offr., May to Dec., 1926; ag. dir., vetr. serv., in 1932 and 1933; ag. dep. dir., do., in 1933-34, and May-Dec., 1935; dir., do., 1939.

LOWSON, JAMES MCKIE ATKINSON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrew's), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. and H. (Univ. Edin.).—B. 1897; ed. Forfar Acad., St. Andrew's Univ.; M.O., Malaya, May, 1927.

LUCAS, HON. SIR EDWARD, KT. BACH. (1921).—M.L.C., S. Australia 1900-1918; agt. gen. for S. Australia in London, 1918-24.

LUCIE-SMITH, SIR ALFRED VAN W., KT. BACH. (1911).—Ed. at Rugby; solr., Br. Guiana, 1877; called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1881; ag. solr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1882 to 1887; pres. dist. ct., Famagusta, Cyprus, 1887; Limasol, 1892; ag. Queen's advoc., 1893; ag. judge, cons. ct., Constantinople, 1896; res. mag., Kingston, Jamaica, Nov., 1896; puisne judge, B.G., Jan., 1898; ag. ch. just., 1900-01; one of the compilers of the "Rules of Court," 1900; ch. just., Trinidad and Tobago, 1908; pres., W. Indian ct. of appeal, May, 1920; ret., 1924.

LUCIE-SMITH, JOHN ALFRED, O.B.E., V.D.—B. 1888; ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; col. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1905-06; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1910; advoc. and solr., S. Sttlmts., 1910-14; on mily. serv., 1914; twice ment. in despa.; ag. pres., dist. ct., Trinidad, 1920; asst. mag., Port of Spain, 1920-23; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, 1924; passed exam. in mod. Greek, Dec., 1925; ag. puisne judge for various periods, 1926-27; ag. crown pros., Nov., 1926; puisne judge, Oct., 1927; one of the compilers of the "Rules of Court," 1927; puisne judge, Trinidad, 1929; chmn., oil and water bd., 1931; puisne judge, Kenya, 1931; ag. ch. just., 1937; mem., ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa.

LUCIE-SMITH, JOHN DUDLEY, M.B.E. (1939).—B. 1886; ed. Berkhampstead schl.; entd. civ. serv. of Jamaica, 1909; 2nd cls. clk., 1914; 1st cls. clk., 1920; sec., Westmoreland hurricane relief comsn., 1912; sec. foot and mouth disease comsn., 1922; ag. priv. sec. to gov. of Jamaica (Sir Sydney Olivier) 1912; priv. sec. and A.D.C to gov. of Jamaica (Sir Leslie Probyn), 1920-23; prin. clk., col. secretariat, 1929 and asst. col. sec., 1937; war serv., R.F.A. (France and Flanders), 1915-18; A.D.C. to C.R.A., 68th Div., 1918; W. O. staff, 1919; edr. of "The School Garden in Jamaica" and "Elementary Hygiene."

LUDDINGTON, NORMAN JOHN, M. Sc., Durham Univ.—B. 1888; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., 17th Nov., 1911; attd., Jaffna kach., Dec., 1911; pol. mag., Negombo, May, 1915; Panadura, June, 1915; Negombo, Aug. 1915; Galle, Apl., 1916; Colombo, July, 1921; asst. comsnr., excise, July, 1923; asst. sttlmt. offr., Nov., 1926; addnl. comsnr., lab., Sept., 1931;

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ag. govt. agt., Sabaragamuwa, July, 1933; govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, July, 1935; do., Prov. of Uva, Sept., 1937.

LUGARD, 1st Baron (cr. 1928), Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, P.C. (1920), G.C.M.G. (1911), K.C.M.G. (1901), C.B. (1895), D.S.O. (1887). — B. 1858; ed. Rossall and Sandhurst; 1st comsn., 9th foot, May, 1878; captain, Aug., 1885; major, Aug., 1896; lieut.-col., July, 1899; col., July, 1905; temp. brig.-gen., 1900-07; to India, Sept., 1878; active service, Afghanistan, Sept., 1879, to Sept., 1880, medal; Soudan, Feb. to Nov., 1885; medal, clasp, "Tofrek" Khedive's Star, despatches; Burmah, Oct., 1886, to Aug., 1887; mentioned in despatches, D.S.O. and medal. To Africa, Feb., 1888; commanding expdn. against slave traders; very severely wounded. To East Africa, Nov., 1889, to Oct., 1892; exploration of Sabakhi; admnstd. Uganda; went to Borgu in comd. expdn., July, 1894, and made treaties on behalf of Royal Niger Company, returned, Apl., 1895, Feb., 1896, led expedition across Kalahari for Brd Charterland Co.; apptd. comsnr., and comdt., West African frontier force, Aug., 1897; high comsnr. for Northern Nigeria, Dec., 1899; resigned Sept., 1906; gov. of Hong Kong, May, 1907; gov., N. and S. Nigeria, Mar., 1912; gov.-gen., Nigeria, Dec., 1913; assumed govt., Jan., 1914; retired, 1919; Br. mem., Permanent Mandates comsn. since 1922; author of "The Dual Mandate in Br. Tropical Africa" and other works.

LUGG, Harry Camp.—B. 1882; ed. Greytown; clk. and Zulu interp., mag.'s office, Bulwer, Dec., 1899; Msinga, Jan., 1901; Greytown, Feb., 1902; clk., civ. comm., Zululand, Aug., 1903; native affrs., Natal, Nov., 1903; Zulu interp. and asst. regisr., native high ct., July, 1908; sworn Zulu interp., sup. ct., Aug., 1909; sen. clk. and asst. mag., Durban, Dec., 1916; mag., Ndwedwe, Dec., 1918; Ingwavuma, May, 1920; Mapumulo, Aug., 1921; 2nd grade mag., Richmond, Apr., 1923; 1st grade mag., Verulam July, 1928; senr. mag., Verulam, Aug., 1930; pres., native appl. ct., Natal and Transvaal, Oct., 1932; ch. native comsnr., Natal, May, 1933.

LUKE, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G. (1939), Kt. Bach. (1933), C.M.G. (1926), Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, M.A., D. Litt. (Oxon), hon. LL.D. (Malta).—B. 1884; ed. at Eton and Trinity Coll., Oxford; priv. sec. to the govr. of Sierra Leone, 1908, and A.D.C., 1909; ag. asst. col. sec., Sierra Leone, Mar. to July, 1909; priv. sec. to the govr. of Barbados, Feb., 1911; attached to C.O., May to July, 1911 (Coronation medal); priv. sec. to the high comsnr. of Cyprus (Sir H. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G.), and clk. of exec. coun., Oct., 1911; asst. sec. to govt., Cyprus, 1912; ag. comsnr., Paphos, 1917; comsnr., Famagusta, 1918; sec., Cyprus defence comtee., Aug., 1914; served in H.M.S. *Doris* on Syrian Coast, 1914-1915; political offr. to Admirals Lord Wester Wemyss and Christian and govt. sec., Mudros, Feb., 1915 to June, 1916; (lieut.-comdr., and ag. comdr., R.N.V.R.); recd. thanks of admy.; Italian med. for mily. valour; political offr. to Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. de Robeck, Constantinople and Black Sea, Aug., 1919; Br. ch. comsnr. in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, Apr. to Sept., 1920; asst. gov. of Jerusalem, Oct., 1920; mem. of comsns. on the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and on the Jaffa disturbances, 1921, and finan. comsnr. of the Patriarchate, 1921-24; col. sec., Sierra Leone, May, 1924; ch. sec., Palestine, July, 1928; accredited rep. to Perm. Mandates Comsn., 1930; lieut. gov., Malta, Aug., 1930; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Fiji, and high comsnr. for W. Pac., 1938; passed in Turkish and modern Greek (hons.); author of "A Bibliography of Sierra Leone," 1910 and 1925; "Cyprus under the Turks," 1921; "An Eastern Chequerboard," 1934; "More Moves on an Eastern Chequerboard," 1935; "The Making of Modern Turkey," 1936; joint editor, "Handbook of Cyprus," and "Handbook of Palestine and Transjordan".

LUKE, S. E. V., B.A., 1927.—B. 1905; ed. St. George's, Harpenden and Oxford, Bracegirdle exhibr., Wadham Coll., 1924; 2nd cls. mod. hist., 1927; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. inspr., taxes (inland rev.), 1927; apptd. after further compet. exam., junr. clk., House of Commons, Feb., 1930; transfd. to C. O. as asst. prin., Sept., 1930; joint sec., col. suvrey comtee., 1931-33; visited Br. Hond. as sec. to finan. comsnr. (Sir A. Pim), 1933; asst. pvte. sec. to Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister (now Viscount Swinton) 7th Apr., 1934, to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, 7th June, 1935, to Mr. J. H. Thomas, 27th Nov., 1935; seconded to Palestine admstrn., 4th Jan., 1936.; ag. prin., 1st Nov., 1937.

LUNNON, George Joseph.—B. 1902; apptd., after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 4th May, 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 3rd Mar., 1937.

LUPPRIAN, Ernest Victor, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Dip. L.S.T.M.—B. 1889; ed. Bishop Currier Gram. Schl. and St. Mary's Coll., Madras; Baldwin High Schl. and Aldham Coll., Bangalore Univ., Madras; med. coll., Madras; St. Mary's hosp. med. schl.; L.S.T.M. and Hygiene; med. offr., S'pore, port health, Apr., 1923; do., Mlyn. emigr. depots, India, July, 1923; med. offr., P. Wellesley, Mar., 1928 and Jan., 1931; sub-scale med. and health offr., gr. B., Feb., 1935; ch. med. offr., Malacca, July, 1936.

LUSCOMBE, Laurence, George, O.B.E. (1938).—B. 1880; ed. Heles schl., Exeter; served in S. African war, 1901-02; clk., Swaziland admnstn., Sept., 1902; asst. acctnt., Dec., 1909; acctnt., Apr., 1910; finan. secy., 1918; finan. sec., Basutoland, Sept., 1927; ag. audr. for high comsn. territories, 1937.

LYALL-GRANT, Sir Robert William, Kt. Bach. (1934), M.A. (Aberdeen), L.L.B. (Edin.) — Vans Dunlop schol. in law, Edin. Univ.; called to Scottish bar, 1903; practised till 1909; atty.-gen., Nyasaland, Apr., 1909; ag. judge, high ct., in 1909, 1910, 1912 and 1913; judge of high ct., Aug., 1914, and mem., H.B.M. Ct. of Appeal for Eastern Africa; chmn., native rising comsn., 1915; chmn. of claims bd. for Nyasaland, under Br. prots. defence O. in C., 1916-19; judge advoc. to Nyasaland-Rhodesia Field Force, 1917-18; atty.-gen., Kenya, July, 1920; mem., exec. and leg. councils; puisne just., Ceylon, Feb., 1926; ch. just., Jamaica, 1932; ret., 1936.

LYON, Louis George Mackenzie, A.M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1892; ed. Inverness Coll. and Trent Coll., Derbyshire; H. M. Forces France and Belgium; asst. harbr. engnr., Lagos, 1924; do., Takoradi, Gold Coast, 1930; engnr-in-ch., aerodrome constrn., Maiduguri, Nigeria, 1936; senr. asst. engr., harbr. dept., 1936.

LYONS, Rt.-Hon. Joseph Aloysius, P.C. (1932). M.P.—B. 1879; ed. State and convent schls.; M.H.A., Tasmania, 1909-29; treas., min. for educn. and min. for mines, 1914-16; premier, treas. and min. for rlys., 1923-24; premier, treas. and min. for mines, 1924-27; premier and treas.

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McKEAN, J. D., O.B.E.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Jan., 1917; dist. comsnr., Kenya, 1927; senr. dist. comsnr., 1938.

McKENZIE, A., M.B., B.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Cert. Lond. S.H.T.M. (distinct. and Duncan Med.)—B. 1898; war serv., R.N.V.R., 1917-18; med. offr., Cook Is., 1922; do., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1925.

MACKENZIE, CAPT. ANGUS DURHAM.—B. 1885; cust. dept., Gold Coast., Dec., 1913; seconded for mil. serv., 1915; served in France, 1915-17 and with Gold Coast Regt., 1917-19; contrlr., enemy property and offr.-in.-ch., treasy. and cust., Togoland, 1920; prov. collr., cust., Feb., 1924; contrlr., enemy property, Gold Coast, Apr., 1928; dep. comptrlr., cust., June, 1928; pres., Accra town coun., 1928-29; comptrlr., cust., Feb., 1933.

MACKENZIE, HON. IAN ALISTAIR, M.A. (Edin.), LL.B.—B. 1890; ed. Edin. Univ.; came to Canada, June, 1914; served overseas, 1918; el. prov. assem., Br. Columbia, 1920; prov. sec., 1928; min. of immigrn., Mackenzie King govt., 1930; min., nat. defence, Mackenzie King govt., 1935.

MACKENZIE, MAJOR WALTER JOHN EASTON, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M. — B. 1889; ed. Royal (Dick) Vety. Coll. and Edinburgh Univ.; war serv., 1914-19; col. vet. surg., Hong Hong, 1920; J.P., 1926.

MACKENZIE-INGLIS, MAXWELL IAN HECTOR.—B. 1903; ed. Winchester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Gold Coast, Apr., 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., Nov., 1928.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, HENRY CHARLES DONALD CLEVELAND, C.M.G. (1932).—B. 1889; ed. Marlborough and Clare Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1911: probr., dist. admstrn., N. Rhodesia, Dec., 1912; asst. nat. comsnr., June, 1915; nat. comsnr., July, 1918; ag. asst. mag., Apr.-June, 1923; seconded to dept. of nat. affrs., Apr., 1925; asst. mag., Apr., 1926; rep. N. Rhodesia at Imp. eduon. confce., 1927; prin. asst. ch. sec., Sept., 1927; ag. D.P.W. Apr., to May, 1928; ch. sec., Oct., 1930; ag. gov., Aug., 1931 and from Sept. to Nov., 1932; ret., 1934; ch. sec., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1935; ag. gov., June-Oct., 1937; O.A.G., Jan., 1938; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Nyasaland, 1939.

McKERIHAN, CLARENCE ROY, J.P.—B. 1896; served Great War, 1914-19; awarded M.S.M.; comsnr. rural bank of N.S.W., 1933; pres. and chmn. of bd., 1934.

McKERRON, PATRICK ALEXANDER BRUCE.—B. 1896; ed. Fettes Coll., Edin.; 2nd lieut. Gordon Highrs., 1914; capt., 1916; transfd. I.A.R.O., 1917; capt., 20th Punjabis, 1918; demob., Feb., 1919; cadet, S.S., Feb., 1920; passed cadet, Mar., 1922; offr., cls. V., Mar., 1923; dist. offr., N. Tebal, Dec., 1924; offr., cls. IV., Mar., 1927; Br. res., Brunei, May, 1928; attd., fedl. sect., Oct., 1931; sec., retrenchment comsn., F.M.S., Mar., 1932; offr., cls. III, Mar., 1932; supt., convict estabmt., Taiping, Oct., 1933; comsnr., lands and mines, Trengganu, Dec., 1936; offr., cls., II, Mar., 1937; 1st asst. sec. (A), S.S., Mar., 1938.

MACKIE, GEORGE DOUGLAS, M.B.E. (1923).—Ag. 2nd clk., govt. office, St. Vincent, Dec., 1890, to Apl., 1891; 2nd clk. and cashier, treasy., Apl., 1891, to May, 1892, and from Jan., 1897 to Oct., 1898; clk., crown lands and survey office, May to Dec., 1892; audit clk., Jan., 1893, to Dec., 1896; 2nd. clk. and acctnt., treasy., Grenada, Nov., 1898; ch. clk., Jan., 1903; ch. sub-collr. and revenue offr., treasy., St. Lucia, Jan., 1911; ag. treasr. on several occasions in 1911 to 1915; treas., Nov., 1915; ag. col. sec. in 1923, 1924 and 1925; admstd. govt., July to Sept., 1925.

MACKIE, JAMES RICHARD, B.Sc. (Agric.)—B. 1896; ed. Sexey's Schl., Bruton, Somerset and Univ. Coll., Reading; supt., agr., Nigeria, 1921; dep. asst. dir., agr., Nigeria, 1928; asst. dir., agr., 1929; dir. agr., 1936.

MACKIE, JOHN BEVERIDGE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Liv.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—B. 1901; med. offr., med. dept., Hong Kong; asst. med. offr., Victoria hosp., Aug., 1931; med. offr. in ch., offrs. families and Lai Chi Kok prisons, Nov., 1932; asst. med. offr., Kowloon hosp., Dec., 1933; med. offr. in ch., New Territories and offrs. families and Kowloon mortuary, Feb., 1934; ag. malariologist, Mar., 1936; ag. health offr., New Territories, Dec., 1936; visiting M.O., Chinese hosps. and dispensaries and M.O. in ch., officers' families, June, 1937; ag. health offr., New Territories, 1938; malariologist, 1939.

MACKILLIGIN, ROBERT SPRINGETT, O.B.E., M.C., M.I.M.M., M.I.P.T.—B. 1890; ed. Cranbrook Schl. Kent and Schl. of Mines, Camborne, Cornwall; inspr., mines and petroleum technologist, Trinidad, Mar., 1936.

McKINNEY, E. H., M.B.E. (1933).—B. 1877; ent. Bahamas civ. ser., 1898; 2nd clk., P.O., 1901; res. just., Exuma, 1904; Out Island comsnr. (2nd div.), 1909; comsnr. (1st div.), 1912; senr. comsnr., 1928; ag. stip. and circuit mag. in 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935 and 1936; ag. sisal inspr., Nov., 1935.

McKINNON, ALEXANDER STEWART.—B. 1902; ed. Kintyre Tech. Schl. and West of Scotld. Agrl. Coll.; senr. asst. livestock offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1925-28; agrl. offr., Somaliland, 1938.

McKINNON, ANDREW ALEXANDER.—B. 1896 Br. post office; 1913; mily. serv., 1915-19; postal clk. & telegraphist, Tanganyika Territory, 1921; postmr., 1926; asst. survr., 1930; postal asst. dir., B. Somaliland, 1931; asst. treasr., 1933; ag. treas. and ch. of cust., Apr.-Sept., 1937 and Sept.-Dec., 1938.

MACKINNON, WILLIAM LUNAN, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1911.—B. 1888; asst. audr., G. Coast, Nov., 1912; ag. senr. asst. audr., in 1918 and 1919; ag. asst. treas. (in addition to his own duties), May to Sept., 1919; ag. senr. asst. audr., Oct., 1919; ag. dep. audr. on various occasions, 1926-29; ag. audr., May-Oct., 1930; senr. asst. audr., Nigeria, Oct., 1930; prin. do., 1934; acctnt.-gen. and currency offr., 1937.

MACKINSTRY, SIDNEY ALEXANDER ROGER.—B. 1901; called to bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1930; supernmy. sub-inspr., pol., Leeward Is., 1920; sub-inspr., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1921; sub-inspr. and offr. instr., local forces, Antigua, 1924; sub-inspr., Montserrat, O.C.L., forces, offr. in ch., pris. and supt., fire brig., 1924; mag. and coroner, regisr.-gen., regisr., sup. ct., escheator gen., etc., Montserrat, 1928; dep. judge, Leeward Is., 1929; mem., exec. coun., Montserrat, 1928; chmn., prison justices, 1929; admstd. govt. of Montserrat, 1929; dist. comsnr., Belize, Br. Honduras and offl. admstr. and offl. recr., 1930; atty.-gen., 1932; atty.-gen. and regisr.-gen., 1935; ag. col. sec. in 1932, 1936 and 1937; ag. ch. just. in 1931, 1932, 1934 and 1936.

MACKLEY, GARNET HERCULES, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1883; ed. pub. schls., N.Z.; entd. N.Z. govt. rlys. dept., 1900; ch. clk., 1928; asst. gen. man., 1931; gen. man., 1933.

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inspr., mines, Jan., 1912; supernmy. asst. warden, mines and ag. warden, mines, Oct., 1920; asst. warden, mines, Dec., 1921 and May, 1925; 1st cls. mag. and collr., land rev., in addn., Nov., 1930; senr. inspr., mines, Selangor, Jan., 1931; warden, mines, Pahang, 1933; do., Selangor, 1934; ag. senr. ward., mines, F.M.S., Sept., 1935; warden, mines, Perak, Jan., 1936; title changed to senr. inspr., mines, Jan., 1938; ag. ch. inspr., do., F.M.S., Apr., 1938.

MacDONALD, SENATOR HON. ALLAN NICOLL.—Served, A.I.F., 1914-19; senator for W. Australia in C'wealth Parlt., from Mar., 1935; asst. min., Lyons miny., Nov., 1937.

MACDONALD, ALLAN RONALD, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1906; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1929; attd., secretariat, Jan., 1930; pvte. sec. to gov., Feb., 1932; addnl. pol. mag., Colombo, Dec., 1934; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, June, 1935; pol. mag., Kandy, Oct., 1935; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Mar., 1937; asst. govt. agt., Anuradhapura, Apr., 1938.

MACDONALD, HON. DANIEL ALEXANDER.—B. 1858; ed. privately and at gram. schl., comcl. coll. and Prince of Wales coll., P.E.I.; admitted to bar, P.E.I., 1883; Manitoba bar, 1885; practised law in Manitoba; judge, ct. of King's Bench, Manitoba, 1906; ch. just., ct. of King's bench, Manitoba, 1927.

McDONALD, ERIC MALCOLM.—B. 1900; ed. Margate Coll., prob. inspr., pol., F.M.S., Feb., 1928; passed do. Mar., 1929; inspr. pol., Feb., 1931; asst. commr., pol., Apr., 1931; collr., estate duty, F.M.S., July, 1936.

McDONALD, F. H. É.—Asst. supt. pol., B. Honduras, July, 1919; ag. supt., pol., July, 1919 to July, 1920; supt., Belize fire brig., Oct., 1919; on mily. service in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India, 1915-19 (ment. in desp.); Meritorious Ser. Medal, 1918; dist. comsnr., Br. Honduras, 1928.

MACDONALD, FARQUHAR VICTOR, A.M.Inst. C.E.—B. 1887; ed. Dingwall Acad.; water and hbr. wks., 1904; G.N.R., 1909 and 1917; Gordon Highlanders, 1914-17; asst. engnr., Gold Coast rly., Jan., 1920; dist. engnr., 1929; ch. engnr., Nov., 1932; gen. man., 1937.

MACDONALD, HON. HECTOR Y.—B. 1876; ed., common schls. of Nova Scotia, and Univ. of St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Antigonish, N.S., (B.A. 1900); studied law in the law schl. of Dalhousie Univ.; called to bar of N.S. 1903; practised in Sydney, N.S., removed to Regina, 1906; called to bar of Sask., May, 1906; law clk. in atty.-gen's. dept.; city solr., Regina; K.C., 1913; justice, ct. of King's Bench, Sask., Mar., 1918.

MACDONALD, HON. JAMES ALEXANDER.—B. 1858; ed. coll. inst., Stratford, Ontario, Toronto Univ., Osgoode Hall, Toronto; called to Ontario bar, 1889; Brit. Columbia bar, 1897; K.C., 1905; bencher, Brit. Columbia Law Society, 1906-7; elec. to legis. Brit. Columbia, 1903; re-elec. 1907; leader of the opposition, 1903 to 1909; ch. just., ct. of appeal, Brit. Columbia, 1909.

MACDONALD, JAMES FRASER, M.B., Ch.B.—B. 1900; ed. Edin. Univ., 1924; F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1931; M.O., N. Rhodesia, 1931.

McDONALD, JOHN, D.F.C. (1918), B.Sc. (hons.), F.L.S.—B. 1894; ed. Univ. of Bristol; on war serv., 1914-19; temp. capt., 1918; asst. mycologist, Kenya, 1920; mycologist, 1921; senr. mycologist (title later changed to senr. plant pathologist), 1930; dir., agr., Cyprus, Nov., 1937.

MACDONALD, HON. JOHN ALEXANDER, P.C. (Can.).—B. 1874; min. of pub. wks. and highways, P.E.I., 1923-25; dir., national serv. and hon. fuel and food control admstr. for P.E.I. during war; 1st el. to P.E.I. legis., 1908; 1st el. to H. of C., Canada, 1925; min. without portfolio in Meighen admstrn., 1926; min. without portfolio in Bennett cabinet, 1930; mem., senate, 1935.

McDONALD, J. H., M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.)—B. 1902; mil. serv., 1922-25; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1926.

MACDONALD, Rt. Hon. MALCOLM, M.P. (Ross and Cromarty)—B. 1901; ed. Bedales Schl., Petersfield and Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A.; parly. under sec. of state for Dominion affrs., 3rd Sept., 1931; re-apptd., 9th Nov., 1931; S. of S. for Cols., 7th June, 1935; S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 27th Nov., 1935; S. of S. for the Cols., 16th May, 1938; S. of S. for Dom. affrs. in addn., 1938-39.

MACDONALD, Patrick Donald.—B. 1909; ed. Marlborough Coll. and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; B.A. hons., 1931; cadet, Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1932; dep. comsnr. (temp. and provnl.), 1934; ag. sec. to govt., 1935; admin. offr., 1936.

MACDONALD, ROBERT ARTHUR SCRYMGEOUR.—B. 1898; B.Sc., Edinburgh Univ.; M.R.C.V.S., Royal (Dick) Vety. Coll.; war. serv., Machine Gun Corps, 1917-18; vety. offr., N. Rhodesia, 1922; vety. research offr., 1927; ag. ch. vety. offr., 1927; ag. dep. dir., animal health, 1932-33; dep. dir., vety. services, July, 1933; publications, "Cattle Management, a Textbook for use in Native Schools in Africa" in collab. with Fell; "Notes on Rabies."

MACDONALD, RONALD, M.C. and 2 Bars.—B. 1895; apptd. to C. A. for Cols. on passing jr. appts. (intermediate) open civ. serv. exam., June, 1914; war service, France and Flanders, 1915-19; seconded from C. A. Office for tour of duty with audit dept., F.M.S., Aug., 1924; asst. audr., grade A, F.M.S., Aug., 1926; ag. asst. audr.-gen., F.M.S. and asst. audr. (commercial) in addn., Sept., 1926; ag. asst. audr.-gen., F.M.S., in addn. May, 1931-Jan., 1932; asst. audr., S'pore, Apr., 1934; ag. senr. asst. audr., Palestine, 1936.

MACDONELL, SIR PHILIP JAMES, KT. BACH. (1925), B.C.L., M.A.—B. 1873; ed. Clifton Coll., and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol; 1st cls. hist. schls., 1894); of Gray's Inn, utter barrister; Bacon schol.; I. of C. prizeman, constitutional law; called to the bar, 26th Jan., 1900; pub. pros., Transvaal, Apr., 1906; asst. crown pros., Transvaal, Feb., 1907; legal adviser and pub. pros., N. W. Rhodesia, Oct., 1908; legal adviser and pub. pros., N. Rhodesia, Aug., 1911; ag. judge, high ct., N. Rhodesia, Apr. to Oct., 1914, Apr. to July, 1916, June to Nov., 1917; judge, high ct., N. Rhodesia, 13th Sept., 1918; chmn., Native Reserves Comsns., 1924-25 (East Luangwa) and 1926-7 (Railway Dists.); ch. just., Trinidad, 1927; ch. just., Ceylon, 1930; ret., 1936.

McDONNELL, SIR MICHAEL FRANCIS JOSEPH, Kt. Bach. (1929), M.A.—B. 1882; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and St. John's Coll., Camb. (scholar), B.A., 1904; pres., Cambridge Union, 1904; called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1908; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Jan., 1911; pol. mag. and inspr. of schls., Gambia, Apr., 1913; legal adviser, Gambia, Apr., 1918; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; solr.-gen., Sierra Leone, Aug., 1918; atty.-gen., Apr., 1920; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; ag. ch. just., circuit judge and judge of ct. of appeal on various occasions, 1919-23; ch. just., Palestine, 1927 and ex officio pres., full ct. of appl. of Egypt, 1930; compiler,

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King's Lynn and Bedford Schls. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (schol.); joined Sudan polit. serv., 1905; successively inspr. in provs. of Kordofan, Blue Nile and Khartoum; polit. and intell. offr., expedy. force, Darfur reoccupation, 1916 (three times ment. in desps., D.S.O.); sub.-gov., Darfur prov.; asst. civ. sec., Sudan govt.; civ. sec., do., 1926; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Tanganyika Territory, 1934; high comsnr. and commdr.-in-ch. for Palestine and high comsnr. for Transjordan, 1938; Order of the Nile (2nd cls.), 1930; Burton Memorial Med. of the R. Asiatic Socy., 1928; Star of Ethiopia (2nd cls.), 1930; author of "The Tribes of Northern and Central Kordofan" (1912), "A History of the Arabs in the Sudan" (1922), "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan" (1934).

MACMILLAN, IAN CAMPBELL.—B. 1900; ed. Glasgow High Schl; pol. probr., S.S., June, 1919; attd. H.B.M. legn., Bangkok, Nov., 1919; asst. supt., pol., Aug., 1922; asst. commr., Kedah, Apr., 1924; ag. state vet. surg., Kedah, in addn., Mar., 1925; dep. commr., pol., F.M.S., Apr., 1935; commdt., S.S. pol. depot, S'pore, Oct., 1936.

McMILLAN, L. B.—B. 1873; ed. pub. schls., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Is.; messenger, P.E. Is. govt., 1890; clk., 1893; sec. for pub. wk., P.E. Is., 1900.

MACNAB, ALEXANDER CHRISTY, M.I.Mar.E., M.Liv.E.S.—B. 1884; survr., ships, S.S., May, 1920; ag. survr.-gen., various occasions, 1920, 1931 and 1934; dep. survr.-gen., Apr., 1935; survr.-gen., 1936.

McNAB, HON. ARCHIBALD PETER.—B. 1864; mem., Sask. Legislature for Saskatoon, 1908-26; min., munic. affrs., 1908-12; min., pub. wks., 1912-26; mem., local govt. bd., 1926-30; lieut.-gov., Sask., 1936.

McNAMARA, GEORGE, C.B.E. (1932.)—B. 1881; entd. N.Z. post and tel. dept., 1896; supt. of staff, 1916; 2nd asst. sec., 1920; 1st asst. sec., 1923; sec., 1926; dir.-gen., 1933.

McNAUGHTON, MAJOR GEN. ANDREW GEORGE LATTA, C.B. (1935), C.M.G. (1919), D.S.O. (1918), Hon. LL.D. McGill Univ. (1920)—B. 1887; ed. Lennoxville, McGill Univ. (B.Sc., M.Sc.), R. Staff Coll., Camberley, Imp. Defence Coll. (Lond.); served European War, 1914-19 in France & Belgium (wounded twice), ment. in desps. three times, '1914-15' Star, two meds.; ch., Canadian gen. Staff, 1929-35; pres., nat. research coun. of Canada since 1935.

McNEICE, THOMAS PERCY FERGUS, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1901; ed. Bradford Grammar Sch., Keble Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., Jan., 1925; offr., cl. V, Jan., 1928; offr., cl. IV, Jan., 1932; ag. 2nd asst. secy., B, S.S., Dec., 1935; offr. cl. III, Jan., 1937.

MACNIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.—B. 1899; 2nd lieut., Seaforth Highrs., 1918; lieut., 1919-20; served, France, 1918; sub-inspr., pol., B. Guiana, 1921; dist. inspr., 1925; ag. detective inspr., 1925; ag. county inspr., 1926 and 1928-31; seconded to col. secretariat as addnl. asst. col. sec., May, 1931; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1932; senr. dist. comsnr., 1936.

McPHEE, SIR JOHN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. (1934).—B. 1878; premier of Tasmania since 1st June, 1928; ret.

MACPHERSON, BARBARA.—Ed. Durness H.G. Schl. and Skerry's Coll., Edinburgh; apptd. after compet. exam. typist, Lond. tel. serv., 1912; transfd. to C.O., May, 1918; shorthand writer, Aug., 1918; cler. offr., Jan., 1923.

MACPHERSON, CAPT. COLIN, R. of O., K.A.R.—B. 1898; ed. Alleyn's Coll., Dulwich; lieut., S.L.I., 1917-1920; asst. inspr., pol., Tanganyika Territory, 1921; cadet, Oct., 1926; asst. dist. offr., Jan., 1929.

MACPHERSON, DONALD FRASER, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1906; ed. Kingussie Secondary Schl. and R. "Dick" Vety. Coll., Edin.; vety. offr., Kenya, 1928.

MACPHERSON, JOHN STUART.—B. 1898; ed. Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ. (M.A., 1921); 2nd lieut., A. and S. Highlanders, Jan., 1918; France, Apr., 1918-Jan., 1919; cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1921; ag. 4th asst. sec. to govt. F.M.S., Aug., 1921; passed cadet, July, 1922; offr., cls. V, Mar., 1924; offr. cls. IV, dist. offr., Bentong, Mar., 1928; relief asst. sec., to govt. F.M.S., Feb., 1930; offr., cls. III, Mar., 1933 attchd. C.O., Sept., 1933; ag. asst. advr., supt., lands and regisr., titles, Kelantan, Oct., 1935., prin. asst. sec., Nigeria, 1937; ag. dep. ch. sec., 1938; ch. sec., Palestine, 1939.

McPHILLIPS, HON. ALBERT EDWARD.—B. 1861; ed. St. Boniface and Manitoba Colls.; barrister; K.C., 1900; elected to leg. assem., B.C., 1898; atty.-gen., 1903; subsequently pres. of coun.; judge, ct. of appeal, B.C., 1913.

McQUADE, JOHN HERBERT.—B. 1893; highest marks in U.K. in entrance exam. for cust. and excise, Mar., 1913; Imp. cust. and excise, July, 1913; war serv., Flanders with R.A., 1917-18; asst., cust., Kenya, July, 1920; collr., cust., Aug. 1924; sec., tariff comtee., 1930; dep. comptr., cust., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1930; census offr., 1931; sec., econ. advsy. bd., 1931-33; comptr., cust., Nov., 1934.

MACQUILLAN, CECIL JAMES, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (T.C. Dublin).—M.O., R.A.F. (res); served U.K. and Irak, 1924-26; R.M.O., Kent and Canterbury hosp., 1926; medl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Nov., 1927.

McROBERTS, CAPT. B. A.K.— Natal mounted pol., 1903-08; Natal rebellion, 1906; Usuta operations, 1907; inspr., veterinary pol., E.A.P., 1909; asst. inspr., pol., Mar., 1910; asst. supt., Sept., 1911; capt., Gordon Highlanders, Aug., 1915; France, 1916; called to bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1917; attd., Highland Light Infy., Mesopotamia, Mar., 1917; seconded, polit. dept., dist. mag. and dep. mily. gov., Basrah, 1917-18; mily. mission to Siberian govt., 1919; supt., pol., Kenya Colony, May, 1920; mag., Zanzibar Prot., Jan., 1921; ag. asst. judge, in 1922 and 1924; ag. atty-gen., Feb. to Sept., 1925; pol. mag., Sierra Leone, Apr., 1926; puisne judge, Tanganyika Territory, 1937.

McSWAN, DAVID MORRISON, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., Certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1895; ed. Kent Rd. High Schl. and Glas. Univ; med. offr., F.M.S., July, 1925; do., T.T.S., Hosp., S'pore., June, 1931; do., Gen. Hosp., J. Bahru, June, 1932; med. offr. superscale grade B, Sept., 1936; ag. ch. med. offr., S'pore, Feb., 1937.

MAFFEY, SIR JOHN LOADER, G.C.M.G. (1935), K.C.B., (1934), K.C.M.G. (1931), K.C.V.O. (1921), C.S.I. (1920), C.I.E. (1916).—B. 1877; ed. Rugby and Christ Ch., Oxford; ent. I.C.S., 1899; transfd., polit. dept., 1905; served with Mohmand Field Force, 1908 (med. and clasp); polit. agt., Khyber, 1909-12; dep. comsnr., Peshawar, 1914-15; dep. sec., foreign and polit. dept., govt. of India, 1915-16; ch. polit. offr., Afghanistan with N.W. Frontier Field Force, 1919; pvte. sec. to viceroy, 1916-20; ch. sec. to Duke of Connaught, 1921; ch. comsnr., N.W. Frontier prov., India,

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Alta. Mil. Inst., 1928; first elec. to Alberta legis. assem. at g.e., 1930; resig. on apptmt. as dep. supt. gen., Indian affrs., 1932; dir. Indian affrs., dept., mines and resources, 1936.

MACGILLIVRAY, JOHN WALKER, O.B.E. (1934), F.S.I.—B. 1884; 4th asst., trig. survey, Trinidad, 1901; 3rd asst., 1903; 2nd asst., 1904; 1st asst., 1906; qual. by exam. for diploma or sworn land survr., 1905; survr., Trinidad rly. extensions, 1909; survr., roads and traces, P.W.D., 1912; topographical asst., survey dept., 1917; crown survr., 1920; survr. gen. and superintendant, crown lands, Oct., 1930.

MACGREGOR, SIR ALASDAIR DUNCAN ATHOLL, Kt. Bach. (1935), K.C.—B. 1883; ed. George Watson's Coll., M.A. (Edin.), class. hons.; B.A. (Oxon) class. hons.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1908; dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria; polit. dept., Mar., 1912; asst. sec., col. sec.'s office, S. Nigeria, Mar., 1913; statn. mag., Nigeria, Apr., 1914; pol. mag., Jan., 1917; crown coun., Mar., 1921; solr.-gen., Sept., 1923; atty.-gen., Trinidad, July, 1926; atty.-gen., Kenya, 1929; ch. just., sup. ct., Hong Kong, 1933; chmn., Malayan temp. allowances comtee., 1937.

MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER DUNCAN.—B. 1881; 2nd grade clk., registr. of mining rights office, 1901; senr. clk., 1910; asst. registr., deeds, Bloemfontein, O.F.S., 1928; asst. registr., deeds, Pretoria, 1931; registr., deeds, O.F.S., 1934; do., Natal, 1935; registr., mining titles and Rand townships registr., 1937; mem., townships bd., 1937; mem., deeds, rules bd., 1937.

MCGREGOR, ERNEST S.—B. 1867; pub. schl. teacher, Bahamas, 1890; Out Island comsnr. (4th div.) and teacher, 1917.

MCGREGOR, FRANK.—B. 1883; mines dept., Transvaal, July, 1902; asst. censor, dept. of defence, Johannesburg, 1914; transfd. to dept. of lab., 1924; chmn., workmen's compensation commn., 1930 and 1932; chmn., wage bd., Jan., 1936.

MACGREGOR, MALCOLM, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1888; ed. Rugby and Caius Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1912; cls. I, grade I, admstve. serv., 1929.

MACGREGOR, CAPT. ROBERT BARR, R.A.M.C., M.B.Ch. B. (Edin.), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.).—B. 1896; med. and health offr., Singapore, Jan., 1920; ag. prof., physiology, in addn., June, 1920-July, 1921; med. offr. i/c. schls. and v. d. clinics, Jan., 1922; med. offr. i/c. Tan Took Seng's hosp., Apr. 1922; ch. med. offr., Malacca, Feb., 1927; ag. ch. med. offr., Penang, Jan., 1928; do., S'pore, June, 1930; sub-scale offr., gr. A, Mar., 1934; dep. dir., med. service, S.S., 1936; ag. dir., med. services, S.S., and advr., med. services, Malay States, Mar., 1938.

MACGREGOR, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, B.Sc. (agr. and forestry), Edin.—B. 1901; ed. Boys Natal Govt. Schl. and Edin. Univ.; asst. conserv., forests, Nigeria, 1924; silviculturist, 1927; conserv., forests, col. forest serv., 1937.

MCGUFFIN, JOHN, M.I.N.A., M.I.Mar.E.—B. 1892; ed. Greenock High Schl.; survr., ships, S.S., July, 1924.

MCGUSTY, VICTOR WILLIAM TIGHE, O.B.E., (1937), M.B. Dublin and L.M. Rotunda Hosp., D.T.M. and H. Liverpool.—B. 1887; ed. Coleraine and Trinity Coll., Dublin; med. offr., Fiji, 1912; dist. comsnr., conjoint, 1914; govt's comsnr. for sp. duty, 1931; sec. for Indian affrs. conjoint with the duties of inspg. med. offr., 1932; ag. ch. med. offr., 1934; ag. col. sec., 1936; gov's. dep., 1936; mem., pub. serv. reorganization comtee., 1936; ag. D.M.S., Dec., 1936; gov. rep., rural hygiene confce., Java, 1937; offl. M.L.C., 1937; D.M.S., Fiji, 1938.

MACHAN, JOHN WILLIAM.—B. 1890; ed. Marconi Wireless Schl., Lond.; Marconi Internat. Marine Communication Co., Lond., Sept., 1913-Aug., 1914; operator, S'pore, Aug., 1915; asst. engnr.-opertr., S'pore, May, 1920 and Aug., 1926; supt., P. and T., S.S. and F.M.S., May, 1927; engnr.-opertr., Penang, Oct., 1929 and Mar., 1932; engnr., wireless, P. Lebar, S'pore, July, 1932.

MCHARDY, W.—Asst. local auditor, E.A.P., 1909; asst. traffic man., Uganda rly., 1914; deputy traffic man., 1917; supt. (admstve.), Jan., 1924; London rep., Kenya and Uganda, rly. and harbrs., Oct., 1927.

MACHTIG, SIR ERIC GUSTAV, K.C.M.G. (1939), C.M.G. (1935), O.B.E. (1926), M.B.E. (1918).—B. 1889; educ. at St. Paul's and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (scholar) also at the Sorbonne, Paris; 1st cls. 2nd div., class tripos, Pt. I., 1911; B.A. (Cantab), 1911; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 15th Oct., 1912; ag. 1st cls. clk., 1st Nov., 1917; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. sec., D.O., 24th Jan., 1930; asst. under S. of S., D.O., 1st Feb., 1936.

MCINNES, HON. JOHN.—B. 1878; prest., South Australia Trade and labor coun., 1913; M.H.A., since 1918; speaker, 1924-27; commr., pub. wks. and min. of industry, 1930-33.

MCINTOSH, ANDREW ELPHINSTONE SINCLAIR, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.).—B. 1903; ed. Edin. Univ., B.Sc. (1st cls. hons., botany); asst. plant pathologist to bd. of agr. for Scotland, 1925-27; Ph.D. (Edin.), 1927; geneticist to dept. of sci. and agr., Barbados, B.W.I., 1928 and to B.W.I. cent. sugar breeding station, 1932; botanist, dept. of sci, and agr., 1936; botanist and asst. dir. of agr., 1938.

MCINTOSH, HON. MALCOLM.—B. 1888; M.H.A. for Albert, S. Australia, since 1921; min. of educn., 1927-30, also comsnr., of pub. wks.; Leader of the country party; comsnr. of crown lands, min. of repat., irrgn. and afforestation, 1933-38; comsnr. of pub. wks., min. of rlys., and min. of marine from 1938.

MACKAY, JAMES MURDOCH, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.); D.P.H. (Lond.); certif., London S.T.M.—B. 1892; ed. Hutchesons' Grammar Schl., Glasgow and Glasgow Univ.; M.O., W.A.M.S., Sierra Leone, 1920; served, R.A.M.S., 1915-19; ag. M.O.H., Nov., 1923; S.S.O., June, 1926; A.D.H.S., Gold Coast, Jan., 1930; transfd. to Nigeria, Feb., 1932; dep. dir., health serv., Gold Coast, 1936.

MACKAY, R., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Aberd.)—B. 1898; war serv., R.N.R., 1916-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1925; malaria research offr., 1931.

MACKAY, WILLIAM HAROLD.—B. 1893; offr., cust. and excise, Cyprus, 1913; asst. collr. and harbmr., 1916; collr., cust., 1921; ag. ch. collr., cust. and excise, June to Oct., 1925; ag. comptr., cust. and excise, June to Oct., 1928 and June to Oct., 1931; ag. regr., companies, ag. regr., trade marks, ag. regr., patents, various periods, 1925-37; ag. compr. cust. and inland rev. on various occasions, 1933-37; ag. comsnr., Sept. to Oct., 1928; dep. comptr., cust. and inland rev., 1931.

MACKAY, WILLIAM JOHN.—B. 1885; comsnr. of pol., N.S.W., 1935.

MCKEAG, CAPT. V. M.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, May, 1920, dist. offr., 1923; ag. sec., secretariat, 1927.

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McKEAN, J. D., O.B.E.—Asst. dist. comsnr., K.A.P., Jan., 1917; dist. comsnr., Kenya, 1927; senr. dist. comsnr., 1938.

McKENZIE, A., M.B., B.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Cert. Lond. S.H.T.M. (distinct. and Duncan Med.)—B. 1898; war serv., R.N.V.R., 1917-18; med. offr., Cook Is., 1922; do., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1925.

MACKENZIE, CAPT. ANGUS DURHAM.—B. 1886; cust. dept., Gold Coast., Dec., 1913; seconded for mil. serv., 1915; served in France, 1915-17 and with Gold Coast Regt., 1917-19; contrlr., enemy property and offr.-in.-ch.,treasy. and cust., Togoland, 1920; prov. collr., cust., Feb., 1924; contrlr., enemy property, Gold Coast, Apr., 1928; dep. comptrlr., cust., June, 1928; pres., Accra town coun., 1928-29; comptrlr., cust., Feb., 1933.

MACKENZIE, HON. IAN ALISTAIR, M.A. (Edin.), LL.B.—B. 1890; ed. Edin. Univ.; came to Canada, June, 1914; served overseas, 1918; el. prov. assem., Br. Columbia, 1920; prov. sec., 1928; min. of immigrn., Mackenzie King govt., 1930; min., nat. defence, Mackenzie King govt., 1935.

MACKENZIE, MAJOR WALTER JOHN EASTON, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M. — B. 1889; ed. Royal (Dick) Vety. Coll. and Edinburgh Univ.; war serv., 1914-19; col. vet. surg., Hong Hong, 1920; J.P., 1926.

MACKENZIE-INGLIS, MAXWELL IAN HECTOR.—B. 1903; ed. Winchester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Gold Coast, Apr., 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., Nov., 1928.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, HENRY CHARLES DONALD CLEVELAND, C.M.G. (1932).—B. 1889; ed. Marlborough and Clare Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1911: probr., dist. admstrn., N. Rhodesia, Dec., 1912; asst. nat. comsnr., June, 1915; nat. comsnr., July, 1918; ag. asst. mag., Apr.-June, 1923; seconded to dept. of nat. affrs., Apr., 1925; asst. mag,, Apr., 1926; rep. N. Rhodesia at Imp. eduon. confce., 1927; prin. asst. ch. sec., Sept., 1927; ag. D.P.W. Apr., to May, 1928; ch. sec., Oct., 1930; ag. gov., Aug., 1931 and from Sept. to Nov., 1932; ret., 1934; ch. sec., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1935; ag. gov., June-Oct., 1937; O.A.G., Jan., 1938; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Nyasaland, 1939.

McKERIHAN, CLARENCE ROY, J.P.—B. 1896; served Great War, 1914-19; awarded M.S.M.; comsnr. rural bank of N.S.W., 1933; pres. and chmn. of bd., 1934.

McKERRON, PATRICK ALEXANDER BRUCE.—B. 1896; ed. Fettes Coll., Edin.; 2nd lieut. Gordon Highrs., 1914; capt., 1916; transfd., I.A.R.O.,1917; capt.,20th Punjabis,1918; demob., Feb., 1919; cadet, S.S., Feb., 1920; passed cadet, Mar., 1922; offr., cls. V., Mar., 1923; dist. offr., N. Tebal, Dec., 1924; offr., cls. IV., Mar., 1927; Br. res., Brunei, May, 1928; attd., fedl. sect., Oct., 1931; sec., retrenchment comsn., F.M.S., Mar., 1932; offr., cls. III, Mar., 1932; supt., convict estabmt., Taiping, Oct., 1933; comsnr., lands and mines, Trengganu, Dec., 1936; offr., cls., II, Mar., 1937; 1st asst. sec. (A), S.S., Mar., 1938.

MACKIE, GEORGE DOUGLAS, M.B.E. (1923).—Ag. 2nd clk., govt. office, St. Vincent, Dec., 1890, to Apl., 1891; 2nd clk. and cashier, treasy., Apl., 1891, to May, 1892, and from Jan., 1897 to Oct., 1898; clk., crown lands and survey office, May to Dec., 1892; audit clk., Jan., 1893, to Dec., 1896; 2nd. clk. and acctnt., treasy., Grenada, Nov., 1898; ch. clk., Jan., 1903; ch. sub-collr. and revenue offr., treasy., St. Lucia, Jan., 1911; ag. treasr. on several occasions in 1911 to 1915; treas., Nov., 1915; ag. col. sec. in 1923, 1924 and 1925; admstd. govt., July to Sept., 1925.

MACKIE, JAMES RICHARD, B.Sc. (Agric.)—B. 1896; ed. Sexey's Schl., Bruton, Somerset and Univ. Coll., Reading; supt., agr., Nigeria, 1921; dep. asst. dir., agr., Nigeria, 1928; asst. dir., agr., 1929; dir. agr., 1936.

MACKIE, JOHN BEVERIDGE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Liv.), D.T.M. (Liv.).—B. 1901; med. offr., med. dept., Hong Kong; asst. med. offr., Victoria hosp., Aug., 1931; med. offr. in ch., offrs. families and Lai Chi Kok prisons, Nov., 1932; asst. med. offr., Kowloon hosp., Dec., 1933; med. offr. in ch., New Territories and offrs. families and Kowloon mortuary, Feb., 1934; ag. malariologist, Mar., 1936; ag. health offr., New Territories, Dec., 1936; visiting M.O., Chinese hosps. and dispensaries and M.O. in ch., officers' families, June, 1937; ag. health offr., New Territories, 1938; malariologist, 1939.

MACKILLIGIN, ROBERT SPRINGETT, O.B.E., M.C., M.I.M.M., M.I.P.T.—B. 1890; ed. Cranbrook Schl. Kent and Schl. of Mines, Camborne, Cornwall; inspr., mines and petroleum technologist, Trinidad, Mar., 1936.

McKINNEY, E. H., M.B.E. (1933).—B. 1877; ent. Bahamas civ. ser., 1898; 2nd clk., P.O., 1901; res. just., Exuma, 1904; Out Island comsnr. (2nd div.), 1909; comsnr. (1st div.), 1912; senr. comsnr., 1928; ag. stip. and circuit mag. in 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935 and 1936; ag. nsal inspr., Nov., 1935.

McKINNON, ALEXANDER STEWART.—B. 1902; ed. Kintyre Tech. Schl. and West of Scotld. Agrl. Coll.; senr. asst. livestock offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1925-28; agrl. offr., Somaliland, 1938.

McKINNON, ANDREW ALEXANDER.—B. 1896 Br. post office; 1913; mily. serv., 1915-19; postal clk. & telegraphist, Tanganyika Territory, 1921; postmr., 1926; asst. survr., 1930; postal asst. dir., B. Somaliland, 1931; asst. treasr., 1933; ag. treas. and ch. of cust., Apr.-Sept., 1937 and Sept.-Dec., 1938.

MACKINNON, WILLIAM LUNAN, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1911.—B. 1888; asst. audr., G. Coast, Nov., 1912; ag. senr. asst. audr., in 1918 and 1919; ag. asst. treas. (in addition to his own duties), May to Sept., 1919; ag. senr. asst. audr., Oct., 1919; ag. dep. audr. on various occasions, 1926-29; ag. audr., May-Oct., 1930; senr. asst. audr., Nigeria, Oct., 1930; prin. do., 1934; acctnt.-gen. and currency offr., 1937.

MC.KINSTRY, SIDNEY ALEXANDER ROGER.—B. 1901; called to bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1930; supernmy. sub-inspr., pol., Leeward Is., 1920; sub-inspr., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1921; sub-inspr. and offr. instr., local forces, Antigua, 1924; sub-inspr., Montserrat, O.C.L., forces, offr. in ch., pris. and supt., fire brig., 1924; mag. and coroner, regisr.-gen., regisr., sup. ct., escheator gen., etc., Montserrat, 1928; dep. judge, Leeward Is., 1929; mem., exec. coun., Montserrat, 1928; chmn., prison justices, 1929; admstd. govt. of Montserrat, 1929; dist. comsnr., Belize, Br. Honduras and offl. admstr. and offl. recr., 1930; atty.-gen., 1932; atty.-gen. and regisr.-gen., 1935; ag. col. sec. in 1932, 1936 and 1937; ag. ch. just. in 1931, 1932, 1934 and 1936.

MACKLEY, GABNET HERCULES, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1883; ed. pub. schls., N.Z.; entd. N.Z. govt. rlys. dept., 1900; ch. clk., 1928; asst. gen. man., 1931; gen. man., 1933.

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Chamberlain, July, 1900; to Mr. Lyttelton, Oct., 1903; 1st cls. clk., 1st Apr., 1905; priv. sec. to Mr. Winston Churchill, U.S. of S. for the Colonies, Jan., 1907; accompanied Mr. Churchill on his visit to E. Africa and Uganda, 1907-8; priv. sec. to Mr. Churchill as Pres. of B. of T., 1908; priv. sec. to Mr. Churchill as Home Sec., 1910; priv. sec. to Mr. Churchill as first Lord of the Admiralty, 1911; priv. sec. to Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, June to Nov., 1915; priv. sec. to Mr. Asquith, first lord of treasy., 16th Nov., 1915; returned to C.O. as 1st cls. clk., Dec., 1916; priv. sec. to Mr. Churchill as min. of munitions, July, 1917; priv. sec. to Mr. Churchill, as sec. of state for war, Jan., 1919, as S. of S. for the Colonies, Feb., 1921 and as chancellor of exchequer, 7th Nov., 1924; priv. sec. to the Duke of Devonshire, Oct., 1922; priv. sec. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, 23rd Jan., 1924; priv. sec. to Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov., 1925; pvte. sec. to Mr. J. H. Thomas as Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards as S. of S. for Dom. affrs., Dec., 1929; pvte. sec. to Mr. J. H. Thomas as S. of S. for Dom. affrs. and for the cols., 26th Aug., 1931; ret., 1937; trustee, Tate Gallery, 1937.

MARSH, Thomas Duckworth, N.D.A.—B. 1889; ed. Balshaws Grammar Schl., Leyland & Harris Inst., Preston; asst. agriculturist, F.M.S., Oct., 1921; offl. del., world's poultry congress, Lond., July, 1930; internatl. maritime and col. exhibn., Antwerp, in ch. of Malayan exhibits, Sept., 1930; ag. sr. asst. agriculturist, Nov. 1936.

MARSHALL, C. W.—Imp. serv., 1897-98; clk., atty.-gen.'s dept., Cape Town, 1898; examr., accts., 1899; clk., res. mag., King William's Town and distribr., stamps, 1900; sec., plague admstr., 1903; 2nd cls. examr., control and audit dept., Cape, 1905; inland rev. dept., 1910; contr. and audr.-gen.'s dept., 1912; senr. clk., 1912; recr., rev., Port Elizabeth, 1916; survr., rev., Pretoria, 1921; Cape Town, 1929; recr., rev., Pretoria, 1930; ditto, Johannesburg, 1932.

MARSHALL, Edward Foster, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1888; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1912; attd. Kurunegala kach., Jan., 1913; Badulla kach., Mar., 1913; pol. mag., Matale, May, 1917; asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Sept., 1918; pol. mag., Gampola, May, 1920; asst. govt. agt., Galle, Sept., 1923; pol. mag., Matara, Dec., 1923; dist. judge, Badulla, Apr., 1925; pol. mag., Avisawella, Nov., 1926; dist. judge, Avisawella, Jan., 1928; ditto, Badulla, Feb., 1929; pol. mag., Matale, Jan., 1930; asst. sttlmt. offr., Nov., 1931; dep. tea contr. in addn., May, 1933.

MARSHALL, Capt. Reginald Charles, M.A. (Oxon.), Diploma of Forestry.—B. 1893; exhibr. Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1911; hons. mods. (maths.), 2nd cls. hons., 1912; 2nd lieut., Worc. Regt., Aug., 1914; Gallipoli, 1915 (wounded); Mesopotamia, 1916 (wounded); lieut., 9th Batt. Worc. Regt., France, 1917-18 (wounded and prisoner); capt., 1st Batt. Worc. Regt., B.A. (Oxon.), 1919; diploma of forestry (with distinction—placed head of the list), 1920; M.A., 1920; forestry comsn., 1920-22; instr., forestry schl., Forest of Dean; asst. comsnr., national savings comtee., 1922; dep. conservator, forests, Trinidad and Tobago, 1923; conservator, forests, 1923; mem., bd. of agr., 1923; conserv., forests, Gold Coast, 1934.

MARSHALL, Reginald Henry.—B. 1890; ed. Dulwich; active serv., Aug., 1914 to Mar., 1919; col. audit dept., May, 1919; audr., Seychelles, June, 1919; audr., Br. Honduras, Aug., 1924; C.A.D., Oct., 1927; dep. audr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1930; prin. asst. audr., Nigeria, 1937.

MARTIN, Frederick John, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), F.I.C.—B. 1891; (nat. sci. tripos pt. 1 and agrl. dipl.); war serv., 1914-19; active serv., France, 1915-17; demob., rank of capt. (flight commdr., R.A.F., 1919); senr. asst. govt. chem., Sudan govt., 1919-24; agrl. chem., Sierra Leone, 1924; asst. dir., agr., 1930; dir., agr., 1934.

MARTIN, John Miller, B.A.—B. 1904; ed. Edinburgh Acad. and Oxford; class. schol., Corpus Christi Coll., 1923-27; 1st cls. class. mods., 1924; B.A., 1927; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., Doms. Office, 2nd Nov., 1927; seconded to Malayan civ. serv., 1st Dec., 1931; pvte. sec. to permt. under-sec., D.O. (Sir Edward Harding), 21st Nov., 1934; prin., C.O., 21st Oct., 1935; sec., royal comsn. on disturbances in Palestine, 1936.

MARTIN, Kenneth Sefton, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1888; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1911; supervisor, cust., 2nd grade, 1911; 1st grade, 1919; senr. collr., 1929; asst. comptr., 1933; ag. comptr. on various occasions, 1931-37; dep. comptr., 1936.

MARTIN, Lewis Vernon.—B. 1902; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 17th Mar., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Jan., 1935.

MARTIN, Miss Mary, M.B.E.—Staff nurse, Botsabelo leper sttlmt., Basutoland, 1914; matron, 1937.

MARTIN, Hon. William Lee.—B. 1870; ed. Waimate High Schl.; mem., N.Z. H. of R., 1927-31 and re-elected, 1935; min. of agr., 1935.

MARTINDALE, Miles Hay, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple).—B. 1893; asst. dist. offr., 1919; pvte. sec. to gov., 1920; asst. sec., S.P. secrt, 1923; ag. dist. offr., 1924-27; dist. offr., 1928; ag. crown coun. and ag. ch. regisr., 1933; asst. judge, high ct., Prot., 1934; judge, Prot. ct., Apl., 1937.

MARTYN, Eldred Bridgeman, B.A., A.I.C.T.A.—B. 1903; ed. Marlborough Coll., Oriel Coll., Oxford and Imp. Col. Sci. & Tech.; C.O. scholarship courses in mycology, Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge, and Imp. Col. Trop. Agr., Trinidad; botanist mycologist, dept. agr., Br. Guiana, 1928; rep., col. inter. grassland confce., London, 1937; botanist, plant pathologist, and supt. bot. gdns., 1938.

MASON, Frank Reginald, Dip. Agr. H.A.A.C.—B. 1899; ed. St. George's Sch., Harpenden; Harper Adams Agrl. Coll., Newport and R. Coll. of Sci.; capt., M.S.V.R.; asst. mycologist, F.M.S., Jan., 1922; ag. prin. agrl. offr., Johore, Sept., 1933; ag. state agrl. offr., Perak, May, 1935; visited Malabar Coast, S. India, to study coir industry, Jan., 1936; ag. state agrl. offr., Perak, May, 1936; dep. dir., agr. and fisheries, Palestine, 1937.

MASON, Gerald Bovell.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; matric., London Univ., 1890; joined London hosp., 1890; passed prelim. scientific, 1892; M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1896, certif., London Schl. of Trop. Med., 1909; D.P.H., Cambridge, 1917; med. offr., No. 4 dist., Antigua, 1903; ag. comsnr., Virgin Is., 1904; surg.-lieut., Antigua def. force, 1904; mag. and med. offr., Anguilla and dep. judge of sup. ct., Leeward Is., Jan., 1905 to Sept., 1906; med. offr., No. 6 dist., Nevis, 1906; med. offr., dist. "D", and mag., dist. "F", Dominica, 1907; med. offr., St. Vincent, 1909-12; temp. capt., R.A.M.C.; med. offr. in charge of troops,

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Cambridge, 1916-19; founder and hon. sec., W. Indian Club, 1897-8; founder and hon. sec., West India Red Cross Socy., 1921-1924; dir., med. and health dept., Bermuda, Aug., 1924.

MASON, Hon. Henry Greathead Rex, M.A., LL.B. (N.Z.).—B. 1885; ed. Clyde Quay Schl., Wellington Coll. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; mem., N.Z. H. of R. since 1926; atty.-gen. and min. of just., 1935.

MASSEY, Hon. Vincent.—B. 1887; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Toronto, Univ. of Toronto and Balliol Coll., Oxford, (M.A.); lect., mod. hist., Univ. of Toronto, 1913-15; in ch. musketry, mil. dist. No. 2 (Canada), 1915-18 (ment.); temp. lieut. col., 1916; assoc. sec., war comtee. of cabinet (Ottawa), Jan.-Dec., 1918; sec., govt. repatriation comtee. and later dir., 1918-19; minr. without portfolio in Dominion cabinet, 1925; attended Imp. Confce., London, 1926; H.M. envoy extraordinary and min. plenipotentiary for Canada to U.S.A., 1926-30; high comsnr. for Canada in London, 1935.

MASSON, Alexander Herbert Larnach.—B. 1901; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1926; 2nd mag., Victoria, Jan., 1938; mag. county St. Patrick, Trinidad, Nov., 1938.

MASSON, Gerald Gustave.—B. 1888; dipl. of agr., Roseworthy Agrl. Coll., S. Australia; served in Great War with 9th Australian Light Horse Regt., 1915-19; Gallipoli, Sinai, Palestine and Syria; ment. in desps.; inspr., agr., occupied enemy territory admstrn., 1919; inspr., agr., N. Palestine, 1920; inspr., agr. and forests, 1924; ch. agrl. offr., 1930; sec., comtee. of agronomy, gen. agrl. coun., Palestine.

MASTEN, Hon. Cornelius Arthur. — B. 1857, Quebec; educ. parish dist. schl., La Colle; La Colle Academy; Victoria Univ., Coburg, Ont. (graduated with hons., May, 1879); mathematical master, high schl., Orillia, Ont., 1879-1880; entered law soc. of Upper Canada, Oct., 1880; called to the bar, 1883; K.C. (Ont.), and bencher of the law soc. of Upper Canada, 1908; comsnr. to enquire into the Insurance situation in Ont. with a view to improvements in the law; pres., Alumni Assoc. of Toronto Univ.; chmn., exec. comtee. of the speaker's patriotic league; author of "Masten Company Law in Canada"; justice of the sup. ct. of Ontario, Nov., 1915.

MASTERTON-SMITH, Percival Frank, M.C.—B. 1895; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Wadham Coll., Oxford (hons. mod. hist.); B.A., 1921; R. Fusiliers, 1914-16; 60th Rifles, 1916-19; M.C., 1917; capt., res. of Offrs., 60th Rifles; adminis. offr., Nigeria, 25th Jan., 1922.

MATEER, Edward John.—Ed. Foyle Coll. and Taunton Schl.; asst. treas., Uganda, July 1920; senr. asst. treas., 1931; prin. asst. treas., 1935; prin. asst., acct.-gen., 1937; ag. acct.-gen., Feb-May, 1938.

MATHER, Norman Frederick Hugh., B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1890; ed. Merchant Taylor's Schl., and Hertford Coll., Oxford (schol.); cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1913; served in Rifle Brig., Dec., 1915-Sept., 1919; asst. sec. to res., Selangor, Nov., 1919; asst. dist. offr., Mar., 1921; regisr., war serv. land grant scheme, S. Feb., 1922; sec. to res., Pahang, Dec., 1923; mag., Seremban, July, 1925; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1925; chmn., sany. bd., Seremban, Aug., 1926; cls. II, Nov., 1930; asst. advr., Segamat, May, 1928; dist. offr., Larut and regisr., titles, Perak, Mar., 1932; chmn., govt. rice mill in addn., May, 1933; ag. comsnr., trade and cust., Johore, Sept., 1935; offr. cls. I B, Sept., 1935.

MATHERS, Frederick Francis, K.C., LL.B.—B. 1871; ed. schls. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dalhousie law schl. and Harvard law schl.; called to the bar, 1892; dep. prov. sec. and clk. of exec. coun., N.S., 1902; also regisr. of joint stock companies, 1909; now deputy atty.-gen.

MATHESON, Capt. C. L. T., M.C.—Commissioned in Royal Engineers, 1909; asst. dir. of surv., G. Coast, 1914; Togoland campaign, 1914; Cameroons, 1914-15; France with Field Coy. R.E., 1916-17; W.O., 1918; dep. dir. topographical surveys, G. Coast, 1920.

MATHEW, Charles.—B. 1903; ed. Downside schl. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1927; cadet, admstn. Nigeria, 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1932; ag. pol. mag., crown coun., and offl. admstr. on various occasions, 1930-33; mag., Uganda, 1933; ch. mag., Palestine, but did not proceed; crown coun., Uganda, 1936; ag. solr.-gen., Nov., 1935-Dec., 1936; judcl. advsr., Buganda, 1938.

MATHEWS, Arnold Burnett.—B. 1898; ed. Shrewsbury (schl.) and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (cls. schl.); sub-lieut., R.N.V.R., 1917-19; 2nd cls., Pt. I, classical tripos, 1920; M.A.; 2nd cls., anthropological tripos, 1922; asst. dist. offr., N.P. Nigeria, Jan., 1923; asst. sec., N.P. secretariat, Feb., 1925; asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, Aug., 1927; clk. to exec. and leg. couns., Apr.-Sept., 1928; attd., C.O., July, 1929; asst. sec., Nigerian secrt., Sept., 1929; asst. dist. offr., N. Prov., Aug., 1930; dist. offr. Jan., 1931; sp. duty reorganization pagan admstrn., 1933-35; ch. asst. col. sec., Sierra Leone, July, 1935; ag. col. sec., various periods, 1936-38; gov's. dep. on several occasions.

MATHIESON, Hon. John Alexander, K.C.—B. 1863; ed. Harrington Gram. Schl., Prince of Wales' Coll., Taught Schl.. Desable Gram. Schl., P.E.I., read law with McLean and Macdonald; called to the P.E.I. bar, 1893; K.C., 1905; el. to legislature for King's county, 1900; re-el., 1904, 1908 and 1912; leader of the opposition, 1903; premier and atty.-gen., 2nd Dec., 1911; ch. just., P.E.I., 13th June, 1917.

MATHISON, Joseph George, B.L. (Glasgow)—B. 1907; asst. admstr.-gen., Zanzibar, 1930; ag. munic. and land offr., Apr., 1934; munic. and land offr., Sept., 1934; ag. admstr.-gen., pub. trustee, regisr. docs. in addn., Apr., 1935; asst. admstr.-gen. and dep. offl. recr., Uganda, 1936.

MATTHEWS, Hon. Albert, LL.D.—B. 1873; chmn., bd. of govs., McMaster Univ., Toronto; lieut.-gov., Ontario, Nov., 1937.

MATTHEWS, Leslie Gard.—Ed. Plymouth, Oxford Univ. O.T.C., 1915; O.A.S., France, 1916 and 1917, Lanc. Fusiliers; Mesopotamia, 1917-21, attd., Indian Army and Iraq Levies; Arab rebellion, Iraq, 1920 (med. and clasp); asst. treas., Somaliland, June, 1921; dist. pol. offr., Somaliland, Feb., 1923; asst. comsnr., pol., Nigeria, 1926.

MAUDE, Henry Evans, M.B.E. (1939).—B. 1906; ed. Highgate Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1929; M.A., 1933; cadet, Gilbert and Ellice Is., 1929; dep. comsnr., 1931; ag. native lands comsnr., 1931; admstve. offr., 1932; ag. sec. to govt., Mar.-June, 1933; nat. lands comsnr., Gilbert Is., 1935; rep. Gilbert & Ellice Is. at confce. and seminar on educn. in Pacific countries, Honolulu, July-Aug., 1936; asst. dist. offr., Zanzibar, Sept., 1936; admstve. offr., Gilbert & Ellice Is., 1937.

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1921-24; gov.-gen., Sudan, 1926; permt. under-sec. of state for the cols., 1933-37.

MAGILL, CHARLES VICTOR, O.B.E. (1934).—Asst. dir., posts and tels., Somaliland, Nov., 1919; dir., posts and tels., Somaliland, Apr., 1926; P.M.G. Jan., 1938.

MAGLADERY, THOMAS.—B. 1876; M.L.A. for Temiskaming, Ont., 1914-24; promoted in war serv. to capt.; dir., soldier settlmt. bd., 1931; dep. min., immigrn. and colonization, 1934.

MAGRATH, CHARLES ALEXANDER.—B. 1860; ed., priv. tuition; irrign. and development work in S. Alberta from 1878; mem. for Lethbridge in N.W.T. assem. for several years, and finally mem. of prov. cabinet; el. to H.C., Can., 1908, for Medicine Hat; def., 1911; fuel contr., Can., 1917-20; chmn., Internatl. Joint Comsn., Can. sect., 1921.

MAGUIRE, ROBERT AUGUSTINE JOSEPH—B. 1898.; ed. Clongowes Wood Coll. and Trinity Coll. Dublin; B.A., 1920; M.A., 1926; cadet, R.H.A., 1916; 2nd lieut. R.F.A., 1917; lieut., 1918; served, France, Belgium, Flanders. 1917-19; cadet, Tanganyika, 1920; asst. dist. offr., 1923; dist. offr., 1931; secretariat, 1932; visited I.L.O., Geneva, on behalf of govt., 1933; pvte. sec. to govr., 1933; Tanganyika govt. repr., Empire exhibn., S.A. 1936; ag. dep. prov. Commr., 1937.

MAHABIR, FRANK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—B. 1888; asst. med. supt., lunatic asylum, Trinidad, Apr., 1915; dist. med. offr., Mayaro, 1921; do., Princes Town and N. Naparima, 1922.

MAHABIR, JULES.—B. 1891; called to bar, Gray's Inn, July, 1916; mag., St. Patrick, Trinidad, Mar., 1934; do., Caroni, Nov. 1938.

MAHMUD, BIN MAT.—B. 1894; ed. Malay Coll., K. Kangsar; Malay probr., F.M.S., Sept., 1912; asst., gr. III, July, 1915; 1st. asst., Sept., 1916; asst., gr. II, July, 1918; 2nd. A.D.O., July, 1920; offr., cls. V, A.D.O. Jan., 1927; offr. cls. IV, Jan., 1931; on sp. duty in Perlis, Jan., 1935; offr. cls. III, Jan., 1936.

MAHONEY, FRANK RODERICK, M.I.R.S.E.—B. 1889; ed. Temple Sch.; elecl. foreman, F.M.S. rlys., Sept., 1919; asst. telph. engnr., Ipoh, Jan., 1922; dist. telph. engr., grade II, Ipoh, Jan., 1927; dist. signal and telph. engr., Grade I, Seremban, Jan. 1931; do., Gemas, Feb. 1933; ch. engr. way and wks. office, Nov., 1934.

MAINGOT, ELLIOT FRANCIS.—B. 1891; ed. Ushaw Coll., Durham; served articles of clerkship in London and qualified as solr., 1914; crown solr., admstr. gen. and offl. receiver, Trinidad, Dec., 1922; pub. trustee, May, 1931.

MAINGOT, JOSEPH HENRY, M.C.—B. 1893. cler. asst., harb. mast's dept., Trinidad, 1911; check clk., cust., 1915; mil. serv. 1915-17; asst. warden, Apr., 1926; dep. sub-intendant, Oct., 1930; supernmy. offr., secrt., June, 1933; warden, Caroni, Apr., 1936.

MAJOR, ALFRED REGINALD SEYMOUR.—B. 1909; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead; pol. probationer, Hong Kong, Nov., 1929; asst. supt., pol., Dec., 1931; attd. Punjab pol., 1933-34.

MALAN, RT. HON. FRANCOIS STEPHANUS, P.C. (1920).—B. 1871; ed. in S. Africa and Camb.; B.A. Science, Cape univ.; LL.B., Camb.; advocate of sup. ct., Cape Colony, 1895; M.L.A. for Malmesbury, 1900; re-elected, Feb., 1904; min. of agric., Cape Colony, 1908: min. of educn., Union of South Africa, 1910; attended Imp. conf., 1911; min. of mines, industries and educn., 1912; min. for agr., 1920; min. of mines and industries, 1921-24; senator, 1927.

MALAN, FRANCOIS STEPHANUS.—B. 1882; ed. Normal Coll., Capetown and Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, B.A.; inspr. schls., Transvaal, 1916; prin., Normal Coll., Ermelo, Transvaal, 1919; sec., Transvaal educn. dept., 1924; inspr., schls., Transvaal, 1935.

MALAN, HENDRIK JACOBUS, B.A. (Cape).—B. 1879; Cape civ. serv., 1900; war serv., capt., Pretoria Rgt., S.W.A., 1914-15; asst. mag., Johannesburg, 1918; mag. Britstown, 1919; Ladysmith, 1922; Johannesburg, 1927; Senekal, 1930; Potchefstroom, 1933; Pietermaritzburg, 1936; Port Elizabeth, Oct., 1936.

MALAN, WOUTER DE VOS.—B. 1892; ed. Boys High Schl., Huguenot Coll., Wellington, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch and Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ., New York; B.A. lit. and phil., 1911; B.A. (hons.) hist., 1916; Ph.D., Col. Univ., 1923; princ., Ceres High Schl., 1924-28; prof., educn., Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1929-30; prof. asst. to supt.-gen., educn., Cape Prov., 1930; supt.-gen., educn., Cape Prov., 1934.

MALHERBE, DAVID GABRIEL, B.Sc. (Min. Eng.).—B. 1887; ed. Potchefstroom Coll. (High Schl.), Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, and Transvaal Univ. Coll., Johannesburg; asst. inspr., mines, 1920; inspr., min., 1933; asst. govt. mines engnr., 1937.

MALHERBE, ERNST GIDEON.—B. 1895; ed. Stellenbosch Univ. and Columbia Univ.; B.A. Hons., M.A. (phil.) (Cape), M.A. and Ph.D. (educn.) Columbia; fellow, Teacher's College, Columbia Univ., 1923-24; teacher, Cape Town Training Coll.; lect., educnl. psychology, Univ. of Stellenbosch; senr. lect., educn., Univ. of Cape Town; ch. investigator educn. sec., Carnegie Poor White Commn. of research, 1928-32; dir., National Bureau for Educnl. and Social Research, 1929: author publications on educnl. subjects.

MALHERBE, JOZUA FRANCOIS.—B. 1880; clk., dept. of just., Transvaal, 1900; clk., commr. of pol., 1902; 1st gde. clk. and A.R.M., dept. of just., 1908; pub. pros., Kimberley, 1912; senr. clk., dep. of just., 1920; mag., Wynberg, 1921; addt. mag., Pretoria, 1925; mem., wage bd., 1926; pub. serv. inspr., 1930; workmen's compensation comsnr., 1934.

MALLARD, FRANCIS ALLAN, F.R.I.B.A.—B. 1896; war serv., Aug., 1915-Dec., 1918; asst. archt., P.W.D., F.M.S., Jan., 1921; archt. asst., Johore, Aug., 1931; asst. archt., S'pore., Dec., 1934; exec. archt., cent. off., P.W.D., Feb., 1935; a st. archt., S'pore., Mar., 1936.

MALLEY, THOMAS.—B. 1891; G.P.O., Glasgow, Dec., 1909-16; R.N.V.R., Dec., 1916-Jan., 1920; G.P.O., London, 1920-23; asst. supt., P. & T., F.M.S., Feb., 1923; sec., Malayan w'less comtee., June, 1926; supt., P. & T. Dept., Oct., 1926; sec., comtee.—teleg. & telep. communcns., S.S., F.M.S. & U.M.S., Oct., 1930; dep. acctnt.-gen., P. & T., Feb., 1933; dep. ch. acctnt., P. & T., S.S., and F.M.S., Aug., 1937.

MALONE, DENIS KERON.—B. 1903; ed. Cooper's Company Schl.; cler. offr., C.O., 29th Mar., 1921; cler. offr., higher grade, 13th July, 1937.

MALPAS, ARCHIBALD HENRY, M.M., F.L.S., F.Z.S.—B. 1884; asst. marine biologist, Ceylon, July, 1920; dir., Colombo museum, and marine biologist, May, 1934.

MANDERS, RICHARD HENRY DAVID, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1904; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1927; attd., secretariat, Feb., 1927; attd., Kandy kach., Oct., 1927; office asst., ditto

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schls., N. Sembilan, Jan., 1926; asst. inspr., schls., S'pore, Oct., 1930; senr. educn. offr. (B), Nov., 1931; ag. prin., Raffles Instn., Oct., 1935; ag. inspr., schls., Penang, Dec., 1935; senr. inspr., schls., Selangor, Dec., 1937.

MEADEN, HENRY, M.B.E. (1931).—B. 1882; asst. warden, Tobago, 1919; asst. warden, St. Patrick, 1922; mag. warden, Tobago, 1st Apr., 1926; warden, St. George and prot., immigrts., 1937.

MEDWAY, F. W.—Imp. serv. (acctnt.-gen.'s dept., G.P.O.), 1901-2; clk., G.P.O., Bloemfontein, Nov., 1902; clk., treasy., O.F.S., May, 1908; senr. clk., treasy., Union of S. Africa, Apr., 1912; senr. clk., inland rev. dept., Dec., 1916; prin. clk., Apr., 1917; ch. clk., April, 1928; recr., rev., Pietermaritzburg, Apr., 1933; do., Durban, June, 1938.

MEGARRY, THOMAS, B.A.—B. 1898; ed. Royal Academical Inst., Belfast and Trinity Coll., Dublin; B.A. (1st cls. hons., classics and mental and moral philosophy); cadet, Hong Kong, Nov., 1922; passed cadet, Dec., 1924; asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., 1925; asst. head, sany. dept., Mar., 1928; 3rd asst. col. sec., June, 1928; sec., currency comtee. in addn., 1930; mag. and dist. offr., N. district, New Territories, Mar., 1931; head, sany. dept. and pres., sany. bd., Jan., 1933; dist. offr., N. dist., New Territories, Jan., 1934; 2nd asst. col. sec. and dep. clk., couns., Dec., 1936; supt., impts. and expts., Feb., 1937; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk., couns., Nov., 1937.

MEGAW, ARTHUR HUBERT STANLEY, M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1910; ed. Campbell coll., Belfast and Peterhouse, Cambridge; Walston stud., 1931; asst. dir., Br. schl. of archaeology, Athens, Oct., 1935; ag. dir., May, 1936; dir. antiquities., Cyprus, July, 1936.

MEGSON, JOHN, M.B.E. (1937)—B. 1895; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. serv.; temporarily assigned to Board of Agric., July, 1914; Home Office, Aug., 1914; on military service, Nov., 1915 to Mar., 1919; Home Office, Mar.-Apr., 1919; assigned to C.O., Apl., 1919; cler. offr., higher grade, 9th Jan., 1923; staff offr., 13th Oct., 1930.

MEIGHEN, RT. HON. ARTHUR, P.C., K.C.—B. 1874; ed. St. Mary's Coll. Inst. and Toronto Univ.; B.A., 1896; 1st el. to H. of C., Canada, g.e., 1908; re-el., 1911, 1913 and 1917; defeated, 1921; el. by-el., 1922; re-el., 1925; solr.-gen., 1913; re-el. accl., 1913; p.c. (Can.), 1915; sec. of state and min. of mines (Can.), 1917; later, same year, min. of interior and supt. gen., Ind. affrs.; prime min. of Canada, 1920; p.c. (Eng.), 1920; prime min., Can., 1926; def., 1927; mem., senate, 1932; min. without portfolio in Bennett cabinet and govt. leader in senate, 1932; leader of opposn., senate, 1935.

MELLISH, HON. HUMPHREY.—B. 1862; ed. Mount Mellick Schl., Prince of Wales Coll., Charlottetown, 1876-79 (holder of Govt. scholarship for County of Queen's P.E.I., 1876-78; medallist, classics and maths., 1879); Dalhousie Univ. (B.A., 1882, LL.B.); matriculant, Univ. of Lond., hons. div., 1883; called to N.S. bar, 1890; K.C., 1904; practised law, 1891-1918; pres., N.S. Barristers' Soc., 1912-13; agt., Canadian min. of just. in N.S., 1903-04; judge, sup. ct., N.S., 1918, also surrogate, and dep. local judge in admy., for N.S. dist., 1920; local judge in admy., 1921.

MELVILLE, EUGENE.—B. 1911; ed. Queen's Park Schl., Glasgow and United Coll., St. Andrews; Harkness res. schol., 1929-33; 1st cls. hons. classics, 1933; 1st cls. hons. econs. and moral philosophy, 1935; asst. inspr., taxes, 1935; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Jan., 1936.

MENZIES, RT. HON. ROBERT GORDON, P.C. (1937), K.C., LL.M., M.P.-M.L.C., Victoria, 1928-32; min. without portfolio, 1928-29; M.L.A. for Nunawading, Victoria, 1932-34; atty.-gen., min. for rlys. and dep. premier; el. M.H.R. of C'wealth of Australia for Kooyong (Vic.), 1934; atty.-gen. and min. for industry, Lyons miny., 1934 and 1937; mem., ministerial delgn. to England, 1935; visited England on behalf of C'wealth govt., 1936 and 1938.

MERCIECA, PROF. SIR ARTURO, Kt. Bach. (1926), M.A., LL.D.—B. 1878; matric., Malta Univ., 1894; M.A., 1897; LL.D., 1901; el. for coun. of govt., 1907-10; asst. crown advoc., 1915; prof. of law, 1915; crown advoc., 1919; judge, 1921; ch. just., 1924; ex. in law, 1921.

MERRETT, JOSEPH.—B. 1888; acct., Sydney metrop. meat industry bd., N.S.W., 1916; sec. and treas., 1931; comsnr., metrop. meat industry, 1933.

MERRICK, H. F. C.—B. 1889; ed. Battersea Gram. Schl. and London Univ.; asst. audr., S. Nigeria, 1913; ditto, Sierra Leone, 1914; audr., Malta, 1920-22; clk., col. audit dept., 1922; audr., Gibraltar, May, 1927.

MERRICK, JOHN EDWARD SIEGFRIED, C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1931).—B. 1888; ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1911; asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda Prot., 1912; 3rd asst. sec., 1913; 2nd asst. sec., 1916; senr. asst. sec., E. Africa Prot., Nov., 1919; asst. col. sec. (2nd grade), Kenya, 1926; ag. asst. col. sec. (1st grade) in 1925 and 1926; prin. asst. col. sec., 1927; ag. col. sec. for various periods, 1928-32; dep. ch. sec., Uganda, 1932; ag. ch. sec. in 1933, 1934 and 1935; ch. sec., Dec., 1935; ag. gov., July-Dec., 1937.

MESSERVY, GEORGE FORSHAW.—B. 1889; ed. Minto House Schl., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, and Victoria Coll., Jersey; ag. survr's. asst., lands and mines, Br. Guiana, 1910; 5th cls. offr., do., 1911; 4th cls. offr., 1915; land offr. and dist. commissary, taxation, Demerara River, 1916; ag. ch. clk., lands and mines, 1926; supt., lands, 1930; ag. sec. and acctnt., do., on various occasions; seconded to col. secrt., 1935; sec., coronation comtee., 1936, ; sec. and acctnt., land and mines dept., 1937.

METCALFE, CHARLES CAMPBELL, M.B.E. (1931), M.C.—B. 1880; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey; clk., W.O., 1901; clk., treasy., Nyasaland, 1911; K.A.R., 1914-22; ag. chief transport offr., Nyasaland, Apr., 1922 to Feb., 1923; ch. transport offr., Feb., 1923.

METIVIER, CAPT. HARRY VINCENT MERCER, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—Govt. vety. surg. examr. of animals, Trinidad, Dec., 1920; senr. vety. offr., 1937.

METTAM, RICHARD WILLIAM MORISON.—B. 1895; prof. of bacteriology, Royal Vety. Coll., Dublin, Ireland; M.R.C.V.S., 1917; lieut., R.A.V.C., Aug., 1917; served in France and Flanders, 1917-1918; capt., 1918; Rhine Army, 1919; vety. research offr., dept. of agr., Onderstepoort, Pretoria, Jan., 1920; prof. of anatomy and embryology, Univ. of Witwatersrand, 1922-26; prof. of anatomy and embryology, Transvaal Univ. Coll., Pretoria, 1926-27; ag. asst., ch. vety. research laby., Kabeta, Kenya, 1927-28; vety. pathologist, Nigeria, 1937.

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METZGEN, MONRAD SIGFRID, M.B.E.(1932).—B. 1893; temp. clk. to keeper of prisons, B. Hond., Mar., 1910; transfd. to treas. dept., Aug., 1910; temp. asst. keeper of King's warehouses, Sept., 1910; 3rd grade cust. and excise offr., Aug., 1911; 2nd grade ditto, Jan., 1918; 2nd lieut., B. Hond. Territorial Force, June, 1918; internal rev. offr., Mar., 1920; seconded to income tax dept., June, 1921; prin. offr., income tax, Aug., 1922; offr. of cust., Nov., 1922; sec. to select comtee. to enquire into cost of living to civ. servants, Mar., 1923; ag. audr. in 1923 and 1924; ag. dist. comsnr., Orange Walk, June-July, 1923; ch. income tax collr., Jan., 1924; dist. comsnr., 1935; joint compiler, Br. Hond. Handbook.

MEYER, DAVID DE WAAL.—B. 1897; ed. Grey Coll. Schl. and Grey Univ., Bloemfontein, O.F.S.; M.A., 1919; dipl. comml. economics, Rotterdam, 1922; pvte. sec., to min. of mines and industries, Union of S. Africa, 1924; in ch., external trade divn., dept. of mines and industries, 1926; mem. govt. econ. advsy. and tariff bd., 1930; trade comsnr., Montreal, 1932; accredited rep. of Union in Canada, 1938.

MEYER, LEOPOLD DONNELLY. — B. 1889; survey cadet, Queensland, 1909-11; survey br., state forests dept., May, 1911; lic. land survr., Victoria, Oct., 1913; survr., Kedah, Apr., 1914; mily. serv., 1917-19; demob., 1919; asst. supt., rev. surveys, N. Sembilan, Apr., 1923; do., Pahang, 1924; supt., surveys, Trengganu, Sept., 1927; ag. supt., surveys, Kelantan, May, 1930; senr. asst. supt., surveys, Kinta, contd. as ag. supt., rev. surveys, Aug., 1933; supt., surveys, Malaya, 1935; ag. senr. supt., Aug., 1936; title changed to ch. survr., July, 1938.

MICHAUD, HON. JOSEPH E., B.A., LL.B. —B. 1888; ed. Quebec Seminary, Laval Univ. (B.A. 1910), St. Dunstan Univ., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dalhousie Law Schl. (LL.B. 1913); mayor of Edmundson, N.B., 1919, 1932, 1934; el. to legis. of N.B., 1917, re-el. 1920, 1925, 1930; min. without portfolio in Foster govt., 1921, Veniot admstn., 1923-25; el. to H. of C., 1933; re-el., 1935; min. of fisheries in govt. of Mackenzie King, 1935.

MIDDEBROOK, STANLEY MUSGRAVE. — B. 1898; ed. Bradford Gram. Schl. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb. (open exhibnr., mod. history); war serv., 1917-19; cadet, S.S. Apr., 1921; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; asst. prot., Chinese, Nov., 1924; attd., govt. monops. dept., S'pore, Nov., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; asst. prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang; do., Muar, Apr., 1931; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., F.M.S., July, 1932; sec., uniform licences and fees comtee. (road and rail transport, Malaya), Aug., 1932; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933, asst. prot., Chinese, S'pore; asst. dir., educn., Chinese schls., F.M.S. Aug., 1934; prot., Chinese, Johore, Oct., 1936; do., Perak, Feb., 1937; offr., cls. II, Apr. 1938.

MIDDLETON, I. C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liv.)—B. 1899; mily. serv., 1917-18; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, June, 1929.

MIDDLETON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1931), K.B.E. (1924). C.M.G. (1916).—B. 1870; ed. Sedbergh and Univ. of Edin.; M.A.; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1901; ag. dist. comsnr., Warri, 1901; asst. sec., 1902; sen. asst. sec., 1904; officiated as sec. to govt. and divisional comsnr., 1904-5; dist. comsnr., 2nd grade, 1906; ag. ch. asst. col. sec. and asst. prov. comsnr., 1906-7; senr. asst. col. sec., 1907; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, 1908; ag. col. sec., 1908-9-10-11-12-13; col. sec., 1913; admstd. govt., 1914, 1916 and 1919; gov., Falkland Is., 1920; gov., Gambia, 1927; gov., Newfoundland, Sept., 1928; ret., 1932.

MIDDLETON, HON. WM. EDWARD.—B. 1860; ed. Toronto Coll. Inst. and Toronto Univ.; admitted solr., 1884; called to the bar, 1815; K.C., 1908; judge of high ct., Ontario, 1910.

MIFSUD, HON. SIR UGO P., KT. BACH. (1927), LL.D. (1910), B. Litt. (1906), M.L.A.—B. 1889; matric., Malta Univ., 1903; called to bar, 1910; el. to rep. first dist. in Maltese parlmt., Oct., 1921, in June, 1924 and Aug., 1927; min. of industry and commerce, 28th Oct., 1921; prime min., Aug. 1924; leader of House, 1921-23 and from 1924-27; leader of opposition and head of national party, Aug., 1927 and June 1932; prime min., 1932-1933.

MILES, ARCHIBALD CLARENCE.—B. 1887; ent. Gold Coast serv., Feb., 1909; left, May, 1919; visited W. Indies to study cocoa cultivation, 1914; rejoined Gold Coast serv., as prov., supt. of agr., July, 1921; del., Imp. agrl. confce., Oct., 1927; dep. dir., agr., Nov., 1933; del. 3rd W. Africa agr. confce., Nigeria, June, 1938.

MILLAR, CAPT. REGINALD MORRISON, M.B.E. (1934).—B. 1888; divnl. inspr., pol., Bahamas, 1928; supt., prison, 1938.

MILLAR, WILLIAM, B.E. (Irel.), A.M.I.C.E. —B. 1887; mily. serv., 1916-19 (ment. in desps.), Gold Coast, 1920; irrign. engnr., Iraq, 1922; anti-malarial engnr., Tanganyika Territory, 1932.

MILLARD, ALFRED SUTTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); D.P.H.—Med. offr., S. Sttlmts., May, 1907; ag. sen. med. offr., Singapore, 23rd Jan. to 17th June, 1909; med. offr., grade II, F.M.S., 6th July, 1909; health offr., F.M.S., 1st Jan., 1912; temp. med. offr., Quthing, Basutoland, Sept., 1916; med. offr. of health, Cyprus, Mar., 1921; ag. dist. med. offr., June to Oct., 1921; ag. ch. med. offr., May to Sept., 1927; title altered to asst. dir. of health, May, 1928; ag. dir. health, June to Sept. and in Oct., 1929.

MILLER, ALBERT EDWARD, M.C.—B. 1892; H.M. Forces, Aug., 1914; serv. in Malta, Sept., 1914 to Jan., 1915 and France, 1915-19; 2nd lieut., 1917; wounded, Feb., 1918; inspr., live-stock, Gold Coast, May, 1921.

MILLER, CAPT. EDWARD ALBERT.—B. 1893; ed. Trent Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; mily. serv. 1914-19; asst. audr., Nigeria, July, 1919; asst. dist. offr., 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admistve. offr., cls. II, 1936; do., cls. I, 1937.

MILLER, GEORGE LAWN.—B. 1889; asst. acctnt., F.M.S. Rlys., Dec., 1919; asst. sec., finance, bd. and estabmt., various periods, 1920, 1921, 1924 1927 and 1929; sec. to P. S'ham., advsy. bd., Jan., 1929; ag. sec. to gen. man., Dec., 1930; sec. to gen. man., Jan., 1932.

MILLER, JAMES INNES, M.A. (Edin.), F.R.S.S.—B, 1892; ed. Fettes Coll. (schol.) and Edin. Univ. (exhrbr.); James Welsh Bursar, 1911; 1st cls. hons., class., 1914; 1st cls. hons. hist., 1915; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., June, 1915; on serv. Suvla Bay and Mesopotamia, 1915-18; cadet, Malayan civ. serv. (S.S.), Oct., 1919; dep. collr. and regisr. of deeds, Penang, Dec., 1919; mag., May, 1920; agt., food contr., Penang, Oct., 1920; secy. to food contr., Singapore, Feb., 1921; attd. col. secy.'s office in addn., June, 1921; passed cadet, May, 1922; mag. and 2nd asst. dist. offr., Kuala Kangsar, 1923; cls. IV, May, 1924; dist. offr., Bukit Merlajam, Sept., 1924; sec., rubber

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restrn., Johore, 1924; recr., Alsagoff concession in addn., Dec., 1924; mag. and asst. registr., Johore in addn., 1924; inspr., prisons, Johore, in addn., 1926; 3rd mag., S'pore, Apr., 1929; cls. III, May, 1929; 2nd mag., S'pore, May, 1929; on sp. duty, N.E.I., Oct.-Nov., 1931; mem. and sec., S.S. trade comsn., 1933-34; supt., rubber control, S'pore and Penang and registr., textile quotas S.S. and F.M.S. in addn.; offr. cls. II, May, 1934; dist. offr., May, 1936; offr. cls. IB, Aug., 1937.

MILLER, JOHN EASTON.—B. 1896; ed. Berkhamstead Schl. and Sheffield Univ.; asst. dist. commr., Gold Coast, Jan., 1922; dist. commr., 1925.

MILLER, RALPH W. R., B.A. (Camb.), Dip. Agric. Camb.—B. 1892; ed. Darlington and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; 2nd lieut., S. Lancashire Regt., 1915; sp brig., R.E., 1917-18; asst. analyst, Kenya, 1919; chem. offr., Kenya, 1923; ag. dir. chem. research, 1923; senr. agrl. offr., Tanganyika, 1925; dir., agr., Barbados, 1929; chmn., advsy-comtee., B.W.I. cent. sugar cane breeding station 1932; advr., Barbados sugar delegates to S. of S., 1935; dir., agr. Zanzibar, 1937.

MILLIN, PHILIP.—B. 1888; ed. S. African Coll. Schl., Cape Town and S. African Coll. (now Univ. of Cape Town), B.A., LL.B., Univ., Cape of Good Hope; admitted, Transvaal bar 1913; K.C., Union, 1927; acted as ag. judl. commr., Basutoland and pres., sp. cts. of Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Prot., Apr.-Sept., 1937; puisne judge sup. ct., S. Africa, T.P.D., Sept. 1937; joint author "Mercantile Law of S.A." 9th edn., 1936.

MILLS, ERIC, C.B.E. (1934), O.B.E. (Mily.), 1919, B.A. (Cantab.), F.S.S.—B. 1892; schol. of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, 1910; Cowell schol., 1913-14; 1st. cls. maths. tripos, pt. I., 1912; 2nd cls. maths. tripos, pt. II., 1913; 2nd lieut., Bedford Regt., 1914; gas poisoned, 1915; transferred to Egypt, 1916; staff capt., gen. list, 1918; served in occupied enemy territory admstn.; ment. in desps., 1918; major, mily. gov., Gaza, 1919; asst. gov., Samaria dist., Palestine civil admstn., July, 1920; lent to C.O. by Palestine govt., and ag. prin., Nov., 1921; 1st asst. sec. to Palestine govt., Oct., 1925; asst. ch. sec., Nov., 1926 and Jan., 1933; seconded as supt. census, May, 1931 to Dec., 1932; ag. ch. sec. on many occasions; comsnr., migrn. and statistics, 1934.

MILLS, FREDERICK LEIGHTON VICTOR, A.M.I.C.E., M.C.—B. 1893; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1922; ag. senr. exec. engnr., 1929-34; ag. asst. D.P.W., 1934-1936; senr. exec. engnr., 1934; asst. D.P.W., 1936; ag. dep. D.P.W., 1936; D.P.W., Sierra Leone, 1938.

MILLS, HENRY ARTHUR.—B. 1888; ed. East London Coll.; 4th cls. clk., C.A.'s office, 1907; on mily. serv., 1914-19; 3rd cls. clk., 1918; exec. offr., 1920; seconded for duty in Hong Kong, Aug., 1924; acct., post office, Hong Kong, Oct., 1926; senr. clerical and acctg. staff, 1927; attd., sup. ct. for sp. duty, 1927; acct., treasy., 1930; ch. acct., post office, 1933; asst. P.M.G. and ch. acct., Hong Kong, 1938.

MILLS, JOHN VIVIAN GOTTLIER, B.A. Oxon., (Merton Coll.), Mods. and Lit. Hum., Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1919.—B. 1887; cadet, F.M.S., Oct., 1911; sec. to Chinese Riots Comsn., 1912; passed cadet, May, 1914; on sp. duty at Chinese emigrn. camp, Port Swettenham, Aug. to Sept., 1914; offr., cl. V., Nov., 1914; asst. protr., Chinese, Selangor and N. Sembilan, Feb., 1915; tempy. attd. office, comsnr., trade and cust., Aug., 1918; offr., cl. IV., Jan., 1919; agt. to food contrlr., F.M.S., in addn., Jan., 1919; offtg. dist. offr., K. Selangor, Nov., 1919; offr., cls. III., Oct., 1923; registr., sup. ct., Penang, Dec., 1924; asst. offl. assignee, Penang, in addn., Apr. to July and Oct. to Nov., 1925; cls. I B., Apr., 1928; solr.-genl., S.S., Apr., 1928; temp. puisne judge, Sept. to Nov., 1930 and Jan to Feb., 1931; ag. atty.-gen., Apr., 1932; puisne judge, S.S., Jan., 1933; judge, Johore, Oct., 1934.

MILNE, GEOFFREY, M.Sc. (Leeds), F.I.C.—B. 1898; ed. Hymers Coll., Hull and Leeds Univ.; mily. serv., 1917-19; asst., later lecturer, Leeds Univ., Sept., 1923; soil chemist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1928.

MILNE, JOHN COUTTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Aberdeen), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.) Cert. L.S.T.M., Cert. of L.S. of Hygiene.—B. 1901; ed. Roberts Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen and Aberdeen Univ.; M.O., Egypt, 1925-27; health offr., Malaya, Mar., 1928; ag. dy. S.M. & H.O., Selangor, Apr., 1937.

MILNE, T. M.—B. 1890; dep. registr. gen. and dep. registr. and dep. marshal, sup. ct. and registr., friendly societies, Trinidad, Sept., 1931; asst. crown solr., 1932.

MILSTEAD, HERBERT ERNEST GEORGE.—B. 1886; temp. asst. acct., P.W.D., Uganda, May-July, 1921; asst. treas., Kenya, July, 1921; visiting just., Nairobi prison, 1922; sec., cent. tender bd., 1923 and 1927; ag. senr. asst. treas., in 1924 and 1927; seconded to secretariat as estab. offr., June, 1925 to Apr., 1926; ag. acct., treasy., May to July, 1927; asst. currency offr., July, 1927; ch. storekeeper, P.W.D., Nov., 1929; offr. in ch., cent. rev. office, Jan. 1934; dep. comsnr., income tax, June, 1937.

MILSUM, JOHN NOEL, F.L.S.—B. 1890; asst. supt., govt. plantns., F.M.S., Oct., 1913; asst. agrl., Aug., 1920; on sp. duty in Sumatra, May, 1921; ag. agrl., various occasions, 1924-33; deleg. to 4th Pac. Sc. Cong., Java, May, 1929; on sp. duty in Java & Sumatra, Apr.-May, 1934; senr. asst. agrl., Jan., 1935; senr. agrl. offr., Aug., 1937.

MILTON, SIR W. H., K.C.M.G. (1903), K.C.V.O. (1910), C.M.G. (1901).—B. 1854; clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape, Apr., 1878; 3rd class clk., 1st Jan., 1879; 2nd class clk., Jan., 1881; 1st class clk., Apr., 1883; sec. to the tender bd., 1881; clk. to exec. coun., 1885; ch. clk. and acctnt., col. sec.'s office, 1891; sec. to prime min., Mar., 1894; detached for serv. in Rhodesia as ch. sec. and sec. serv., Oct., 1897; ag. admr. Rhod., July, 1897, to Nov., 1898; apptd. admnstr. Mashonaland and senr. admnstr. S. Rhodesia, Dec., 1898; admnstr., S. Rhodesia, 20th Dec., 1902; resig., 1914.

MINNITT, ROBERT JOHN.—B. 1913; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; cadet. Hong Kong civ. serv., Sept. 1934; passed cadet, Aug., 1937; asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Aug., 1937; 3rd asst. col. sec., May, 1938.

MINTER, K. S.—B. 1894; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. clk., and assigned to G.P.O., Sept., 1912; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. serv., and assigned to H.M. stationery office, Aug., 1914; to C.O., Oct., 1914; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922.

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MISSO, Douglas Gregory Lkdulx, B.A., (Hons.) Lond.—B. 1911 ; cadet Ceylon civ. serv., Apr., 1935; office asst., 1936.

MITCHELL, Edward Thomas.—B. 1900 ; on mily. ser., May, 1918 to Jan., 1919; temp. clk., W.O., Feb., 1919 to Aug., 1926 ; apptd. to C.O. as cler. offr. after compet. exam. (Southborough), Aug., 1926.

MITCHELL, Hubert Manifold.—B. 1895; joined army, 1914; served in France, Belgium, Egypt, Palestine, 1915-20; wounded; ment. in desps., M.C.; demob., 1920; apptd. miny. of lab. (Irish branch), 1920; asst. commr., pol., Gold Coast, Sept., 1921; ag. staff offr., Apr. to Oct., 1924 ; commr., pol., Sept.. 1927.

MITCHELL, Hugh Lammert—B. 1898 ; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Bedford Sch. ; Imp. serv., 1917-19; pol. prob., S.S., Nov., 1919 ; asst. supt., Dec., 1922 ; ag. C.P.O., S'pore, Sept.-Nov., 1934.

MITCHELL, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G. (1921), C.M.G. (1917); M.L.A., W. Australia.—B. 1866 ; entd. ser. of W. Aust. Bank ; 16 years man. of Northam branch ; entd. parlmt., 1905 ; hon. min. and mem. of exec. coun., 1906 ; min. of agric., 1907 ; min. for lands in addition to agric., 1909, and again in 1916 ; premier, 1919-24 and 1930-33 ; lieut.-gov., W.A. since 1933.

MITCHELL, Sir Philip Euen, K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1933), M.C.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Trinity Coll., Oxford ; asst. res., Nyasaland, 1912 ; lieut., K.A.R., 1915 ; capt., 1917 ; adjt., 1917-18 ; men., in desps., ; A.D.C. and pvte. sec. to ag. govt. Nyasaland, 1918-19 ; asst. polit. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1919 ; asst. sec., native affrs., 1926 ; prov. comsnr., 1928 ; sec. for native affrs., 1928 ; ch. secy., 1934 ; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Uganda, 1935.

MOIR, John Innes.—B. 1897; ed. Gordon's Coll., and Univ., Aberdeen ; M.B., Ch.B., 1921 ; D.P.H., 1923 ; surg.-sub. lieut., R.N.V.R., European War ; lieut., R.A.M.C., 1921 ; house surg., Sick Children's Hosp., Aberdeen, 1921 ; asst. M.O. City Hosp., Aberdeen, 1921-23 ; M.O. for Falkland Is. Cov., 1923-27 ; P.M.O., Falkland Is. govt., Feb., 1929; capt., Falkland Is. Def. Force, 1929 ; major, May, 1930 ; prin. med. offr., B. Hond.. 1934.

MOIR, Stedman Esdaile.—Clk., P.O., St. Kitts, Mar., 1904 ; rev. offr., Nevis, Apr., 1906 ; clk. to mag., Dist. "C," St. Kitts, 1913 ; served with H.M. Forces, 1916-19 ; on active service, 28th London Regt., 1916-17 ; cotton inspr., St. Kitts, ag. audit clk., May to Sept., 1922 ; cashier, treasy. dept., St. Kitts, Oct., 1922 ; ag. treas., Dominica, 1928 ; warden, Northern dist. and mag., dist. C., 1928.

MOIR, William John, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.)—B. 1893 ; health offr., F.M.S., Nov., 1920 ; ditto, Kinta, Nov., 1925 ; ag. sr. health offr., N. Sembilan, Mar., 1928 ; sr. health offr., Johore, June, 1929 ; superscale offr., grade A, June, 1935.

MOLLOY, Michael Aloysius, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1898 ; ed. Dominican Coll. and Christian Bros. Day Schl., Dublin, Castleknock Coll., Dublin, Salesian Coll., Farnboro' and Royal Coll. Vety. Surgeons, Dublin ; vety. offr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1926.

MOLLOY, Paul Augustus, A.M.I.C.E., chtd. civ. engnr. — B. 1887 ; ed. King's Coll, Schl., Wimbledon and King's Coll., Lond. ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Madras, 1910-13 ; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Jan., 1913 ; asst. engnr., Irrig'n., F.M.S., May, 1915 ; exec. engnr., anti-malarial br., Jan., 1922 ; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nov., 1922 ; ag. sr. exec. engnr., in 1927 and 1931 ; senr. exec. engnr., Malayan pub. wks. serv., Jan., 1932 ; senr. exec. engnr., Kinta, Apr., 1935; state engnr., grade II, Sept., 1936 ; do., grade I, 1938.

MONCKTON, Hugh, Claud.—B. 1881 ; ed. Bradfield Coll. Berks ; clk., native dept., Fiji, 1901 ; cadet, 1904 ; ch. clk., native dept., 1907 ; stip. mag., 1912 ; acct. and asst. stip. mag,. 1913 ; dist. commr., Ra, 1914 ; do., Nandronga, and Tholo West, nom. M.L.C., 1930 ; ag. sec, for native affrs., 1935 ; M.E.C., 1935 ; offl. M.L.C., 1937 ; advr. on native affrs., 1938.

MONSON, William Bonnar Leslie, B.A.—B. 1912; ed. Edinburgh Acad. and Hertford Coll., Oxford (hist. schol., 1930-34); 2nd cls. class. mods., 1932; 1st cls. hist. schls., 1934; B.A., 1934 ; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1935.

MONTAGNAC, Louis Ivan de.—B. 1880; called to bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1911; clk. of cts., parish of St. Andrew, Jamaica, May, 1921 ; ag. res. mag., St. Thomas, 1st Aug., 1922 ; ag. regisr., sup. ct., Oct., 1924 ; regisr., sup. ct., July, 1926.

MONTAGU, James Drogo, C.B.E. (1937), —B. 1878; served, Cape Mounted Pol., 1903 ; Johannesburg Mounted Pol., 1903-8 ; B.S.A. pol., 1908-9 ; S. Nigeria pol., 1909-18 ; local commdt., Cyprus mily. pol., 24th Jan., 1920 ; ag. comsnr., on various occasions in 1922-29 and 1932-33 ; ag. dep. ch. commdt., pol., June-Oct., 1925 and from Nov., 1926 to Feb., 1927 priv. sec. and A.D.C. to O.A.G., Oct. to Nov., 1926 ; ag. ch. commdt., pol. and inspr., prisons, July-Sept., 1928 and July to Sept., 1930; ag. Br. del. of Evcaf, July-Sept., 1930 ; comsnr., 1934 ; admstve offr., comsnr., Jan., 1935.

MONTAGUE, Cyril John,—B. 1893 ; asst. audr., Nigeria, July. 1919 ; senr. asst. audr., Nov., 1932 ; ag. prin. asst. audr. on various occasions, 1934-37 ; ag. audr., Apr.-June, 1937.

MONTANARO GAUCI, Anthony J., LL.D.—B. 1898 ; matric. Malta Univ., 1915 ; LL.D., 1922 ; el. for leg. assem. 1927 ; dep. speaker, leg. assem., 1927 ; speaker, do., 1929 ; judge, 1930.

MONTGOMERY, H. R., C.M.G. (1936),—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., May, 1908 ; dist. comsnr., Apr. 1914 ; ag. senr. comsnr., Kenya, 1926 ; senr. comsnr., 2nd grade, 1929 ; 1st prov. comsnr., 1932 ; ch. native comsnr., 1934.

MOODY, Sydney, O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1889 ; ed. King's Schl., Pontefract, Leeds Univ. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (Hist. Schol.), 2nd cls. hist. finals, 1914 ; pvte., Pub. Schls. Batt., R. Fusiliers, 1914 ; 2nd lieut., E. York. Regt., France, 1915 ; lieut., King's Liverpool Regt.. Egypt, 1916 ; lieut., Herefordshire Regt., Palestine, 1917-1918 ; held various appts. in O.E.T.A. (S.) Palestine, Dec., 1918-June, 1920 ; dist. offr., Palestine, July, 1920 ; attd. to Middle East Dept., C.O., Feb., 1923 to Feb., 1924 ; asst. sec., 1924 ; ag. asst. ch. sec. and ch. sec. on various occasions, 1925-37 ; asst. ch. sec., 1934 ; rep. H.M. Govt. to permt. mandates comsn., 1932 and 1935 ; dep. ch. sec., 1938.

MOONESINGHE, Nalin, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1899 ; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., May, 1924 ; attd., Anuradhapura kach., June, 1924 ; do., Batticaloa kach., Jan., 1925 ; do., Badulla kach., June, 1925 ; pol. mag., Pt. Pedro, Nov., 1926 ; ditto. Puttalam, May, 1927 ; ditto, Jaffna, Aug., 1929 ; office asst., Galle kach., Nov., 1930 ; pol. mag., Pt. Pedro, Nov., 1931 ; pol. mag., Jaffna, July, 1933 ; asst. sttlmt. offr., Mar., 1935.

MOOR, HERBERT WILLIAM.—B. 1891; obtained higher standard certif. in Forestry at Imperial Research Inst. and Coll., Dehra-Dun, India, 1914, with medals for forest engineering and sylviculture; probationer, Indian provincial forest service, 1914; passed exams. in Indian land revenue systems, forest law and accounts, and Hindustani by the higher standard, 1915; permanent extra asst. conservator, 1916; transfd. to Trinidad as deputy conserv., forests, Jan., 1918; asst. conserv., forests, Gold Coast, Jan., 1923; prin. forest offr., Apr., 1926.

MOOR, RICHARD, M.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1898; ed. Ermysted's Schl., Skipton and Hertford Col., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; cadet, S.S., July, 1921; asst. supt., govt. monops., S'pore., Mar., 1924; offr., cls. V, July, 1924; offr., cls. IV, July, 1928; sec. to res., Pahang, Nov., 1929; ag. solr.-gen., S.S., Sept., 1931 and Apr., 1932; dist. judge, S'pore., Penang and Malacca, Oct., 1932; ag. regisr., sup. ct., Penang and offl. assignee in addn., Nov., 1932; offr., cls. III, July, 1933; ag. legal advr., Johore, Oct., 1935.

MOORE, CHARLES EDWARD, B. Arch. (L'pool), A.R.I.B.A.—B. 1897; ed. Castletown Grammar Schl., Queen's Coll., Oxford, L'pool Univ.; arch., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1929.

MOORE, ERNEST STANLEY.—B. 1890; Imp. post office, 1909; war serv., Aug., 1914 to Mar., 1919; asst. survr., posts and tels., Nigeria, Sept., 1919; survr., do., 1926; divnl. survr., do., 1933; contr., posts, 1937.

MOORE, SIR HENRY MONCK-MASON, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1930), B.A., Cantab.—B. 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1910; attd., col. sec.'s office, Dec., 1910; attd., Colombo kach., May, 1911; addtl. pol. mag., Colombo, Negombo and Avisawela, Aug., 1912; ditto, Colombo, and addtl. mun. mag., Colombo, Nov., 1912; office asst. to govt. agt., Central Prov., Jan., 1913; office asst. to prin. collr., customs, and extra land survr., July, 1913; 4th asst. col. sec., Feb., 1914; on mily. duty, May, 1916; addtnl. asst. col. sec., July, 1919; 3rd asst col. sec., Dec., 1919; 4th ditto, Jan., 1920; priv. sec. to offr. admstg. govt., Mar.-Sept., 1920, in addn.; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Sept., 1920 to Dec., 1921; col. sec., Bermuda, Jan., 1922; prin. asst. sec., Nigeria, Jan., 1924; ag. dep. ch. sec. and ag. ch. sec. on various occasions, 1924-26; ag. ch. sec. to govt., in 1926 and 1927; dep. ch. sec., Aug., 1927; gov's. dep., Sept. to Oct., 1927; col. sec., Kenya, 1929; ag. gov. in 1930, 1931 and 1933; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Sierra Leone, 1934; asst. under sec. of State, C.O., 4th Sept. 1937.

MOORE, WILFRED HENRY, B.A. (Cantab.)—B. 1902; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1925; attd., Kalutara kach., Jan., 1926; ditto, Kandy kach., July, 1926; office asst., N'Eliya kach. Jan., 1927; office asst., Ratnapura kach., May, 1928; do., Kandy kach., May, 1931; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Dec., 1931; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Mar., 1934; asst. contr., estabs., July, 1934; addnl. do., Feb., 1938.

MOORES-WEEDON, W. C.—B. 1880; ed. Dulwich and Trin. Coll., Dublin; cadet, B.N. Borneo, 1905; asst. dist. offr., 1906; offr.-in-charge Tenom-Tawau expedn., 1906; dist. offr., 1908; ag. P.M.G. and supt. of telegraphs, 1917; ag. offr.-in-charge, West Coast residency, 1917; examr. in Malay, 1917; on special service in Ceylon and F.M.S., 1918; postmr.-gen. and supt. of telegraphs, B.N. Borneo, 1918; ag. res., interior, B.N. Borneo, 1920; ag. food contr., 1920; res., Kudat, 1921; sessions, 1922; ag. res., Sandakan and mem., leg. coun., 1922; res., East Coast, 1923.

MOORMAN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE.—B. 1887; nine yrs. Met. pol., New Scotland Yard; served in Italy, Corfu, and Salonika, 1914-18; supt., pol. in ch., C.I.D., Nigeria, 1919-21; asst. comsnr., pol. in ch., C.I.D., Nigeria, 1921-24; asst. dir., C.I.D., Gold Coast, June, 1924; ag. dir., C.I.D., 1925 and 1930; title changed to comsnr., pol., C.I.D., June, 1928.

MOREAU, REGINALD ERNEST, C.M.Z.S., M.B.O.U.—B. 1897; 2nd. div. clk., W.O., 1914; exec. offr. gr. II, army audit office, H.Q., B.T.E., Cairo, 1920; sec. & librarian, E. African agri. research station, Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1928, also in ch. ornithological research.

MORETON, JAMES REGINALD.—B. 1905; ed. Northwich Grammar Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Hong Kong, Feb., 1928.

MORGAN, HYWEL GLYN.—B. 1899; ed. Univ. Coll. (Wales); B.A.; LL.B. (Wales); called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1924; practised as barrister in London and on S. Wales circuit, 1924-26; lieut., the Welch Regt., Regular Army R. of O.; war serv. with Machine Gun Corps, India; crown coun., Gold Coast, Oct., 1926; asst. atty.-gen., Nyasaland Prot., Mar., 1932; ag. atty.-gen. in 1932, 1933 and 1934; ag. judge, Oct.-Nov., 1933; atty.-gen., Aug., 1936; ag. judge, high ct., May-Dec., 1937.

MORGAN, MAJOR KENNETH SAYCE.—B. 1895; ed. City of Lond. Sch.; asst. supt., sp. br., Singapore, Feb., 1936.

MORGAN, LEONARD GEOFFREY, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.A. (Lond.), Dip. Ed.—B. 1905; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, Sept., 1926.

MORGAN, MERVYN JAMES EVERSFIELD, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple).—B. 1907; Northern circuit, Preston and Lancaster County sessions; res. mag., Kenya, 1936.

MORICE, GEORGE FREDERICK.—B. 1891; ed. Ampleforth Coll., York; Br. P.O., Jan., 1912; war serv., 1914-19; lieut., R.E., Sept., 1919; asst. teleg. engnr., P. & T., F.M.S., Nov., 1920; teleg. engnr., Johore, June, 1921; engnr., P. & T., F.M.S., Oct., 1926; do., Penang, Mar., 1932; sr. engnr., P. & T., S.S. & F.M.S., Dec., 1932; sr. engnr., Southern div., Aug., 1934; do., Selangor and Pahang, May, 1935; asst. engnr.-in-chief, Sept., 1937.

MORLEY, ARTHUR HAROLD, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liverpool), D.P.H., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)—B. 1900.; ed. Leeds Gen. Infirmary; house surg., Leeds Gen. Infirmary, 1926; ditto, Northampton Gen. Infirmary, 1927; med. offr., Somaliland, 1928; do., Tanganyika Territory, 1938.

MORPHY, HENRY, B.A. (1st cls. hons.), B.E., M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I.—B. 1889; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin (senr. moderator), gold med. (experiment sci.) etc.; 2nd grade survr., Nigeria, May, 1914; senr. survr., 1921; passed lower Hausa and lower Arabic; asst. survr.-gen. (supernmy.) and seconded to Kano native admstrn., 1928.

MORRIS, EDWARD GILBERT, O.B.E. (1919), B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1884; ed. Bedford Schl., and Hertford Coll., Oxford (exhibnr.); asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda, 1908; dist. comsnr., 1912; lieut., unattached E.A. Forces, 1915; capt., Uganda T.C., 1916; dist. pol. offr., Tanganyika, 1919; resigned, 1920; re-appt., 2nd grade admin. offr., Uganda, 1924; labour comsnr., 1924; insp., schls., 1925; ag. dir., educn., 1927; dep. dir.,

METZGEN, MONRAD SIGFRID, M.B.E.(1932).—B. 1893; temp. clk. to keeper of prisons, B. Hond., Mar., 1910; transfd. to treas. dept., Aug., 1910; temp. asst. keeper of King's warehouses, Sept., 1910; 3rd grade cust. and excise offr., Aug., 1911; 2nd grade ditto, Jan., 1918; 2nd lieut., B. Hond. Territorial Force, June, 1918; internal rev. offr., Mar., 1920; seconded to income tax dept., June, 1921; prin. offr., income tax, Aug., 1922; offr. of cust., Nov., 1922; sec. to select comtee. to enquire into cost of living to civ. servants, Mar., 1923; ag. audr. in 1923 and 1924; ag. dist. comsnr., Orange Walk, June-July, 1923; ch. income tax collr., Jan., 1924; dist. comsnr., 1935; joint compiler, Br. Hond. Handbook.

MEYER, DAVID DE WAAL.—B. 1897; ed. Grey Coll. Schl. and Grey Univ., Bloemfontein, O.F.S.; M.A., 1919; dipl. comml. economics, Rotterdam, 1922; pvte. sec., to min. of mines and industries, Union of S. Africa, 1924; in ch., external trade divn., dept. of mines and industries, 1926; mem. govt. econ. advsy. and tariff bd., 1930; trade comsnr., Montreal, 1932; accredited rep. of Union in Canada, 1938.

MEYER, LEOPOLD DONNELLY. — B. 1889; survey cadet, Queensland, 1909-11; survey br., state forests dept., May, 1911; lic. land survr., Victoria, Oct., 1913; surv., Kedah, Apr., 1914; mily. serv., 1917-19; demob., 1919; asst. supt., rev. surveys, N. Sembilan, Apr., 1923; do., Pahang, 1924; supt., surveys, Trengganu, Sept., 1927; ag. supt., surveys, Kelantan, May, 1930; senr. asst. supt., surveys, Kinta, contd. as ag. supt., rev. surveys, Aug., 1933; supt., surveys, Malaya, 1935; ag. senr. supt., Aug., 1936; title changed to ch. surv., July, 1938.

MICHAUD, HON. JOSEPH E., B.A., LL.B. —B. 1888; ed. Quebec Seminary, Laval Univ. (B.A. 1910), St. Dunstan Univ., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dalhousie Law Schl. (LL.B. 1913); mayor of Edmundson, N.B., 1919, 1932, 1934; el. to legis. of N.B., 1917, re-el. 1920, 1925, 1930; min. without portfolio in Foster govt., 1921, Veniot admstn., 1923-25; el. to H. of C., 1933; re-el., 1935; min. of fisheries in govt. of Mackenzie King, 1935.

MIDDEBROOK, STANLEY MUSGRAVE. — B. 1898; ed. Bradford Gram. Schl. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb. (open exhibnr., mod. history); war serv., 1917-19; cadet, S.S. Apr., 1921; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; asst. prot., Chinese, Nov., 1924; attd., govt. monops. dept., S'pore, Nov., 1927; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; asst. prot., Chinese, Selangor and Pahang; do., Muar, Apr., 1931; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., F.M.S., July, 1932; sec., uniform licences and fees comtee. (road and rail transport, Malaya), Aug., 1932; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933, asst. prot., Chinese, S'pore; asst. dir., educn., Chinese schls., F.M.S. Aug., 1934; prot., Chinese, Johore, Oct., 1936; do., Perak, Feb., 1937; offr., cls. II, Apr. 1938.

MIDDLETON, I. C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liv.)—B. 1899; mily. serv., 1917-18; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, June, 1929.

MIDDLETON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1931), K.B.E. (1924). C.M.G. (1916).—B. 1870; ed. Sedbergh and Univ. of Edin.; M.A.; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1901; ag. dist. comsnr., Warri, 1901; asst. sec., 1902; sen. asst. sec., 1904; officiated as sec. to govt. and divisional comsnr., 1904-5; dist. comsnr., 2nd grade, 1906; ag. ch. asst. col. sec. and asst. prov. comsnr., 1906-7; senr. asst. col. sec., 1907; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, 1908; ag. col. sec., 1908-9-10-11-12-13; col. sec., 1913; admstd. govt., 1914, 1916 and 1919; gov., Falkland Is., 1920; gov., Gambia, 1927; gov., Newfoundland, Sept., 1928; ret., 1932.

MIDDLETON, HON. WM. EDWARD.—B. 1860; ed. Toronto Coll. Inst. and Toronto Univ.; admitted solr., 1884; called to the bar, 1815; K.C., 1908; judge of high ct., Ontario, 1910.

MIFSUD, HON. SIR UGO P., KT. BACH. (1927), LL.D. (1910), B. Litt. (1906), M.L.A.—B. 1889; matric., Malta Univ., 1903; called to bar, 1910; el. to rep. first dist. in Maltese parlmt., Oct., 1921, in June, 1924 and Aug., 1927; min. of industry and commerce, 28th Oct., 1921; prime min., Aug. 1924; leader of House, 1921-23 and from 1924-27; leader of opposition and head of national party, Aug., 1927 and June 1932; prime min., 1932-1933.

MILES, ARCHIBALD CLARENCE.—B. 1887; ent. Gold Coast serv., Feb., 1909; left, May, 1919; visited W. Indies to study cocoa cultivation, 1914; rejoined Gold Coast serv., as prov. supt. of agr., July, 1921; del., Imp. agrl. confce., Oct., 1927; dep. dir., agr., Nov., 1933; del. 3rd W. Africa agr. confce., Nigeria, June, 1938.

MILLAR, CAPT. REGINALD MORRISON, M.B.E. (1934).—B. 1888; divnl. inspr., pol., Bahamas, 1928; supt., prison, 1938.

MILLAR, WILLIAM, B.E. (Irel.), A.M.I.C.E. —B. 1887; mily. serv., 1916-19 (ment. in despa.), Gold Coast, 1920; irrign. engnr., Iraq, 1922; anti-malarial engnr., Tanganyika Territory, 1932.

MILLARD, ALFRED SUTTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); D.P.H.—Med. offr., S. Sttlmts., May, 1907; ag. sen. med. offr., Singapore, 23rd Jan. to 17th June, 1909; med. offr., grade II, F.M.S., 6th July, 1909; health offr., F.M.S., 1st Jan., 1912; temp. med. offr., Quthing, Basutoland, Sept., 1916; med. offr. of health, Cyprus, Mar., 1921; ag. dist. med. offr., June to Oct., 1921; ag. ch. med. offr., May to Sept., 1927; title altered to asst. dir. of health, May, 1928; ag. dir. health, June to Sept. and in Oct., 1929.

MILLER, ALBERT EDWARD, M.C.—B. 1892; H.M. Forces, Aug., 1914; serv. in Malta, Sept., 1914 to Jan., 1915 and France, 1915-19; 2nd lieut., 1917; wounded, Feb., 1918; inspr., live-stock, Gold Coast, May, 1921.

MILLER, CAPT. EDWARD ALBERT.—B. 1893; ed. Trent Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; mily. serv. 1914-19; asst. audr., Nigeria, July, 1919; asst. dist. offr., 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admistve. offr., cls. II, 1936; do., cls. I, 1937.

MILLER, GEORGE LAWN.—B. 1889; asst. acctnt., F.M.S. Rlys., Dec., 1919; asst. sec., finance, bd. and estabmt., various periods, 1920, 1921, 1924 1927 and 1929; sec. to P. S'ham. advsy. bd., Jan., 1929; ag. sec. to gen. man., Dec., 1930; sec. to gen. man., Jan., 1932.

MILLER, JAMES INNES, M.A. (Edin.), F.R.S.S.—B, 1892; ed. Fettes Coll. (schol.) and Edin. Univ. (exhrbr.); James Welsh Bursar, 1911; 1st cls. hons., class., 1914; 1st cls. hons. hist., 1915; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., June, 1915; on serv. Suvla Bay and Mesopotamia, 1915-18; cadet, Malayan civ. serv. (S.S.), Oct., 1919; dep. collr. and regisr. of deeds, Penang, Dec., 1919; mag., May, 1920; agt., food contr., Penang, Oct., 1920; secy. to food contr., Singapore, Feb., 1921; attd. col. secy.'s office in addn., June, 1921; passed cadet, May, 1922; mag. and 2nd asst. dist. offr., Kuala Kangsar, 1923; cls. IV, May, 1924; dist. offr., Bukit Merlajam, Sept., 1924; sec., rubber

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MULCAHY, WILFRED, M.A., Dip. Ed., (Dunelm)—B. 1903; ed. Consett and Hatfield Coll., Durham Univ.; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, Nov. 1925; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, Oct., 1930.

MULHALL, JOHN ARCHIBALD.—B. 1899; on mily. serv., 1916; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1921; attd. Kalutara kach., Jan., 1922; ditto, Puttalam kach., Nov., 1922; extra office asst., Badulla kach., Oct., 1923; office asst., ditto, Jan., 1924; office asst., Galle kach., June, 1925; ditto, Anuradhapura kach., May, 1927; addnl. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1928; asst. col. sec., May, 1928; sec. retrenchment comsn., Apr., 1932; asst. ch. sec., Oct., 1933; asst. govt. agt., Anuradhapura, Sept., 1936; do., Trincomalee in addn., Oct.-Dec., 1936; do., Nuwara Eliya, Apr., 1933.

MULLER, JAN FREDERIK.—B. 1891; 3rd grade clk., dept. of agr., Union of S. Africa, 1909; 2nd grade clk., 1919; 1st grade clk., 1921; senr. clk., 1926; prin. clk., dept. of mines, 1928; 2nd grade ch. clk., do., 1932; 1st grade ch. clk., do., 1934; under sec., do., 1934.

MULLER, WALTER ANGUS.—B. 1898; ed. University Coll. Schl. and R. Coll. of Sci.; on mily. serv., 1915-19; asst. supt. Ceylon pol., 1920; supt., pol., 1927; commr., pol. and commdt., local forces, Trinidad and Tobago, 1938.

MULLIGAN, EDWARD JOSEPH, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1886; ed. Summerhill Coll., Sligo and R. Vety. Coll., Dublin; mily. serv., 1915-19; vety. offr., Kenya, 1921; senr. do., 1932; dep. dir. (field services), 1937; ag. dir., vety. services, 1938.

MULOCK, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM, P.C. (1925), K.C.M.G. (1902), K.C., LL.D., M.A.—B. 1843; graduated at Toronto Univ., 1863; gold medal in modern languages; called to the Ontario bar, 1868; vice-chanc. of Toronto Univ. in 1881; sat in parlmt. 1882 to 1905, representing N. York; postmr.-gen. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896; ch. just., exchequer div., high ct. of just., Ontario, 1905; ch. just., Ontario, 1923; ret., 1936.

MUNRO, THOMAS AMBROSE VESPER.—B. 1883; harbmr., Bahamas, 1st Sept., 1913; ag. marshal, admy. side, sup. ct., 1919.

MURDOCH, JAMES WILSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen).—B. 1900; 2nd asst. med. supt., ment. hosp., T. Rambutan, F.M.S., Jan., 1928; med. supt., do., July, 1931.

MURISON, SIR JAMES WILLIAM, KT. BACH. (1919), B.A., LL.B., K.C.—B. 1872; ed. privately and at Trin. Hall, Camb.; senr. class. scholr., 1891; 1st div., 2nd cls. class. tripos, 1894; 3rd cls. law tripos, Part II., 1895; Latham English prize, 1895; B.A., LL.B., 1895; called to Bar, Middle Temple, Apr., 1896; devilled and practised at the Chancery Bar, 1896-1902; regisr., E.A.P., Oct., 1902; town mag., Mombasa, Jan., 1904; 2nd asst. judge, H.B.M. ct. for Zanzibar, Apr., 1904; sen. asst. judge, Mar., 1905; ch. judge, Zanzibar, 20th Sept., 1914; mem., of ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa, 1905-1910, and from 1914 upon transfer of Zanzibar to C.O.; judge, sup. ct. of H.H. Sultan of Zanzibar from 1908; arbitrator in dispute between Zanzibar and E.A.P. govts. as to H.H. mainland properties, 1911; recd. thanks of S. of S. for conversion of applied Indian Acts into Zanzibar Decrees, 1917; judge prize ct. Zanzibar from 1914; passed govt. exam. in Hindustani, 1903, and in Swahili, 1904; examr. in Swahili to the Zanzibar Govt.; joint edr., Zanzibar Law Repts., 1868–1918; atty.-gen., S. Sttmlts., 1919; ag. col. sec., June, 1920 to May, 1921; ch. just., S. Sttlmts., July, 1925; ret., 1933; comsnr. to Palestine to enquire into Jewish-Arab riots, 1934; edited the Revised Laws of the S. Sttlmts., 1926; author of "Swahili Translations," 1911.

MURPHY, JOHN HOWARD BLACKWOOD.—B. 1895; Schl. of Physic, Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1913; R.A.M.C., Jan., 1915; India Office, Apr., 1919; A.D.C., Jubaland, Dec., 1919; dist. comsnr., Gosha, 1920; ditto, Choreh, 1922; ditto, Kitui, Ukambani, 1923; resigned, private affairs, 1926; re-apptd., comsnr., Somaliland, 1927; admn. offr., Kenya, 1930.

MURPHY, JOHN PELLY.—B. 1909; ed. Mount St. Mary's Coll., Chesterfield, B.A., LL.B., (T.C.D.); solr., high ct.. of just., Ireland, 1932; junr. legal offr., Hong Kong, Apr., 1936; ag. dep. regr., sup. ct. Apr., 1936; ag. asst. land offr., Dec., 1936; ag. dep. regisr., sup. ct., Feb., 1937.

MURPHY, JOSEPH.—B. 1892; ed. Stokane Schl., Sligo; R.I.C., 1913-22; Jamaica constab., Apr., 1922; sub-inspr., Apr., 1926; 3rd cls. inspr., Apr., 1931; King's pol. med., 1926.

MURPHY, PHILIP PAINE, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—B. 1910; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; Royal City of Dublin Hosp.; med. offr., Somaliland, Jan., 1935.

MURPHY, WILLIAM LINDSAY.—B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin; B. 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ, ser., Nov., 1910; attd., Kandy kach., Dec., 1910; addtl. pol. mag., Colombo, Aug., 1911; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Jan., 1912; office asst. to govt., Prov. of Uva, May, 1913; asst. land settmt. offr., July, 1913; addtl. pol. mag. and addtl. mun. mag., Colombo, Apr., 1915; addnl. dist. judge, Galle, Jan., 1921; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Sept., 1922; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Apr., 1923; temp. employed, C.O., 1926; addnl. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1927; 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk., leg. coun., Feb., 1927; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk., exec. coun., May, 1928; comptr., lab., Sept., 1931; chmn., munic. coun. and mayor, Colombo, Mar., 1932; munic. comsnr., Colombo, May, 1937, offr. cls. I, gd. I, Nov., 1937; ag. dep. ch. sec., Mar., 1938.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER ROSS, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1896; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Dec., 1923; asst. engr., hydrlcs, P.W.D. Kinta., Oct., 1928; asst. drnge. and irrign. engnr., Jan., 1932; drnge. and irrign. engnr., Selangor, Dec., 1932; sr. drnge. and irrign. engnr., Malay States, Nov., 1935.

MURRAY, ARTHUR EVELYN FRANCIS, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister.—B. 1888; ed. Marlborough and Exeter Coll., Oxford; asst. dis. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1912; cls. I, grade I, admstve. serv., 1928; sec. to comsn. of inquiry into disturbances in S.E. Provs., 1930; ag. sec. for native affrs., 1930; staff grade, 1935.

MURRAY, FREDERICK,—B. 1879; ed. Pulteneytown Acad., Wick, Scotland; Cape civ. serv., 1897; prov. acct., O.F.S., July, 1931; do., Transvaal, Feb., 1935.

MURRAY, HON. SIR GEORGE JOHN ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1917), B.A., LL.M.—B. 1863; judge of sup. ct., S. Australia, 1912; chief just., Jan., 1916 and lieut.-gov., Apr., 1916.

MURRAY, SIR J. H. P., K.C.M.G. (1925), C.M.G. (1914).—M.A., Oxon.; ed. at Sydney gram. schl. and won Knox prize, Fairfax prize, senr. univ. prize, and John West medal; went to Brighton Coll., Germany, and Univ. Coll., London; entd. Oxford Univ. and gained foundation scholarship to Magdalen Coll., 1880; 1st cls. class. mods., 1882; 1st cls. Lit. Hum., 1884;

M.A., 1885; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1886; practised as a barrister in Australia until apptd. crown prosecutor, N.S. Wales; acted as dist. ct. judge on several occasions; commanded N.S.W. Irish Rifles, 1898; served in S. African war, 1900-1901; recd. comsn. of major in Impl. army in recognition of his services, 1902; chief judicial offr. and mem. of exec. and legis. counss., Papua, Sept., 1904; ag. administr., 8th Apr., 1907; and lieut.-gov., in addition to duties of judge, 1908.

MURRAY, JOHN MURRAY.—B. 1888; ed. Victoria Coll., Univ. of Cape of Good Hope, and Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A., LL.B. (Cape of Good Hope), B.A. (Oxon.); advoc., sup. ct. of S. Africa, 1913; K.C., 1932; judge sup. ct. (Transvaal Prov. div.), 1937.

MURRAY, MENZIES.—B. 1890; ed. Stellenbosch and Trinity Coll., Dublin; B.A. (hons. Stellenbosch), 1909; B.A., LL.B. (T.C.D.), 1914; LL.B. (S.A.), 1920; war serv., 1914-19; capt., R.W. Fus., M.C.; advoc., 1921; ch. clk., patent office, Union of S. Africa, Jan., 1930; regisr., patents and regisr., companies, June 1932.

MURRAY, ROBERT EVERITT KING.—B. 1902; clk., grade II., Basutoland, 1924; sub.-inspr., Basutoland mounted pol., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937.

MURRELL, ERNEST BERTRAM, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.) D.C.O.G.—B. 1898; anæsthetist, S.S., Aug., 1930; ag. prof. of midwifery, Coll. Med., S'pore, Feb., 1934; med. offr. i/c offls., S'pore, in addn., Dec., 1935.

MURTLAND, MAJOR CHARLES CAMPBELL.—B. 1884; ed. Harrogate, York and Dublin; sub.-inspr. of police, B. Guiana, 1908; dist.-inspr., 1912; ag. county inspr., 1910-1911, 1914-1916; capt., B. Guiana militia, 1915; county inspr., 1920; detective inspr., 1927; ag. dep. inspr.-gen., pol., various periods, 1928-33; dep. comsnr., 1938.

MYCOCK, CHARLES.—B. 1890; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, Jan., 1915; asst. cable censor, 1914-16; on mily. serv., 1917-19; headmr. Ellis Kadoorie schl., 1919; do., Yaumati schl., 1928-30 and 1932-36; 2nd mastr., Queen's Coll., 1930; headmast., Ellis Kadoorie schl., 1937; sen., mast., educn. dept., 1937.

MYERS, RT. HON. SIR MICHAEL, P.C. (1931), G.C.M.G. (1937), K.C.M.G. (1930), K.C. (1922), LL.B. (1897).—B. 1873; ed. Thorndon Schl., Wellington Coll., and Canterbury Univ. Coll. (N.Z.); in legal practice many years; ch. just., N.Z., 1929.

MYLIUS, EDWARD NOEL.—B. 1897; ed. Bromsgrove Schl. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mily. serv., 1917-18; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1921; dist. offr., 1929; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1937.

NAIRAC, SIR GEORGE EDOUARD, KT. BACH., (1938), K.C.—B. 1876; ed. R. Coll., Mauritius; called to bar, 1898; ag. addnl. subst. procureur and advoc.-gen., 1903-06; mem. for Port Louis in coun. of govt., 1911-25; nominated mem., 1926; K.C., 1926; procureur and advoc.-gen, July, 1927; mem., exec. coun. and coun. of govt.; ag. col. sec., July, 1928 to Mar., 1929; ag. ch. just., Oct., 1929 to Oct., 1930; ch. judge, 1935; edr., Mauritius Law Repts. since 1906 and of the Law Repts. Digest, 1902-25.

NAISH, RICHARD BRYANT, B.A. (Oxon.), M.R. San. I.—B. 1891; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1914; attached to Galle kach., Dec., 1914; addtl. pol. mag., Galle in addn., Apr., 1915; extra office asst. to govt. agt., N. Prov., Oct., 1916; pol. mag., Gampola, Dec., 1918; asst. contr. of estate supplies, May, 1919; office asst. to govt. agt., C. Prov., Feb., 1920; addnl. pol. mag., Colombo, Negombo and Avissawella, Sept., 1920; asst. finan. asst. to chmn., mun. coun., Colombo, Jan., 1921; pol. mag., Pt. Pedro, Nov., 1921; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Mar., 1923; ditto, Karunegala, Sept., 1925; asst. contr., rev., Mar., 1928; sec., univ. comsn. in addn., July, 1928; addnl. pol. mag., Colombo, Sept., 1931; dep. contr., lab., Oct., 1931; attd., atty.-gen.'s dept. for sp. duty, May, 1934; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, Feb., 1937; ag. govt. agt., N.P., June, 1938.

NANKIVELL, HOWARD.—B. 1893; ed. Christ's Hosp.; clk., col. secretariat, Jamaica, 1911; asst., 1912; 2nd cls. air mech., R.F.C., 1916; 2nd lieut., R.F.C., 1916; lieut., tech. R.A.F., 1917-1920; 2nd cls. clk., col. secretariat, Jamaica, 1917; 1st ditto, 1920; sec., salaries regrading comsn., 1922; sec., disturbances comsn., 1922; sec. advisory finan. comtee., 1924; sec., civ. serv. comtee, 1925; prin. clk., secretariat, 1925; sec., prelim. W. I. confce., 1926; attd. for temp. duty, C.O., 1926; sec., salaries comsn., Jamaica, 1928; ag. clk., privy coun., 1928; asst. col. sec., Trinidad, Apr., 1929; ag. col. sec., on various occasions, 1929-37; dep. col. sec. Jan., 1930; sec., intercol. confce. on trade relations with Canada, 1930; sec., Trinidad air bd., 1930; ag. gov.'s dep., Jan., 1932 and Aug., 1934; chmn., unemployment bd., 1935; do., nutrition comtee., 1936; sec. for lab., Sept., 1937; treas., Cyprus, 1938.

NAPIER, HON. JOHN MELLIS, LL.B.—B. 1882; ed. City of London Schl. and Adelaide Univ.; admitted a practitioner of sup. ct., 1903; K.C., 1922; judge sup. ct. of S. Australia since Feb., 1924.

NAPIER, SIR WALTER JOHN, KT. BACH. (1909), D.C.L. (Oxon.).—Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; atty.-gen., S. Sttlmts., 1907-1909; mem., W. African lands comtee., 1912.

NASH, HERBERT FREDERICK WILLIAM.—B. 1901; entered C.O., 26th Nov., 1917; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. clk. and assigned to C.O., 29th Dec., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; higher cler. offr., 17th Sept., 1929.

NASH, HON. WALTER.—B. 1882; ed. St. John's Schl; mem., N.Z. H. of R. since 1929; min. of finance, min. of cust., min. of stamp duties, 1935, also min. of marketing, 1936; mem., national indus. confce., 1927; has represented N.Z. at various confces. overseas, including 2nd. internatl. lab. confce., Geneva, 1920, confces. of inste. of Pacific relations, 1927 and 1933, confce. of Br. commonwealth relations, 1933, and Imp. Confce., 1937; conducted trade mission overseas, 1936-7.

NASON, WILFRED PAUL.—B. 1894; ed. Christ's Hosp.; served with forces, France and Russia, 1915-19; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory; do., Nigeria, 1928; audr., Leeward Is., 1932; audr., Trinidad, 1935; do., Zanzibar, 1938.

NATHAN, LT.-COL. SIR MATTHEW, G.C.M.G. (1908), K.C.M.G. (1902), C.M.G. (1899).—B. 1862; entd. R.E., 1880; capt., 1889; maj., 1898; lt.-col., 1907; served in Nile expedn., 1885; Lushai expedn. (medal with clasp), 1889; sec. col. def. comtee., 1895; admnstrd. govt. of S. Leone in 1899; gov., Gold Coast, Oct., 1900; gov., Hong Kong, 21st Sept., 1903; gov., Natal, 1st May, 1907; sec. to G.P.O., London, 1910; chrmn. of bd. of inland revenue, 1911; under sec. to lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1914; permanent sec. to ministry of pensions, 1916; gov., Queensland, 1920-25.

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NATTRASS, ROLAND MARSHALL, B.Sc. (Agr.), Lond., Ph.D., Lond., D.I.C., Dip. Agr., Wye.—B.1895; ed. Nottingham High Schl.; asst. to cotton specialist, Tanganyika Territory, 1922; advisory mycologist, Western Prov.; Bristol Univ., Long Ashton Research Statn., 1924; senr. mycologist, miny. of agr., Egypt, 1928; mycologist, (now plant pathologist), Cyprus, 1931; ag. entomologist, June-Oct., 1937; snr. plant pathologist, Kenya, 1938.

NATTRISS, ERNEST ALFRED, O.B.E. (1934). —B. 1882; ent. C.A. shipping agents, 1898; apptd. to C.A. office, 1912; dep. head, shipping dept., 1922; apptd. shipping offr. to the "Discovery Committee." 1927; head, shipping dept., 1933; do., gen. stores dept., 1935.

NAVARATNAM, SARAVANAMUTTU SAMUEL, B.Sc. (Lond.).—B. 1894; demstr., govt. tech. schls., Ceylon, July, 1917; cadet, Dec.,1921; attd., Matara kach., Dec., 1921; ditto, Ratnapura kach., May, 1922; extra office asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Sept., 1923; pol. mag.,Matale, May, 1924; ditto, Chilaw, Feb., 1926; asst. comsnr., excise, Aug., 1927; dist. judge, Kegalle, Mar., 1930; asst. sttlmt. offr., July, 1931; sec. to min. of lab., industry and commerce, Oct., 1931; dep. contr., lab., Aug., 1933; asst. land comsnr., Dec., 1933; asst. settlmt. offr., June, 1934.

NEALE, CHARLES NORMAN.—Commr. for road transpt. and tramways, N.S.W., Aug., 1937.

NEAME, ARTHUR ROBERT LUNGLEY.—B.1892; B.S.A. pol., 1912-19; asst. supt., Tanganyika Territory pol., 1920; supt., 1928; ag. dep. comsnr., 1933-34.

NEAVE, JOHN RICHARD, M.C.—B. 1893; ed. King's Coll., Lond.; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1919; attd., res. office, Malacca, Nov., 1919; asst. advr., Kota Tinggi, Feb., 1925; res., Labuan, Dec., 1927; offr., cls. III, Jan., 1930; 2nd asst. sec. (A), S.S., Dec., 1932; offr. cls. II., Jan., 1935; dist. offr., Klang, Sept., 1936; offr. cls. IB, 1938.

NEFF, ERROLL AUBREY, C.M.G. (1939), M.D., L.C.P. & S. (Alberta), D.P.H.—B. 1887; ed. High Schl., Ingersoll, Ont., Toronto Univ. and Western Univ.; on war serv. with rank of major, 1914-19; dist. med. offr., Fiji, and med. supt., Cent. Leper Hosp., Makogai, Fiji, 1921; two Rockefeller foundation fellowships, 1926 and 1931; rep. S. Pacific cols. at Internat. Leprosy Confce., Manila, 1931; senr. med. offr., (now dir., med. services), Cyprus, Nov., 1934.

NEILL, J. H.—Med. offr., E. Africa Prot., Mar., 1919; ditto, Uganda, July, 1920.

NEIL, WILLIAM HARDLEY EDWIN, F.R.G.S. —B. 1892; ed. Cathedral Schl., Winchester, Taunton's, Southampton and Hartley Univ. Coll., Extn., Southampton; war ser., Sept., 1914-Sept., 1919; survey probtnr., F.M.S., Nov., 1920; asst. supt., trig. surveys, Dec., 1923; ditto, topo. br., Dec., 1925; ditto, rev. surveys, Pahang, Jan., 1931; asst. supt., surveys, N. Kedah, Aug., 1932; senr. asst. supt., surveys., Malaya, 1935; ch. survr., S.S. and F.M.S., 1938.

NEILL, JAMES SCOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1889; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; clas. schol., 1911; 1st sen. mod. hist. and pol. sci., 1912; Victoria prizeman, Kings Inns., Dublin; cadet, Fiji, 1914; clk., leg. and exec. coun., Oct., 1915; dist. comsnr., 1916; regr., sup. ct., and offl. recr., 1922; ag. atty.-gen. and mem., exec. and leg. coun., July, 1922 to July, 1923; ag. prin. asst. col. sec. and agt.-gen., imigrn., Jan., 1924 and Sept., 1924; mem., bd. examrs., Fijian language and ag. editor, Indian newspaper "Radjut"; seconded sp. duty under Tongan govt. and apptd. mem., privy coun. of Tonga, Aug.-Sept., 1924; comsnr. of assize, circuit ct., June, 1925; ct. of review, income tax, Nov., 1925; Br. agt. and cons.-gen., Tonga, Jan., 1927; is also a dep. comsnr. for W. Pacific and a judl. comsnr. for matrimonial causes; seconded for sp. duty, Ocean Is., Dec., 1930 to Mar., 1931; special duty in Pitcairn Island, May and June, 1937; admstr., Dominica, 1937.

NEILSON, HARRY ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.—B. 1879; ed. Bedford Mod. Schl. and Aberdeen Univ.; med. offr., Uganda, 1912; temp. capt., Uganda med. staff, 1914; health offr., 1921; senr. do., 1924; ag. D.D.S.S. for various periods, 1926-32.

NEILSON, MAJOR JOHN BARBIE., M.C. and 2 Bars, M.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Glas.).—B. 1896; asst. inspr., schls., Perak, July, 1921; asst. mast., govt. Eng. schl., Alor Star, Aug., 1921; sr. asst. mast., Raffles Inst., Apr., 1926; inspr., schls., N. Sembilan, Sept., 1928; do., Pahang, Dec., 1930 and Jan., 1935; senr. educn. offr., B. Malaya, Nov., 1936; prin., King Edward VII schl., Taiping, Jan., 1938.

NEISH, DONALD GORDON.—B. 1905; ed. Bedford Schl.; 2nd lt., Jamaica local forces, 1928; lt., 1930; machine gun offr., 1931-33 sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., 1933; 3rd. cls. inspr., 1936.

NESBITT, ROBERT HENRY, J.P., F.C.I.S. (Eng.)—B. 1883; ed. London, Eng.; Australian trade commr. to N. Z., 1934-37; chmn., milk bd., of N.S.W., 1937.

NESER, FRANCOIS, B.A.—B. 1895; 3rd grade clk., Lands, Pretoria, 1914; 2nd grade clk., 1916; 1st grade clk., 1919; senr. clk., 1924; prin. clk., 1931; pub. serv. inspr., grade II, 1934; under sec. for lands, 1937.

NESHAM, MAJOR EDWARD WILLIAM.—B. 1888; ed. Torquay High Schl.; articled pupil, Dominion observatory, Ottawa, Canada, 1909-13; Canadian govt. dept. of the Int. Internat. Bndy. survey br. of Dominion observatory, 1909-14; geodetic engr., 1919; R.E. 1915-20, Gallipoli, France and Germany; Croix de Guerre (French); thrice ment. in desps.; survr., survey dept., Gold Coast, 1924-36; dep commr. lands and survr.-gen., Nigeria, Aug., 1936; ag. commr. do., 1937-38.

NETTELTON, GERALD ENRAGHT.—B. 1894; clk., res. comsnr.'s office, 1914; sub-inspr., Bechuanaland Prot. pol., 1917; sp. J.P., 1917; ag. asst. res. mag., 1920; passed 1st gr. Secwana exam., 1920; passed civ. serv. lowerlaw exam., 1922; ag. res. mag., 1923; res. mag. and hon. insr. Bech. Prot. pol., Apr., 1924; dist. comsnr., 1937; 1st. asst. sec., Oct., 1937.

NEVIN, HENRY MILLER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Univ. of Dub.) D.T.M., D.T.H. (L'pool), D.P.H. (Univ. of Dub.).—B. 1896; ed. Rathmines Coll., Dublin and Dublin Univ.; Great War, 2nd lt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; M. O. Malaya, Aug., 1927; pathologist II, I.M.R., Aug., 1929; title changed to pathologist, Aug., 1937.

NEWBOLD, CHARLES DEMOREE, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1909; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1931; ed. Lodge Schl., Barbados and Keble Coll., Oxford; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. marshal, Trinidad, Jan., 1936; relieving mag., 1937.

NEWBOLT, CAPT. A. F.—B. 1893; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; B.A.; on active serv., Oxfordshire Light Infy., Aug., 1914 to May, 1919; served in Flanders, wounded, Apr., 1915; capt., 1915; adjt., 1918-19; asst. priv.

sec. (appts.) to S. of S., Lord Milner, May, 1919; Mr. Winston Churchill, Feb., 1921; Duke of Devonshire, Oct., 1922; Mr. J. H. Thomas, Jan., 1924; Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, Nov., 1924; Lord Passfield, June, 1929; prin., 1st Oct., 1930.

NEWBOULT, ALEXANDER THEODORE, M.C.—B. 1896; ed. Kingswood and Exeter Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1920; attd. Perak secrt., Dec., 1920; offr., cls V, Aug., 1923; dist. offr., Jelebu, Nov., 1925; offr., cls. IV, Aug., 1927; sec. to res., N. Sembilan, Dec., 1927; offr., cls. III, Aug., 1932; ag. comsnr., lands and mines, Trengganu, Oct., 1933; Br. advr., Trengganu in addn., Nov.-Dec., 1936; offr. cl. II, Aug., 1937; asst sec. to govt., F.M.S. Nov., 1937.

NEWELL, HUGH HAMILTON, C.B.E. (1936).—B. 1878; mem. main roads bd., N.S.W., Mar., 1925; pres., Jan., 1932; commr., main roads, Dec., 1932.

NEWHOOK, PAUL STUART ALLEN.—B. 1900; ed. Prebendal Schl., Chichester and privately; S. Western rly., 1916–26; asst. loco. supt., K.U.R. and H., 1926; dist. loco. supt., 1930.

NEWILL, COMMDR. JOSEPH BERNARD, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).—B. 1887; harbmr., Malacca, 1922; dep. harbmr., Hong Kong, 1926.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM AUGUSTIN, M.B.E.—B. 1873; ed. Sydney High Schl.; ent. New South Wales pub. serv., 1891; served with Australian forces, S. African war (Queen's med., 5 clasps); on staff of first prime min. of C'wealth of Aust., Jan., 1901; senr. clk., dept. external affrs., 1902; ch. clk., C'wealth electoral admstrn., 1903; C'wealth electoral offr. for Victoria, 1906; ch. clk., home affrs., 1909; offl. sec. to gov. gen., C. of A., and sec. to fedrl. exec. coun., 1913; sec., royal comsn. on navy and defence admstrn., 1916; ch. clk., Australian defence dept., 1918; admstr., Island of Nauru, 1927.

NEWNHAM, HUBERT ERNEST, C.M.G. (1937)—B. 1886; ed. St. John's Coll., Oxford (M.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1909; office asst. to govt. agt., Uva, Nov., 1911; pol. mag., Matale, Mar., 1913; landing survr., cust., Oct., 1913; ag. comsnr. of requests, Colombo, Feb., 1920; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, May, 1920; chmn., munic. coun., Colombo, Aug., 1924; comsnr., local govt. and pres., local govt. bd., and sec. to min. for local admstrn., July, 1931; comsnr. for relief of distress, Jan., 1935; prin. collr., cust. and chmn., Colombo port comsn., Nov., 1936.

NEWSAM, NEVILLE.—B. 1898; ed. Harrison, Coll., Barbados; 2nd. asst. analyst, Br. Guiana, 1922; 1st. asst. analyst, 1933; ag. govt. analyst, 1936.

NEWTON, ALEXANDER STAFFORD, L.D.S. (Liv.), R.A.M.C.—B. 1896; mily. serv., 1914-19; dental surg., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1925.

NEWTON, SIR FRANCIS JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1919), C.M.G. (1892), C.V.O. (1911).—B. 1857; ed. at Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1880; M.A., 1890; barrister, Inner Temple; lieut., 3rd batt. Hampshire regt., and extra A.D.C. to Sir H. Robinson, gov. Cape, 1881; priv. sec. to Sir Thomas Scanlen, prime minister of Cape, 1883; and to Sir H. Robinson, 1884-86; sec. to Mauritius roy. comsn., 1886; ag. admstr. and ch. mag., Br. Bechuanaland, 1888; col. sec. and rec.-gen., 1889; ag. admstr. and ch. mag., 1892; res. comsnr., Bechuanaland Protectorate, Dec., 1895–7; col. sec., Br. Honduras, 1898; ditto, Barbados, 1901; treas., S. Rhodesia, 1903; ret., 1919; col. sec., 1st S. Rhodesian ministry, 1st Oct., 1923; high comsnr. for S. Rhodesia in London; ret., 1930.

NEWTON ISAAC, F.R.C.S., (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).—B. 1897; clin. asst., Charing Cross hosp., 1924; 2nd health offr. at port, Hong Kong, 1925; visiting med. offr. Kwong Wah hosp., 1926; med. offr. in ch. Kowloon hosp., 1927; M.O.-in-ch., govt., civ. hosp., 1930; in ch., Univ. surg. clinic in addn., 1932; med. offr. in ch., Victoria hosp., 1932; med. offr. in ch., govt. civ. mental and Tsan-Yuk hosps., 1935; do., Univ. surgical clinic, Mar., 1936; M.O.-in-ch., Queen Mary Hosp., May, 1937.

NGATA, HON. SIR APIRANA TURUPA, KT. BACH. (1927), M.A., LL.B.—B. 1874; ed. Waiomatatini Native Schl., Te Aute Coll., and Canterbury Univ. Coll.; mem., house of reps., N.Z., since 1905; mem., exec. coun., repg. Maori race, 1909–12; min., native affrs., min., Cook Is., and mem., exec. coun. representing Maori race, 1928–34.

NICHOLAS, HON. HAROLD SPRENT.—B. 1877; M.L.C., N.S. Wales, 1932; judge, sup. ct., Feb., 1935.

NICHOLLS, HON. SIR HERBERT, K.C.M.G. (1927).—B. 1868; LL.B., Tasmania; called to the bar, 1892; atty.-gen. and min. of educn., Tasmania, 1903-4; puisne judge, Tasmania, Jan., 1909; chief justice, 1914; also lieut.-gov.; resgd., 1937.

NICHOLS, JAMES EDWARD.—B. 1882; asst. engnr., Lagos rly., Feb., 1907; asst. engnr., Gold Coast rlys. (open lines), May, 1911; offr. in charge, Togoland Mily. rlys., 1916-17; ch. engnr., G. Coast rlys., Jan., 1920.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM EWART, B.A.—B. 1890; ed., Leeds Grammar Schl., and Jesus Coll., Oxford; jnr. supt., educn. dept., N. Nigeria, Sept., 1914; attached, Nigeria Regt., 1917-18; instr., arts and crafts, Jan., 1920; ag. ch. inspr., S. Provs., 1933; N. Provs., 1934; prin., Higher Coll., Katsina, 1934; dir., educn., Sierra Leone, 1935.

NICOL, ANDREW, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I. Struct.E.—B. 1898; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Schl. and Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll., Aberdeen; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1921; exec. engnr., Port Works Office, 1938.

NICOLE, J.—War serv. 1914–19; ag. sub. inspr., pol., B. Guiana, 1921; sub inspr., 1922; dist. inspr., 1926; county inspr., 1932; adjt., pol., 1925–28 and 1930; ag. staff offr., local forces in 1928, 1929 and 1934; ag. dist. commr. W., Demerara and chmn., canals, polder authority, July to December, 1934.

NICOLL, MAJOR FREDERICK ALAN BENSON, O.B.E., R. of O. (1921).—B. 1883; ed. St. Edward's Schl., Oxford; Imp. Yeo. S. African War, 1900-02; Natal mtd. pol., 1903-09; Natal native rebellion, 1906; dist. supt., pol., Uganda, 1910; R. Sussex Regt., 1914-20 (France, Belgium and Palestine, army of occupation, Germany, and plebiscite troops, Danzig); ment. in desp.; O.B.E. (mil. div.); Uganda pol., 1924; dep. commr., pol. and prisons, Tanganyika Territory, 1929; ag. commr., pol. and prisons, Apr.-Nov., 1930 and Jan.-Oct., 1933; comsnr., pol., Oct., 1933; King's pol. med., 1934.

NICOLL, JOHN FEARNS.—B. 1899; ed. Carlisle Grammar Schl. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; war serv., France, 1918; cadet, Br. N. Borneo civ. serv., Dec., 1920; asst. dist. offr., Dec., 1922; cadet, Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1928; seconded, secrt., 1930-31, 1933-34, 1935 and 1936; ag. asst. ch. sec. and clk. of couns., 1935; seconded for duty as asst. prin., C.O., 29th Apr., 1937; seconded as ag.

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dep. col. sec., Trinidad, Oct., 1937; gov's. dep., Apr.-May, 1938; ag. col. sec., Feb.-June, 1938; dep. col. sec., Sept., 1938; ag. col. sec., Nov., 1938.

NIGHTINGALE, PERCY HERBERT, B.A.—B. 1907; ed. Monkton Combe and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Fiji, 1930; clk. to couns., 1932; prvte. sec. to O.A.G., 1933; dist. commr., 1933; asst. sec., secrt., 1936-38; re-designated dist. offr., 1938.

NIHILL, J. H. B., K.C., M.A., M.C.—B. 1892; ed. Felsted and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; 2nd cls. hist. tripos, pts. I and II; pres., Union Socy., 1914; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; 2nd lieut., Munster Fusiliers, 1914–18; investigating offr., Min. of Lab., joint industrial couns. divn., 1919; priv. sec. to Sir Wm. Edge, junr. Lord of Treas., 1920-21; cadet, Hong Kong, July, 1921; ag. asst. crown solr., 1924; pol. mag., Kowloon, 1926; ag. asst. atty.-gen., 1926; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., 1927; legal sec. to high comsnr., Iraq, 1927-31; ag. Br. cons., Baghdad in addn., 1928 and 1931; mem., Br. deleg. to coun. of L. of N., 1931; legal advr., Embassy, Baghdad, 1932-33; solr.-gen., Uganda, 1934; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1934; ag. ch. just., Oct., 1934 to Feb., 1935; atty.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1936.

NISBET, JOHN GRAY.—B. 1895; war serv., R.E's., 1914–19; asst. engr., Uganda rly., 1919; resigned, 1920; asst. engr., K.U.R. & H., 1924; sr. asst. engr., 1925; dist. engr., 1928; sr. dist. engr., 1936.

NIXON, FRANK ASHLEY.—B. 1879; Transvaal civ. serv., 1902; Union civ. serv., 1910; ch. clk., dept. of mines and industries, 1919; under-sec., dept. of mines and industries, 1924; chmn., mining leases bd., 1934.

NIXON, R., M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool), D.T.M. (L'pool), D.P.H. (L'pool).—Tempy. lieut., capt. and major, R.A.M.C. (S.R.), 1917-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1921; senr. sanitation offr., 1928; asst.-dir., med. services, 1936.

NOAD, FREDERICK MITCHELL.—B. 1895; ed. pvte. (Ascham Coll.) Berkhampsted and St. Lawrence; W.A.F.F., 1915–20; admstve offr., cls. III, Nigeria, 1930; do., cls. II, 1936; do., cls. I, 1937.

NOAD, JOHN ELLIOTT MONCRIEFF, O.B.E.—Ed. R. Naval Coll., Osborne and Dartmouth and Training Cruiser, H.M.S. "Cornwall"; midshipman, R.N., Aug., 1910; H.M.S. "Prince of Wales," Flagship, Atlantic Fleet; resgd., 1911; Edinburgh Univ., 1911–1914; sub-lieut., R.N.V.R., 1914–1918; interned in Holland from fall of Antwerp to armistice; while in Holland passed for A.M.I.C.E., Feb., 1917; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, Mar., 1920; asst. engnr., Kenya and Uganda rly., Apr., 1924; senr. asst. engnr., P.W.D., 1930; exec. engnr., 1934.

NOALL, W. E.—B. 1880; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civil ser., and assigned to the C.O., June, 1898; promoted, with gratuity, Jan., 1911; conf. clk., 1st Mar., 1916; minor staff clk., 8th Sept., 1917; sec. to visual instr. comtee., 1st Jan., 1918; sec., "Discovery" commtee., 3rd Mar., 1937.

NOBBS, CAPT. HOWARD.—B. 1891; ed. University Coll., and Inst. of Educn., Lond.; B.Sc. (Lond.), 1913 (hons. in chemy.); M.Sc. (Lond.), 1919; A.I.C. (1918); F.I.C. (1923); 2nd lieut., Northamptonshire Regt., Apr. 1914; lieut., 1915, capt., 1916; war serv. in France, 1st battn., Northamptonshire Regt. 1914-15 and with R.E., 1916-18; chemy. mast., R. Coll., Mauritius, 1926; prin., Queen's Coll. Br. Guiana, 1931; ag. dir., educn., Jan.-May, 1938.

NOBLE, G. S. P., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), Certif. Lond. S.H.T.M. (distinc.).—B. 1897; mil. serv., 1916-18; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1925.

NOBLE, CAPT. JAMES MORTON, A.M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1890; asst. engnr., F.M.S., Nov., 1919; do., Kedah, Jan., 1920-Feb., 1924; exec. engnr., F.M.S., Nov., 1928; ag. snr. exec. engnr., various occasions, 1929-31 and 1934; senr. exec. engnr., July, 1935; ag. state engnr., Pahang, Jan., 1938.

NOBLE, PETER, A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Elgin and Aberdeen, Scotland; asst. civ. engnr., P.W.D., Cyprus, 1906; ag. dist. engnr. in 1907 and 1909; dist. engnr., Demerara, B. Guiana, Aug., 1910; ag. in addition as chief draughtsman, 1911, and as asst. col. civ. engnr. in 1912; col. engnr. and survr.-gen., Dominica, Aug., 1912; nom. mem., Roseau Town Board, offl. mem. legis. coun. and road board; on war service as mem. comnsrs. of valuation (min. of munitions); recd. thanks of sec. of state for work in connection with roads of Dominica, 1916; dist. engnr., N. dist., Palestine, Aug., 1922.

NOOTT, P. GORDON.—B. 1880; entered army (Royal Welsh Fus.), 1898; served in Boer war, 1899-00 (Queen's medal with clasps); Tugela heights, relief of Ladysmith, Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal; seconded for serv., N. Nigeria regt., Dec., 1904; served with Dakka Kerri expedn., N. Nigeria, 1908; ret. on pension, Oct., 1913; ch. warder, Belize prison, B. Honduras, May, 1914; comsn. 2nd lieut., B. Honduras Terr. Force, 1914; lieut., 1916 served on Caro expedn., B. Honduras, 1916; instructor to 2nd B. Honduras contingent, 1916; capt., 1918; supt. of prisons, Grenada, Jan., 1920.

NORMAN, ROSS JUNNER, M.C., D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S., M.I.M.M.—Ed. Melbourne Univ. and R. Coll. of Sci.; war serv., France and Italy, 1914-18; mem., coun. of inst. of Mining and Metallurgy, London, asst. geologist, and geologist Gold Coast geol. survey, 1920; dir., Sierra Leone geol. survey and ch. inspr., mines, 1927; dir., Gold Coast geol. survey, Oct., 1930.

NORRIS, J. A., C.M.G.(1936)—B. 1872; ed. Ballygan and Williamstown, Ireland; acct. to treasy., Victoria, Mar., 1914; audr.-gen., Mar., 1919.

NORRIS, JOHN WILSON A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1890; ed. Lond. Univ. Imp. Coll. Sc. and Technology; active service B.E.F. (France) 1914-19, major R.E., mentioned in despatches; joined C.A. as engr. inspr., 1919; asst. engr., 1920; visited Gold Coast 1924; services loaned to consult. engr. reporting on Takoradi Harbour; seconded for duty as asst. engr. Gold Coast harbours staff, Takoradi 1924; rejoined C.A. 1926; dep. to ch. insp. engr., 1929.

NORRIS, VICTOR HUGH, L.M.S.—B. 1893; ed. Raffles Inst. & Coll. of Medicine, S'pore; asst. surgn., S'pore, Sept., 1915; ag. med. offr., various occasions, 1917-24; asst. med. offr., Sept., 1925; dep. med. offr., Oct., 1926; med. offr., S.S., Dec., 1930; do., P. Wellesley, June, 1933.

NORTH, ROLAND ARTHUR CHARLES, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1889; ed. Blundell's and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, Hong Kong, Nov., 1912; seconded for serv. with Samoa govt., 1921; studied Japanese in Japan, 1922; 2nd asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1923; ch. asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1924 and 1930; ag. sec. for Chinese

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affrs. 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1931; extra asst. col. sec., Feb., 1931; 2nd asst. col. sec. and dep. clk., coun., June, 1931 and Jan., 1934; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk., couns., in 1933, 1934 and 1935; 1st cls. cadet offr., Apr., 1935; ag. col. sec., Mar.-Nov., 1936; O.A.G., Aug.-Sept., 1936; sec., Chinese affrs., Oct., 1936; ag. col. sec., Apr.-Oct., 1937 and in Feb., 1938.

NORTHCOTE, SIR GEOFFRY ALEXANDER STAFFORD, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1931).—Ed. at Blundells Schl. (Newte and Huish exhibns.) and Balliol Coll., Oxford M.A. (hons.), asst. collr., E. Africa Prot., May, 1904 dist. comsnr., 1909; asst. col. sec., 1921; ch. sec., N. Rhodesia, 1927; col. sec., Gold Coast, 1930; gov., and commdr.-in-ch., Br. Guiana, 1934; do., Hong Kong, 1937.

NORTHCOTE, MAJOR LEONARD AUGUSTUS STAFFORD.—B. 1879; ed. Dulwich Coll.; 2nd lieut., Royal Fusiliers, 1900; res. of offrs., Feb., 1914; served in Gallipoli, Egypt, Salonika and Palestine, 1914-19; local commdt. of pol. and asst. comsnr., Cyprus, 1919 (title changed to supt., pol., Mar., 1938); passed exam. in mod. Greek; ag. comsnr., for various periods 1924–27 and 1929-34; ag. dep. ch. commdt., pol., in 1936 and 1937.

NORTHCOTE, R. C.—Ed. Blundells and S. African Schl. of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg; Rhodesian admstn., B.S.A. pol., 1914-16; Rhodesian Native Regt., 1917-19; German E. Africa campaign (ment. in desp., mily. med.); asst. polit. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1921; dist. offr., Feb., 1932.

NORTHCROFT, HON. ERIMA HARVEY, D.S.O. (1919), V.D.—B. 1884; ed. Hokitika dist. high schl., Well. Coll., and Auckland univ. coll., N.Z.; joined N.Z. pub. trust off. as cadet for short period; admitted to bar, 1907; served overseas, 1916-19 with N.Z.F.A., with rank of lt.-col.; dep. judge-advcc.-gen., 1927-33; judge-advcc.-gen. with rank of col., 1933-35; judge, sup. ct. of N.Z., 1935.

NORTHCROFT, LESLIE ARTHUR, B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1901; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1923; attd. to secretariat, Jan., 1924; ditto, Puttalam kach., Jan., 1925; ditto, N'Eliya kach., July, 1925; office asst., Jaffna kach., May, 1926; temp. attd., C.O. Sept., 1928 to Mar., 1929; addnl. asst. col. treas., Apr., 1929; ag. asst. govt. agt., Matara, Oct., 1929; asst. attlmt. offr., Nov., 1929; asst. ch. sec., Apr., 1935.

NORTHEY, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD; G.C.M.G. (1922), K.C.M.G. (1918), C.B.—B, 1868; served with Hazara expedn., 1891; Miranzai expedn., 1891; Isazai expedn., 1892. in S. African war, 1899-02; and in the war of 1914-18; extra A.D.C. to H.M. the King, 1915; brig.-gen. (temp.) commdg. Nyasaland Rhodesia field force, 1915-18; lieut.-col. (brevet col., 1915); King's R.R.C., 1911; gov. E. Africa Prot. and high comsnr., Zanzibar Prot., July, 1918; assumed govt., Jan., 1919; ret., Aug., 1922.

NORTH-HUNT, HAROLD.—B. 1894; ed. Ipswich Schl. and St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge (exhibr.); war serv., 1914-20; (ment. in desps.); cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1920; 2nd asst. dist. offr., July, 1920; asst. dist. offr., Jan., 1921; 2nd asst. adviser, Apr., 1922; offr., cls. IV, Aug., 1925; offr., cls. III, Aug., 1930; ag. asst. advr., supt., lands and regisr., titles, Kelantan, Aug., 1933; offr. cls. II., Aug., 1935; regisr.-gen., statistics, S.S. and F.M.S., Aug., 1935; supt., rubber control S'pore and Penang and regisr., textile quotas, S.S. and F.M.S. in addn., 1937.

NORTHMORE, HON. SIR JOHN ALFRED, K.C.M.G. (1932), LL.B.—B. 1865; judge, sup. ct., W. Australia, 1914; ch. just., 1931; lieut-gov., 1932-33.

NORTHROP, ALBERT WILLIAM.—B. 1890; Imp. cust. and excise serv., 1912–23; supervr., cust., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1923; senr. collr., cust., N. Rhodesia, Apr., 1929; dep. contr., cust., 1931; dep. commr., cust., Kenya and Uganda, Oct., 1936; comsnr., do., 1938.

NORTON, CUTHBERT HUGH, M.B.E. (1938).—B. 1878; ed. pte. schls. and Weymouth Coll.; ent. govt. ser., Br. Guiana, 1913; asst. comsry., taxation, 1914; 3rd gde., do., 1917; 2nd gde. do., 1920; 1st gde. do., 1927; seconded as census comsnr., Sept., 1930 to Dec., 1931; 1st gde. offr., dist. admstrn., 1932; ch. comsry. and dist. comsnr., Georgetown and East Bank, Demerara dist., Jan., 1934; poor law comsnr., Jan., 1936; chmn., poor law comsnrs, July, 1936; dist. comsnr., W. Demerara and chmn., canals polder authority, 1936.

NORTON, HENRY JOHN STEPHEN, O.B.E. (1938), M.B.E. (1934).—B. 1896; cler. asst., Gibraltar, 1913; crane and wharf clk., 1914; treas. clk., 1914; passed compet. exam., 1917; clk.-in-charge, impts. and expts., and clk. to food contr., 1914 to 1920; dep. asst. shipping master, 1921; asst. shipping master, 1922; sec. and treas., sailors' home, 1920; clk-in-charge port dept. and ag. Trinity agt., in 1924-26; asst. sec., col. sec's. office, 1927; pvte. sec. and interpreter to gov., 1929.

NORVAL, WILLEM DIXON.—B. 1893; ed. Wepener, O.F.S.; clk., dept. of lands, 1913; clk., dept. of educn. (Union), 1919; pvte. sec. to min. of interior, educn. and pub. health, 1924; senr. clerk, dept. of agr., 1926; mining comsnr., Namaqualand, 1929; do., Barberton, 1930; do., Barberton and Pilgrims Rest, 1931; under-sec. for lab., 1932.

NORWOOD, LEONARD ROBERT OSWALD.—B. 1896; ed. Lincoln Coll., Oxford; supt., educn. dept., N. Provs., Nigeria, 2nd Nov., 1921.

NOSWORTHY, HON. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1929).—B. 1867; ed. privately and at Boys High Schl., Christchurch, N.Z.; mem., N.Z. parlmt., 1908-28; jun. whip for reform party and later sen. whip; sen. whip for Nat. govt.; min. of agr., 1919-26; min. of immigrn., 1920-28; min. of finance and stamp duties, 1925-26; P.M.G. and min. of tels., 1926; min. of external affrs., 1926-28.

NOTT, CHARLES ROBERT HARLEY, M.A.—B. 1904; ed. Marlborough and Christ's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Fiji and W. Pacific services, Mar., 1926; col. sec.'s office, Fiji, Apr., 1926; passed cadet, Mar., 1928; clk., exec. and leg. couns., Mar., 1928; ag. A.D.C. and priv. sec. to gov., 1930; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1931; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., for various periods, 1932-35; ag. prin. asst. col. sec., 1936; ag. chmn., mining bd., 1936; dist. comsnr., 1937; asst. sec., secretariat, 1938.

NOTT, MELVILLE CHARLES.—B. 1882; under sec. and permt. head, dept. of atty.-gen. and just., N.S.W., 1930.

NOTTINGHAM, CAPT. ERIC CATO, M.C. 1918.—B. 1891; ed. Kingston Schl.; Great War, 1914–1919, Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Flanders, Rhine Army of Occupation; wounded; ment. in desps., 1918; N. Nigeria pol., 1919; Nigeria pol., 1930; ag. asst. inspr.-gen., various periods, 1932-35; asst. comsnr., 1936; ag. dep. comsnr., various periods, 1936-38; comsnr., pol., Gold Coast, 1938.

NUNN, GEOFFREY NOEL NAPIER.—Ed. Bradfield and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; B.A. (hons.);

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cadet, Gold Coast, July, 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930; seconded, Gambia, Dec., 1931; ag. comsnr., 1932; 2nd lieut., R.A.R.O., July, 1929.

NUNN, MAJOR REGINALD LEWIS, D.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E.—B.1892; ed. Brighton Coll.; waterwks. engnr., Trinidad and Tobago, Apr., 1921; res. engnr., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1924; asst. dir., P.W.D., Nigeria, Feb., 1927; dep. col. engnr., P.W.D., S.S., Aug., 1930; dep. D.P.W., S.S., Jan., 1932; seconded for aerodrome planning, July-Nov., 1934; offl. mem., exec. coun., S.S., June, 1935; dir., civ. aviation, Malaya, Sept., 1935; D.P.W., S.S. and advr., pub. wks., Malay States, Nov., 1935.

NUROCK, MAX, O.B.E. (1932), M.A. (Dublin)—B. 1893; mily. serv., 1915-19; asst. pvte. sec., Palestine, 1920; junr. asst. sec., 1922; asst. sec., 1926; sec. to standing comtee. for commerce and industry, 1928; ag. asst. ch. sec. on various occasions and once as ch. sec.; clk., exec. coun. in addn., 1934; asst. ch. sec., Uganda, 1937; ag. dep. ch. sec., July-Dec., 1937 and Mar.-Nov., 1938.

NURSE, SYDNEY HARRINGTON—B. 1889; ed. Harrison Coll; ent. civ. serv., Barbados, 1905; clk., pol. mag's ct., dist. "D," 1919; ag. pol. mag., various dists. on several occasions 1922-36; pol. mag., dist. "E," July, 1936.

NUTMAN, FREDERICK JOHN, A.R.C.S., M.Sc., D.I.C.—B. 1904; ed. Newton Abbot and R. Coll. of Sci., Lond.; timber mycologist, forest products research laby., Oxford, 1926; plant physiologist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1928.

OAKES, ALFRED CHARLES GEORGE.—B. 1878; ed. privately; clk., survr.-genl's office, Cape Town, 1897; native affrs. dept., 1908; on active serv., 1917-18; mag., Taungs, Bechuanaland 1919; Sutherland, 1923; Willowmore, 1927; Craddock, 1929; Bethal, 1932; senr. addl. mag., Durban, 1932; mag., Potchefstroom, 1936.

OAKES, ARTHUR PODMORE, M.B.E. (1936), M.M.—B. 1892; Europ. War, 1914-18; N. Staffordshire Regt., 1912; Northamptonshire Regt., 1917-28; K.A.R., Nyasaland and Somaliland, 1921-26; pay and qrtmr., Somaliland pol., 1926; dep. comdt., pol. and dir., prisons, 1928; ag. comsnr. pol. and dir., prisons, various occasions, 1928-1938.

OAKESHOTT, BRIAN FRANCIS—B. 1900; ed. Berkhamsted Schl., St. George's Schl., Harpenden; pol. prob., S.S., Aug., 1919; asst. supt., July, 1923; i/c gambling suppression br., S'pore, July, 1927; C. of P., Trengganu, Sept., 1934.

OAKLEY, PHILIP DOUGLAS, C.B.E. (1936), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (L'pool).—B. 1883; med. offr., W.A.M.S., Gold Coast, Jan., 1911; senr med. offr., July, 1926; asst. dir., med. serv., Aug., 1928; dep. dir., Feb., 1932; dir. med. and sany. services, Sierra Leone, 1933.

O'BRIEN, ARTHUR JOHN RUSHTON, C.M.G. (1929), M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., B.Hy. (hons.), (Durham), Certif. L.S.T.M.—B.1883; joined W.A.M.S., 1911; served in Great War, 1915-19; awarded M.C. and bar, twice ment. in desp., and recvd. thanks of S. of S. for services in Cameroons; surg. specialist, Gold Coast, 1921; R.M.O., Gold Coast hospital, 1923; sec. to C.A.M.S. comtee., Dec., 1929; visited West Indies at request of S. of S., 1930; assumed duty as sec., C.A.M.S., comtee., June, 1930; asst. med. advr., C.O., 1931; ch. med. advr., do., 1938.

O'BRIEN, BRYAN JUSTIN.—B. 1902; ed. Uppingham and Queen's Coll., Oxford; 1st cls. hons. mods.; 2nd cls. lit. hum.; asst. sec., col. sec's. office, Cyprus, Apr., 1927, ag. clk., exec. coun., for various periods, 1927-31; clk., exec. coun., Aug., 1931; ag. ch. asst. sec. for various periods, 1927-36; ag. asst. comsnr., Jan. to Mar., 1935; ag. col. sec., Dec., 1933; admstve offr., asst. sec. Jan. 1935; comsnr., July, 1936; joint edr., Handbook of Cyprus, 1930 edn.

O'BRIEN, JOHN.—B. 1895; ed. John Lyon's, Harrow; Artists' Rifles, 1914; 2nd lieut. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., France, Salonika, 1915-18; seconded 2nd Bn., K.A.R., 1918-20; admstve. offr., Nyasaland, 1920; dep. provl. commr., Zanzibar, 1937.

O'CONNELL, BASIL MORGAN BENEDICT, LIEUT. R.N. (Ret.), R.N.C.—B. 1900; ed. Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; pol. probr., F.M.S., Dec., 1920; crim. regisy., S.S. & F.M.S., ag. asst. commr., pol., Jan., 1923; asst. commr. pol., F.M.S., May, 1925; adjt., fedl. headqrs., Sept., 1930; dep. commr., pol., F.M.S., Oct., 1935; ag. commr., pol. and aliens immigrn. offr., Kedah, Feb., 1936.

O'CONNOR, ALEXANDER JAMES, Dipl. Forestry (Cape).—Clk., conserv. of forest's office, W. conservancy, 1903; forester, Uitvlugt, W. conservancy, 1905; asst. dist. forest. offr., Tokai, 1908; seconded to gen. coun., Transkei, 1908; asst. dist. forest offr., Knysna, 1909; ditto, working plans, Midland conservancy, 1910; asst. dist. forest offr., Woodbush, Transvaal conservancy, 1910; dist. forest offr., Woodbush, 1918; ditto, Pietersburg, 1924; ag. conserv., forests, Natal conservancy, 1926; 2nd grade conserv. of forests, Natal conservancy, 1927; prin. forest offr. (forestry inspr.), Transvaal and O.F.S., 1932; ch. forest offr. (forestry inspr.) T'vaal and O.F.S., 1934; 1st grade conserv., forests, T'vaal, 1935; dep. dir., forestry, 1936.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES ANTHONY.—B. 1883; ed. Royal Coll., Mauritius; supt., Reduit gardens and plantations, forests and gardens dept., Mauritius, Sept., 1904; ch. overseer, dept. of agr., Aug., 1913; enlisted, 2nd Artists' Rifles, Aug., 1917; recd. comsn., Royal Munster Fus., Sept., 1918; inspr. of plantations, Zanzibar Prot., Aug., 1919; agrl. instr. and inspr., co-op. credit societies, Mauritius, Jan., 1923.

O'CONNOR, DERMOT PATRICK JOSEPH, M.C., B.L.—B. 1891; ed. Portsmouth Grammar Schl. and R. Mily. Coll., Sandhurst; mily. serv., 1910-12, 1914-18; ment. in despe.; Fiji constab., 1912; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admistve. offr., cls. II, 1936; do., cls. I, 1937.

O'CONNOR, HUGH JOSEPH, F.Z.S.—B. 1887; Lieut. Gambia Artillery (V.), 1910; mem. of navigation and pilotage board, Gambia, 1914; asst. comsnr. of police, G. Coast, Jan., 1916; ag. staff instructor, Mar., 1916, and June, 1918; ag. comsnr. of police for various periods in 1917, 1921 and 1922; O.C. Togoland mil. police, and O.C. Togoland prisons, 19th Aug., 1919; capt., G. Coast Rifles, 1922; comsnr. of police, Jan., 1933.

O'CONNOR, JOSEPH.—B. 1896; ed St. Mary's Coll., Trinidad; clk., goods dept., rly., Jan., 1914; clk., gen. man. office, July, 1914; 6th clk., col. secrt., Jan., 1919; 6th cls. clk, do., Jan., 1920; 5th do., May, 1920; 4th do., Mar., 1922; 3rd do., Sept. 1925; 2nd do., Jan., 1928; 1st do., Jan., 1930; senr. clk., do., Jan., 1931; 2nd asst. col. sec. Mar., 1935; ag. asst., col. sec., Apr.-Sept., 1936 and May-Oct., 1937; ag. dep. col. sec., June, 1938.

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O'CONNOR, MARTIN GEORGE, B.A. (Trin. Coll., Dub.).—B. 1899; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1925.

O'CONNOR, MICHAEL PATRICK, M.D., Ch.B., B.A.O., Cert. L.S.T.M. — B. 1896; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Ireland and Univ. Coll., Dublin; war serv., 1916-20; M.O., Malaya, Feb., 1927; demonstr. in pub. health, Coll. of Med., S'pore, Feb., 1935.

O'DONOGHUE, LAURENCE.—B. 1895; ed. Newcastle Schl., Co. Tipperary; R.I.C., 1917-22; staff sergt.-major, Jamaica constab., Feb., 1922; sub-inspr., Feb., 1931; 3rd cls. inspr., Nov., 1932.

O'FARRELL, EDWARD JOSEPH.—Ed. Belvedere Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; solr., supt. ct., Ireland, 1905; dep. regisr., sup. ct., Kenya, 1924; dep. offl. recr. for Coast Prov. and ex-officio agt. at Mombasa for pub. trustee, Kenya, 1930; regisr., sup. ct., and of E. Africa ct. of appl., 1935; edr., E.A. law repts., 1933.

OGG, ROBERT CUTHBERT, M.B., Ch.B.—B. 1901; rel. med. offr., Basutoland, 1927; med. offr., 1929.

OGILVIE, DUNCAN COLLINGWOOD, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.).—B. 1892; ed. Bedford Schl. and Middlesex Hosp.; war serv., R.A.M.C., 1915-19; M.O., min. of pensions, Dec., 1919 to Oct., 1920; D.M.O., Fiji, Oct., 1920; resigned, Dec., 1924; reapptd. M.O., Leeward Is., Dec., 1931; D.M.O., Cyprus, Sept., 1936; D.M.O., Leeward Is., 1937.

O'GRADY, JAMES JOSEPH, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.M.R. & E. (Cantab.).—B. 1894; med. offr., gen. hosp., K. Lumpur, Mar., 1926; med. offr., Batu Gajah and i/c X-ray dept., Ipoh, Sept., 1931; med. offr., Ipoh and i/c X-ray dept., Mar., 1935; health offr., E. Pahang, 1937; do., Prov. Wellesley, 1938.

O'GRADY, WILLIAM MICHAEL, B.L.—B. 1885; ed. Wesley Coll., Dublin, admitted solr., Ireland, 1908; mily. serv., Egypt, 1916; Salonika, 1916-17; Palestine, 1917-18; Egypt, 1919; called to bar, Ireland, 1920; mag., Tanganyika Territory, 1920; ag. puisne judge, high ct., for various periods, 1927-37.

OKE, HARRIS RENDELL, C.M.G. (1939), M.C.—B. 1891; ed. Bishop Feild Coll. St. John's, Newfoundland; studt.-at-law, 1909-14; The Royal Newfoundland Regt., 1914-15; The Royal Scots, 1915-20; served France. 1916-18 (M.C. and ment. in desps., 1918); served N. Russian Relief Force, 1919 (bar to M.C.); admstve. offr., Nigeria, 1920; transfd. to admstve. serv., the Gambia, 1932; ag. col. sec., May-Aug. and Dec., 1933; ag. gov., Jan.-Apr., 1934; senr. asst. col. sec., Apr., 1934; col. sec., 1934; ag. gov., various periods, 1935-38.

OLDAKER, A. A.—B. 1901; ed. Lancing and Balliol Coll., Oxon., admstv. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1924.

OLIPHANT, GEORGE MITCHELL.—B. 1905; ed. Morgan Acad., Dundee and Glasgow Univ.; admitted solr., Jan., 1926; asst. land offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1930; asst. admr.-gen. and offl. recr., N. Rhodesia, 1935; regr., high ct., sheriff, regr., companies, patents, trade marks and designs, regr-gen., births, deaths and marriages, 1936; admstr. gen. and offl. recr., 1937.

OLIPHANT, JOHN STANLEY, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H., Cert. of L.S.T. Med.—Ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. Acad. and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., Nigeria, 1927; med. offr. (health), Sierra Leone, 1933; senr., do., 1938.

OLIVER, GEO. A.—B. 1898; ent. G.P.O., Dec., 1914; apptd. asst. clk., Apr., 1916; wireless operator, R.N.V.R., Jan., 1917 to Apr., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; transfd. to C.O., June, 1923; accompanied U.K. delegation to Imp. Economic Confce., Ottawa, 1932.

OLIVER, WALTER REGINALD BROOK, D.Sc., F.R. Soc. N.Z.—B. 1883; ed. Tauranga High Schl. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; ent. N.Z. cust. dept., 1900; Dom. museum staff, 1920; dir., 1928

OLIVIER, 1st BARON (created 1924), RT. HON. SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER, P.C. (1924), K.C.M.G. (1907), C.M.G. (1898), B.A.—B. 1859; ed. at Tonbridge schl.; open exhibnr., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; 2nd class classical mods., 1878; 2nd class in final classical schl., 1881; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in the office of the S. of S. for cols., 17th Apr., 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883; ag. col. sec., Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890, to Apr., 1891; ag. auditor-gen., Leeward Is., Oct., 1895, to Feb., 1896; priv. sec. to the Earl of Selborne, Sept., 1896; sec. to the Roy. comsn. to inquire into condition of W. Indies, Dec., 1896; 1st class clk., June, 1897; sent to Washington on sp. serv. in connect. with W. Indian reciprocity negotiations, 1898; col. sec., Jamaica, 1900-1904; ag. gov., 1900, 1902, and 1904; returned to C.O. as a prin. clk., Oct., 1904; gov. of Jamaica, Apr., 1907; assumed govt., May, 1907; represented West Indian Colonies at the Coronation of H.M. King George V., 1911; permt. sec., bd. of agriculture and fisheries, 1913; mem. of comtee. for settmt. of ex-service men within the Empire, 1917; asst. comptr. and audr., exchequer and audit dept., 1917; S. of S. for India, 23rd Jan. to 7th Nov., 1924.

O'MORCHOE, THE (CAPT. ARTHUR DONEL MACMURROGH.)—B. 1892; ed. St. Andrew's Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; joined Leinster Regt. (Royal Meaths), Aug., 1914; served in the great war; regtl. signalling offr., 1915; asst. adjt., 1916-17; A.D.C. to maj. gen. Hon. E. J. Montague Stuart-Wortley and camp commdt., 65th divn., 1917-18; provost marshal's dept., 1918-22; junr. pol. offr., Zanzibar, Jan., 1924; pub. pros., 1924-25; supt., pol., Feb., 1926; ag. supt., C.I.D., Nov., 1925 to May, 1926; adjt., 1928; ag. asst. commdt., 1930; A.D.C. to Br. res., Aug., 1930; pvte. sec., May, 1931; comsnr., pol., Gold Coast, 1934.

ONRÄET, RENÉ HENRY DE SOLMINIHAC.—B. 1887; pol. prob., S. Sttlmts., Dec., 1907; passed final exam. in Hokkien, July, 1910; passed final exam. in Malay, Aug., 1911; asst. supt. of pol., July, 1912; ag. supt. of pol., Singapore, Jan., 1919; asst supt. of pol., Singapore, Mar., 1919; supt., pol. and dir. crim. intell., S.S., Mar., 1922; ch. pol. offr., S'pore, Dec., 1925, and June 1931; dir., crim. intell., S.S., Oct., 1926; dep. comsnr., pol., Perak, F.M.S., Oct., 1931; ag. inspr. gen., pol., S.S., Mar., 1932; ch. pol. offr., Perak, Oct., 1933; inspr.-gen., pol., S.S., Oct., 1935.

OORLOFF, CEDRIC JAMES, B.A. (Lond.)—B. 1906; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1930; attd., secretariat, Oct., 1930; attd., Kalutara kach., July, 1931; office asst., Hambantota kach., Oct., 1932; do., Nuwara Eliya kach., Apr., 1935; pol. mag., Puttaland, Nov., 1937.

O'REGAN, JOHN WILLIAM HAMILTON, B.A. (Oxon.)—B. 1913; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1935; offr. cls. II, Oct., 1937; priv. sec. to gov., Mar. 1938.

O'REGAN, HON. PATRICK JOSEPH.—B. 1869; ed. Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; mem., N.Z. H. of

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R., 1893-99; mem. Westport harbr. bd., 1898-1901; mem., Victoria Univ. Coll. coun., 1898-1900; admitted solr., 1905; chrmn., Wellington conciliation bd., 1906-08; pvte. legal practice until apptd. judge, N.Z. sup. ct. and ct. of arbitrn, 1937.

O'REILLY, HARRY ALLAN OSWALD.—B. 1893; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1924 (cert. of hon.); dep. regisr. gen., Trinidad, 1934; atty.-gen. and regisr., sup. ct., St. Vincent, 1936; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 1938.

ORME, REGINALD FRANCIS PLATT, M.C.—B. 1896; ed. Eastbourne Coll.; Royal Sussex Regt., 1915-20; India, 1916-19; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1921; cls. III, 1929; cls. II, 1936; ag. sec., N. Provs., Mar.-Apr., 1937 and June, 1938.

ORR, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1928), C.M.G. (1921).—B. 1870; ed. Bath Coll. and Woolwich Acad.; 1st comsn., Royal Artillery, Feb., 1889; capt., Sept., 1899; maj., 1904; ret., Sept., 1908, served with Chitral relief force, 1895 (medal with clasp); Indian frontier, 1897 (clasp); Tirah expedn. force, 1897-99 (clasp); China war, 1900-01 (medal); S. African war, 1900-02 (medal, 2 clasps); 3rd cls. res., N Nigeria, Feb., 1903; 2nd cls. res., 1904; 1st cls. res., 1908; ag. sec. to admnstr., N. Nigeria, May to Sept., 1907; ch. sec., Cyprus, Feb., 1911; admnstd. govt., July to Oct., 1911, and Apr. to Aug., 1913; ret. on pension on account of ill health, Feb., 1917; attd. W.O., Int. branch, 1918-19; col. sec., Gibraltar, June, 1919; ag. gov., on several occasions; gov. and commdr.-in-ch. of the Bahamas, 1926-1931; ret.

ORR, LIONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM.—B. 1905; ed. Avoca Schl., St. Andrew's Coll., and Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A., LL.B.; solr., sup. ct., I.F.S.; asst. comsnr., lands, Gold Coast, Aug., 1929 to Aug., 1932; asst. admstr.-gen., N. Rhodesia, Aug., 1932; ag. admstr.-gen., ag. offl. recvr., ag. regisr., high ct., ag. regisr. of companies, ag. regisr. of patents, trade marks and designs, ag. regisr. of deeds, Mar.-June, 1934; dep. regisr., high ct., Tanganyika Territory, Oct., 1934; regisr., do., 1936; ch. regisr., sup. ct., Palestine, Apr. 1938.

ORRETT, WILLIAM ARTHUR—B. 1892; sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., 1913; R.I.C. depot, 1914; army serv., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1914-19; 3rd cls. inspr., Jamaica constab., 1918; 2nd cls. do., 1920; 1st cls. do., 1931; ag. dep. inspr.-gen. in 1934 and 1937; dep. comsnr., pol., Trinidad and Tobago, July, 1938.

OSBORNE, MAJOR D. R.—B. 1879; ed. Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide, S. Australia, Adelaide Univ. (mental and moral phil.) and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; B.A., law; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1909; praticed at bar until 1914; on mily. serv., 1914-19; ct. martial offr., Nov., 1918 to May, 1920; in Ireland as A.L.O. until Apr., 1922; stip. and circuit mag., Bahamas, June, 1923; ag. ch. just., Aug. to Sept., 1923 and from July to Nov., 1924; ag. reg.-gen. in addn. June to July, 1924.

OSTLER, HON. SIR HENRY HUBERT (Kt. Bach. (1939), K.C. (1925), LL.B. (1904).—B. 1876; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Victoria Univ. Coll.; assoc. to New Zealand ch. just., 1903-06; edr., N.Z. Law Repts., 1906-10; 1st asst., crown law office and crown pros., 1910; ag. solr.-gen., 1913; in private practice, 1915-25; judge, N.Z. sup. ct., 1926; examr. in law for N.Z. Univ. for many years; fellow N.Z. Univ. senate, 1916-20.

O'SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY ADOLPHUS, M.A., M.R.S.T.—B. 1894; ed. King's Hosp. and Trinity coll., Dublin; asst. mast., col. for blind, Worcester, St. Christophers, Eastbourne, Ranelagh sch., Athlone, 1913-15; Inns Ct. O.T.C. and R.A., 1915-19; asst. mast., Raffles inst., Singapore, 1919; inspr., schls., Pahang, Feb., 1922; do., Malacca, Nov., 1924; do., Selangor, Mar., 1927; senr. educn. offr. (A.), S.S., 1931; inspr., schls., Penang, Aug., 1931; senr. educn. offr., sp. gr.-Malaya, Nov., 1936; inspr. of schls., Perak, July, 1936.

OSWELL, HENRY THEODORE WARREN.—B. 1896; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford; war serv., 1915-18; cadet, F.M.S., April, 1920; passed cadet, June, 1922; offr., class V, Apr., 1923; asst. dist. offr., T. Malim, Feb., 1925; asst. contrlr., lab., Seremban, Aug., 1925; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1927; dist. offr., Ulu Langat, Nov., 1929; prot., lab., Kedah, Mar., 1930; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1932; offr., cls. II, Apr., 1937; on temp. trans. to Mauritius as protr., imigrts., poor law comsnr., and dir. of lab., Mar., 1938.

OWEN, GEORGE DOUGLAS, C.M.G. (1935).—B. 1887; ed. Highgate Schl. (Eng.); entd. civ. ser., Trinidad, 16th Jan., 1907; 3rd clk., col.-sec.'s office, Aug., 1915; asst. sec., local defence comtee., 1914-1915; ag. sec., ditto, 1915-1916; sec. to educn. comsn., June, 1914 to Nov., 1916; sec., West Indian Court of Appeal Confce., 1916; priv. sec. to Sir S. W. Knaggs in 1910, 1912 and 1916; to Sir G. R. Le Hunte, 1913-1915; to Sir J. R. Chancellor, 1916, 1920 and 1921; served with H.M. Forces, 1916-19; ch. and conf. clk., col. secretariat, and clk. of legis. coun., May, 1920; priv. sec. to Sir T. A. V. Best, 1921 and to Sir S. Wilson, 1922-24; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec. for several periods since 1921; asst. col. sec., clk. to exec. coun., combined ct. and ct. of policy, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1925; ag. col. sec. on various occasions, 1925-30; col. sec., Barbados, Sept. 1931; ag. gov. in 1932, 1933, 1935 and 1937; col. sec., Br. Guiana, 1938.

OWEN, WILFRID HERBERT, B.Sc.Tech., A.R.I.B.A., Chart. Arch., A.M.T.P.I., R.I.B.A. Dip., Town Planning.—B. 1896; ed. St. John's, Cheetham, Manchester, Manchester Grammar Schl. and Manchester Univ.; archt., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1925.

OWEN, HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS LANGER, K.C.—B. 1899; judge, sup. ct., N.S. Wales, Oct., 1937.

PADDON, CYRIL EVENS, A.C.A.—B. 1899; war serv., 1918-19; asst. audr., S.S., May, 1929; ag. sr. asst. audr., S.S., Oct. to Dec., 1930; asst. audr., Penang, Nov., 1931; do., S'pore, Oct. 1933.

PAGE, RT. HON. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1938), M.B., Ch. M. (Syd.).—B. 1880; ed. Sydney High Schl. and Sydney Univ. (George Allen Maths. Scholarship and John Harris Scholarship for anatomy and physiology); served in European War with A.I.F. as surg. specialist to No. 3 Australian casualty clearing station, France, and No. 3 Australian gen. hosp., Egypt; mayor of S. Grafton, N.S.W., 1918; pres., N. Coast Development League, 1918; el. mem., H. of R., C. of A., for Cowper, Dec. 1919; treas., C. of A., 1923-29; leader of country party in Fedl. parlt., 1930; min. for commerce and dep. leader, Lyons miny., 1934; also min. for health from Nov., 1937; min. for commerce, Nov., 1938; visited England, 1936, 1938.

PAGE, SIDNEY MAYNARD.—Transvaal constab., Oct., 1900; clk., mgte. off., July, 1902; asst. mgte., Mar., 1913; ragte., Mar., 1918; pub. serv. inspr., Nov., 1924; addnl. mag., Pretoria, May, 1928; mag., Pietersburg, Sept., 1928; ditto,

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Durban, Feb., 1930; do., Johannesburg, Mar., 1933.

PALETHORPE, RONALD FLINT.—B. 1891; ed. Hereford Schl. and Keble Coll., Oxford; asst. mast., St. George's Schl., Windsor Castle, 1913; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., 5th Aug., 1914; ag. dist. comsnr., Kenya, 1926; res. mag., 1929; ag. puisne judge, Nov., 1937.

PALLISTER, RICHARD ALAN, M.D., B.S. (Durham), M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.)—B. 1903; ed. Rutherford Coll., Univ. of Durham Coll. of Med.; M.O., Malaya, Aug., 1927; asst. prof. of med., Coll. of Med., S'pore, Sept., 1935; ag. assoc., do., June, 1937; ag. prof. of med., July, 1937.

PALMER, HAROLD.—B. 1895; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser.; apptd. to national health insurance audit dept., 13th Jan., 1913; on military service, 2nd May, 1918, to 26th Feb., 1920; assigned to C.O., 8th Mar., 1920; second asst. acctnt., 5th Nov., 1928.

PALMER, SIR HERBERT RICHMOND, K.C.M.G. (1933), C.M.G., C.B.E.—Ed. Oundle Schl. and Trinity Hall, Camb. (class. schol.), M.A., LL.B.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1904; asst. res., N. Nigeria, Oct., 1904; comsnr., native rev., N. Nigeria, 1911; rev. mission to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1912; supervisor, native rev., Nigeria, 1914; ag. res., Kano Prov., Nigeria, 1915-16; res., Bornu Prov., Nigeria, 1917; visited Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from Bornu via Wadai and Darfur in connection with educn. proposals, 1918; ag. lieut.-gov., N. Provs., Nigeria, May-Dec., 1921; ag. res., Sokoto Prov., Apr. to May, 1922; lieut.-gov., N. Provs., Nigeria, May, 1925; gov., Gambia, 1930; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Cyprus, 1933; ret. 1939.

PALMOUR, FREDERICK JOHN CLIFFORD, F.S.I.—B. 1884; ed. Daventry Schl. and Queen's Coll., Oxon; survr., Can. Pac. Rly., 1911; valuer, valn. dept., I.R., 1913; adjt., R.E., ord. surv. office, Southampton, 1918; land agent, lands branch, W.O., 1920; ex. offr., land dept., Nigeria, 1928; land offr. and survr., Gambia, 1934.

PALTRIDGE, FREDERICK, A.R.C.Sc.I., B.Sc. (Eng.) London U., Hon. B.Sc., N.U.I.—Asst. tel. engnr., P. & T., Gold Coast, June, 1928; tel. engnr., July, 1932; senr. do., July, 1937.

PANES, JOHN NELSON.—B. 1888; ed. Dean Close Schl. and Hertford Coll., Oxford (M.A. hons.); mast., King Edward VI's Schl., Norwich, 1914-22; asst. mast., King's Coll., Lagos, Nigeria, 1922; supt., educn., S.P., Nigeria, 1926; ag. ch. inspr., educn., 1930-31; prin., King's Coll., Lagos, 1931; ch. inspr., educn., 1936; ag. asst. dir., educn., S. Provs., 1937.

PANET, LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES LOUIS.—B. 1870; ed. Ottawa Univ.; ent. civ. serv., Canada, 1889; sec., Canadian defence comtee., 1898; priv. sec. to late Sir F. W. Borden, min. of militia and defence, 1904-12; sec., dept. of militia and defence from 1907; pres., bd. of enquiry, re claims of applicants for the fenian raid volunteer bounty, 1912-15; pres. of pensions and claims bd.; ment. in desp. for serv. rendered in Can., 1914-1918.

PAPAFIO, Mercy Kwaley Quartey.—Ed. Accra Grammar Schl. and in England; 6th grade teacher, 1911; 5th grade do., 1912; 2nd cls. do., 1919; 1st cls. do., 1920; headmistress 1921.

PARK, ALEXANDER DALLAS, C.M.G., (1932).—B. 1882; ed. Waitaki Pub. Schl., Waimate High Schl. and privately; served with N.Z. forces in S. Africa; N.Z. pub. wks. dept., 1900-18; agr. dept., 1919; inspr., pub. serv. comsnr.'s office, 1920; sec., marine, 1922; asst. pub. serv. comsnr., 1923; asst. sec., treas., 1925; sec., 1930, also finan adv., 1931; joint managing dir., N.Z. mortgage corp., 1935; joint managing dir., N.Z. state advances corp., 1936.

PARK, CAPT. EDWARD NIGEL, O.B.E. (1933), M.C.—B. 1889; ed. Aldenham Schl.; European War, 1914-17; lieut. 6th (Serv.) Batt., Border Regt., M.C., desps.; capt., Somaliland Camel Corps, 1917-20; operns. against Mullah, desps.; dist. police offr., Somaliland, 1920; dist., commr., Somaliland, Feb., 1922.

PARK, JAMES MILLER.—B. 1883; ed. Glenavy State Schl., Waimate High Schl.; joined N.Z. land and income tax dept., 1902; apptd. section clk., 1919; assessor, 1924; ch. assessor, 1928; dep. comsnr., 1932; comsnr., 1937.

PARKE, JOSEPH.—B. 1888; R.I.C., July, 1908-May, 1913; inspr., pol., F.M.S., May, 1913; ag. asst. comsnr., pol., Nov., 1923; asst. comsnr., detect. br., Perak, Nov., 1924; dir., crim. intell. br., K. Lumpur, Nov., 1927; do., F.M.S., June, 1932; dep. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., Oct., 1932; dir., crim. intell., F.M.S., Oct., 1934; ch. pol. offr., Perak, Mar., 1938.

PARKE, CAPT. L. S.—Comsn., 7th Batt., Hampshire Regt., 1909; Coldstream Guards, 1911; on war ser., Uganda and India; 1913-18; selected by W.O. for serv. with Yemen Infy., Aden, 1919-20; cadet, Zanzibar pol., 1923-25; asst. finan. advr. and comdt., pol., govt. of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, 1926-32 (twice acted as advr. to govt.); 1st grade inspr., Mauritius pol., 1933.

PARKER, JAMES T.—Cert. teacher, Leeward Is.; dist. postmr. Bethesda, 1901; schlmr., govt. boys' reformatory schl., 1903; clk. and storekeeper, P.W.D., and clk. to road bd., Antigua, 1906; 1st govt. offr., Virgin Is., 1915; inspr. of weights and measures, Virgin Is., 1917.

PARKER, LANCELOT—B. 1879; clk., cust., Joh'burg, 1902; survr., Cape Town, 1915; served R.F.A. in Great War; cust. investigation offr. for Union in New York, 1926; collr. cust. and shipping mast., Port Elizabeth, 1930; do., Durban, 1933.

PARKER, PELHAM.—B. 1888; Mediterranean and Egyptian Expedy. Forces, 1915-20 (Gallipoli, Salonika, Palestine and Egypt); 2nd lieut. (Gen. List), 1917; lieut., 1918; miny. of P.W., Egypt (Sudan irrign. serv.), 1921-22; asst. acentnt., P.W.D., Cyprus, Oct., 1929; ag. accntnt., June to Sept., 1930; seconded to treasy., Nov. to Dec., 1930; asst. acentnt., 1st gr., Jan., 1932; ch. accntnt., Nov., 1934; ag. registr., co-op. and co-op. credit socs., June-Oct., 1936; ag. dep. treas., various periods 1936-38.

PARKER ENG. LIEUT. COMMDR. THOMAS, R.N., A.M.I.M.E.—B. 1890; station foreman, electric power stn., K. Lumpur, Jan., 1921; inspr., machinery, Perak, Oct., 1921; motor car licensing offr., Perak South, in addn., July, 1924; inspr., machinery, Selangor, Jan., 1935.

PARKES, EDWARD, M.V.O., I.S.O.—Ent. Tasmanian pub. serv., 1906; clk. of exec. coun., 1925; sec. to premier, 1925; offl. sec., Tasmanian agt.-gen.'s office, London, 1927-28; under sec. and ch. electoral offr., 1930; state organizer, visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934; mem., salmon and freshwater fisheries comsn., 1925-35.

PARKHILL, SIR ROBERT ARCHDALE, K.C.M.G. (1936).—El. to H. of R., C'wealth of Australia, 1927; min. for home affrs. and transport, Lyons' ministry, 1932; P.M.G., 1932-34; min. for defence, 1934; ret. from cabinet, 1937.

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PARKINSON, Sir Arthur Charles Cosmo, K.C.B. (1938), K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1931), O.B.E., M.A. (1910).—B. 1884; ed. at Epsom and Oxford; class. demy, Magdalen, 1903-7; 1st cls. mods., 1905; 1st cls. lit. hum., 1907; apptd. after compet. exam., 1st cls. clk., acctnt.-gen.'s dept., Admiralty, Feb., 1908; transfd. as 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 19th Apr., 1909; sec., man. comtee. of imperial bureau of entomology; sec. to comtee. apptd. to investigate relationship between wild animals and trypanosomiasis, 1913–1914; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, 5th Oct., 1914, to Mr. Bonar Law, 27th May, 1915, to Mr. Walter Long, 11th Dec., 1916; 1st cls. clk., 8th Dec., 1917; on military service from 16th May, 1915 to 26th May, 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; priv. sec. to Lord Milner, 1st Oct., 1920; asst. sec., 1st Oct., 1925; order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, cls. III, 1929; asst. under-sec. of state, 15th Aug., 1931; permt. under sec. of state for the cols., 2nd July, 1937.

PARMELEE, James Grannis, O.B.E.—B. 1875; inspr., iron and steel bounties, Sydney, Nova Scotia; trade and commerce, Canada, 1902; clk., dept. T. and C., Apr., 1911; on mily. serv., 1914-19 (twice ment. in desps.); head clk., Apr., 1919; ch. clk., Jan., 1921; asst. dep. min., T. and C., Apr., 1923; on sp. duty to U.K., 1928; dep. min., trade and commerce, Nov., 1931.

PARNALL, John.—Solr.; asst. aud., E. Africa Prot., 1915; asst. aud. in charge, Zanzibar, Nov., 1915; ag. treas., Zanzibar, Sept. 1919 to July, 1920; registr. and offl. assignee, H.B.M. ct., Zanzibar; registr. of patents, designs, and trade marks, Feb., 1920; ag. admstr.-gen. and registr. of docs., Apr. to Oct., 1922; asst. admstr.-gen., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1923; ag. admstr.-gen., Oct., 1923 to Jan., 1924; admstr.-gen., pub. trustee, registr. of docs. and land offr., Zanzibar, May, 1924; ag. atty.-gen., June-Dec., 1929; also offl. assignee, registr., patents, designs and trade marks, Jan., 1934; ag. treas., Nov., 1934.

PARR, Hon. Sir Christopher James, G.C.M.G. (1935), K.C.M.G. (1925), C.M.G. (1914).—B. 1869; ed. Auckland Gram. Schl. and Auckland Univ. Coll.; barrister-at-law; mem., N.Z. parlmt., 1914-26; min. of educn., 1920-26; min. of health, 1920-23; min. of just., 1923-26; P.M.G. and min. of tels., 1925-26; high comsnr. for N.Z. in England, 1926-29 and 1934-36; M.L.C. and leader of leg. coun., 1931-33.

PARRY, J. H., B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)—Tempy. comsn. in Indian med. serv., Mar., 1915 to Mar. 1919; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Mar., 1919; senr. med. offr., 1928.

PARRY, Reginald Francis Scarlett.—Ed., St. John's Schl., Leatherhead, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; jnr. supt., educn. dept., N. Nigeria, Jan., 1920; ag. ch. inspr., S. Provs., 1934.

PARRY, Hon. William Edward.—B. 1878; ed. pub. schls., N.S.W.; mem., N.Z. royal comns. on mines, 1911; mem., N.Z. H. of R. since 1919; min. of internal affrs., 1935.

PARSONS, Hon. Sir Herbert Angas, Kt. Bach. (1936), LL.B.—Judge of sup. ct., S. Australia, 1921.

PARSONS, Thomas Reginald.—B. 1898; entd. savings bank dept., G.P.O., June, 1914; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., Apr., 1916; served in R.N., Apr., 1917-Apr., 1919; trans. to C.O. as cler.-offr., Sept., 1922; higher grade cler.-offr., Jan., 1938.

PARTRIDGE, George James, O.B.E. (1937), B.A. (1915), M.A. (1921), Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple (1927).—B. 1893; ed. Christ's Hospital and Cambridge; open exhibr. (maths.), and Essex County Scholar, Queens' Coll., 1912-14; 2nd cls. maths. tripos, part I., 1913, B.A. (War), 1915; temp. comsn., 1914-18; on active serv. in France and German E. Africa; 1914-15 Star; ment. in desp.; asst. polit. offr., 1st grade, provisional admstn., German E. Africa, Dec. 1918; priv. sec. to ag. admstr., Aug. to Dec., 1919; asst. sec., Oct., 1919; clk. to exec. coun., Sept., 1922 to Sept., 1923; senr.-asst. sec., Aug., 1925; ag. asst. ch. sec., in 1927, 1928 and 1929; asst. ch. sec., Apr., 1930; ag. dep. ch. sec. for various periods, 1930-33; 1st asst. ch. sec., 1934; ag. prov. comsnr., 1937; ag. admistv. sec. Jan.-Apr., 1938; prov. comsnr., 1938.

PASCHALIS, Neoptolemos, O.B.E. (1937), K.C. (1931).—B. 1880; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1902; solr.-gen., Cyprus, Mar., 1927; ag. atty.-gen. for various periods, 1927–38.

PASKIN, Jesse John, B.A., M.C.—B. 1892; ed., King Edwards Schl., Stourbridge and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; 1st cls., maths. tripos, pt. I., 1913; on mily. serv., Aug., 1914 to Mar., 1919 (Worcestershire Regt., T.F. and Machine Gun Corps); Croix de Guerre, 1918; transfd. to T.F. res. with rank of major, Jan., 1920; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, junr. higher divn. clk., miny. of transport, Jan., 1920; asst. prin., C.O., 29th Mar., 1921; asst. pvte. sec. to S. of S., 10th Dec., 1928; prin., 4th Sept., 1929.

PASSFIELD, 1st Baron (Cr. 1929) Rt. Hon. Sidney James Webb, P.C., 1924, LL.B. (Lond.), Hon. Doc., Polit. Economy (Munich), etc.—B. 1859; ed. London and abroad; ent. W.O. by open compet., 1878; survr. of taxes, 1879; C.O., cls. I by open compet., 1881; resigned, 1891; sometime hon. lect. on polit. economy at City of London Coll. and Working Men's Coll. and subsequently hon. prof., public admstrn., London School of Economics, 1912–27; M.P. (Seaham Divn.), 1922–29; pres., Bd. of Trade, Jan.-Nov., 1924; sec. of state for dom. affrs. and the cols., June, 1929; has served on numerous royal comsns. and deptl. comtees.; author of many works on politics and economics.

PASSINGHAM, Frank Selwood, M.B.E. (1937).—B. 1883; ed. Goldsmiths' and Morley Colls., Lond.; hons. medallist in typography, City and Guilds of Lond. Inst.; govt. printer, Mauritius, Feb., 1914; also supt., bookbinding works and stat. stores, Apr., 1914; supt. of printing, Jamaica, Mar., 1924; supt., govt. printing office, Cyprus, Oct., 1930.

PATENAUDE, Joseph Oscar, I.S.O.—Ed. Longeuil Coll., Quebec; clk., Dom. govt. stationery office, 1889; asst. supt., Dom. govt. stationery, Ottawa, 1899; supt., stationery, 1911; contr., purchases dept., pub. printing and stationery, 1920; King's printer of Canada, 1933.

PATERSON, Henry Sibbald.—B. 1890; ed. Winchester Coll. (schol.) and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (exhibr.), B.A., 1913; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1913; seconded for war serv., Mar., 1915; active serv. in France and England, 1915-19; ment. in desp.; demob. with rank of major, Aug., 1919; asst. dist. offr., Aug., 1919; seconded as asst. adviser, Trengganu, July, 1920; supernmy. offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1920; dist. offr., Dec., 1923; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1925; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1930; asst. advr., Kedah, Apr., 1932; offr. cls. IB, Sept., 1934; P.M.C., Penang, Nov. 1935;

comsnr., lands and mines, Johore, July, 1937; ag. Br. advr., Kedah, July, 1938.

PATERSON, RALPH STANLEY WATSON, M.C. —B. 1894; ed. Perth Acad. and Tech. Coll., Dundee; val. dept., inland rev., 1913; R.E., 1915; county survr., Zetland, 1919; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924; tech. secy., P.W.D., 1932.

PATTERSON, JOHN ROBERT.—B.1892; B.A. (Cantab.); asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1915; ag. senr. res., Bornu Prov., Sept., 1925; admstve. offr., cls.I, Aug., 1930; prin. asst. sec., Oct.,1930; ag. dep. ch. sec., 1932; sec., N. Provs., 1935; staff grade, 1936.

PATTON, JOHN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Belf.), D.P.H.—B. 1896; temp. med. offr., Basutoland, 1936; med. offr., 1937,

PAUL, ALEXANDER JOHN.—Silver medallist, City and Guilds; serv. London Telephone Service, posts and tels., Ceylon, Nigeria and Gold Coast; Ceylon engnrs., 1914; tel. engnr., Gold Coast, 1933; senr. engnr., 1937; ag. ch. engnr., 1936; ag. engnr.-in-ch., 1938.

PAUL, ERNEST VICTOR.—B. 1890; ed. Taonui pub. schl., Palmerston North High Schl.; N.Z. state advances office, 1907; pub. trust office, 1919; acctnt., printing and stationery dept., 1927; govt. printer, 1937.

PAUL, GEORGE GRAHAM, LL.B. (Edin.), M.A. (St. Andrews).—B. 1887; advoc., Scottish bar, 1910; puisne judge, Nigeria, 1933.

PAUL, ROBERT JAMES.—B. 1888; sub.-inspr., constab., Trinidad, Sept., 1912; 2nd lieut., Trinidad local forces, Jan., 1913; pay and qr-mr., constab., and senr. supply and transport offr., Trinidad local forces, Nov., 1914, to Oct., 1916, and from Apr. to May, 1917; ag. inspr. of constab. and capt. local forces, Aug., 1915; asst. supt., fire brigade, Nov., 1914, to Nov., 1915, and from Feb. to Mar., 1919; ag. supt., fire brigade, Nov., 1915, to Sep., 1916; J.P. for the colony; ag. chief of police, comdt. local forces, supt. of prison, St. Vincent, Aug., 1919; J.P. for the colony; supt. of pol., Nyasaland, Mar., 1923; ag. contr., pol. and prisons, May, 1925 to Sept., 1926; ag. ch. comsnr., pol. and ch. inspr., prisons, in 1926, 1929, 1932 and 1936.

PAULIN, GEORGE.—B. 1885; ed. Canterbury Coll., Univ. of New Zealand, B.Sc., 1906; B.Eng., 1908; pupilage with govt. rlys., New Zealand, with city engnr., Christchurch, and with Selwyn county engnr. and engnr.-in-chief, city of Dunedin drainage; engnr.-survr., P.W.D., N. S. Wales, 1910; dist. engnr., Fiji, 1912; res. engnr., Suva harbr. wks., Fiji, 1915.

PAUW, JACOBUS CORNELIS, M.A.—B. 1892; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, S.A. Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ., New York, U.S.A.; inspr., schls., Transvaal, 1934; sec., Transvaal, educn. dept., 1937.

PAVLIDES, STELIOS.—B. 1892; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1916; crown coun., Cyprus Dec., 1927; ag. solr.-gen., for various periods, 1928–38.

PAWAN, JAMES LENOX, M.B.E. (1934), M.B., Ch.B., Edin.—B. 1887; ent. med. serv., Trinidad, Jan., 1913; dist. med. offr., Mar., 1916; bacteriologist and pathological regist., Nov., 1923.

PAYNE, ERNEST JOHNS—B. 1876; under sec., dept. of lab. and industry, N.S.W., June, 1918; pub. trustee, July, 1924; chmn., pub. serv. bd., Jan., 1933.

PAYNE, RALPH LAVINGTON.—B. 1886; ed. privately; col. sec's. office, Grenada, 1903; supervsr., cust., Nigeria, 1911; admstve. offr. (N.P. secretariat), 1915; on active serv., 1917-19; resumed duty, 1919; ag. prin. asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, Apr., 1930 to Aug., 1931; dep. res., July, 1934; admstve. offr., cls. I, 1935.

PEAKE, HAROLD GORDON, B.Sc. (hons.), Lond., A.C.G.I., M. Inst. C.E.—B. 1890; ed. Eltham Coll. and Imp. Coll. of Science and Tech., London; admy. engnrg. staff, Rosyth dockyard, 1912; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., 1914; mily. wks. services, India, 1919; engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1924; senr. exec. engnr., 1928; D.P.W., Zanzibar, 1933.

PEARCE, RT. HON. SIR GEORGE FOSTER, K.C.V.O. (1927), P.C. (1921).—Senator for Western Australia in commonwealth parlmt.; sec. of trades coun. at Perth, 1896; pres., 1899; returned to first Commonwealth Senate, 1901; re-elected, 1906, and elected chmn. of comtees.; min. of defence, C. of A., Apr., 1910 to June, 1913; at. Imp. Conf., 1911; min. of defence Sept., 1914; rep. Australia at the Washington Disarmament Confce., 1921; min. for home and territories in Bruce ministry, 1923; vice-pres., exec. coun., June, 1926; min. of defence and govt. leader in senate (Lyons' ministry), 1932; resigned min. of defence and apptd. min. for external affrs. and min. in ch., territories, 1934; defeated at g.e., 1937; ret. from cabinet, Nov., 1937.

PEARCE, HENRY JOSEPH, M.C., M.Inst. Struct.E., L.R.I.B.A.—B. 1887; ed. Castle House Schl., Weymouth and Weymouth Tech. and engrg. Schl.; asst. engnr., Hong Kong, 1919; dep. head, bldg. ord. office, 1925; exec. engnr., bldgs. ord. office, 1930.

PEARCE, PHILIP GEORGE.—B. 1888; ed. Mt. Albert Schl. and Coromandel dist. High Schl., N.Z.; joined N.Z. valuation dept., 1904; justice dept., 1919; lands and survey dept., 1921; mines dept., 1921; inspr., pub. serv. comsnr's. office, 1926; under-sec., native dept. and native trustee, 1933-35; comsnr., stamp duties, and sec., lands and deeds, 1935.

PEARSON, COLIN BATEMAN, M.A. Cantab.—B. 1889; capt., R.A.R. of O., Durham L.I.; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1924; European mag., Tonga, Sept., 1928; ag. land ct. judge, 1930; pol. mag., Gold Coast, Oct., 1932; ag. circuit judge, Ashanti and N. Territories, May to Sept., 1934; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., on various occasions, 1935–37; title changed to dist. mag., 1935; asst. judge, prot. cts., Nigeria, 1938.

PEARSON, JAMES RAE, C.I.E.—B. 1871; schol., St. Paul's Schl. and Clare Coll., Cambridge; ent. I. C. S., 1892; held various Indian appts., 1892–1926; ret., I. C. S., Aug., 1926; sec. for Indian affrs., Fiji, 1927.

PECK, EDWARD FINCH, M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc., (Tor.), D.T.V.M. — B. 1901; ed. Sedbergh, Univs. Toronto, Liverpool and Edinburgh; farming, Canada, 1920; inspr., health of animals br., Canada, 1929; vety. offr., Nigeria, 1931; vety. and agr. offr., Somaliland, 1935; ch. do., 1938.

PECK, MAJOR GEORGE EDGAR, M.C., R.E., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1875; ed. City of London Engng. Coll.; engnr. and man., water works dept., Barbados, 1923; dir. P.W., 1934.

PEDLER, FREDERICK JOHNSON, M.A. —B. 1908; ed. Watford Grammar Schl. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge; major schol., 1927-30; Goldsmith's exhibr., 1929; cls. I. divn. 1, hist. tripos, pts. I. and II; B.A., 1930; Schuldham plate prizewinner; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Oct., 1930; seconded to prov. admstrn., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1934 to

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Jan., 1936; pvte. sec. to permt. U.S. of S. for the cols., 11th Jan., 1936; ag. prin., 31st May, 1937; seconded as sec. to Lord Privy Seal, 1937-38.

PEDLOW, JOSEPH HOWARD., B.A. (N.U.I.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple).—B. 1889; ed. Queen's Coll., Galway; cadet, S.S., Dec., 1912; Chinese Prot., Penang, Jan., 1913; at Amoy, to study Hokkien, Sep., 1913; Chinese Prot., S'pore, Mar., 1916; treasy. for custodian enemy property and war loan work, May, 1916; collr. of war tax, S'pore, in addition, Mar. to June, 1918; pol. mag., S'pore, Aug., 1919; supernmy. offr., cls. IV, Dec., 1919; asst. to atty.-gen., S'pore, Dec., 1920; ag. dep. treas., S'pore, Jan., 1921; offg. asst. prot. of Chinese, S'pore, June, 1921; pol. mag., Penang, Oct., 1921; mem., rent assessment bd., Penang, and munic. comsnr., George Town, Nov., 1921 and Oct., 1924; cls. III, Nov., 1924; prot. Chinese, Penang, Dec., 1924; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1924; dep. pres., munic. comsnrs., George Town, Penang, (cls. IB.) in addn., Oct., 1926; registr., sup. ct., in addn., Mar., 1927; ag. dep. pub. pros., Penang, June, 1929; do., S'pore, Sept., 1929; offr., cls. II, Dec., 1929; stamp and probate offr., S'pore, Dec., 1930; ag. solr. gen., S.S., 1931-34; dist. judge, S'pore, 1933; offr., cls. I B, Dec., 1933; ag. atty.-gen., S.S. and mem., exec. and leg. couns.; solr.-gen., S.S., Oct., 1934; ag. judge, F.M.S., Dec., 1935; puisne judge, S.S., 1936.

PEDRAZA, R.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Aug., 1914.

PEEL, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1931), K.B.E. (1928), C.M.G. (1926), B.A., 1896, M.A., 1931—B. 1875; ed. Queens' Coll., Cambridge, 11th wrangler, math. tripos., 1896; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1897; passed fin. exam. in Malay, Dec., 1899; dist. offr., Prov. Wellesley, Dec., 1901; ditto, Tampin, F.M.S. June, 1908; seconded as pres., mun. comsnrs., Penang, Jan., 1911; offr., Class III, but remained seconded, Jan., 1912; ag. res. councillor, Penang, in addtn., Feb. to Oct., 1917; pres., mun. comsnrs., Singapore, July, 1918; offr., Class IB., F.M.S., Jan., 1919; joint passage contrlr., Malaya, in addn., Feb., 1919; seconded as food contrlr., Malaya and chmn., shipping ctee., May, 1919; chmn., European unemployment comtee. in addn., Feb., 1921; contr., lab., F.M.S. and S. Sttlmts., Feb., 1922; Br. adviser, Kedah, Oct., 1922; res. coun., Penang, July, 1925; ch. sec., F.M.S., June, 1926; offr. administering govt., S.S. and high comsnr., Malay States, May to June, 1927; on sp. duty, London, Mar., 1928; gov. and commdr-in-ch., Hong Kong, Mar., 1930; ret., 1935; Kt. of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem; hon. fellow, Queens Coll., Camb., 1932.

PEET, JAMES HERBERT., O.B.E. (1938)—B. 1882; clk., audit office, Bahamas, 1904; 4th clk., P.O., 1907; 2nd clk., C.S.O., 1909; 3rd clk., treasy. dept., 1910; ch. clk., P.O., 1913; ch. clk. and asst. examg. offr., customs, 1914; comptr. of cust., Apr., 1921; ag. recvr.-gen., treas. and temp. mem., exec. coun., on various occasions, 1925-28; ag. postmr., Sept., 1928; has held numerous other ag. appts.; postmr., Sept., 1928.

PEGG, HUGH HANDLEY.—B. 1889; ed. Ironville Schl., Derbyshire and pvtely; asst. land survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1914; asst. engnr., Jan., 1921; mem., Kowloon communication comtee., 1924; dep. head, rds. office, Jan., 1925; exec. engnr., Dec., 1932.

PELLISSIER, S. H., B.A.—B. 1887; ed. Grey Univ. Coll.; vice prin. Boshof, 1914; prin., Ficksburg, 1917; dir., educn., O.F.S., Dec., 1926.

PELLY, RUSSELL STEELE. — B. 1910; ed. Mercer's Schl. and Edin. and Oxford Univs.; B.Sc. (Forestry Edin.), 1931; asst. conservator (forests), Br. Hond., Oct., 1932; do., Sierra Leone, 1937.

PEMBLETON, EDGAR STANLEY, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1888; asst. res., N. Nigeria, 1911; res., 1928; senr. res., Aug., 1934; sec., N. provs., Oct., 1936-May, 1937, ag. ch. comsnr., do., Mar.-Apr., 1937.

PENDLEBURY, CAPT. HENRY MAURICE, F.R.E.S., F.Z.S. — B. 1893; ed. Shrewsbury Schl. and R. Coll. of Sc., London; 2nd lieut., Kings Shropshire Lt. Infnty.. Sept. 1914; lieut., Feb., 1915; capt., July, 1915; demob., Sept., 1919; syst. entomolgst., F.M.S., Apr. 1921; curator, Selangor museum, Jan., 1932; hon. dy. game warden, Selangor, in addn. Sept., 1934; dir., museums, F.M.S., 1937.

PENGILLEY, ERNEST EDGAR.—B. 1897; ed. Christ's Hosp. (exhibr.) and Exeter Coll., Oxford (class. schol.); lieut., 23rd Batt., Royal Fusiliers, 1917-19; cadet, F.M.S., Jan., 1921; passed cadet, July, 1922; offr., cls. V, Jan., 1924; asst. dist. offr., Rembau, Feb., 1924; tempy. attd. for duty in C.O. as asst. prin., Nov., 1925-May, 1926; asst. collr., land rev., K. Lumpur and dep. registr., titles, Selangor, June, 1926; offr., cls. IV, Jan., 1928; dist. offr., P. Puteh, Kelantan, Aug., 1928; asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, May, 1929; offr., cls. III, Jan., 1933; dist. offr., K. Pilah, Sept., 1935; offr., cls. II. Jan., 1938.

PENNEFATHER, CHARLES EDWARD DE FONBLANQUE.—B. 1885; apptd., Fiji, 1910; dist. commr., 1914; ag. ch. pol. mag., 1918; ag. registr.-gen. on various occasions; seconded as ag. agt. and consul, Tonga, 1921-22.

PENNEFATHER-EVANS, JOHN PENNEFATHER.—B. 1894; pol. probr., F.M.S., Oct., 1914; A.C.P., Jan., 1918; adjt., fedl. hqrs. June, 1921; ag. comdt. pol., depot, Mar., 1924. offr., supt. pol. cir., Taiping. Apr., 1926; ag. comsnr., pol., Kedah, Mar., 1931; supt., pol. S.S., Sept., 1932; comdt., pol. depot, S'pore, Dec., 1934; dir., sp. br., Aug., 1935; ag. ch. pol. offr., S'pore, in addn., June, 1938.

PENNINGTON, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, B.A.—B. 1901; ed. Newbury Gram. Schl. and Keble Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1925.

PENTZ, HERBERT FREDERICK, M.C., M.M.—B. 1886; clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape, 1903; clk., Cape admstrn., 1910; ch. clk., ditto, 1928; pub. serv. inspr., 1930; served in S. African infy. brg. in Great War (overseas); under sec. for pub. wks. Aug., 1931; prov. sec. Transvaal, Apr., 1934.

PEPYS, WALTER EVELYN, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1885; ed. at Malvern and Brasenose Coll., Oxford: B.A., 1907; M.A., 1910; cadet, F.M.S., 1908; passed cadet, June 1911; cls. V., Jan., 1912; dist. offr., Jelebu, Apr., 1912; do., Pasir Puteh, June, 1915 and Jan., 1918; offr., cls. IV., F.M.S., Jan., 1918; offr., class III., Nov., 1920; fed. sect. for sp. duty, Aug., 1921; offr., cls. II. Nov., 1925; asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1925; offr. cls. 1B, comsnr., lands and mines, Johore, Jan., 1928; offr., cls. 1A, under sec. to govt., F.M.S., Mar., 1930; supt., govt. monopolies, S.S., Mar., 1932, and comsnr., trade and cust., F.M.S. in addn., Apr., 1932; comsnr., cust. and excise, S.S. and F.M.S., July, 1932; mem., S.S. trade comsn., in addn., Feb., 1933; gen. advr., Johore, 1935.

PERCY, MAJOR GEORGE REGINALD, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., Chtd. Civ. Engnr., Chtd. Survr.—B. 1890; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S.,

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May, 1919; exec. engnr., Feb., 1928; sr. exec. engnr., wks. and bldgs., June, 1932; exec. engnr., Malacca, Jan., 1934; muncpl. engnr. in addn., Feb., 1934; senr. exec. engnr., Jan., 1935; ag. munic. sec., Malacca, in addn. Dec., 1935; ag. Settlement engnr., S'pore, Jan. 1938.

PERCY, H. VANE (formerly Baumgartner).—B. 1883; ed., Bedford Schl.; clk., land settlt. dept., O.R.C., Oct., 1902; clk. and typist audit dept., Dec., 1902; clk., audit dept., July, 1904; examr. of accts., audit dept., Jan., 1908; jnr. asst. treas., G. Coast, Jan., 1914; asst. treas., Apr., 1917; ag. ch. asst. treas., Nov., 1919; ag. dep. treas. on several occasions, 1921-28; dep. treas., 1929; ag. treas., for various periods, 1930-1937; acctnt.-gen., July, 1937.

PERDUE, CECIL GRAHAM.—B. 1891; ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin; pol. prob., Hong Kong, Nov., 1912; passed in Chinese, 1915; attd. to Punjab pol., 1915-16; passed in Urdu, 1916; temp. 2nd lieut., Indian army res., 1916-19; J.P., 1920; asst. supt., pol., 1920; asst. census offr., 1921; dir., crim. intell. 1930; divnl. supt., pol., 1930; dep. inspr.-gen., pol., Apr., 1935.

PERERA, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, B.A.(Lond.)—B. 1901; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1925; attd., Colombo kach., Jan., 1926; ditto, Anuradhapura kach., Apr., 1926; office asst. Puttalam kach., Oct. 1927; pol. mag., Kalutara, Apr., 1928; office asst., Kandy kach., Nov., 1928; addnl. pol. mag., Columbo, Aug., 1930; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Matara, Aug., 1930; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Galle, in addn., Mar., 1934; sec., min. for home affrs., Dec., 1935.

PERERA, CONRAD BONIFACE PETER, B.Sc. Lond.).—B. 1903; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Feb., 1927; attd., Badulla kach., Mar., 1927; attd. Anuradhapura kach., Oct., 1927; office asst., Puttalam kach., Apr., 1928; ditto, Ratnapura kach., May, 1930; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, June, 1933; addnl. pol. mag., Colombo, Nov., 1933; asst. sttlmt. offr. May, 1934.

PERERA, LESLIE SIMON BERNARD, B.Sc. (Lond.). — B. 1910; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1935; offr., cls. II, Jan., 1937; office asst., Feb., 1937; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, June, 1938.

PERERA, THEODORE DUNCAN, LL.B. (Lond.)—B. 1895; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1919; attd. Kurunegala kach., Aug., 1919; Jaffna kach., Dec., 1919; pol. mag., Avisawella, July, 1921; asst. comsnr. of stamps, July, 1923; pol. mag., Pt. Pedro, Oct., 1926; asst. comsnr., stamps, Nov., 1926; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1929; asst. to income tax adviser, Sept., 1929; sec. to min. for agr. and lands, July, 1931; asst. comsnr., income tax, Feb., 1932; comsnr. income tax, estate duty and stamps, Dec., 1937.

PEREZ, JOSEPH LEON MATHIEU, LL.B.—B. 1896; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge, Surrey; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1917; dep. regisr.-gen., Trinidad, Oct., 1927; ag. regisr. gen., regisr., sup. ct. and marshal in 1928 and 1929; ag. solr.-gen., in 1929, 1932, 1934 and 1935; mag., St. George West, 1930; do., Victoria, 1932; asst. law offr., 1934; ch. mag., Trinidad, 1936; ag. puisne judge, Oct., 1936-Aug., 1937, and May-Nov., 1938.

PERIES, HERMAN ERIC, B.A. (Cantab), B.Sc. (Lond.). — B. 1906; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., 1929; office asst., Anuradhapura kach., Aug. 1934; asst. sec. to min. for agr. and lands, Mar., 1936; admnr. sec., dept. of income tax, estate duty and stamps, and clk. to the bd. of review, July, 1937.

PERKINS, HON. JOHN ARTHUR, M.P.—M.L.A., N.S.W., Goulburn, 1921-26; mem., Eden-Monaro, H. of R., C'wealth of Aust., 1926-29 and from 1931; asst min., Lyons miny., Jan.-Oct., 1932; min. for interior, Oct., 1932-Oct., 1934; asst. min., Nov., 1937; min. for trade and customs, Nov., 1938.

PERKINS, LEICESTER GRANT.—B. 1890; ed. privately and Harrison Coll., Barbados; clk., post office, Barbados, Jan., 1909; 5th clk., audit office, Mar., 1911; 2nd clk., registn. office, Nov., 1913; clk. to master in chancery, May, 1914; 4th clk., savings bank, Jan., 1915; 2nd-lieut., Imperial Army, Mar., 1917, served during war in Egypt and Palestine with 2nd B.W.I. Regt.; 1st-lieut., Oct., 1918; 1st clk., Barbados savings bank, Aug., 1919; 2nd grade supvsr. of cus., Nigeria, Feb., 1920.

PEROMBELON, EDGAR.—Ag. P.M.G., Mauritius, July, 1935; P.M.G., Nov., 1935.

PEROWNE, STEWART HENRY, Offr. of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1931); M.A. (Cantab). —B. 1901; lect., govt. Arab Coll., Jerusalem, 1927; admnstve. offr., Palestine, 1930; junr. asst. sec., 1930; seconded as press offr., 1931; asst. dist. commr., 1932; asst. sec., lieut.-gov.'s office, Malta; political offr., Aden, 1937; seconded to B.B.C., Aug., 1938.

PERRY, SIR ALLAN, KT. BACH. (1904); M.D. (Durham); D.P.H.(Lon.); M.R.C.S. Eng.; L.S.A. Lond.—B.1860; prin. civ. med.offr. and inspr.-gen. of hosps., Ceylon; prin. of Ceylon med. coll., Dec., 1897; major R.A.M.C. (retired); mem. municipal coun., Colombo; late pres. Ceylon branch Br. med. assoc.; del. for Ceylon to Internat. Leprosy Conf., Bergen, 1909; ret., 1915.

PERRY, B. C. G.—B.1886; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. serv., and assigned to C.O., 9th Apr., 1906; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922; regisr., C.O., 7th Sept., 1931.

PERRY, GEORGE MCREDDIE, M.B., C.M., Glasgow, and St. Mary's hosp., London, F.R.G.S.—Asst. col. surg., Lagos, Oct., 1893; ag. col. surg., Feb. to Mar., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., May, 1894; med. offr. to expedn. to Idanan mountains; sen. asst. col. surg., Aug., 1895; ag. col. surg., 1895.

PERSSE, CAPT. EDMUND MATURIN, M.C. (1918), F.R.G.S., R. of O., W. Yorks. Regt.—B. 1890; ed. Bedford Mod. Schl.; asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda, Oct., 1919; dist. comsnr., Apr., 1925.

PETERKIN, EDMUND MURRAY.—B. 1886; agrl. asst., dept. agr., Barbados, 1909; agrl. instr., dept. sci. and agr., Br. Guiana, 1915; hort. supt., bot. gdns., 1917; clk. and sec., bd. agr., 1918; ag. asst. bot. and mycologist, 1922-23; agrl. supt., 1928; investigated rice conditions, Br. Honduras, 1933.

PETERS, BERNARD R., M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.—Asst. engnr., E.A.P., 1914-15; exec. engnr., Tanganyika, 1919; ag. dep. D.P.W. in 1926 and 1927; D.P.W., Nyasaland, Aug., 1928.

PETRIDES, SIR PHILIP BERTIE, KT. BACH. (1936)—B. 1881; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Brussels; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1906; joined Midland Circ. and Birmingham and cent. crim. court sess., 1906; legal adviser and crown prosecutor, Seychelles, Jan., 1916; *ex-officio* mem. exec. and legis. couns.; ag. chief just., July, 1916 to Mar., 1917, May, 1918 to Oct., 1918, and from Dec., 1918 to Nov., 1919; temp. empld., C.O., Feb. to Apr., 1920; ch. just., Seychelles, June, 1920; admstd.

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govt., Mar., 1921 to Sept., 1922 ; atty.-gen., Nyasaland Prot., 1924; ag. judge, May to Dec., 1925; puisne judge, Nigeria, Sept., 1926; ch. just., Mauritius, May, 1930; do. Gold Coast, Dec., 1935.

PETTMAN, P. A. H.—B. 1896; acct., P.W.D., Zanzibar, 1925; asst. treas., Uganda, 1935; asst. acctnt.-gen., 1937; ag. senr. acctnt., Feb.-Sept., 1938.

PHANG, JOSEPH—B. 1892; lands and mines dept., Br. Guiana, ag. govt. survr., 1918; govt. survr., 1923; land offr., Essequebo river and dep. navign. offr,, 1925; sub-warden, Nos. 3 and 4 mining dist., 1933; 1st grade survr., 1938.

PHEAR, HAROLD WILLIAM, M.M.—B. 1891; ed. Chord Schl.; war serv., 1914-19; prob. inspr., pol., Singapore, Dec., 1919; det. inspr., pol., Aug., 1921; asst. supvr., cust., F.M.S. and ag. supvr., expt. duties, Singapore, Aug., 1923; supt., cust., prev. br., Selangor, Nov., 1923; do., N. Sembilan, Apr., 1924; dep. comsnr., trade and cust., N. Sembilan, Jan., 1931; head, prev. ser., Singapore, Feb., 1932; J.P., Singapore, Mar., 1932; dep. supt., rubber control, S'pore, June, 1934; asst. supt., petroleum rev., July, 1934; dep. comsnr., cust. and excise, Selangor and and Pahang, May, 1935; ag. senr. dep. comsnr., F.M.S. Dec., 1936.

PHILLIPS, ARTHUR, M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple).—B. 1907; ed. Highgate Schl. and Trinity Coll., Oxford (schol.); dist. offr., Kenya, July, 1931; ag. res. mag., 1933-35; crown coun., Sept., 1936.

PHILLIPS, C. H., L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.).—Tempy. lieut., R.A.M.C., Jan., 1915 (General List); med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1920.

PHILLIPS, HAROLD ERNEST.—B. 1877; clk. to auditor, B. Honduras, Oct., 1892; 5th clk., treasy., customs and P.O. depts., June, 1893; 4th clk., Feb., 1894; 3rd clk., treasy. and cust. dept., May, 1897; 2nd clk., June, 1898; 2nd clk., C.S.O., Sept., 1900; ch. clk. and clk. of couns., Jan., 1906; priv. sec. to gov. Sir E. Swayne, 1909-10; to gov. Collett, 1911-13; to ag. gov., Walter, 1916; ag. comsnr. of currency, Feb., 1911; ag. treasr., collr. of cust., 1911-14 and 1917-20; ag. col. sec., 1920; Br. Honduras del. to Canada-W. Indies Confce., Ottawa, June, 1920; asst. col. sec., Apr., 1921; comsnr. and judge, Turks and Caicos Is., June, 1923.

PHILLIPS, SIR JOHN RANDAL, Kt., (1930), O.B.E., (1927), B.A. (Durham), M.B., C.M. (Edin.)—B. 1857; ed. Lodge Schl. and Codrington Coll., Barbados and Edinburgh Univ.; M.L.C., Barbados, 1909; pres., leg. coun., 1928; mem. exec. coun., 1935.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM JAMES ELLERY, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., Lond.—B. 1891; ed. Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide and Adelaide Univ.; on war serv., major A.A.M.C., 1915-19; med. offr., Malayan med. serv., 1923; dist. med. offr., Cyprus, Feb., 1935; ag. bacteriologist, Feb.-Apr., 1936; S.M.O., dept. of health, Palestine, 1937.

PHILLIPSON, SYDNEY, M.A. (Manchester).—B. 1892; on mily. serv., Oct., 1915; cadet, Ceylon civil serv., Nov., 1919; attchd. to Kandy kach., Dec., 1919; pol. mag., Matara, 1922; office asst., Kurunegala kach., July, 1924; asst. contr., rev., Jan., 1925; addnl. asst. col. treas., Nov., 1929; addnl. asst. col. treas., June, 1930; contr., estab., July, 1931; contr., supplies and finance, July, 1932; contr., estab., Feb., 1934; ag. dep. finan. sec., May-Nov., 1935; ag. dep. finan. sec., Mar., 1937.

PHILP, DAVID.—B. 1893; asst. acct., F.M.S. rlys., Dec., 1919; ag. dep. acct., in 1930, 1933, 1934 and 1935; ag. asst. sec. to gen. man., June, 1931; expend. acct., Aug., 1935.

PICKERING, SIR GEORGE HUNTER, Kt. Bach. (1932).—Town mag., E. A. P., 1910; ag. 2nd puisne judge, 1915; puisne judge, 1917; ag. ch. just., Apr. to Nov., 1927; ch. just., Zanzibar, 1928; ret., 1932.

PICOT, FRANK R.—Dir. N.Z. govt. internal marketing divn., 1937.

PIDDUCK, H. B.—Ed. Harper Adams agrl. coll., Univ. of Wales; Shropshire Yeomanry, 1914-19; science mast., Dominica Grammar Schl., 1922; headmastr, 1923; agr. offr., 1929.

PIEGROME, JOSEPH CHARLES, M.C.—B. 1898; lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers, 1915; France, 1916-18; wounded, 1916; asst. commr., pol., Gold Coast, Sept., 1921; commr., 1927; title changed to supt., 1937; ag. dep. comsnr., Apr.-Sept., 1938.

PIENAAR, ANDRIES GUSTAF ERLANK.—Clk. of ct., Lichtenburg, July, 1902; ag. pub. prosecutor, Feb., 1903; pub. prosecutor, June, 1903; ch. clk. and ag. asst. res. mag., Nov., 1905; addnl. asst. res. mag., Krugersdorp, Sept., 1906; res. mag. and native comsnr., Waterberg, Nov., 1910; res. mag., Ermelo, Apr., 1912; senr. mag., Germiston, May, 1920; pub. serv. inspr., Sept., 1921; mag., Louis Trichardt dept. of just., Aug., 1924; sec. for int., Dec., 1924; chmn., pub. serv. comsn., Aug., 1926; chmn., Union tender and supplies bd., June, 1934.

PIENAAR, ANDRIES JACOBUS, K.C., B.A., LL.B.—Ed. Muir Coll., Uitenhage (Cape) and S.A. Coll., Cape Town; advoc., sup. ct. of S. Africa; addl. legal advr., Cape Prov. admntrn., 1929; war serv., S.W. Africa and E. Africa, 1914-19; parly. draughtsman, parlt. of Union of S. Africa, 1936.

PIENAAR, LIEUT-COL. FILIPPUS FOURIE, D.T.D., O.B.E., R. of O., Union Defence Force—Civ. serv., S. A. Republic; ment. in despa., Great War; admitted sworn translator, sup. ct.; accredited rep. of Union of S. Africa to League of Nations; H.M. cons.-gen. in Mozambique for the Union of S. Africa, 1934.

PIERS, FRANCIS A.—B. 1882; sub-insur., Basutoland mounted pol., 1910; inspr., 1923; supt., pol., 1936.

PIGGOTT, SIR FRANCIS TAYLOR, KT. BACH. (1905).—Barrister-at-law; employed by F.O. on special service in 1887; legal adv. to prim. min., Japan, Nov., 1887; sec. to att.-gen. Sir C. Russell (afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen) during Behring Sea arbitrn., 1893-4; proc.-gen., Mauritius, 1894; ag. ch. just., 1895 to 1897; ch. just., Hong Kong, Apr., 1905; ret., 1912; recd. thanks of coun. of govt. for ser. in connection with planters' loans, 1902; author of "Nationality and Naturalization," "Exterritoriality," "Extradition," "Foreign Judgments and Jurisdiction," "Law of Torts," and "Imperial Statutes applicable to the Colonies."

PILBEAM, S. A.—B 1899; entd. C.O., Jan., 1915; passed asst. clk.'s exam., July, 1916; on military service from 18th July, 1917, to 10th Mar., 1919; assigned to C.O. as asst. clk., Apr., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; ag. cler. offr., higher grade, 10th Oct., 1925.

PILGRIM, EDWARD OLIVER.—B. 1886; ed. Lodge Schl., Barbados; B.Sc. (Lond.), hons. physics; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1905; ag. prin. various occasions; mem., bd. of land survrs., exams., 1916.

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PILKINGTON, CHARLES WILLIAM McDONALD.—B. 1877; clk., cust., Cape Town, 1895; ch. clk., Port Elizabeth, 1930; do., Pretoria, 1933; collr., cust., Johannesburg, 1934.

PILLING, HENRY GUY, C.M.G. (1932).—B. 1886; ed. King's Schl., Ely, and Keble Coll., Oxford; M.A., 1911; cadet, Fiji, 1907; passed cadet, 1910; 2nd grade dist. comsnr., 1914; mem., Indian Franchise Comsn., 1920; ag. asst. col. sec., 1920; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1921; ag. sec., W. Pacific high comsn., Mar., 1924; sec., W. Pacific high comsn., 1926; asst to high comsnr., W. Pacific, 1929; col. sec., Br. Honduras, Dec., 1929; ag. gov. in 1930 and 1931; dep. col. sec., Kenya, 1933; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., St. Helena, 1936.

PIMM, SURG. LIEUT. SYDNEY RICHARD GERALD, R.N.—Radiologist, col. hosp., Port of Spain, Trinidad, Mar., 1937.

PINDER, RICHARD FRANCIS, (R. of O.).—B. 1898; ed. St. Bees, Cumberland; served, European War, Flanders, Germany, 1916-19; asst. audr., Sierra Leone, May, 1920; ag. audr., Nov.-Dec., 1920; asst. audr., Gold Coast, Nov., 1929; ag. audr., Feb.-May, 1930; sen. asst. audr., Uganda, Aug., 1931; ag. audr., July-Dec., 1932; audr., Fiji, Solomon Is. Prot., Gilbert and Ellice Is. Col., Aug., 1934; do., N. Rhodesia, 1938.

PINKERTON, WILLIAM JAMES DUNLOP, A.M.I.C.E., Chartered Civil Engnr.—B. 1890; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Apr., 1914; exec. engnr., Ulu Selangor, July, 1923; sr. exec. engnr., in addn., Jan., 1930; offict. as sr. exec. engnr., Kinta, in addn., Nov.-Dec., 1930; senr. drainage and irrign. engnr. Malay States, Jan., 1932; irrign. engnr., Kelantan, Jan., 1932; asst. advr., drainage and irrign., Malay States, Nov., 1935; ag. dir., drnge. and irrign., S.S. and advr., do., Malay States, July, 1936.

PINNEY, CAPT. CHAS. ROBERT, M.C. (1917).—B. 1883; ed. Essendon Grammar Schl.; draughtsman, lands dept., Papua, 1906; on war serv., A.I.F., 1914-20; wounded; transfd. R. of O., C.M.F., 1920; ch. draughtsman, Papua, 1920; staff survr. in addn., 1924; ag. comsnr., lands, etc., 1927; comsnr., lands, dir., mines, dir., agr., dep. chmn., land bd., mem. exec. and leg. couns., July, 1930; admstr., Norfolk Is., July, 1932.

PIRIE, D. A.—B. 1886; clk. Burgher camps, Transvaal, 1903; treasy., 1903; prin. clk. treasy., Union of S. Africa, 1920; sec. mily. pensions bd., treasy., 1920; ch. clk., grade II, 1928; ch. clk., grade I, 1932; dep. comsnr., pensions, 1936.

PIRIE, JAMES HENRY.—B. 1893; ed. St. Paul's Schl., Darjeeling, India; asst. storekeeper, Nigerian Eastern Rly. constrn., 1931; storekeeper, Nigerian rly. open lines, 1931-37; stores supt., do., 1937.

PIROW, OSWALD.—B. 1890; ed. South Africa, Germany and England; admitted barrister, 1913; K.C., 1924; ent. parlt., of the Union of S. Africa, 1924; min. of justice, June, 1929; min., rlys. and harbrs. and min. defence, Mar., 1933; World Econ. Confce., London, 1933; min., commerce and industry, and defence, 1938.

PITBLADO, DAVID BRUCE, M.A.—B. 1912; ed. Strand Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (schol. 1930-34); hist. tripos part 1 and law tripos part 2; B.A., 1933; hist. tripos part. 2. cls. 1, 1934; supervisor in hist., Emm. Coll., 1934-35; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1935; asst. pvte. sec. to S. of S. for Dom. Affrs. (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald) 1st July, 1937.

PITCAIRN, ANDREW.—B. 1894; ed. Edinburgh Coll. of Agr.; on war serv., 1915-19 (France, Mesopotamia and Palestine); lieut., R.F.A.; ment. in desps.; dist. agrl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, June, 1921; asst. dir., agr., Cyprus, Mar., 1929; ag. dir., agr., on various occasions, 1930-37; ag. dir., animal husbandry, June to Sept., 1930, and June-Sept., 1932.

PITMAN, CHARLES ROBERT SENHOUSE, D.S.O. (1917), M.C. (1916).—B. 1890; ed. Royal Naval Schl., Blundell's and R.M.C., Sandhurst; att'd. R. Warwickshire Regt.; 27th Punjabis; capt., 1915; war serv., Egypt, 1914-15; France, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1916-18 (wounded, desps. twice, M.C., D.S.O.); Palestine, 1918-21; gen. staff, 1919-21; game warden, Uganda, 1925; seconded to N. Rhodesia for sp. duty, 1931-33.

PITT, WALTER JAMES, B.A.—B. 1875; ed. Downing Coll., Cambridge (modern and medieval language tripos); ent. Middle Temple, Jan., 1919; passed Bar final exam., Dec., 1920; headmr., Cape Coast Govt. Schl., 1910; inspr. of schls., 1912; prov. inspr. of schls., 1914; attd. to polit. serv., Gold Coast, Aug., 1914; asst. dist. comsnr., July, 1917; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1921; ag. prov. comsnr., W. Prov., Ashanti, Feb.-Nov., 1920.

PITTMAN, WILLIAM.—B. 1878; ed. S. African Coll. and Wadham Coll., Oxon; B.A. (Univ. S.A.), M.A. (Oxon); called to bar, Middle Temple, 1903; admitted to Cape (1904) and Transvaal (1905) bars; dean of faculty of law, Univ. S.A., 1918-25; K.C., 1924; judge, sup. ct., S. Africa eastern dists. local divn., 1925; mem., delimitation comsn., July, 1927 and Mar., 1932.

PLANT, GEORGE FREDERIC, C.B.E. (1927).—B. 1877; ed. Manchester Gram. Schl. and Brasenose Coll. (scholar, 1896); 1st cl. class. mods., 1898; B.A., 1900; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., 1901; off. asst., Kurunegala, 1902; off. asst., Galle, 1904; pol. mag., Avissawella, 1905; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Apr., 1906; ditto, Matara, Dec., 1906; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, May, 1909; temporarily employed in C.O. London, May, 1915, to Dec., 1918; sec., oversea settlement comtee., Jan., 1919; permanently transferred to Home civ. serv. Sept., 1919; mem., oversea settlement delegtn. to Canada, 1924; asst. sec., D.O., 11th Nov., 1935.

PLATTS, SHELLEY ARDEN.—B. 1899; ed. Bedford Schl.; passed army entrance exam.; "King's India cadetship," 1917; gazetted 2/9th Gurka Rifles; 3rd Afghan War, 1919; attd. 2/11th Gurka Rifles and 4/70th Burma Rifles, Burma, 1921; cadet, admstve. service, Tanganyika Territory, May, 1926; asst. dist. offr., July, 1928; dist. offr., 1938.

PLAYFORD, HON. THOMAS, M.P.—B. 1896; served in A.I.F. in great war; el. parlt., 1933; comsnr., crown lands, min. of repatriation and irrign., 1938.

PLOWMAN, CLIFFORD HENRY FITZHERBERT, C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1928).—B. 1889; ed. at King's Schl., Elyand Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A. (class. tripos); asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Mar., 1912; pol. offr., Turkana Expedn., 1915 (A.G.S. Med. with clasp); ag. offr. in charge, Northern Frontier Dist., 1919-20; seconded to F.O. as H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Harar, Abyssinia, 1920; H.B.M. Consul on transfer Harar Consulate to C.O., 1922; transfd., Somaliland, 1922; H.B.M. chargé d'affaires, Addis Ababa, Dec., 1925 to Jan., 1926; mem., mission to Abyssinia for coronation of Emperor, 1930; 2nd cls., Star of Ethiopia; asst. comsnr. and pol. offr., Br. Somaliland-Ethiopia bndy. comsn., 1931-33; sec., govt. of

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Somaliland, 1933; ag. comsnr., May-Oct., 1934; ag. gov., May-Oct., 1936 and Oct., 1937-Jan., 1938; has passed E. Africa Prot. law exam. and in Swahili, Boran Galla and Amharic languages.

PLUNKETT, JOHN OLIVER, M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1888; 2nd lieut., R.G.A., Dec., 1914; demob. with rank of capt., Sept. 1919; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Apr., 1920; do., S.S., Sept., 1922; exec. engnr., Nov., 1929; exec. engnr., F.M.S., Oct., 1933; senr. exec. engnr., Mar., 1936.

PLYMOUTH, 2nd Earl of (cr. 1905) and 15th Baron Windsor (cr. 1529) IVOR MILES WINDSOR-CLIVE.—B. 1889; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; D.L., Worcestershire; lord-lieut., Glamorganshire, 1923; capt., hon. corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 1925; M.P., Ludlow divn., Shropshire, 1922-23; parly. under-sec. of state for Dominion affrs., Jan., 1929; kt. of grace of St. John of Jerusalem; parly. sec., min. of transport, Sept., 1931; parly. under sec. of state for the cols., 30th Sept., 1932; do., F.O., 1st, Sept., 1936.

POLE-EVANS, ILLTYD BULLER, C.M.G. (1921), M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Wales), F.L.S.—B. 1879; ed. Cowbridge Gram. Schl. and Univs. of Wales and Cambridge; mycologist, Transvaal, 1905; rep. Transvaal govt. at 4th Internat. Botanical Congress, Brussels, 1910; ch., divn. of mycology and plant pathology, 1911; ch., divn. of botany and plant pathology, 1912; sp. mission to P. E. Africa, coconut palm disease, 1913; dir., botanical survey of S. Africa, 1918; pres., S. African Assocn. for Advancement of Science, 1920; ch., divn. of botany, horticulture and entomology, 1927; ch., divn. of plant industry, 1929.

POLLARD, ARNOLD.—B. 1893; ed. Heles Schl., Exeter; active serv., R.N.A.S. and R.N.R., 1915-19; col. audit dept., Feb., 1920; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1920; asst. audr., Kenya, May, 1924; ag. senr. asst. audr. on several occasions in Tanganyika and Kenya; audr., Windward Is., Jan., 1926; senr. asst. audr., Uganda, Jan., 1929; audr., Trinidad, June, 1931; do., N. Rhodesia, 1935; do., Hong Kong, 1938.

POLLOCK, CAPT. JAMES HUEY HAMIL (R. of O.), O.B.E. (1939).—B. 1893; ed. Royal Schl., Armagh; war serv., 1914-20; Gallipoli, Macedonia, Egypt and Palestine; men. in desps.; staff capt., O.E.T.A.; inspr., grade 3, Palestine, July, 1920; dep. gov., grade 3, Ramallah, Oct., 1920; admstve. offr., Nigeria, Sept., 1923; asst. sec., secrt., Lagos, Dec., 1927; admstve. offr., Palestine, Jan., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1932.

POOLE, EDWARD HUMPHRY LANE.—Ed. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A.; ent. B. S. A. Co's admstrn., N. Rhodesia, 1913; asst. nat. comsr., 1915; nat. comsnr., 1919; asst. mag., 1926; title changed to distr. offr., 1928; ag. dir., nat. educn., 1934-1935; prov. comsnr., 1936; mem. and sec., native reserves commn., E. prov., 1924-25; various publications on native history and customs.

POOLEY, CHARLES EDWARD.—B. 1903; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 22nd Oct., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, Aug., 1933.

POPE, GEORGE WILLIAM, L.L.M.R.C.P., and S.I., D.P.H., R.C.P. and S.I.—B. 1891; med. offr., Kenya, 1920; 2nd health offr., port med. dept., Hong Kong, 1924; ag. asst. bacteriologist, 1924; asst. M.O.H. 1925; M.O.H., 1926; health offr., 1936.

POPE, LAWRENCE HENRY.—B. 1896; ed. Uppingham; served European War, 1915-19 (France and N. Russia); asst. P.S. to govr., S. Australia, Sir W. E. E. A. Weigall, K.C.M.G., 1920; P.S. to govr., Tasmania, Sir W. L. Allardyce, G.C.M.G., 1921; col. audit dept., 1923; asst. audr., Fiji, 1923; ag. audr., 1924-28; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, 1928; do., Nigeria, 1935; senr. asst. audr., 1936; audr., Fiji and W. Pacific, 1938.

POPE, STEAD.—Br. post office, Feb., 1903; dist. survr., post and tels., Gold Coast, Dec., 1913; on active serv., Togoland Field Force, Aug., 1914; and later in charge posts and tels., Togoland to May, 1915; Imp. army serv., Sept., 1915-19; lieut., R.E. and R.A.F.; dist. survr., Gold Coast, June, 1919; div. survr., Jan., 1927; P.M.G., Nyasaland, Mar., 1930; rep. Nyasaland air mail confce., Salisbury, 1934, African post and telecommunications confce. Pretoria, 1935, and confce. re interlocking Cent. African services, Salisbury, 1935; P.M.G., Gold Coast, Jan., 1937.

POPHAM, SIR HENRY BRADSHAW, K.C.M.G. (1938), C.M.G. (1935), M.B.E. (1918).—B. 1881; ed. Tonbridge Schl.; comsn., 13th Light Inf., 1900; served, S. African War (2 meds.); seconded, G. Coast regt., W.A.F.F., 1906; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to ag. govr., G. Coast, Mar. to Aug., 1909; col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1910; priv. sec. to ag. gov., Feb. to June, 1911; ag. ch. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., July to Aug., 1913; ag. senr. asst. col. sec., Oct., 1913; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1914; seconded to Togoland polit. admstn., Nov., 1914; senr. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., Jan., 1920; ag. ch. asst. col. sec., Sept., 1920 to Feb., 1921; dep. prov. comsnr. and ag. comsnr., W. Prov., Feb. 1921; prov. comsnr., Apr., 1922; retd. (invalided) May, 1923; comsnr., Cyprus, Oct., 1925; admstr., Dominica, 1933; mem., exec. coun., Leeward Is., 1933; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Windward Is., 1937.

POPHAM, AIR CHIEF MARSHALL SIR HENRY ROBERT MOORE BROOKE, G.C.V.O. (1935), K.C.B. (1927), C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1915)—B. 1878; ed Haileybury, Sandhurst and Staff Coll.; ent. Army, 1898; capt., 1904; R.F.C., 1912; bt. maj., 1913; maj., 1915; R.A.F., 1919; served European War, 1914-19; commdt. R.A.F. Staff Coll., 1921-26; air offr. commdg. fighting area air defences, Gt. Britain, 1926-28; air. offr., commdg. Iraq. commd., 1928-30; commdt., Imp. Defence Coll., 1931-33; air offr. commdg. in-ch., air defence, Gt. Britain, 1933-35; prin. air A.D.C. to the King since 1933; I.G., R.A.F., 1935-36; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Kenya and high comsnr. for transport, 1936.

POPPLEWELL, GEOFFREY DOUGLAS, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1904; cadet, provincial admnstra., Tanganyika Territory, April., 1927; asst. dist. offr., May, 1929; ag. dist. offr., various periods, 1931-35.

PORT, FRANCIS GEORGE RICHARD.—B. 1892; ed. Truro Grammar Schl.; asst. acctnt., Nigerian rly. open lines, 1920; acctnt., 1928; personal asst. to gen. man., 1936; prin. admstve. asst., Apr., 1938.

PORTELLY, JOHN, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H. (Eng.), Certif. Lond. Schl. of Hygiene and T.M. —B. 1889; ed. govt. secondary schl. and Univ., Malta; med. offr., gen. hosp., Penang, S.S., Mar., 1922; med. offr., S. Kedah, and asst. supt. prisons, in addn., Jan., 1925; med. offr., in ch. gen. hosp., J. Bahru, Apr., 1927; port health offr., S'pore, Feb., 1929; ag. senr. health offr., Penang, Apr., 1929; offl. rep. on L. of N. Interchange Tour for port health offrs. in the East, June, 1930; ag. senr. health offr., Johore, Sept., 1932;

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egist.-gen., births and deaths, Johore, Oct., 1932; uperscale offr., grade A, Nov., 1936.

PORTER, George Edward Joseph, M.R.C.S. Engl.), L.R.C.P.—B. 1909; ed. Flores Coll., 'alletta, Malta, Douai Schl., Woolhampton and t. Mary's Hosp., Paddington; D.M.O., Cyprus, 'eb., 1938.

PORTER, Reginald Vernon Herbert—B. 900; ed. Cheltenham and Wadham Coll., Oxord, B.A. forestry; Indian Army, 1918-22; asst. onserv., forests, Kenya, Oct., 1929.

PORTER, Robert Alexander, M.A., M.B., .Ch., B.A.O.—B. 1906; ed. Foyle Coll., Londonerry, Trinity Coll., Dublin, Queen's univ., Belast, and R.C.S., Edin.; D.M.O., Cyprus, Nov., 936.

POSTMUS, Johannes.—B. 1877; ed at Sneek, Holland; gen. man., Netherlands Bank of S.A., 920-26; dep.-gov., S. African Reserve Bank, 1927-31; gov., S. African Reserve Bank, Jan., 1932; World Econ. Confce., London, 1933.

POTT, Gideon Elliot.—B. 1909; ed. St. Andrew's Grahamstown, Edinburgh Acad. and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; grade II clk., Basutoland, 1935; asst. dist. commr. (cadet), 1937; registr., res. commr.'s ct., 1937; asst. dist. commr., 1937.

POTTINGER, Joseph Hector, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (L'pool).—B. 1898; on war serv., 1915-18; med. offr., health, W. African med. staff, Gold Coast, 1928; asst. govt. med. offr. of health, Br. Guiana, 1932; senr. med. offr., Palestine, 1935.

POTTS, John Wilfred, I.S.O. (1937).—B. 1882; served in Bechuanaland Prot. pol., 1912-15; clk., 1915; ag. asst. res. mag., 1920; ag. res. mag., 1920 and 1922-23; passed civ. ser. lower law exam., 1919; passed 2nd grade Seowana exam., 1922; sub. inspr., Bech. Prot. pol., 1924; inspr., Mar., 1927; res. mag., Apr., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1937.

POULIER, Reginald Sydney Vernon.—B. 1894; B.A., Lond.; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1919; pol. mag., Matale, Feb., 1922; addnl. dist. judge, Mannar and Mullaittivu, Oct., 1924; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Dec., 1925; comsnr., requests, Kandy, Oct., 1927; asst. govt. agt., Mullaitivu, Nov., 1928; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Oct., 1931; do., Mannar, Oct., 1934; do., Kegalla, Aug., 1935; ag. govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamawa, Apr., 1937.

POULTON, Arthur Stanley.—B. 1900; ed. R. Mily. Acad., Woolwich; R. A., 1918; Iraq campaign, 1920; Somaliland Camel Corps (K.A.R.), 1927; comsnr., 3rd grade, Br. Somaliland, 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1932.

POULTON, Wilfred Frank, C.B.E. (1935).—B. 1888; ed. Bishop's Stortford Coll. and Royal Vety. Coll., London; vety. offr., Uganda, Jan., 1914; war serv. in E. Africa, 1914-17; dir., vety. services, Uganda, Feb., 1925.

POUSSETTE, Henry Rivington.—B. 1872; ed. Sarnia Pub. Sch., Upper Can. Coll., Royal Mily. Coll., Kingston, and Sch. of Prac. Science, Toronto; capt., S. African Constab., 1901, and thereafter in same corps throughout S. African war; dist. comdr., and pub. pros., S. Africa; ent. serv. dept. of trade and commerce, Can., as trade comsnr., Durban, S. Africa, 1909; trade comsnr., Buenos Aires, 1910; enlisted for active serv., 1914; returned Can., 1919; inspr., trade comsnr. serv.; sp. trade comsnr., India, 1919; dir., comml. intelligence serv., Ottawa, 1921; trade comsnr., Trinidad, 1924.

POWELL, Harry Creswell, A.M.Inst.T.—B. 1881; mily. serv., France, 1915-19; traffic supt., Jamaica govt. rly., Jan., 1921; dir., do., Oct., 1930.

POWER, Hon. Charles Gavan, K.C., B.A., LL.L. (Quebec South).—B. 1888; ed. in Loyola Coll., Montreal; grad., 1907; B.A., LL.L., Laval Univ.; called to bar, 1910; enlisted Jan., 1915; served overseas, twice wounded, invalided from serv., 1918; capt. and ag. major, M.C.; el. to H. of C., Canada, Dec., 1917; re-el., g.e., 1921, 1925, 1926, 1930 and 1935; min. of pensions and nat. health, Mackenzie King's cabinet, Oct., 1935.

POWER, Francis William.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; Indian Army, 1917; seconded, I.C.S. as polit. res., Perim Is., 1922-23; col. audit dept., Apr., 1924; asst. audr., Gold Coast, June, 1924; ag. dep. audr., July, 1928; audr., Windward Is., Feb., 1929; senr. asst. audr., N. Rhodesia, 1936; ag. audr., Oct., 1937-Sept., 1938.

POWER, Gerald, B.A.—B. 1891; ed. Denstone Coll. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; supt., educn., N. Nigeria, Jan., 1914; asst. dir., educn., Gold Coast, May, 1929; dir., ditto, Feb., 1933.

POWERS, Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., (1929).—Justice of the high ct. of Australia, 1913; ret.

POYNTON, Arthur Hilton. — B. 1905; schol. of Marlborough Coll. (1918-23) and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (1923-7); 1st cls. hons., mods., 1925, 2nd cls. hons., lit. hum., 1927; M.A., 1933; apptd. asst. prin., dept. of scientific and industrial research after compet. exam., 31st Oct., 1927; transfd. to C.O., 1st Oct. 1929; joint sec., Col. Development Advisory Comtee., 1st Apr. to 30th Sept., 1930; sec., do., 1st April, 1932; pte. sec. to parly. under sec. for cols. (Sir R. Hamilton), 18th April, 1932 and to (Lord Plymouth), 30th Sept. 1932; seconded to Sierra Leone admstrn., Apr., 1933-35; prin., D.O., 9th Sept., 1935; do., C.O., 4th Nov., 1935.

POYSER, Kenneth Elliston, D.S.O., K.C. (Barbados). — B. 1882; ed. Shrewsbury and Merton Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1906; served, European War, 1914-20, Yorks. L.I., and Loyal N. Lanc. Regt. (despa. thrice, D.S.O., 1917); puisne judge, Leeward Islands, Sept., 1920; atty.-gen., Barbados, June, 1925; atty.-gen., Uganda, 1928; puisne just., Ceylon, 1933; ch. just., F.M.S., 1938.

PRAIN, Lt.-Col. Sir David, Kt. Bach. (1912); C.M.G. (1912); C.I.E. (1906); M.A., M.B., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.R.S.—B. 1857; ed. Aberdeen gram. schl. and Univs. of Aberdeen and Edinburgh; demonstrator of anatomy, coll. of surgeons, Edin., 1882-3, and univ. of Aberdeen, 1883-1884; entd. Indian med. serv., 1884; curator, Calcutta herbarium, 1887-1898; prof. of botany, med. coll., Calcutta, 1895-1905; director, botanical survey of India, and supt. of royal botanic garden, Calcutta, 1898-1906; trustee of the Indian Museum, 1898-1904; sec. bd. of scientific advice for India, 1903-1904; mem. of coun. of various scientific societies: director of roval botanic gardens, Kew, 1905; ret., 1922.

PRANKERD, Horace Arthur, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1883; ed. at Ipswich and Queen's Coll., Cambridge (scholar, 2nd class. tripos), B.A., 1905; baccalaureat (B.L. 1st part) Lyons Univ., France, 1908; asst. sec., N. Nigeria, Oct., 1910; asst. res., 1911; ag. supt., schls., July, 1912 to Apr., 1913; called to bar, Gray's Inn, Apr., 1921; promoted cls. I, grade I, admstve serv., Feb., 1928.

PRASAD, Murari, B.Sc. (Allahabad), Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple—B. 1888; cadet,

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Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1912; addtl. office asst. to govt. agt., N.C. Prov., Aug., 1914; addtl. dist. judge, Anuradhapura, Aug., 1915; office asst. to govt. agt., N.C. Prov., Dec., 1915; pol. mag., Chilaw, Apr., 1917; ditto, Panadure, Apl., 1919, office asst. Jaffna kach., Mar., 1920; dist. judge, Anuradhapura, May, 1921; pol. mag.; Kalutara, May, 1922; ditto, Gampola, Mar., 1923; dist. judge, Tangalla, Oct., 1924; dep. fiscal, Colombo, Feb., 1926; dist. judge, Matara, June, 1927; comsnr., stamps, July, 1932; dist. judge, Kurunegala, Oct., 1933; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, Oct., 1935; govt. agt., E.P., Mar., 1936.

PREEDY, Capt. Bernard, M.C.—B. 1894; ed. Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; M.A. (Oxon.); European mast., Taiping, Sept., 1922; headmast., govt. English schl., Kajang, Oct., 1927; do., Clifford sch., K. Kangsar, Feb., 1930.

PRENDERGAST, Hon. James Emile Pierre.—Ed. at Seminary of Quebec, and Laval Univ., Quebec; B.A., 1878; LL.B., 1881; returned for La Verandrye, Manitoba, Aug., 1885; again Dec., 1886; on formation of cabinet by Hon. Thomas Greenway, Jan., 1888, was given portfolio of prov. sec.; re-elected in said constituency; elected for Woodlands, 1888; judge of sup. ct., N.W.T., 1902; ditto, Saskatchewan, 1907; puisne judge, court of King's Bench of Manitoba, 1910; ch. just., Dec., 1929.

PRENTIS, John Bernard.—B. 1904; ed. Epsom Coll. and Guy's Hosp.; admitted solr., sup. ct. of judicature, Eng., 1932; priv. prac. Hong Kong, 1932-35; junr. legal offr., Hong Kong, July, 1935; J.P., 1935; ag. asst. land offr. and dep. regr., marriages, July, 1935; asst. cr. solr., Dec., 1935; ag. asst. land offr. and dep. regr., marriages in addn., Jan., 1936; ag. offl. recr. and regr. trade marks and letters pat., Mar., 1936; ag. dep. regisr., sup. ct., Aug., 1938.

PRESCOTT, Arthur Stanley.—Apptd. after compet. exam., supplementary clk., supreme ct., Gibraltar, 1895; 3rd cls. clk., 1899; asst. regisr. and deputy clk. of arraigns, 1911.

PRETHEROE, Edward Owen, M.C., B.A.; LL.B.—B. 1896; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1921; admstve. offr., 1922; asst. commr., lands, 1924, ag. commr., lands, 1924; asst. sec., S. Provs., 1924; pol. mag., 1928; ag. ch. regisr., sup. ct. on various occasions; crown counl., 1930; ag. solr.-gen. on various occasions.

PRETORIUS, Abraham Johannes Lodewikus, D.T.D., M.C., Croix du Guerre, A.R.S.M.—B. 1884; ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; R. Schl. of Mines, London; Anglo-Boer war, 1899-1902; commdt. gen.'s staff; Great War, capt. and adjt., 3rd Mounted Brig., 1914-15 (German S.W. Africa); capt. 2nd mounted brig., German E. Africa, 1916-17; Union of S. Africa civ. serv.; inspr. mines, 1912-32; depy. govt. mining engr., 1933-37; chmn., miner's phthisis prevention comtee., 1933-37; chmn., bd. of directors., govt. miners' training schls., 1937.

PRETORIUS, Jan Lodewyk.—B. 1878; ed. at Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; joined O.F.S. repub. civ. serv., Mar., 1897; asst. mag., Edenburg, 1902; Vrede, 1904; Lindley, 1908; det. asst. mag., Dewetsdorp, Feb., 1910 to Oct., 1913; Reitz, Nov., 1913; mag., Reitz, 1918; Hoopstad, Feb., 1919; Boshof, Oct., 1919; Frankfort, Oct., 1923; Senekal, June, 1929; Vereeniging, Feb., 1930; Lichtenburg, Mar., 1933; Port Elizabeth, Feb., 1934; Pretoria, Mar., 1936.

PRETTY, Eric Ernest Falk.—B. 1891; ed. Harrow, and Demy of Magdalen Coll., Oxford; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1914; passed cadet, June, 1917; ag. collr. of land revenue, Johore Bahru, Sept., 1917; offr., cls. V., S.S., Dec., 1917; 2nd lieut. and asst. adjt., J.V.R., May, 1918; supernmy. offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1921; Br. res., Brunei, Mar., 1923; offr., Cls. III, Nov., 1926; dist. offr., Krian, June, 1928; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1931; ag. under-sec. to govt., F.M.S., Apr., 1937; offr. cls. Ib., Apr., 1937; fin. comsnr., and aud.-gen., Johore, Dec., 1937.

PRICE, Charles Roy.—B. 1893; ed. Wellington Schl., Somerset and University Coll., London; B.A. (war), 1919; unattached list, Territorial Force, Jan. to Aug., 1915; Royal Garrison Artv., Sept., 1915 to Dec., 1918; served in France, June, 1916 to Sept., 1918; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., C.O., 1st Mar., 1921; pvte. sec. to permt. under sec. for dom. affrs., 6th July, 1927 (ag. from 6th June, 1927); temp. ag. prin., D.O., 22nd July, 1927; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. for dom. affrs., Jan., 1928; asst. sec., Imp. wireless and cable confce., Jan.-July, 1928; ag. prin., D.O., 15th Sept., 1928; U.K. delegn. to L. of N. assembly, 1928 and 1932; U.K. delegn. to London naval confce., 1930; attd. to sec., Imp. confce, 1930; U.K. delegn., disarmament confce., Geneva, Feb.-Dec., 1932.

PRICE, Reginald William.—B. 1892; ed. Newport High Schl; war serv., R. Gloucester Hussars Yeomanry and R.F.A., 1914-19, in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine; audit offr., min. of finance, Iraq, 1920; asctnt., P.W.D. Tanganyika Territory, 1925; dep. ch. acctnt., 1926; ch. acctnt., 1935; ch. acctng. offr., P.W.D., Palestine, 1938.

PRICE, Thomas John., B.Sc., Dip. Ed. Sheffield)—B. 1900; asst. mast., Hong Kong educn. dept., 1928.

PRICE-JONES, Capt. William.—Served during Great War in France; awarded M.C., 1917; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Aug., 1919; dist. comsnr., Apr., 1924; called to bar, Gray's Inn, Nov., 1926; pol. mag., 1928; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., Sept.—Oct., 1935; ag. ch. regisr. and sheriff, various occasions, 1935-37.

PRIESTMAN, Harold Eddey, C.M.G. (1937), B.A. (Dublin).—B. 1888; mil. serv., 1914-19; temp. admin. offr., min. of lab., 1919; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1921; attchd. to C.O., 1930; seconded as ag. col. sec. and senr. asst. col. sec., Gambia, 1931; resumed duties, C.O., 1932; resumed substantive appt., Nigeria, 1933; admin. sec. to high comsnr. for Basutoland, Bech. Prot. and Swaziland, 1935.

PRING, Harry.—B. 1883; ed. Watford Schl. and King's Coll., London; Imp. serv., 1898-1903; col. sec.'s office, Capetown, 1903; dept. of interior, Pretoria, 1910; ch. clk., 1925; under sec., 1927; pub. serv. comsnr., 1931.

PRINGLE, Leonard Duncan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—B. 1905; med. offr., F.M.S., 1931; Hong Kong, 1932; ag. radiologist, Jan.-Aug., 1937; M.O. in ch. of officers' families, Victoria Gaol, infec. diseases hosp., Victoria mortuary and remand home, 1934; med. offr. in ch., civ. hosp., 1935; med. offr., Kowloon hosp., Apr., 1936; ag. radiologist, Apr., 1937.

PRITCHARD, Neil.—B. 1911; ed. Liverpool Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford (hist. schl., 1929-32); hist. schol., 1st cls.; B.A., 1933; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1933.

PROUT, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G. (1928), Kt. Bach. (1924), C.M.G. (1905), O.B.E., M.B., C.M. (Edin.)—Asst. poor law med. offr., Mauritius, 1885; surg. supt., immigrant ship

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"Dundee," 1887; asst. col. surg., Gold Coast, 1888; dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1890; col. surg., Gambia, 1893; ag. chief mag., Gambia, 1893; med. offr. in charge of base hosp. during campaign against Foday Sila; col. surg., S. Leone, 1895, title altered to prin. med. offr., 1901; retired, 1906; fellow of roy. med. soc., Edin., and corrpndg. mem. of the epidemiological soc. of Lond.; lect., schl. of trop. med., Univ. of Liverpool; med. adviser to C.O.; mem. of advisory. med. and sanitary comtee. for Tropical Africa, C.O.; senr. med. adviser to C.O., 1924; author of article "Yaws" in "Diseases of Warm Climates" (Davidson); Fil. Voloulous (Archives de Parasitologie, May, 1901); "Filariasis in S. Leone" (Brit. Med. Journal, 1902); and other papers.

PRYER, JOHN HAWKES.—B. 1894; ed. Bedford Harpur Trust; mech. transport, B.E.F., France, 1915-18; cadet pilot, R.A.F., 1918-19; asst. storekeeper, Gold Coast rly., Sept., 1920; asst. ch., do., Aug., 1929; ch., do., Mar., 1932.

PUCKERIN, MERVYN ALLEYNE.—B. 1891; entd. civ. serv., Barbados, 1909; war serv., 1916-19; supt., govt. indust. schls., 1924; gov., Glendairy prison, 1932; supt., prisons, Trinidad, 1938.

PUCKRIDGE, GEOFFREY MARTIN.—B. 1895; ed. Exeter Schl.; 2nd lieut., Devon Regt., T.F., Dec., 1913; capt., Dec., 1914; served in France with 5th West Yorks regt.; seconded to Royal Flying Corps, July, 1917; seconded to Inter Allied Aeronautical Comsn. of Control, Germany, 1920; resigned comsn., Sept., 1921; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1921; dist. comsnr., 1925; asst. col. sec., 1928.

PUDNEY, ERIC WILLIAM, A.C.A.—B. 1903; asst. acct., Gold Coast, Dec., 1930; asst. treas., Apr., 1934; ag. dep. treas., June-Sept., 1936; asst. treas., Mauritius, Oct., 1936; ag. treas., Feb.-Oct., 1938.

PUDSEY, FAWCETT. — B. 1882; Assoc. M.I.M.E.; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; ed. Hymer's Coll., Hull, and Repton Schl.; apprentice with Messrs. Rose, Downs and Thompson, Ltd., Hull, 1900-1905; engineering asst., dock engnr.'s staff, N.E. Rly., 1905-1911; engaged on survey work, Catalonia, Spain, for the Pearson Engineering Corporation, New York, 1911; in charge of opening of the Hessle quarry and crushing plant of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 1912-1914; asst. D.P.W., B. Guiana, 1914; ag. D.P.W., Feb., 1916; D.P.W., Palestine, Dec., 1927.

PULLICINO, SIR PHILIP, KT. BACH. (1934), B.Litt., LL.D.—B. 1885; ed. St. Ignatius' Coll. Malta; matric., Malta Univ., 1900; B.Litt., 1903; LL.D., 1907; advoc. for poor, 1918; judge, 1923; pub. pros. and treasy. coun., 1929; atty.-gen., 1937.

PULLON, BERTRAM.—B. 1882; asst. printer, N. Rhodesia, 1921; ag. govt. printer, 1924-25; asst. govt. printer, 1925; ag. govt. printer for various periods during 1927-29, 1931 and 1932; govt. printer, 1932.

PURCELL, HUBERT KENNETT, O.B.E. (1937).—B. 1884; ent. Crown Agents office, Oct., 1901; asst. cashier, July, 1914; head of pay dept., Dec., 1920; dep. head of pay and checking dept., Nov., 1921; dep. head, pay dept., 1924; dep. head, gen. dept. and dep. ch. clk., 1930; dep. head, gen. stores dept., Jan., 1933; head, pay dept., May, 1933; head, gen. dept. and ch. clk., Nov., 1933.

PURCELL, VICTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMS SAUNDERS.—B. 1896; ed. Bancroft's Schl. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; B.E.F., France, 1915-18; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; attd., Chinese prot., K. Lumpur; passed cadet, July, 1924; offr., cls. V, July, 1923; inspr., Chinese schls., S.S., and asst. dir., educn., June, 1924; asst. prot., Chinese, Penang, July, 1925; dep. regisr., sup. ct., Sept., 1926; offr., cls. IV, July, 1927, dep. regisr. and asst. offl. assignee; 2nd asst. dir., educn. (Chinese), S.S., Aug., 1930; offr., cls. III, July, 1932; mag., Seremban, July, 1934; offr., cls. II, July, 1937.

PURLL, FREDERICK JOHN.—B. 1891; conf. shorthand writer, B. of T., Aug., 1909; conf. clk. to gen. man., lab. exchange dept., B. of T., Oct., 1909; conf. shorthand writer to S. of S., H.O., Jan., 1911; cler. offr., 21st Jan., 1925; accompanied the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. (S. of S. for Dominion Affairs) on his tour of the Dominions July, 1927-Feb., 1928; transferred to C.O., June, 1928; accompanied Br. economic mission to Australia, Aug., 1928-Feb., 1929; seconded for serv. with Newfoundland R. Comsn., Mar.-Oct., 1933; seconded for serv. with Palestine R. Comsn. Nov., 1936-June, 1937; seconded as office asst., secretariat, Cyprus, 1938.

PURVES, ALEXANDER BRUCE, M.I.C.E.—B. 1890; ed. Kirkcaldy and George Watson's Coll., Edin.; survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1914; asst. engnr., Tytam Tuk scheme, 1915; asst. water engnr., 1916; engnr., Shing Mun Valley scheme, in addn., 1923-29; dep. water engnr., 1925; exec. engnr. in ch. waterwks., 1930.

PUTTICK, LEONARD JAMES.—B. 1885; ed. at High Schl. and Huguenot Coll., Wellington and S. African Coll., Cape Town; served Anglo-Boer war, 1900-01; draughtsman, Swaziland, 1910; clk. of lands, 1916; ch. clk., 1919; ag. regisr. and mast., sp. ct. and sheriff, 1919; sec., Swaziland-Portuguese bndry. comsn., 1922; sec., undeveloped minerals comsn., 1927; ag. dept. asst. comsnr., 1925 and 1930; beacon inspr., 1927; ag. govt. sec. in 1927 and 1928; asst. govt. sec., 1928; regisr. and mast., sp. ct., sheriff, regisr. births, marriages and deaths and comsnr., protocols, 1932; ag. govt. sec. and finan. sec., Mar.-Sept., 1935.

QUASHIE-IDUN, SAMUEL OKAI, M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1902; ed. Mfantsipim Schl., Gold Coast and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge; called to bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1927; practised before sup. ct., Gold Coast, Apr., 1927 to Feb., 1936; dist. mag., Gold Coast, Feb., 1936; ag. ch. regisr. on various occasions.

QUIGLEY, EUGENE PATRICK, M.C.—B. 1889; served six years R.I.C.; joined army, 1914; 2nd lieut., R. Dublin Fusiliers, 1915; served in France, Egypt and Palestine; organised pol., C.I.D., Palestine, 1919; D.C.P., grade I, 1921; dist. supt., pol., Apr., 1926; dep. comdt., C.I.D., 1930.

RAE, SIR JAMES STANLEY, Kt. Bach. (1933)—B. 1881; articled and conf. clk. to Sir W. R. Davies, Kt., when atty.-gen., Bahamas; called to the bar, Bahamas, Apr., 1904; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1919; ag. coroner for the Is. of New Providence from 1904, confirmed in 1911; J.P., 1910; ag. atty.-gen. Jan., 1910; ag. stip. and circ. mag., 1910-11, and on other occasions; dist. comsnr., Belize, B. Honduras, 1914; offl. recr. in bankruptcy, offl. admstr. and J.P. for the col., 1914; regisr.-gen., Nov., 1915, in conjunction with duties as dist. comsnr.; dir. of P.O.G. fund, 1916; custodian of enemy property, Sept., 1916; press censor during war; pvte., B. Hond. Territorial Force; attd. to staff as mily. censor; atty.-gen., St. Vincent, Apr., 1919; cross of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown, Belgium, for relief

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services during war, May, 1919; ag. ch. just., St. Vincent, June to Oct., 1919; atty.-gen., St. Lucia, Sept., 1920; ag. ch. just., June, 1921 to Feb., 1922 and from Sept., 1922 to June, 1923; ch. just., St. Vincent, June, 1923; ag. admstr., June, 1926 to Feb., 1927; ch. just., Grenada, 1927; revised and consolidated laws, 1926; ch. just., Leeward Is., Apr., 1931; ret. 1938.

RAE, NORMAN.—B. 1892; entd. Crown Agent's office, May, 1911; asst. head of dept., May, 1919; dep. head, stores dept., Oct., 1932; dep. ch. clk., July, 1935.

RAEBURN, COLIN, O.B.E. (1934), D.Sc., F.G.S.—B. 1894; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ.; lieut., Cameron Highlanders, 1915-19; Salonika, 1915-18; geologist, Scottish Spitzbergen syndicate, 1919; geologist, geol. survey, Nigeria, 1920-29; asst. dir., 1929; seconded Cyprus, 1937; author of "Alluvial Prospecting."

RAIKES, H. R.—Ed. Tonbridge Schl., Dulwich Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Williams exhibr.), Abbot Schol., 1911, final hon. schl. of nat. science (chemy.), class I, 1914; B.A., 1914; M.A., 1919; served European War, 1st Batt. The Buffs, R.F.C. and R.A.F., 1914-1919 (A.F.C.); fellow, Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1919-27: sub-rector, 1924-27; demonstr. and treas., Balliol and Trinity Coll. laboratory, 1920-27; ch. instr., Oxford Univ. Air Squadron, 1925-27: wing commander, R.A.F.O. since 1926; prin., Univ. of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, 1928; publns.—papers in Jnls. of Chem. Socy. and Faraday Socy.

RAINSFORD, HUME FREDERICK.—B. 1902; ed. Dublin Univ.; B.A. and hons. B.A.I., civ. engnrg., 1925; staff survr., Tanganyika Territory, 1927; computer, survey dept., Uganda, 1937.

RAJA, KAMARALZAMAN IBNI RAJA MANSUR.—B. 1892; sttlmt. offr., Seramban, June, 1910; offr. cl. V, Jan., 1927; offr. cl. IV, Jan., 1931; dist. offr. Krian, Aug., 1934; offr., cl. III, Jan., 1936; state treas., Perak, Oct., 1937.

RAJA MUSA, BIN RAJA HAJI BOT, Barrister-at-law (Inner Temple).—B. 1897; Malay probr., Oct., 1910; Malay asst., grade III, July, 1914; do., grade II, July, 1917; Malay offr., grade I, July, 1920; asst. dist. offr., U. Langat, Nov., 1921; offr. cls. V, Jan., 1924; offr. cls. IV, Jan., 1928; offr. cls. III, Jan., 1933; on sp. duty, England, 1936; registr., sup. ct., K. Lumpur, Apr., 1937; ag. judge, sup. ct., F.M.S., Mar., 1938.

RAJA SALIM, BIN RAJA MOHAMED YUSUF.—B. 1890; ed. Malay Coll., K. Kangsar; sttlmt. offr., F.M.S., Dec., 1907; Malay offr., grade II, Jan., 1913; do., grade I, July, 1915; offr., cls. V, M.C.S., Oct., 1929; asst. dist. offr., B. Gajah, Sept., 1930; offr. cls. IV., Oct., 1933; mag., Taiping, Nov. 1937; offr., cls. III., Oct., 1938.

RAJA UDA, BIN RAJA MUHAMMAD.—B. 1894; Malay probr., Oct., 1910; Malay asst., C.S.O., grade III. Sept., 1913; do., grade II, July, 1917; Malay offr., grade I, July, 1920; offr. cls. V, asst. dist. offr., Kuantan, Jan., 1924; offr. cls. IV, Jan., 1928: dep. chmn., sany. bd., K. Lumpur, Sept., 1930; offr. cls. III, Jan., 1933; dist. offr., K. Selangor, Mar., 1933; collr., land rev., K. Lumpur, Aug., 1937, and dist. offr., Ulu Langat in addn.

RAJENDRA, MURUGEYSEN, B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1911; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv. Dec. 1934; office asst., Hambantota kach., Apr., 1935; att office of dir., med. and sany. services, and asst. sec. to min. for health, June, 1936; do. and sec. to do., June, 1937.

RAKE, EUSTACE OLPHERTS.—B. 1886: ed. Bradfield and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, B.A.; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Jan., 1914; prov. comsnr., 1930.

RALSTON, JAMES.—B. 1890; M.A. (Glas.), 1911; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1914; seconded for mil. serv., 1918-19; headmast., Indian Schl., Hong Kong, 1925; 2nd mast., King's Coll., 1928; headmast., Ellis Kadoorie Schl., 1929 and 1933; ditto, Wantsai Schl., 1930; external examr. in method, Hong Kong Univ., 1930; ag. inspr., schls., 1931 and 1935; offl. J.P., 1932; headmr., Cent. Br. Schl., 1934; inspr., Eng. schls., 1936; dir., evening inst., 1936.

RAMAGE, RICHARD OGILVY.—B. 1896; ed. Edinburgh Acad.; R.E. 1914-19 (capt. T. A. R. of O.); admstve. offr., cls. IV, 1920; polit. offr., anti-tsetse duties, 1926; asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, 1929; clk. to exec. and leg. couns., 1930-32; pvte. sec. to O.A.G., and to gov., 1931; ag. prin. asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, 1932 and 1933; ag. prin. asst. sec., S. Prov., do., 1933-34; ag. sec., S. Prov., 1934-35; admstve. serv., cls. II, 1934; personal asst. to lieut.-gov., Malta, 1936; clk., exec., coun., 1936; nom. mem. (temp.), exec. coun., 1936; title changed to asst. to lieut.-gov., Malta, 1938; nom. off. mem. exec. coun. 1938; chmn. comtee. on finances of Malta, 1938.

RAMBAUT, ARTHUR EDMUND, B.A.—B. 1885; ed. Magd. Coll. Schl. and B.N.C., Oxford; 2nd cls. math. mods., 1905; 4th cls. bot., 1908; dipl. forestry, 1909; asst. con., forests, F.M.S., Nov., 1909; on mil. duty; 2nd lieut. North. Fus. (T.F.), 1915; lieut., 1916; temp. capt. 1916; served in France; intel. corps., 1917 (France, Belgium, Germany); rtnd. to F.M.S., Aug., 1919; dep. consrvr., forests, Perak, South, Nov., 1926; consrvr., forests, Jan., 1930; do., Johore, July, 1936.

RAMMELL, JAMES CUTHBERT.—B. 1894; ed. Worcester and Worcester Coll., Oxford, M.A., dipl. forestry; war. serv., 1915-19; asst. conserv., forests, Kenya, 1920; sr. asst. do., Sept., 1929

RANASINHA, ARTHUR GODWIN, B.A. (Lond.)—B. 1898; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1921; attd. to Kegalla Kach., Mar., 1921; attd., Jaffna kach., Oct., 1922; pol. mag., Pt. Pedro, Mar., 1923; ditto, Balapitiya, Nov., 1923; ditto, Jaffna, June, 1926; dist judge, Avisawella, Apr., 1928; ditto, Badulla, Jan., 1930; sec. to min. for agr. and lands, June, 1933; pub. trustee, Nov., 1936.

RANKINE, ADAM, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.) D.P.H., Major, R.A.M.C.T.—B. 1891; prin. med. offr., Palestine, 1920; senr. med. offr., 1922; dep. dir., med. services, 1932 & 1934; dep. surg. gen., Trinidad, Apr., 1935; dir., med. services, Mar., 1936.

RANKINE, SIR RICHARD SIMS DONKIN, K.C.M.G. (1932), C.M.G. (1919).—B. 1875; clk. treasury, Fiji, Feb., 1894; priv sec. to Sir George O'Brien, Sept., 1897 to 1901; acted clk. to ex. coun. Sept., 1899 to Mar., 1900; apptd. acct. native taxes, treas., 1901; priv. sec. to Sir Henry Jackson, July, 1902; priv. sec. to Sir E. im Thurn, Oct., 1904; conf. sec., Jan., 1905; sec. to consul-gen. for W. Pacific; clk. of exec. coun.; ag. sec., W. Pacific high comsn., June, 1905 to June, 1906, and from Nov., 1907 to Dec., 1908; asst. col. sec. and asst. recvr.-gen. Jan., 1909; recvr.-gen. and comsnr. of stamps, pres. of marine bd., mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1910; ag. col. sec., Nov., 1913 to Nov., 1914; govr.'s dep., in June, 1914; comsnr. of currency, Dec., 1914; ag. agt.-gen. of immigrn. (conjoint), Mar., 1915; ag. col. sec., Aug., 1915 to May, 1916; govr.'s deputy, Aug., Oct., Dec., 1915; ag. col. sec. on various occasions,

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1917-19; on sp. mission to India as personal rep. of the govr. in connection with emigrn. of Indians to Fiji, Oct., 1919 to June, 1920; ch. sec., Nyasaland Prot., July, 1920; ag. gov., on various occasions, 1921-24 and in 1926; ch. sec., Uganda, Aug., 1927; admstd. govt., June to Oct., 1928; Br. res., Zanzibar, 1930; ret. 1937.

RANSOM, HON. SIR ETHELBERT ALFRED, K.C.M.G. (1935).—B. 1868; ed. Lower Hutt state schl., N.Z.; mem., N.Z. H. of R. since 1922; min. of pub. wks., 1928-30; min. of lands and comsnr., state forests, 1930; min., same offices, coalition miny., 1931-35.

RANSOM, HERBERT CHARLES, O.B.E. (1923), M.B.E. (1920).—B. 1881; entd. crown agt.'s off., May, 1901; asst. cashier, Mar., 1914; ag. head of appts. dept. and asst. sec., Jan., 1917; head of miscellaneous dept., Apr., 1919; dep. head, gen. dept., 14th Nov., 1921; sec., Dead Sea mineral reses. comte., 1923; sec., Palestine currency bd., 1926-30; ch. clk. and head, gen. dept., Feb., 1930; head, finance dept., Nov., 1933.

RAWLINGS, WILLIAM.—B. 1893; commr., water conservation and irrign. commn., N.S.W., May, 1935.

RAY, LAURENCE GILBERT.—B. 1886; ed. Tonbridge Schl., and R. Schl. of Mines, Lond.; asst. inspr., mines, U. of S.A., 1916; advd. dep. inspr., mines, S.W.A., 1922; inspr., mines, 1924; inspr., mines, overseas rep. Union dept. of mines, Lond., 1936.

RAYMAN, LAZARUS, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1889; ed. Manchester Gram. Schl. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., 1913; Brit. advr.'s office, Kedah; asst. dist. offr., Pekan, 1914-16; asst. dist. offr., Bentong, on various occasions 1916-19; asst. dist. offr., Ulu Selangor, 1917 and 1919-21; on sp. duty as collr. of stamp duty, Mar., 1922; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1925; collr., estate duty, F.M.S., Oct., 1926; 2nd asst. sec. to govt., Jan., 1927; ag. comsnr., lands and mines, Trengganu, Dec., 1929; cls. II, Nov., 1930; ag. finan. comsnr. and audr.-gen., Johore, Dec., 1930; ag. treas., S.S., Mar., 1933; offr. cls. I B, Feb., 1934; ag. finan. sec., S.S., Aug., 1937; ag. under-sec., S.S., May, 1938.

RAYMOND, LEONARD WILLIAM.—B. 1892; ed. Horwell Gr. Schl. and Dunheved Coll., Launceston; Royal Coll. Sci.; B.A. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond. 1912, hons. 1915), A.R.C.S. (1915), A.I.C. (1918); chem. offr., R.E., 1916; chem.-bactgst. with forces, Mesopotamia, 1917-20; asst. govt. chem., agrl. dept., Zanzibar, 1925; ag. govt. chem., 1926; ag. asst. dir., agr., on various occasions, 1926-32; del., Imp. agrl. confce., 1927, 3rd int. congr. soil sci., 1935; govt. chemist, 1931.

READ, ALEXANDER LLEWELLYN, M.V.O. (1934), I.S.O. (1937).—B. 1877; ent. pub. serv., S. Australia, 1891; ch. sec.'s office, 1920; under sec., sec. to premier and clk., exec. coun., June, 1931; also sec., min. of health, mem., pub. debt. comsn., comsnr., charitable funds and mem., classification and efficiency bd.

READ, SIR HERBERT JAMES, G.C.M.G. (1935), K.C.M.G. (1918), C.B. (1914), C.M.G. (1907).—B. 1863; M.A., Brasenose Coll., Oxford; 1st class math. mods., and 1st class math. finals; clk., higher div., W.O., Feb., 1887; 2nd class clk., C.O., Jan., 1889; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Sept., 1896; priv. sec. to Mr. (afterwards Sir. E.) Wingfield, Feb., 1898; 1st cls. clk., Oct., 1898; principal clk., Apr., 1905; British delegate at African liquor confce. at Brussels, 1899; one of the Brit. delegates on boundy. comsn. at Berlin for the settmt. of Anglo-German frontier in E. Africa, 1906; one of the Brit. plenipotentiaries at African liquor confce. at Brussels, 1906; mem. of hon. man. comtee. of sleeping sickness bureau, 1908; chmn. of deptmtl. comtee. to enquire into W. African med. staff, 1909; visited E. Africa, 1911-12; sen. mem., C.O. delegation at Paris Peace Confce., 1919; asst. under-sec. of state, March, 1916; registr. of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; gov., Mauritius, 1924 to 1930; hon. mem., managing comtees., Imp. Inst. of Entomology, 1931; hon. mem., managing comtee., Imp. Mycological Inst., 1932.

READ, JOHN GORDON.—B. 1886; B.S.A. pol., 1909-13; clk., N. Rhodesia pol., 1913-15; clk., dist. admnstn., 1915-17; asst. native commr., 1917; native commr., 1923; dist. offr., 1926; prov. commr., 1937.

READ, JOHN HENRY CLARANCE, L.S. (Australasia), M.I.S., N.S.W., Sydney.—B. 1900; ed. Ch. of England Gram. Schl.; survr.-on-agr., F.M.S., July, 1924; asst. supt., July, 1928.

REAY, CHARLES STUART DE CAIROS.—B. 1895; apptd., Fiji, 1914; ag. clk. to couns. and ag. ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, 1926; dist. commr., 1927.

REAY, CAPTN. GEORGE HENRY NOEL, A.M.I.E.E., D.F.H.—B. 1889; asst. teleg. engnr., F.M.S., Jan., 1914; war serv., 1915-19; elec. inspr., F.M.S., Nov., 1920; elec. engnr., P.W.D., Singapore, July, 1922.

REDELINGHUYS, JOHANNES NICOLAAS.—Cape post and tel. serv., 1899; sec.'s office, Cape Town, 1909; senr. clk., 1920; ch. clk., 1924; asst. under sec., 1926; under sec. and asst. P.M.G., 1927; under sec., posts, 1936.

REDFEARN, EDWARD SCOTT.—B. 1894; ed. St. Paul's Coll., Cheltenham; mast., Victoria Inst., K. Lumpur, July, 1921; do., High Schl., Malacca, Jan., 1929; headmr., govt. Eng. Schl., K. Pilah, Dec., 1930; do., Francis Light Schl., Penang, Jan., 1935.

REDFEARN, PERCY WILLIAM.—B. 1890; loco. acctnt., F.M.S. rlys., Dec., 1919; asst. acctnt., Jan., 1925; fincl. offr., July, 1928; offctg. sr. asst. acctnt., F.M.S. rlys., Aug., 1933.

REDMAN, ROBERT CARNE.—B. 1904; ed. Bromsgrove; admitted as solr., 1927; asst. admstr-genl., Tanganyika Territory, 1930; ag. admstr-genl., offl. recr., pub. trustee, registr., companies, trade marks, patents, designs, trade unions, registr. genl., births, deaths, marriages, house tax and estate duty commr., 1935; senr. asst. admstr.-gen., 1937.

REECE, C. MANSEL.—B. 1894; ed. Rossall and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; war. serv., 1914-18 (ment. in despa.); called to bar, Inner Temple, 1921; pvte. practice, Shanghai, 1921-26; mag., Zanzibar, 1927; ag. puisne judge, Apr.-July, 1929; crown coun., Uganda, 1930; ag. solr.-gen. in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933; atty.-gen., Grenada, Nov., 1933; comsnr. to revise laws of Grenada; K.C., 1934; registr., sup. ct., Gibraltar, 1935; atty.-gen., Gibraltar, 1936.

REECE, COURTENAY WALTON, B.A.—B. 1899; ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barbados and Jesus Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1925; pol. mag., dist. "D", Barbados, 1926; do., dist. "B", 1930; reg., 1931; ag. judge, asst. ct. of appl., various periods, 1927-36; mag., Nigeria, 1938.

REECE, GERALD, O.B.E. (1937).—B. 1897; ed. Rugby Schl.; served in France with Sherwood Foresters, 1915-18; solr., sup. ct., England, 1921; admstve. cadet, Kenya, 1925; dist. offr., 1927;

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ag. consul for S.Abyssinia, 1932; consul, do., June, 1934; dist. offr. (on abolition of consulate), 1937.

REECE, JOSEPH GRANT.—B. 1885; 4th asst., trig. survey, Trinidad, 1904; 2nd do., 1906; qual. land survr., 1906; topo. asst., 1921; 1st asst., lands and surveys, 1930; dep. survr.-gen., and dep. sub-intendant, 1937; dep. dir., surveys and dep. sub-intendant, Crown lands, 1938.

REED, CLINTON AUSTIN, O.B.E. (1930).—B. 1876; ent., civ. serv., Barbados, 1898; war serv., 1916-19; inspr., pol. and asst. supt., fire brig., 1919; ag. inspr.-gen., pol., various periods 1920-23; gov., Glendairy prison, 1923; comptr., cust., 1932; ag. col. sec., various periods, 1934-36.

REED, E. A.—B. 1894; on mily. serv., Aug., 1914-Jan., 1918; temp. paper keeper, C.O. lib., 22nd Nov., 1920-15th Aug., 1924; estab. paper keeper (library attendant) after qual. exam., 16th Aug., 1924; cler. offr., 31st Oct., 1928.

REED, HON. SIR JOHN RANKEN, Kt. Bach. (1936), C.B.E. (1919).—B. 1864; ed. Gram. Schl., Auckland, N.Z., Victoria Coll., Jersey, and Clare Coll., Cambridge; judge, N.Z. sup. ct., 1921; pres., prisons bd., 1928; judge advoc.-gen., N.Z. Defence Forces, with rank of colonel, 1911-33.

REED, THOMAS BOUCHER.—B. 1892; ed. St. Stanislaus Coll. and Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana; joined lands and mines dept., Br. Guiana, 1908; successively 5th, 4th, 3rd and 2nd cls. offr., P.W.D., 1910-29; senr. clk., P.W.D., 1929; sec., standing unemployment relief comtee., 1933; sec., flood relief finance comtee., 1934.

REELER, JOHN HENRY.—B. 1884; ed. Sea Point High Schl., Cape Town; Cape col. pub.serv. 1899; Cape Prov. admstrn., 1910; prov. acct., 1922.

RÉES, GEORGE FREDERICK, B.Sc.(hons. Wales), Dip. Edc. (Wales).—B. 1903; asst. mast., King's Coll., Hong Kong, 1930; do., Central Br. Schl., 1935.

REES-DAVIES, SIR WM., Kt. Bach. (1913). —B. 1863; ed. Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb.; B.A., 1885; called to bar (Inner Temp.), 1887; went South Wales circuit; J.P. and dep. lieut. Pembrokeshire; J.P. for Haverfordwest; M.P. for Pembrokeshire, 1892-8; priv. sec. to the late Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt when chancellor of exchequer, 1893-5, and afterwards from 1895-8; atty.-gen., Bahamas, 1897; administered the govt., 1901; ag. ch. just., 1902; King's advocate, Cyprus, Oct., 1902; atty.-gen., Hong Kong, 1906; K.C., 1908; ag. ch. just., 1909-10; ch. just., Hong Kong, 1912; chmn. of gen. mily. serv. tribunal; 1918; chmn., pub. serv. comsn., Hong Kong, 1919; chmn., exec. comtee. on the visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, 1922; ret. 1924.

REEVE, GEORGE WALKER, B.A. hons. (Alta, Canada).—B. 1887; on mil.serv., 1914-19; admstve. branch, A.I.P., Air Miny., 1918-22; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, Mar., 1922; lectr., Hong Kong Univ., 1925-33; 2nd mast., Queen's Coll., 1931 and 1933; headmr., Wantsai schl., 1934; do., Kadoorie schl., 1936; do., Yaumati schl., 1938.

REGNARD, MAJOR LOUIS FERDINAND.—B. 1888; ed. R. Coll., Mauritius, Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Technology and McGill Univ. (B.Sc.); 2nd lieut., R.E., Nov., 1914; war. serv., France, Belgium and Palestine, 1914-20; major, R.E., 1918-20; regular army R. of O.; asst. D.P.W. and surveys, Mauritius, 1921; D.P.W, 1926; M.L.C.

REID, C. B. B., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—Capt., R.A.M.C., 1917-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1919.

REID, JAMES STUART WELLESLEY, M.A. (Edin.).—B. 1899; ed. George Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., Oct., 1921; attchd. land office, Kajang, Nov., 1921; do., dist. office, L. Perak, Mar., 1922; do., U. Perak as financl. asst., Sept., 1922; passed cadet, July, 1923; priv. sec. to ch. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Jan., 1924; offr. cls. V, Oct., 1924; asst. dist. offr., Rembau, Apr., 1925; do., Sitiawan, Sept., 1926; offr. cls. IV, Oct., 1928; 2nd asst. advr., Muar, Apr., 1931; ag. dist. offr., K. Bahru and P. Puteh, and treas., Kelantan, May, 1932; offr. cls. III, Oct., 1933; 2nd asst. sec. (A), S.S., Mar., 1935; ag. 1st asst. sec. (A), Dec., 1935.

REID, NIEL RICHARD, B.V. Sc. (S. Africa), M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1906; ed. Cordwallles, Natal, Univ. of Witwatersrand, Transvaal Univ. Coll. and Royal Vety., Coll., London; vety. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Mar., 1929.

REIDY, CAPT. MISCEL JOHN, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1888; ed. Royal Veterinary Coll., Dublin; Fiji, 1922; asst. col. vet. surg., Hong Kong, 1924.

REILLY, Sir BERNARD RAWDON, K.C.M.G. (1934), C.I.E. (1926), O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1883; ed. Bedford; joined Indian Army, 1902; ent. Indian polit. dept., 1908; served in India and Aden in various apptmts.; officiated as polit. res., Aden, 1925 and 1926, and as res. and commdr.-in-ch., Aden, 1930 and 1931; res. and commdr.-in-ch., Mar., 1931; ch. comsnr., Aden, Apr., 1932; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Aden, Apr., 1937.

REILLY, JOSEPH OLIVER. — B. 1891; Imp. postal serv. 1911; war serv., R.E's., 1914-19; postmr., Tanganyika, 1920; postmr., Nyasaland, 1924; ag. accnt. tel. engnr. and survr., P. and T., Nyasaland, 1932; ag. P.M.G., Nyasaland, 1935; P.M.G., Br. Guiana, July, 1936.

REINECKE, THEODORE GERALD WELLERBY, M.Sc. Agr.—B. 1888; lect. in chem., Schl. of Agr., Potchefstroom, 1910; prin., Schl. of Agr., Elsenberg, 1918; do., Potchefstroom, 1920; dir., Stellenbosch-Elsenberg Coll. of Agr., 1926; prin., Schl. of Agr., Glen, O.F.S., 1929; dir., native agr., Union native affrs. dept., Pretoria, 1934.

REITZ, HON. DENEYS.—B. 1882; M.P. for Bloemfontein, 1920; M.P. for Port Elizabeth, 1920-27; M.P. for Barberton, 1929; min. of lands, Smuts cabinet, 1921-24; min. of lands and irrign., coalition cab., 1933; min., agr., irrign. and forestry, 1935; min. of mines and irriga., 1938.

RENDLE, HILARY CAMERON RUSSEL. — B. 1899; ed. Christs Coll., N. Zealand, Cantby Coll., Univ. of N.Z. and New Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1921; passed cadet, July, 1923; offr., cls. V. Nov., 1924; asst. sec. to res., Perak, Jan., 1925; priv. sec. to chief sec., July, 1925; asst. dist. offr., B. Pahang, Feb., 1927; offr. cls. IV, 2nd asst. advr., Muar, Nov., 1928; asst. dist. offr., L. Perak, Jan., 1932; offr. cls. III, 2nd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1933; dist. offr., K. Lipis, Feb., 1936.

RENISON, PATRICK MUIR, B.A. (Cantab. —B. 1911; C.O., Oct., 1932; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1935; priv. sec. to gov., Mar., 1936; office asst., Apr., 1938.

RENNIE, ALFRED BAILLIE, LL.B.—B. 1896; ed. King's Coll., Lond.; lieut., B.W.I.R., ; war serv., 1916-19; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1923; clk. of cts., Jamaica, May, 1929; res. mag., Jan., 1933; ag. judge, Kingston ct., Jan.-Dec., 1935.

RENNIE, GILBERT MCCALL, M.C., M.A. (Glas.).—B. 1895; on mily. serv., July, 1915; cadet, Ceylon, Apr., 1920; attd. to Anuradhapura

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kachcheri, June, 1920; attd. to N'Eliya kachcheri, Nov., 1920; office asst. to govt. agt. E. Prov., Nov., 1921; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Dec., 1923; ditto, Chilaw, Mar., 1924; addnl. dist. judge, Mannar and Mullaittivu, Dec., 1925; office asst. to dir., med. and sany. services, Apr., 1926; sec., min. for health, July, 1931; contr., finance and supply, Sept., 1932; sec. to gov., Dec., 1934; finan. sec., Gold Coast, 1937.

RENWICK, HENRY LANGDON.—B. 1898; London Rifle Brig., Apr., 1915; attd. gen. staff, W.O., 1919; ch. clk. to H.M.T.C. in E. Africa, Dec., 1919; asst. imigrn. and embarkation offr., Mombasa, July, 1920; asst., cust. dept., Zanzibar, Dec., 1920; imigrn., offr., Aug., 1921; ag. asst. compt., cust., for various periods, 1923-34; ag. aviation control offr., Aug., 1932; ag. comptr., cust., Feb.-Aug., 1934; senr. supervr., cust., Tanganyika Territory, 1937.

RETIEF, D. J., B.A.—B. 1882; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; prin., Boshof, 1913; prin., Winburg, 1921; inspr. of schls., O.F.S., 1927.

REX, MARCUS.—B. 1886; ed. Highgate and Trin. Coll., Camb. (exhibr.); B.A., 1908; cadet, F.M.S., 1910; asst. sec. to res., Perak, 1912 and 1915; asst. dist. offr., K. Kangsar, 1913; supt., chandu monopoly, Sel., N.S. and Pahang, 1917; dist. offr., Raub, 1919; mag., K. Lumpur, June, 1921, sec., retrenchment comsn., in addn., Feb., 1922; dep. contr. of rubber expts., in addn., Oct., 1922; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1922; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1927; offctg. comsnr., trade and cust., Johore, offr., cls. IB, Aug. 1930; finan. advr. and treas., F.M.S., Jan., 1932; offr., cls. IA, June, 1932; contr., rubber, Malaya, May., 1934; ag. ch. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Apr., 1935; ag. Br. res., Perak, Feb., 1936; finan. sec., F.M.S., Aug., 1937; Br. res., Perak, 1938.

REYNOLDS, A. E., M.B.E. (1938).—B. 1881; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Aug., 1900; conf. clk., 1st Jan., 1918.

RHODES, ALECK LEOPOLD, M.B.E. (1936).—B. 1884; gen. foreman, govt. printing and stationery dept., Trinidad 1921; typography instr., bd. of indus. training, 1922; mem., bd. indus. training, 1923; govt. printer, 1925.

RHODES, HON. E. N., P.C. (Can.), K.C., B.A., LL.B., D.C.L.—B. 1877; ed. Amherst Acad., Acadia Univ. and Dalhousie Univ.; apptd. K.C., Nova Scotia, May, 1916; 1st el. to H. of C. Canada at g.e., 1908; el. dep. speaker, H. of C., Feb., 1916; speaker, 1917; re-el. Mar., 1918; el. to legis., N.S., 1925; prov. premier and prov. sec., 1925; re-el. at g.e., 1928; joined Dom. cabinet of Bennett admstrn., as min. of fisheries, Aug. 1930; min. of finance, 1932; mem., senate, 1935.

RHODES, BRIG.-GEN. SIR GODFREY DEAN, Kt. Bach. (1934), C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E. (ret.), M.E.I.C., M.Inst.T., Assoc.Inst.C.E., M.S.A.S.C.E.—Ch. engnr., Kenya and Uganda rly., 1920; gen. man., 1928.

RHODES, HON. SIR ROBERT HEATON, K.C.V.O. (1927), K.B.E. (1920). — B. 1861; B.A. Oxford; entd. New Zealand parlmt., 1899; served in S. African war (Queen's medal and 4 clasps); lt.-col., 1st Regt., Canterbury Rifles Yeomanry Cavalry; postmr.-gen., min. of telegraphs, min. of pub. health, 1912-1915; min. of defence, 1920-26; comsnr., state forests, 1922-26; leader of leg. coun. and mem., exec. coun. without portfolio, 1926; dep. leader, leg. coun., 1927; ret. from office, 1928 and from leg. coun., 1932; re-apptd., M.L.C., 1934.

RHODES, T. A. F., B.A., M. Econ. — Ed. Transvaal Univ., Pretoria; clk., Cape post. and tel. serv., 1899; sen. asst. acct., 1924; ch. clk., 1926; contr. of stores and transp., 1929; ch. accnt., 1930; asst. under-sec., 1932; under-sec. (staff), 1936; prov. sec., Natal, 1937.

RHODES, WILLIAM FREDERICK, B.A. (Cantab), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxon.).—B. 1884; ed. Bromsgrove Schl., Cambridge Univ. and St. Thomas' Hosp.; sen. govt. pathologist, and offr.-in-charge, govt. vaccine inst., Cape Town.

RICE, HARRY PATRICK, O.B.E. (1934).—B. 1886; S.A. constabl., 1906-15; K.A.R., 1916-19; asst. supt., pol., Kenya, Nov., 1919; supt., 1926; dep. commdt., pol. (C.I.D.), Palestine, 1932; dep. inspr.-gen., 1936.

RICE, J. A., B.A., LL.B., (T.C.D.)—B. 1904; ed. Clongowes Wood Coll., Ireland; admitted solr., sup. ct., I.F.S.; asst. comsnr., lands, lands dept., Gold Coast, 1927; ag. comsnr., lands, Apr.-Dec., 1935, Sept., 1937-Apr., 1938.

RICH, HON. SIR GEO. EDWARD, K.C.M.G. (1932).—Senr. puisne just. of the high court of Australia, Apr., 1913.

RICHARDS, ARTHUR COURTNEY.—B. 1896; 2nd asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, Sept., 1920; asst. govt. printer, Apr., 1923; govt. printer, Apr., 1932.

RICHARDS, SIR ARTHUR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1933), B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1885; ed. Clifton Coll. and Christ Ch., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1908; offr., cls. V., May, 1913; mag., cent. ct., Kota Bharu, and state audr., Aug., 1915; adviser, land office, Kedah, and ag. supt. of mines, June, 1916; offr., cls. IV., Jan. 1918; offr., cls. III., Nov., 1920; 1st asst. col. sec., S. Sttlmts., and ag. clk. of couns. in addn., Apr., 1921; gen. sec., S.S. retrenchment comtee., in addn., Jan., 1922; on sp. duty, London, May, 1923; sec., opium comtee., Br. Malaya in addn., Nov., 1923; chmn., exec. comtee., Br. Malaya, Br. Empire Exhibn., in addn., 1924; offr. cls. IA, under-sec. to govt., F.M.S., Mar., 1927; ag. gen. adviser, Johore, Nov., 1929; gov., N. Borneo, Mar., 1930; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Gambia, Nov., 1933; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Fiji, and high comsnr., W. Pacific, 1936; capt.-gen. and gov.-in-ch., Jamaica, 1938.

RICHARDS, DAVID MORGAN, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1892; ed. Christ Ch. Cathedral Schl., Oxford, St. David's Coll. Schl., Lampeter, S. Wales and non-collegiate, Oxford; war. serv., 1917-19; mast., educn. dept., F.M.S., Apr., 1921; ditto, Hong Kong, Dec., 1921; ag. head mast., Central Br. Schl., 1922, 1932 and 1937; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., 1934; headmast., Wantsai Schl., 1938.

RICHARDS, EDMUND CHARLES, C.M.G. (1937).—B. 1889; agr. dept., E.A.P., 1909; secrt., Nyasaland, 1912; asst. polit. offr., G.E.A., provnl. admstrn., 1917; dist. polit. off. T.T., 1922; dep. prov. comsnr., 1928; prov. comsnr., 1931; dep. ch. sec., 1934; res. comsnr., Basutoland, May, 1935.

RICHARDS, FRANCIS OTHNIEL. — B. 1882; vol. 6th cls. clk., postal dept., Br. Guiana, 1905; cler. asst., genl. reg. office, 1907; 6th cls. offr., cust., 1910; 5th cls., 1911; 4th cls., 1916; 3rd. cls., 1924; 2nd cls., 1925; 1st cls., 1926; ch. clk., cust., 1927.

RICHARDS, HON. FREDERICK WILLIAM, LL.D.—Crown solr., S. Australia, 1916; formerly parliamentary draftsman; ag. judge, sup. ct., 1925; judge, ditto, 1927.

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RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD FUGL.—B. 1891; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch., Chicago Univ., and Downing Coll., Cambridge (B.A., LL.B. Cantab.); called to bar, Middle Temple, 1922; ag. mag., Grenada, 1926-27, St. Lucia, 1927-8; mag., Dominica, 1928; cr. atty., 1931; ch. just. and mag., St. Lucia, Jan., 1935.

RICHARDS, P. E.—B. 1901; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 24th Apr., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 20th Dec., 1928.

RICHARDS, HON. RICHARD STANLEY, M.P.—B. 1885; M.P. since 1918; chmn. of committees, 1924-27; commsnr., crown lands, 1930-33; premier treas., commsnr., crown lands, min. of mines, min. of marine, repat., and irrgn, Feb. to Apr., 1933; leader, H. of A. since 1938.

RICHARDSON, ALEXANDER STEWART, B.Sc. (Agr.).—B. 1897; ed. Burgh and County High Schl., Peebles; mily. serv., R. Arty., 1916-19; B.Sc., Edinburgh Univ., 1923; dist. agrl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1924; senr. agrl. offr., 1930; dep. dir., agr., Uganda, April, 1937; ag. dir., agr., May, 1937 to Mar., 1938.

RICHARDSON, CECILY.—B. 1889; ed. The Laurels, Rugby and Royal Holloway Coll.; B.A., London, 1912; asst. mistress, govt. girls' schl., Penang, 1914; asst. mistress, Raffles girls' schl., Singapore, 1915; ag. prin., 1920 and 1924; prin., St. George's girls' schl., Penang, Sept., 1928; do., Raffles girls' schl., Apr., 1937.

RICHARDSON, LAWRENCE.—B. 1890; stock verifier, F.M.S. rlys., Apr., 1920; stores acct., Oct., 1920; asst. acct., Jan., 1925; finan. offr., stores dept., July, 1928; asst. stores supt., Oct., 1935; ag. stores supt., Jan., 1937.

RICHARDSON, JOHN EDMUND, F.S.I., Chart. Survr.—B. 1904; V. and R.O., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1929.

RICHARDSON, ROBERT BOOTH.—B. 1902; ed. Lancing Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; B.A.; 2nd cls. juris-prudence, 1923; called to bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1927; cadet, Tanganyika Territory admstrn., May, 1924; asst. sec., Dec., 1924; attd. as asst. prin., C.O., Feb. to Aug., 1927; ag. crown coun. in 1929 and 1932; ag. asst. admstr. gen. and regisr., companies, 1929; ag. res. mag., 1934; ag. sec., dept., lands and mines, 1935 and 1936; sec., Tanganyika soil erosion and gold mining industry comtees; dist. offr., June, 1936.

RICHES, GEORGE FREDERICK.—B. 1885; on mily. serv., Jan., 1915 to Mar., 1919; 2nd lieut., London Scottish, Sept., 1917; apptd. to army audit staff, Eastern command, 1921; cler. offr., C.O., 17th, July, 1922.

RICHMOND, CHARLES WAKEFIELD, A.M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1880; served constructional engnrs., 1898-1907; engnrg. dept., G.W.R., 1907-10; joined engnrg. dept., C.A., 1910; asst. engnr., 1919; visited Nigeria, 1920; dep. head, engng. contracts, 1936.

RICHMOND, ERNEST TATHAM, F.R.I.B.A.—B. 1874; ed. High Croft Schl., Clifton Coll., Bristol, Architectural Schl., Westminster and R. Acad. Architectural Schl.; archt. to pub. wks. miny., Egypt, 1900; subsequently dir.-gen. state bldgs. dept.; attd., dept. of fortifns. and wks., W.O., Dec., 1914—Oct., 1916; in ch., grenade sec., trench warfare dept., miny. of munitions, Mar., 1917; lieut. R.N.V.R., Mar., 1917; archt. attd. to war graves serv., France, 1918-19; asst. civ. sec., Palestine, 1920; dir., antiquities, 1927.

RIDDELL, WALTER ALEXANDER, M.A., PH.D.—Supt., trades and lab. dept. of pub. wks., Ontario govt., 1916; dep. min. of lab., Ontario 1919; ch. of agrl. serv., Internat. Lab. Office, L. of N. Jan., 1920; Dominion of Canada advisory offr. to L. of N., Geneva, 1925.

RIDDELL, HON. WILLIAM RENWICK.—B. 1852; ed. Cobourg, Ont., Coll. Inst. and Victoria Univ., Toronto; lecturer in maths., Normal Schl., Ottawa, 4 years; called to bar, 1883; Q.C., 1897; bencher, Law Soc., Upper Can., since 1892; judge, high ct., Ont., King's Bench dvn., 1906; judge, appellate dvn. (second divl. ct.), 1913; hon. mem., American Bar Assoc., and of Bar Assocs. of several states; F.R. Hist. Soc., England; F.R.S.C., Can.; LL.D., Toronto, Yale, McMaster, Lafayette, Rochester, Wesleyan, North Western Univs.; L.H.D., Syracuse Univ.; J.U.D., Trinity Coll. (Toronto); author of several legal and hist. works; has contrib. extensively to hist., scientific and literary jnls.

RIDGEWAY, THE RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.B. (1906), G.C.M.G. (1900), K.C.S.I., P.C. (Ireland).—B. 1844; ret. from the army with the rank of col., 1889; under-sec., foreign dept., India, 1881-5; comsnr. for delimitation of Afghan frontier, 1885-7; under-sec. to lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1887; lieut.-gov. of the Isle of Man, 1893; gov. of Ceylon, Dec., 1895-1903; chmn. of comsn. sent to S. Africa on Transvaal constitution, 1906; mem. of hon. man. comtee. of sleeping sickness bureau, 1908; chmn., ct. of dirs., Br. N. Borneo Co., 1910.

RIDGWAY, T. R. J.—Asst. supt., pol., Kenya, Dec., 1923; supt., pol., 1935.

RIGBY, WILLIAM EDWARD, M.C.—B. 1897; ed. Bury Gram. Schl.; served in France, Aug., 1916-Mar., 1918 and June, 1918-Nov., 1919; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1920; attchd., Chinese Prot., Penang, Dec., 1920; passed cadet, Nov., 1923; offr., cls. V, Nov., 1923; asst. supt. govt. monops., S'pore and asst. contrlr., rubber, Mar., 1926; offr., cls. IV, Nov., 1927; 3rd mag., S'pore, June, 1930; inspr., prisons, in addn., Sept., 1931; relief asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Nov., 1932, offr., cls. III; asst. Malayan estabmt. offr., Aug., 1933; ag. 1st asst. Malayan estab. offr., May, 1936; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1937; ag. dep. finan. sec., S.S., Mar., 1938.

RIGNELL, JOHN HERBERT.—B. 1886; Scots Guards, 1904-25; mily. prov., staff corps, 1911; warrant offr., cl. I., 1920-25; physical training instr., Trinity Coll., Kandy, Ceylon, 1915-19; physical training instr., Achimota Coll., Gold Coast, Sept., 1925.

RIMINGTON, CAPT. G.B., M.C.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, May, 1920; dist. offr., 1923.

RINFRET, HON. FERNAND, B.A., M.P.—B. 1883; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Quebec (B.A.); el. St. James divn., Montreal bye-el., 1919; re-el. 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1930; sec. of state, Sept., 1926; re-el. by accl., Nov., 1926; mayor, Montreal, 1932-34; re-el., H. of C., 1935; sec. of state, Oct., 1935.

RINFRET, HON. THIBAUDEAU.—B. 1879; ed. St. Mary's Coll. (B.A., 1897), McGill Univ. (B.C.L., 1900); called to Quebec bar, 1901; K.C., 1912; min. of roads in Quebec Govt., 1910-22; prof., munic. law and law of public utilities, McGill Univ.; judge, sup. ct., Canada, Sept., 1924.

RING, JULIUS, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Birm.), F.S.I., Chart. Surveyor, A.M.I.Struc.E.—B. 1892; ed. Worksop Coll., Notts.; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1925; asst. assessor, rates, 1928; 1st asst. do., 1933; assessor, rates, 1938.

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RIPPON, STEWART ROSS, M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1895; lieut., R.A.V.C., Jan., 1917; serv. in Salonica, Macedonia, and with Army of Black Sea; capt., Jan., 1918; demob., Jan., 1921; vety. offr., Gold Coast, May, 1921.

RISLEY, SIR JOHN SHUCKBURGH, K.C.M.G. (1922), K.C. (1921), C.B. (1912)—B. 1867; ed. at Marlborough and Magd. Coll., Oxford (classical exhibitioner); 2nd class classical mods., 1888; 2nd class jurisprudence, 1890; open studentship, Inns of Court, 1892; called to the bar, 1893; M.A. and B.C.L., 1894; author of "The Founding of St. Stephen's Golf Club," 1893; "The Law of War," 1897; "Notes and Echoes," 1902; editor of Dale's "Clergyman's Legal Handbook," 7th edition; joint editor of Waterlow's "Companies Acts Manual," 11th and 12th editions; legal assistant, C.O., March, 1901; legal adviser, 19th May, 1911.

RITCHIE, CAPT. A. T. A., O.B.E. (1936), M.C., B.A. (Oxon)—Game warden, Kenya, 1923; ch. game warden, F.M.S., 1937; game warden, Kenya, 1938.

RITCHIE, HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.—B. 1864; el. for dist. of Alexandra to H. of A., S. Australia, 1902; el. N. dist., leg. coun., 1924; commsnr. pub. wks., 1914; has occupied some time or other every portfolio in govt.; at present chief sec., min. of health, and min. of mines.

RITCHIE, THOMAS MARSHALL.—B. 1895; war serv., 1914-19 (2nd lieut. flying offr., R.A.F., R. Scots Fusiliers); foreman of wks., P.W.D., Gold Coast, 1925; inspr. of wks., 1928; mast., govt. tech. schl., 1930; prin., middle boarding schls., July, 1938.

ROBERTS, ALFRED ADRIAN, B.A. (Cape), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab).—B. 1890; called to bar (M.T.), 1915; advoc. Pretoria, 1916-19 and 1929-35; regis., Transvaal Univ. Coll., 1919-29; chmn., govt. commn. on accountancy, 1934; author of "A Guide to Voet"; edr. of "Vessels on Contract"; law advr. to Union Govt., 1935

ROBERTS, ARTHUR HALLAM, B.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-law.—B. 1888; ed. Aldenham schl. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; called to bar. Inner Temple, Nov., 1914; cadet, Fiji, Jan., 1915; priv. sec. to gov., Mar., 1915; ag. 1st cls. clk., col. sec's office and clk. to exec. and leg. coun., Jan., 1916; passed cadet, June, 1916; priv. sec., Oct., 1916; 2nd grade dist. commr., Oct., 1916; ag. crown solr., July, 1917; assigned dist. of Savu Savu, Aug., 1917; act. serv., June, 1918; dist. commr., Navua, Dec., 1919; resigned, Oct., 1920; el. mem., leg. coun., 1923-26; registr., sup. ct., taxing master, curator, pub. trustee and offl. recr. in bankruptcy, Mar., 1927; ag. atty.-gen. in 1931, 1932, 1935 and 1936; ch. pol. mag., Aug., 1931; mag. and crown coun., Zanzibar, Aug., 1936; ag. atty.-gen., 1937.

ROBERTS, GEORGE, I.S.O. (1939), F.I.H.E., J.P.—B. 1885; ent. Admy., 1902; seconded as exec. engnr., Falkland Is., 1925; col. engnr., 1928; mem., leg. coun., 1929; title of office altered to dir., pub. wks., 1931; mem., exec. coun., 1933.

ROBERTS, GEORGE WILLIAM PEARSON, M.B.E. (Mil), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.I., A.M. Inst. C.E.—B. 1893; ed. Univ. Coll. Schl. and London Univ.; mil. serv. (France), 1915-19, capt.; joined C.A. as engnr. inspr., 1920; asst. engr., 1926; dep. to ch. inspr. engnr., 1935.

ROBERTS, JOHN EDWIN THEOPHILUS.—Ed. Mico Coll., Jamaica; head teacher, St. Mary's Schl., St. Kitts; head teacher, Road Town Wes. Schl., Virgin Is.; clk. to comsnr., Virgin Is., Mar., 1917; ag. educnl. dist. offr., Oct., 1919-Feb., 1920; educnl. dist. offr., Mar., 1920; clk. to mag., and bailiff, sup. ct., Apr., 1921; comsnr. to admstr. oaths, July, 1921.

ROBERTS, JOHN HOLLAND, B.A., M.I.M.E.—B. 1886; ed. Tonbridge Schl., 1900-04 and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (B.A. mech. sciences); asst. engnr., P.W.D., Perak, 1912; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S, 1914; exec. engnr., 1921; senr. exec. engnr., 1930; ag. state engnr., Perak, 1933; senr., exec. engnr., K. Kangsar, June, 1933; do., Pahang, Dec., 1935; state engnr., grade II, Feb., 1936.

ROBERTS, JOHN REGINALD, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.—B. 1893; exec. engnr., Nigeria, 1921; water wks. engnr., 1927; senr. hydraulic engnr., Gold Coast, 1929; dep. D.P.W., 1937.

ROBERTS, JOHN RICHARD, A.M. Inst. T.—B. 1892; ed. Winchcombe County Schl. and Grammar Schl.; G.W. Rly., 1908-21; mily. serv., France, 1915-19; dist. stationmr. Tanganyika Territory rlys., 1921; traffic inspr., 1925; asst. traffic supt., 1928; traffic supt., 1935; ag. traffic man., May, 1937 to Feb., 1938.

ROBERTS, M. A. W., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), F.R.C.S. (Ireland).—Med. offr., Kenya, July, 1929.

ROBERTS, PERCY HAMER.—Prison offr., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1901; served penal settlmt., Massaruni, and at Essequebo and Georgetown county prisons; clerical asst., Georgetown and Essequebo prisons; gaoler, G. Coast, Mar., 1911; keeper, James Fort prison, June, 1911.

ROBERTS, WALTER.—B. 1896; ed. Bedford Modern Schl.; Europ. war, 1915-19; asst. commissary, Br. Guiana, 1925; asst. inspr. dists., 1927; asst. dist. commsnr., 1935; inspr., lab., 1938.

ROBERTS, W. P.—B. 1893; Out Island comsnr., grade IV, Bahamas, 1923; grade III, 1926; grade II, 1927.

ROBERTS, CAPT. WILLIAM HOWARD.—B. 1887; asst. engnr., F.M.S., June, 1920; exec. engnr., June, 1929; do., P.W., Dec., 1933; do., S'pre, Oct., 1934; ag. senr. exec. engnr., Feb., 1936.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM RODDICK.—B. 1880; war serv., three years, nine months, R.N. and R.N.A.S.; gaol tech. instr., prisons dept., Gold Coast, Jan., 1921; mast., Accra tech. schl., Oct., 1923; seconded to prisons dept., Oct. to Nov., 1923; housemast., Apr., 1926.

ROBERTS-WRAY, KENNETH OWEN.—B. 1899; R. Mily. Acad., Woolwich, 1917-18; comsnd., R. Arty., Jan., 1918; served in France, 1918; ret., 1920; Merton Coll., Oxford (1st cls. jurisprudence, 1922); M.A.; certif. of hon., bar final exam., 1923; called to bar, Jan., 1924; S. Eastern circuit; professional legal clk., Miny. of Health, Oct., 1926; ag. asst. ch. clk., Jan., 1929; 2nd asst. legal adviser, D.O. and C.O., 1st July, 1931; part author of "The Law of Collisions on Land."

ROBERTSON, ALGAR RONALD WARD.—B. 1902; ed. Dean Close Schl., Cheltenham; asst. treas., Gold Coast, Feb., 1929; capt., G.C. Defence Force; dep. treas., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1936; ag. col. treas., May-Dec., 1936; capt., B.G. militia, 1937.

ROBERTSON, COLIN BROWN.—B. 1893; ed. Leven higher grade; war serv., 1914-19; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1920.

ROBERTSON, IAN DONALD, A.M.I.C.E., Chartered Civil Engnr.—B. 1886; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Jly., 1914; asst. engnr., P.W.D., irrigation br., Aug., 1916, Aug., 1919

and Nov., 1921; dir., wks., Kelantan, Jan., 1923; exec. engnr., Jan., 1925; sr. exec. engnr., Jan., 1933.

ROBERTSON, KENNETH STRUAN, B. Eng.—B. 1899; ed. Bedford Schl. and Univ. of Sheffield; engr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924.

ROBERTSON, SIR W. C. F., K.C.M.G. (1927), C.M.G. (1919).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin; exhibitioner, 1885 and 1887; classical scholar, 1888; classical moderator, 1889; inspr., schls. G. Coast, 1898; dir., educn., 1899; ag. comptr., cust., 1899; compiled census rept., 1901; ag. sec., native affairs, June to Nov., 1905; prov. comsnr., Nov., 1905; sec. for native affairs, May, 1907; ag. col. sec., July to Sept., 1908; chief asst. col. sec., Jan., 1909; ag. col. sec., in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913; deputy gov., Jan., 1910; dep. gov., Dec., 1912, and April to May, 1913; ag. gov., May to Aug., 1914; dep. gov., Aug. to Sept., 1914; col. sec., Gibraltar, Feb., 1915; lieut.-gov. and chief sec. to govt., Malta, May, 1917; offr. admstg. govt., Malta, for various periods, 1920-25; gov.'s dep., in Oct., 1920; lieut. gov. by comsn. under new constitution, Apr., 1921; gov.'s dep., for various periods in 1920 and 1922; hon. LL.D., Malta Univ., 1925; gov., Barbados, 1925; attended C.O. confces., 1927 and 1930; ret., 1932.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, I.S.O. (1937).—B. 1875; ed. Palmerston Dist. High Schl., N.Z.; N.Z. dept. of lands and survey, 1892; inspr., 1919; asst. under-sec., 1925; under-sec., 1931.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM MACFARLANE, B.Sc. (Edin.). — B. 1897; ed. Edin. Univ.; medallist (equal) and 1st cls. hons. intermediate forestry (including sylviculture) and geology; enlisted Scottish Horse, May, 1916; on active serv., W. Yorks. Regt., 1917-18 and with the army of occupation, Germany, until Feb., 1919; asst. conserv., forests, Nigeria, 1922; conserv., forests, 1926; do., Sierra Leone, 1936.

ROBINS, REGINALD EDWIN, C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1932), A.M.Inst.T.—B. 1891; ed. Queen Mary's Schl., Basingstoke; ent. G.W.R. serv., 1908; sp. training under G.W.R. training scheme for offrs., 1920; London Schl. of Economics, 1919-24; Brunel medallist; Kenya and Uganda rlys., 1925; gen. man., Tanganyika rlys., and ports services, Apr., 1936.

ROBINSON, CAPT. ARTHUR GORDON, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1887; ed. St. Asaph gram. schl., N. Wales and Birmingham Univ.; asst. engnr., pub. works dept., F.M.S., June, 1912; seconded, Kedah, July, 1912; B.E.F., France, Mar., 1917-Jan., 1919; capt., commanding Indian labr., lieut., R.E.; ex. engnr., pub. works dept., F.M.S., June, 1921; sen. ex. engnr., pub. works dept., F.M.S., July, 1928; ch. hydraulic engnr., 1930; asst. advr., drainage and irrign. Malay States, Jan., 1932; dir., drainage and irrign., S.S. and advsr., do. F.M.S., Nov., 1935.

ROBINSON, AUBREY CHARLES.—B. 1875; ed. Lancing Coll., and Hertford Coll., Oxford; B.A.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1901; practised at the bar, Jamaica, 1901 to 1911; comsnr., and judge of grand ct., Cayman Is., Jan., 1913; compld. revised edition of Laws of Cayman Is. (publicn. deferred during the war); regisr.-gen., Bahamas, Jan., 1918; perf. duties of S. and C. mag. in 1918 and 1919; regisr.-gen., Trinidad, Aug., 1919; ag. regisr., supt. ct. and marshal, June to Sept., 1920; res. mag., Jamaica, Sept., 1923; regisr., sub. ct. and regisr.-gen., Trinidad, Nov., 1928; 2nd puisne judge, Aug., 1931.

ROBINSON, GEORGE GILMOUR.—B. 1894; ed. Repton and Trinity Coll., Oxon., B.A., M.A.; war serv., 1914-19 (France); called to bar, Inner Temple, 1924; practised, 1924-30; res. mag., Kenya, 1930; puisne judge, N. Rhodesia, 1938.

ROBINSON, KENNETH ERNEST.—B. 1914; ed. Monoux Schl., Walthamstow and Oxford; open schol., Hertford Coll., 1931-36 and state schol., 1931-35; hons. schl., philosophy, politics and economics, cls. I., 1934; B.A., 1934; hons., schl., mod. hist., cls., I., 1936; awarded Beit senr. research schol. in col. history, 1936 but resigned on appt. to C.O., 1936; appt. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Oct., 1936.

ROBINSON, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—B. 1878; B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1901; LL.B., Univ. of Cape of Good Hope, 1909; clk., law dept., Cape, 1903; mag., 1921; ch. clk., dept. of just., 1929; addnl. mag., Pretoria, June, 1931; mag. Wynberg, Nov., 1935; mast., sup. ct., Pretoria, Jan., 1937.

ROBINSON, S.—B. 1893; ed. Barnsley Gram. Schl. and Univ. of Sheffield; B.A., 1914; 1st cls. hons. mod. langs.; M.A., 1919; on milv. serv., 1914-19; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, junr. clk., bd. of cust. and excise, Sept., 1919; asst. prin., 1st Jan., 1920; transfd. to C.O. as asst. priv. sec. (appts.) to successive secs. of State, 1923-24; asst. pvte. sec. to Lord Passfield, Sept., 1929; prin., 1st Oct., 1930.

ROBINSON, LIEUT-COL. SIR THOMAS BILBE, K.C.M.G. (1913), KT. BACH. (1910), K.B.E. (1918). —B. 1853; formerly major in command of 1st Queenslanders, and senior offr. in Cent. Queensland; man. and dir. of various public companies; J.P., Queensland, 1887; pres. of Rockhampton chamber of commerce; Queensland comsnr. for Franco-British exhibn.; agt.-gen. for Queensland, 1910; mem. of comtee. for settmt. of ex-serv. men within the Empire, 1917.

ROBISON, LIONEL MCDOWALL, B.A. (Manchester).—B. 1886; lect., govt. training coll., Colombo, Ceylon, 1909; vice-prin., June, 1912; inspr., schls., Oct., 1915; army serv., July, 1918; asst. dir., educn., July, 1924; dep. dir., July, 1929; sec. to min. for educn., Feb., 1932; dir., educn., Jan., 1936.

ROCK, ALFRED MILTON.—B. 1888; ag. 3rd outdoor offr. and harbmr., treasy., Dominica, 1913-15; clk. and interpreter to mag., dist. "K" Mar., 1915; clk., mag., regisr. and provost marshall "A," comsnr. of oaths, dep. coroner, Montserrat, Sept., 1915; clk. to mag., dist. "A" and "B," dep. coroner, Antigua, Nov., 1920; senr. clk., regisr.'s office, clk., sup. ct. law libry., "A" comsnr. of oaths, dep. coroner, Dominica, May, 1927; prin. for duty as regisr. and provost marshal, regisr. of titles, admr. of estates and regisr.-gen. of births, marriages and deaths, Dominica, Apr., 1929.

ROCK, JOHN CHRISTOPHER WILBERFORCE.—B. 1882; Ceylon civ. serv., Nov. 1905; addnl. pol. mag., Hambantota, July, 1906; office asst. Ratnapura kach., Jan., 1908; pol. mag. Panadura., Dec., 1908; ditto, Point Pedro, Nov., 1911; dist. judge, Tangalla, Oct., 1912; dist. judge, Kalutara, Aug. 1920; dep. comsnr., excise, May, 1921; dist. judge, Matara, Apr., 1925; dep. comsnr., stamps, July, 1927; regr.-gen., Sept., 1930; excise comsnr., June, 1931; inspec. offr., magistrates' courts, Feb. 1933; regsr.-gen., June, 1933; regsr.-gen., dir. of commerce intelgce., regsr. of motor cars, and dir. of stats., June, 1933; offr., cls. I, grade I; dir. of commerce and industries, and in addn. dir. of stats. and food contrlr., June, 1938.

RODD, A. J.—B. 1886; apptd., after exam., t. library attendant, C.O., 11th Dec., 1905; rary attendant, 18th Feb., 1911; supplemen-y clk., col. audit dept., Apr., 1914; on mil. v. from 5th Aug., 1914 to 1919; regist., 1st pr., 1928.

RODDA, GEORGE CHARLES, M.B.E. (1919), R.A.N.Z., F.I.A.N.Z.,—B. 1878; ed. Stafford hl., Hokitika dist. high schl. and Victoria iiv. coll., N.Z.; ent. N.Z. govt. insur. dept., 94; treas., 1902; offr. in ch., war expenses, 14-19; sec., local govt. loans bd. 1927-30; asst. c., treasy., 1930; sec., treasy., recvr.-gen., aymr.-gen., 1935; also chmn. local govt. loans d., finan. advr. to govt., and ex officio dir., serve bank, 1935; attd. N.Z. delegn., world conomic confce., 1933; mem., N.Z. delegn. to mp. Confce., 1937.

RODGER, ROBERT, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I. lech.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.I.Struc.E., .R.G.S.—B. 1893; ed. Wishaw High Schl., Vishaw Tech. Schl. and Glasgow Tech. Coll. affiltd.); on active serv. with Lanarkshire Yeo., Lowld. Mtd. Bde., Scot., T.F.) 1914-20; dist. ngnr., P.W.D., Palestine, 1920; road engnr., .W.D., Gold Coast, on "Tarmet" scheme, 1924; oad engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, on road develop-nent schemes, 1926; road engnr., P.W.D., Cyprus, in ch., reconstruction scheme, 1930; ag. sst., D.P.W., various occasions, 1931-36; ag. D.P.W. in 1936; senr. exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1937; ag. asst. D.P.W., 1937.

RODRIGO, EDMUND.—B. 1889; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1912; office asst. to govt. agt., W. Prov., May, 1915; mun. mag., Colombo, Oct., 1915; pol. mag., Puttalam, July, 1917; office asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Sept., 1918; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Apr., 1920; ag. dist., judge, Matara, May, 1922; asst. comsnr., excise, Sept., 1924; dep. comsnr., excise, Sept., 1927; contr., finance and supplies, July, 1931; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, July, 1932; govt. agt., N.W.P., Oct., 1935; ag. dir., agr., Mar., 1937.

RODWAY, RUPERT, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1908; ed. King's Coll., Cambridge, (math. tripos, pt. I, econ. tripos, pt. II); col. audit dept., Nov., 1931; asst. audr., Sierra Leone, Dec., 1931; do., Nigeria, May, 1934; do., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1936; ag. audr., May, 1936-Apr., 1937, Aug. and Dec., 1937.

RODWELL, SIR CECIL HUNTER, G.C.M.G., (1934), K.C.M.G. (1919), C.M.G. (1909).—Ed. Eton and King's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1897; serv. on staff of high comsnr. for S. Africa since Dec., 1900; Imperial sec., Mar., 1904; gov., Fiji, and high comsnr., W. Pacific, 1918; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., B. Guiana, 1925; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Southern Rhodesia, Sept., 1928; ret., Dec., 1934.

RODWELL, REGINALD MORTON HASSEL, B.A.—B. 1906; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Oxford Univ. (Worcester Coll.); called to bar, Inner Temple, 1929; practised at English bar; dist. mag., Gold Coast, Sept., 1938.

ROE, ROBERT JESTIN, M.R.C.V.S. (Williams Memorial Prize), D.V.S.M.—B. 1897; ed. Drogheda and R. Vety. Coll., Ireland; war serv., 1915-16; vety. surg., Cyprus, June, 1921; passed exam. in mod. Greek, Jan., 1923; del. to Imp. Agric. Research Confce., 1927; ag. dir., animal husbandry, July-Oct., 1928; title changed to ch. vety. offr., Jan., 1930; rep. govt. Internat. Dairy Cong., Copenhagen, 1931.

ROE, W. T., B.A., (T.C.D.)—B. 1901; admitted solr., I.F.S. and N. Ireland; asst. commr., lands, Gold Coast, Jan., 1928.

ROGERS, HOWARD, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1891; ed. Rhodes Univ. Coll. and S.A. Coll.; apptd. pub. serv., 1911; admitted advoc., sup. ct., 1921; war serv. German W. and E. Africa, 1914-17; nat. commr. Pretoria, 1932; ch. nat. commr. (northern areas), Apr., 1936; contr., native settlmts., Aug., 1936; author of "Native Administration in the Union of S. Africa" (1933).

ROGERS, FRANCIS MERVYN.—B. 1890; student, R. Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1915; mily. serv., 1916-19; sub-foreman, Kew, 1919-20; head gardener, Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1920; supt., plantations, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, 1927.

ROGERS, HON. NORMAN MCLEOD.—B. 1894; ed. Amherst pub. and high schls. and Acadia Univ.; served Great War; B.A., Acadia Univ., 1919; el. to Rhodes scholarship at Oxford; B.A. (hist., polit. sci. and law); prof., hist., Acadia Univ.; admitted to Nova Scotia bar; sec., Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King in his capacity as pres., P.C., 1927; prof., polit. sci., Queen's Univ., 1929; coun. for govt. of Nova Scotia before R. commn. of econ. enquiry, 1934; el. M.P., Canada, g.e., 1935; min. of lab., Mackenzie King cabinet, 1935.

ROGERS, PHILIP.—B. 1914; ed. Manchester Hulme Grammar Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; senr. schol. of Emmanuel, 1935-36; mod. languages tripos pt. I (German cls. II, divn. I, French cls. II, divn. II), hist. tripos, pt. II, (cls. I), economics tripos, pt. II (cls. I, divn. II); apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Oct., 1936.

ROGERSON, WALTER JOHN LANCASHIRE, B.A., Cantab.—B. 1889; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1912; addtl. office asst., Anuradhapura, June, 1914; office asst. to govt. agt., Badulla, Sept., 1914; pol. mag., Matale, Jan., 1915; office asst. to govt. agt., Kandy, May, 1917; pol. mag., Avissawella, Jan., 1921; ditto, Kandy, Feb., 1921; dist. judge Kegalla, Sept., 1922; pol. mag., Colombo, July, 1923; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Nov., 1925; addnl. govt. agt., N.W.P., Feb., 1930; asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Apr., 1931; addnl. govt. agt., W. Prov., Sept., 1933; govt. agt., S.P., Oct., 1934; chmn., munic. coun., Kandy, Nov., 1935; govt. agt., N.W.P., Mar., 1936; do., S.P., Nov., 1937.

ROLSTON, CECIL MICHELL.—M.D., C.M., Univ. of Manitoba, Canada, 1895; L.R.C.P., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin.; L.R.F.P. and S., Glasgow, 1898; mem. Coll. of Phys. and Surgeons, 1903; F.R.I.; pub. health, London; late civil surg., attached to R.A.M.C. during S. African war, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal, 2 clasps; King's medal, 2 clasps); apptd. to Leeward Is. med. serv., 1903; med. offr., dist. "D," Dominica, and ag. med. offr. of pub. institns., 1903; dist. med. offr. of health, Vancouver, B. Columbia, 1908; med. offr., dist. 8, Nevis, 1914; ag. mag., Nevis, May to June, 1915; med. offr., dist. 6, Nevis, Sept., 1915.

ROOKE, CHARLES EUSTACE, M.Inst.T., F.R.S.S.—B. 1892; ed. Dover Coll.; asst. traffic man., Uganda Rly., Oct., 1914; served with Indian Expedy. Force, 1915-17; 2nd lieut., Indian Army R. of O.; asst. traffic man., F.M.S. Rly., Oct., 1919; gen. man., rly., Cyprus, Oct., 1929; traffic man., Tanganyika rlys., 1935; ch. traffic supt., Nigerian rlys., 1937; ag. gen. man., Apr.-Oct., 1938.

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ROOTS, NEVILLE, M.Inst.C.E.—Ed. Tonbridge Schl. and City and Guilds Engnrg. Coll., S. Kensington; held various engnrg. appts. in U.K., 1897-1904; inspg. engnr., P.W.D., Jamaica, 1908; asst. dir., P.W.D., 1914; ag. dir., Apr., 1920 to Sept., 1921; dep. dir., Apr., 1922.

ROPER, DENYS, M.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1895; ed. Keighley Gram. Schl. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; European mast., S.S., Oct., 1924; headmast., King George V. Schl., Seremban, Dec., 1935.

ROPER, MAJOR WILLIAM JAMES.—B. 1891; entd. C. A. office after open compet. exam., Oct., 1907; seconded to Falkland Is. Aug., 1912; ag. priv. sec. to govr. and clk., exec. and leg. counss., Aug., 1913; chf. clk. to col. sec., Jan., 1914; mil. serv. 1915-19; 1st. cls. clk., Nyasaland, Jan., 1920; ag. chf. clk., July to Dec., 1921; edr. Gazette, Oct., 1921 to Dec. 1922; ag. 2nd. asst. sec. and clk., exec. and leg. counss. in 1922, 1925 and 1926; organising sec., Nyasaland Vol. Res., Sept., 1926; ag. chf. transt. offr., Dec. 1926 to May, 1927; office supt., secretariat, Apr., 1927; sec., govt. tender bd., Mar., 1928; clk., exec. and leg. counss., Mar., 1928; ag. staff offr., Nyasaland Vol. Res., Apr. to Nov., 1929; ag. senr. asst. sec., in 1929, 1930 and 1931; supt., census, 1930; asst. sec., Apr., 1931; ag. asst. chf. sec. in 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938.

ROSE, ALAN EDWARD PERCIVAL, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).—B. 1899; ed. Aldenham Sch. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; temp. 2nd lieut., Rifle Brig., B.E.F., 1918-19; 2nd cls. hons., law tripos, Cambridge, 1921; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, Jan., 1923; mem., S.E. circuit; ch. pol. mag., Fiji, July, 1929; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1930 to June, 1931; crown coun., N. Rhodesia, Aug., 1931; ag. solr.-gen., on various occasions, 1931-35; ag. atty.-gen. in 1934 and 1935; solr.-gen., Palestine, Oct., 1936; ag. atty.-gen., July-Oct., 1938.

ROSE, FREDERIC GARDINER, M.B.E., B.A., 1907, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., 1911, M.B., B. Chir., U. Camb., D.M.R. & E., Camb., M.D., Camb., M.R.C.P., Lond.—B. 1885; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; med ser., B. Guiana, 1915; govt. bac. and path., 1915; ag. G.M.O.H. and port health offr., 1917; ag. G.M.O.H. and port health offr., 1919; govt. radiologist, 1921-22; hony. con. radiologist, 1923; ag. port health offr., 1924; dep. port health offr., 1925; med. supt., lep. hosp., 1926.

ROSE, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY BARRON, M.C.—B. 1891; 2nd Lieut., Wiltshire Regt., 1911; lieut., 1914; capt., 1915; war serv., France, Belgium and Russia (1914 Star, B.W.M., V.M., M.C.); major, 1935; lieut.-col., 1938; commdt., Hong Kong Defence Force.

ROSE, HON. HUGH EDWARD.—B. 1869; ed. at Jarvis St. Collegiate Inst., Univ. of Toronto; (B.A., 1891; LL.B., 1892), and Osgoode Hall; mem. of the firm of Fasken, Cowan, Chadwick and Rose; called to the bar, Ontario, 1894; K.C., 1908; judge of the sup. ct., Ontario, Dec., 1916; ch. just., high ct., Ont., 1930; examr. in law for some years for University of Toronto and the Law Society of Upper Canada.

ROSEDALE, JOHN LEWIS, Ph.D. (Bonn), D.Sc. (Aberdeen), F.I.C.—B. 1889; prof. of biochemistry, King Edward VII Medical Coll., Singapore, Apr., 1927; offl. deleg. to 8th cong. of Far Eastern Assn. of Trop. Med., Bangkok, Dec., 1930; offl. deleg. to 9th cong., F.E.A.T.M., Nanking, Sept., 1934.

ROSEDALE, WILLIAM ORIEL PELLY.—B. 1891; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, Aug., 1914; dist. offr., 1924; asst. sec. and clk., exec. and leg. couns., 1927; ag. prin. asst. sec., 1930-31; admstve. offr., class I., Oct., 1930; staff grade, 1937.

ROSENOW, JACOBUS DANIEL MALAN, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1884; ed. Boys' Public Schl., Riverdale and Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch; Cape civ. serv., audit office, Capetown, 1903; atty. gen.'s office, Capetown, 1907, various mag. offices for 12 years; clk., office of dir., prisons, 1922; jun. prof. asst. att. gen., Natal, 1923; registr., high ct. S.W. Africa, 1926; sen. prof. asst. atty. gen., Natal, 1927; solr. gen., Grahamstown, Mar., 1933.

ROSENOW, RODERICH EDUARD GERHARD.—B. 1893; ed. Somerset West Pub. Schl., Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch and Univ. of Cape Town; joined bar, Cape Town, Jan., 1923; transfd., Windhoek bar, Jan., 1925; professional asst. to atty.-gen., Windhoek, Apr., 1932; atty.-gen., S. W. Africa, Mar., 1933.

ROSS, CHARLES CLAYE, M.A. (Oxon).—B. 1901; ed. Charterhouse and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1927; pvte. practice, 1927-34; atty.-gen., St. Vincent, Aug., 1934; ag. ch. just., Aug., 1934-Feb., 1935; admstd. govt., Aug., 1935; atty.-gen., Grenada, Nov., 1935; K.C. (Grenada), 1938; ag. col. sec., July-Sept., 1938; adm. gov., Sept., 1938.

ROSS, DONALD GILLON.—B. 1903; sub-inspr., pol. Jamaica, 1928; 3rd cls. inspr., Mar., 1932.

ROSS, EDWARD ANDREW, M.C.—B. 1895; ed. Leigh Gram. Schl. and Manchester Univ.; on active serv., 1914-19; relinquished comsn., 1921 with rank of capt.; cadet, F.M.S., May, 1920; passed cadet, Dec., 1921; supernumry. offr., cls. V, May, 1923; asst. contrlr., lab., Penang, Mar., 1925; offr., cls. IV, May, 1927; attd. for sp. duty to office of offl. assignee and pub. trustee, registr. of companies and collr., est. duty, F.M.S., May, 1927; asst. contrlr., rubber, and asst. dist. judge, S'pore, Oct., 1927; 2nd asst. advr., B. Pahat and mag., Klang, Jan., 1928; asst. advr., Kukup, Sept., 1928; contrlr., lab., Johore, Jan., 1930; offr., cls. III, May, 1932; ag. dep. contr., lab., 1934; offr., cls. II, May, 1937.

ROSS, GEORGE ARCHIBALD PARK, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin.); diploma, trop. diseases, Liverpool.—B. 1879; S. African War, Lovat's Scouts, 1900-02; Anglo-Portuguese bndry. comsn., Zambesia, 1904-5; native rebellion, Natal, 1906; trop. diseases investign., 1906-10; govt. pathologist, Natal, 1911; asst. health offr., Union of S. Africa, statnd. in Natal, 1918; offr. in ch., sleeping sickness bureau, Durban and sanitation offr. Natal, 1914-18; senr. asst. health offr., Union of S. Africa, Natal, 1918; dep. ch. health offr., do., 1937; col., S.A.M.C. and A.D.M.S., No. 3 mily dist., Union S. Africa.

ROSS, GEORGE DAVID.—B. 1881; under sec. and permt. head, dept. of agr., N.S.W., Jan., 1926.

ROSS, JAMES SANDFORD.—B. 1884; ed. Merchant Taylors Schl.; mily. serv., 1914-19 (India, Egypt, Macedonia); asst. treas., Kenya, 1919; ag. ch. acct., P.W.D., 1927; senr. asst. treas., 1928; ag. accts.-gen. and currency officer, 1938.

ROSS, ROBERT DUNCAN, M.A.—B. 1891; admstve. offr. cl. IV, Nigeria, 1921; cls. III, 1929; cls. II, 1936; ag. res., Apr.-Nov., 1936 and Feb.-May, 1938; ag. sec., N.P., May, 1938.

ROSS-CLUNIS, ROBERT CHATTAN.—B. 1905; ed. South Africa and Westminster; 2nd lieut., N. Rhodesia pol., 1931; lieut., 1933; local commdt., pol., Cyprus, 1934 (title changed to supt., pol., 1938); ag. comsnr., in 1936 and 1937.

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ROSTANT, PIERRE ANGE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin).—B. 1891. govt. med. offr., Trinidad, Dec., 1919; asst. res. surgn., col. hosp., San Fernando, Mar., 1928; sen. med. offr. (surg.), col. hosp., San Fernando, 1936.

ROUSE, HAROLD STUART, C.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.N.A.—B. 1888; ed. Truro Coll. and Christ's Hosp.; survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, Feb., 1912; engnr., drainage wks. office, Dec., 1913; transfd. to gen. wks. office, P.W.D., Apr., 1915; offr. in charge, G.W.O., May, 1924; sec., water emergency comtee., May to Aug., 1929; exec. engnr., roads office, P.W.D., Nov., 1931; do., drainage office, 1934; O.C., N.V.F., Feb., 1934 to Nov., 1935; ag. asst., D.P.W., Feb.-Nov., 1938.

ROWELL, THOMAS RICHMOND, B.Sc. (Hon.), Dipl. in Educn., Liverpool Univ.—B. 1896; ed. Douglas Secondary Schl. and Univ. of Liverpool Training Coll.; war serv., 1915-1918; mast. educn., dep., Hong Kong, Mar., 1923; ag. inspr., Eng. schls. and dir., evening inst., 1936; headmast., Ellis Kadoorie Indian Schl., 1938.

ROWELL, THOMAS HUBERT.—Clk., loco. dept., I.M.R., Pretoria, Oct., 1900; acctg. brch., ch. loco. supt.'s office, Jan., 1903; acctg. offr., ch. mech. engnr.'s dept., July, 1908; inspr., audit dept., S.A.R. and Harbrs., Oct., 1910; inspr., asst. contr. and audr. gen.'s dept., Union of S. Africa, May, 1911; inspr., (rlys. and hbrs.) control and audit dept., July, 1916; senr. inspr., (rlys. and harbrs.) control and audit dept., Oct., 1922; ch. inspr. (rlys. and harbrs.) control and audit dept., Apr., 1933.

ROWEN, F. C. P.—B. 1896; copyist, audit dept., B. Honduras, 1912; 3rd cls. clk., atty.-gen.'s off., 1915; 2nd cls. clk., ditto, 1918; clk. to regisr.-gen., 1919; sec., riot enquiry comsn., 1919; ag. regisr.-gen. and cust. enemy ppty. and contr. local clearing office, 1920; sec., yellow fever enquiry comsn., 1921; again ag. regisr. gen., 1921, 1923 and 1925; regisr.-gen., regisr., lands titles, regisr., sup., vice-admy. and bankcy. cts., regisr., companies and patents and regisr., births marriages and deaths, 1927; J.P.; stamp comsnr., dir., pub. offrs. guarantee fund; comsnr., income tax, 1927.

ROWNEY, LESLIE CHARLES, M.A. (Oxon), Dip. For. (Oxon).—B. 1895; ed. King Edward's Schl., Birmingham and Worcester Coll., Oxford; on active serv., Salonika and Egypt, 3rd Batt. Middlesex Regt., France, pilot, R.A.F.; asst. conservtr., forests, Gold Coast, Aug., 1921; utilisation offr., Oct., 1933.

RUDD, GEOFFREY BURKITT WHITCOMB, B.A. LL.B., (Dublin)—B. 1908; barrister-at-law (King's Inn, Dublin, 1932); I.F.S., North Eastern circuit; res. mag., Kenya, 1936.

RUDD, HERMAN EDWARD.—B. 1883; joined Cape civ. serv., Nov., 1900; clk., P.M.G.'s dept., 1901; clk., office of regisr., sup. ct., Cape Town, 1903; clk., atty.-gen.'s office, 1903; clk., audit office, Cape Town, 1906; clk., office of contr. and audr.-gen., 1910; 1st cls. clk., do., 1912; senr. clk., do., 1921; prin. clk., do., 1928; ch. clk., do., 1930; ch. inspr. (rev.), do., 1932; ch. inspr. (expend.), do., 1935.

RUDD, VIVIAN HUGH THOMAS HERMAN.—B. 1882; clk., just. dept., Oudtshoorn, 1900; snr. clk., Pretoria, Apr., 1912; asst. acct., lands dept., Pretoria, Oct., 1919; 2nd gr. ch. clk., Sept., 1929; 1st gr. ch clk., Aug., 1932; under-sec. for lands, May, 1934; sec., lands, Nov., 1935.

RUNDLE, GEN. SIR HENRY MACLEOD LESLIE, K.A.—B. 1856; G.C.B. (1911); G.C.M.G. (1914); G.C.V.O. (1911); K.C.B., 1898; K.C.M.G., 1901; D.S.O., 1897; ed. Roy. Mil. Acad., Woolwich; entd. R.A., 1876; maj.-gen., 1896; served in Zulu war, 1879; Boer war, 1881; Egyptian war, 1882; Nile expedn., 1884-5; Soudan Frontier field force, 1885-7; Soudan Frontier, 1889; Dongola expedtny. force, 1896; adjt.-gen., Egyptian army; Khartoum expedn., 1898; comdg. S.E. Dist., 1898-9; dep. adjt.-gen. to the forces, 1899-1900; in comd. of div., Aldershot, 1900; lieut.-gen. on staff in comd. of 8th Div., S. African field force, 1900, 1902; lieut.-gen. of Nthn. Comd., 1905-7; col.-comdt., R.A., 1907; gov. and comdr.-in-chief Malta, 1909-1915.

RUSSELL, MAJOR-GEN. SIR ANDREW HAMILTON.—K.C.B. (1918); K.C.M.G. (1915).—B. 1868; held comsn. as lieut. for 5 yrs. in Imperial Army; vol. offr., New Zealand, 1900; hon. A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov. of N.Z., 1911; brig.-gen., 1914; temp. major-gen., 1915; major-gen. in command of N.Z. Div., 1916.

RUSSELL, ARTHUR CLEMENT.—B. 1911; ed. Ampleforth Coll., York and Edin. Univ.; B.Sc. (forestry) Edin.; asst. conserv., forests, Gold Coast, Nov., 1935.

RUSSELL, IAN ROBSON.—B. 1881; serv. with B S.A., 1910-11; temp. asst., P.W.D., 1911; clk. of wks., P.W.D., Basutoland, 1912; 1st grade clk., in admstrn., 1924; ag. asst. commr., 1930; dist. commr., 1937.

RUSSELL, JAMES, M.C.—B. 1889; hd. mast., Lau provl. schl., Fiji, 1912; served with N.Z. Expedy. Force, 1915-18; head mast., prov. schls., Fiji, 1919-30; ag. dir., educn., 1930; dir., educn., 1931; nom. mem., leg., co., 1931; del., seminar confce. on educn., Honolulu, June, 1936; offl., M.L.C., 1937.

RUSSELL, LAURENCE ARNOLD.—B. 1888; ed. Rossall Schl. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; probationer, N. Rhodesia, Sept., 1912; asst. native comsnr., 1914; war serv.; E. Africa, 1915-19; native comsnr., 1918; asst. mag., 1926; ag. prov. comsnr., for short periods 1929 and 1933; prov. comsnr., 1934.

RUSSELL, THOMAS AINSLIE.—B. 1905; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh, Highgate Schl., R. Coll. of Sci., London (A.R.C.S., B. Sc. 1928), St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge (Dip. Agr. 1930) and Imperial Coll. of Trop. Agr., Trinidad (A.I.C.T.A. 1931); plant pathologist, Bermuda, Dec., 1931; ag. dir., agr., Jan., 1935; dir., agr., Nov., 1935.

RUSSELL, THOMAS TAYLOR, B.A., New Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.—B. 1897; legal advr. to Siamese govt., 1932; ch. pol. mag., Fiji, 1936; ag. atty.-gen. and ex-officio M.L.C., 1937-38.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, M.C., M.D.—B. 1888; ed. Edin. Univ.; Union of S. Africa mental hosp. serv., 1913; comsnr., mental hygiene, 1932.

RUSSELL, SIR WILLIAM ALISON, KT. BACH. (1928), K.C.—B. 1875; ed. Rugby and Trin. Coll. Camb.; B.A., LL.B., hons., 1897; barrister-at-law, Inner Temp., 1900; equity bar, 1900-6; apptd. Crown advoc., pub. prosecr., admstr.-gen., prin. regisr. of docmts., regisr. of companies, Uganda Prot., May, 1906; Crown advoc. and pub. prosecr., Jan., 1909; ag. chief sec. to govt., Aug., 1909, to Mar., 1910; Crown advoc. and pub. prosecr., Mar. to May, 1910; ag. chief sec. to govt., June, 1910 to May, 1911; Crown advoc. and pub. prosecr., June, 1911 to June, 1912; King's advoc., Cyprus, July, 1912; mem. of exec. and legis. couns., 1912; joint comsnr. under Reprint of Statutes Law, 1913; edition pubd., Feb., 1914; K.C., Cyprus, 1924;

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ch. just., Tanganyika Territory, 1924; ret., 1929; legal advr. to govt. of Malta, 1934; reptd. on language and procedure of law cts., recommendations adopted, 1934; chmn., comsn. of inquiry into disturbances, Copperbelt, N. Rhodesia, 1935; published, "Legislative Drafting and Forms" (3rd edn., 1931), "Handbook for Magistrates" (2nd edn., 1928), "Notes and Forms for Enquiries under the Col. Regs." (2nd edn., 1936).

RUSSELL, WILLIAM HAYWORTH.—B. 1894; clk., Mankaiana, Swaziland, Apr., 1915; clk., treasy., 1920; asst. accnt. and asst. collr., inc. tax, 1922; acct., 1928; ag. finan. sec., Apr. to Oct., 1931; finan. sec., ch. mining comsnr. and regisr. of deeds, Bech. Prot., Jan., 1935.

RUTHERFOORD, JOHN WYNNE CORBIE, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1888; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Merton Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1911; seconded as asst. recr., 1914; asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, Lagos, 1926; clk., exec. and leg. couns., 1926; cls. I, grade I, admstve. serv., 1928.

RUTHERFORD, CAPT. PETER WILLIAM, M.C. (1916), F.R.G.S.—B. 1894; ed. Brighton Coll.; 2nd lieut., W. Yorks Regt., 1914; lieut., 1915; seconded, Flying Corps, 1916; capt., 1917; retd. from army, 1919; asst. dist. comsnr., G. Coast, Sept., 1921.

RUTTER, REGINALD ASHTON.—B. 1899; cadet, N. Borneo, Oct., 1920; asst. dist. offr., July, 1923; dist. offr., Oct., 1926; mag., 1st cls., Oct., 1930; addl. sess. judge, July, 1936; ag. res., offl. mem., leg. coun. and ag. judge, high ct., Oct., 1937; judge, high ct., July, 1938; res., Aug., 1938.

RYAN, VICTOR H., O.B.E.—B. 1874; dir., immigrn., publicity and tourist bureau, S. Australia, since 1911; sec., S.A. state war coun.; organising sec., S.A. centenary exec. comtee., 1936; sec., local industries promotion coun.

RYRIE, GORDON ALEXANDER, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—B. 1899; ed. Montrose Acad. and Edin. Univ.; M.O., Malaya, Mar., 1928; med. supt., Sungei Buloh leper & decrepit sttlmt., Dec., 1930.

SABINE, NEVILLE WARDE, B.A.—B. 1910; ed. Chorlton-cum-Hardy Manchester Grammar Schl. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; col. audit dept., Feb., 1934; asst. audr., Gold Coast, Apr., 1934.

SAIDLER, MAJOR JAMES ROY, M.C., C. de G., B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.Mun. & Cty.E., F.S.I.—B. 1894; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh & Edinburgh Univ.; war serv., 1914-20; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, 1920; senr. asst. engnr., 1930; ag. exec. engnr., 1936-38.

SAINT, SYDNEY JOHN, B.Sc., A.I.C..—B. 1897; ed. Beauminster Grammar Schl., Reading Univ.; B.Sc., 1920; served with R.A.F., 1916-19; Salters research fellow, 1920-22; lect. in agrl. chemistry, Leeds Univ., 1922-26; agrl. chemist, Barbados, 1927; asst. dir. and chem., dept., sci. and agr., 1936; dir., agr., 1937.

ST. CLAIR-THOMPSON, GUY WARREN.—B. 1906: ed. Malvern and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, B.A. and dipl., forestry; forest botanist, tsetse research dept., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1927; asst. conserv., forests, Gold Coast, Aug., 1934; do., Uganda, 1938.

ST. JOHNSTON, LIEUT.-COL. SIR REGINALD, K.C.M.G. (1931), C.M.G. (1923), Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., etc.—Ed. Queen Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey and Cheltenham Coll.; various appts. in home civ. service; entered Fiji civ. serv., 1907; comsnr. Lau Islands, 1909; seconded for European war; D.A.D.M.S., B.E.F., France; subsequently attached to W.O. (brevet lieut.-col. and read. thanks of S. of S.); col. sec., Falkland Is., Dec., 1918; ag. gov., Falkland Is., from Sept. 1919 to Apr., 1920; col. sec., Leeward Islds., Dec., 1919; ag. gov., Leeward Is., eight times; admstd. govt. of Antigua on many occasions; ag. admstr., Dominica, 1925; admstr., St. Kitts-Nevis, 9th May, 1925; assumed duty, 23rd Nov., 1925; gov., Leeward Is., Sept., 1929; ret., 1935; author of "The Lau Islands, Fiji," "The Children of the Sun," "The Falkland Islands," "The Islanders of the Pacific," "South Sea Reminiscences," "West Indian Tales," "From a Colonial Governor's Notebook," "Strange Places and Strange People" and some novels, etc.

SALE, GILBERT NOEL, B.Sc. (Forestry, Edin.)—B. 1897; ed. King Alfred's Schl., Wantage, Edinburgh Univ. and Imp. Forestry Inst., Oxford; army serv., 1916-19; lieut., R.A. (S.R.); asst. conserv., forests, Cyprus, Mar., 1922; ag. asst. prin. forest offr., 1924; ag. prin. forest offr., 1926-28; dir., forests, Mauritius, Dec., 1928; conserv., forests, July, 1930; do., Palestine, 1935; do., grade F, 1936.

SALMON, FREDERICK JOHN, C.M.G. (1937), M.C., A.C.G.I., F.R.G.S., Lieut.-Col., R. of O., R.E.—B. 1882; ed. Univ. Coll. Schl., Lond., and Cent. Tech. Coll., S. Kensington; empld. on Transvaal Mines, 1904-1907; assoc., inst., of mining and metallurgy; asst. supt., surveys, Ceylon, June, 1908; supt., surveys, 1914; served with field survey units in France, 1915-19; thrice ment. in despa.; lieut.-col., supt., surveys, on staff (appln. surveys), Ceylon, 1924; ag. asst. survr.-gen. 1928; dir., land registrn., and surveys, Cyprus, Sept., 1930; offr. commdg. sp. constab., 1932; dir., surveys, Palestine, 1933.

SALOMONE, WALTER.—B. 1888; ed. St. Ignatius Coll. and Malta Univ.; elec. for 6th divn. in leg. assem., Oct., 1921; re-elec., June, 1924 and Aug., 1927; min. for industry and commerce, Aug., 1927.

SALTER, DAVID, Assoc. M.I.R.E.—B. 1893; served during the Great War, 1914-19, British mercantile marine, 1914-15, Royal Navy, 1915-19; tel. dept., Bahamas, 1920 (on contract); established, 1921; asst. supt., tels., 1928; supt., 1932.

SAMPSON, BASIL FEHRSEN, M.C.—B. 1888; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown; M.B., B.S., Lond. Univ. (Guy's Hosp.), 1917; M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1915; temp. surg., R.N. (H.M.S. Benbow), 1915; tempy. captn., S.A.M.C., France, 1916; M.C., 1918; asst. bacteriologist, Guy's Hosp.; senr. govt. path., Union of S. Africa health dept., Durban, 1931.

SAMUEL, EDWIN HERBERT, B.A. Oxon (Balliol Coll.).—B. 1898; ed. Westminster; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1917; G. S. I., G.H.Q., Palestine, 1917-19; dist. offr., J'lem dist., Palestine civil admtn., Oct., 1920; dist. offr., Ramallah sub.-dist., 1925; dist. offr., Jaffa, 1926; sec., wages comsn., 1927; asst. sec., Pal. govt., 1927; ag. priv. sec. to O. A. G., 1929; dist. offr., J'lem dist., 1930; Commonwealth fund serv. followship (econ.), Columbia Univ., New York, 1931-2; ag. asst. dist. comsnr., J'lem dist., 1932; mem., rev. coll. comsn., 1933; asst. dist. comsnr., Galilee divn., 1933-4; dep. comsnr., migrn., 1934.

SAMUEL, RT. HON. SIR HERBERT LOUIS, P.C. (1908), G.B.E. (1920), M.A.—B. 1870; ed.

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University Coll. Schl. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.P., Cleveland Divn., N. Riding, Yorks., 1902-18; parly. under sec., home dept., 1905-9; chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the cabinet), 1909-10 and 1915-16; P.M.G., 1910-14 and 1915-16; pres. of the L.G.B., 1914-15; sec. of state for home affairs, 1916; chmn. of the select comtee. of house of commons on national expenditure, 1917-18; British sp. comsnr. to Belgium, 1919; grand offr. of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, 1919; high comsnr., Palestine, 1920-25.

SANDERS, JOHN OWEN, M.I.T., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1892; ed. Elstow Schl. and Manchester Univ.; mil. ser., 1915-20; 2nd lieut., 1917; ag. capt., 1918; asst., Crewe loco. works, L.M.S.R., 1922; works man., F.M.S. Rlys., 1924; run. supt., 1927; traffic man., Nov., 1930; transportation man., 1932; ag. gen. man., F.M.S. rlys., Apr., 1934.

SANDFORD, FOLLIOTT HUGH BLAKELOCK.—B. 1889; ed. Rugby and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, (demy and Sheppard exhibr.) M.A.; barrister-at-law; asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda, 1913; dist. comsnr., 1923; senr. dist. offr., 1933; prov. comsnr., Dec., 1935.

SANDFORD, GEORGE RITCHIE, C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1924), Barrister-at Law, Inner Temple, 1924.—B. 1892; ed. Christ's Hosp. and Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A. and wrangler, 1914; asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Feb., 1915; priv. sec. to gov., 1918; junr. asst. sec. and clk. of couns., Sept., 1922; ag. senr. asst. sec., Mar. to Sept., 1923; resig., 1925; clk. to leg. coun., Jan., 1926; dep. treas., 1931; treas. and currency offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1936; finan. sec., 1937.

SANDFORD, THOMAS FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1935), M.B.E., B.A.—B. 1886; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; asst. native comsnr., N. Rhodesia, Sept., 1910; native comsnr., Apr., 1913; served in E. African campaign, 1915-19; ag. dist. comsnr., 1927; ag. prov. comsnr., in 1929, 1930 and 1931; prov. comsnr., Aug., 1932; temp. mem., leg. coun., 1932 and 1935; senr. prov. comsnr. and mem., exec. and leg. couns., 1936.

SANDYS, MELVILL KEVERNE TRELAWNY, M.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1890; on mily. serv., Aug., 1914; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1919; attd., Ratnapura kach., Nov., 1919; office asst. to govt. agt., N.W. Prov., Mar., 1922; dist. judge, Anuradhapura, July, 1925; pol. mag., Kurunegala, Oct., 1926; ag. agt., Hambantota, May, 1927; ag. dist. judge, Tangalla, June, 1927; asst. govt. agt., Uva, July, 1927; asst. settlmt., officer, Jan., 1929; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, Oct., 1931; do., Mannar, Nov., 1931; do., Trincomalee, Mar., 1933; do., Matale, Nov., 1935; dist. judge, Badulla, Oct., 1936; ag. govt. agt., N.P., May, 1937; chmn., mun. coun., Kandy, and addnl. asst. govt. agt., Nov., 1937.

SANKERALLI, ESAU JYMSHED, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Queen's University, Belfast), D.T.M. (Liverpool), L.M. (Dublin), D.P.H. (Belfast).—B. 1898; govt. med. offr., Trinidad, 1925; asst. res. surg., col. hosp., 1929; junr. med. inspr., health, Aug. 1935; M.O.H., S.W. dist., Jan., 1936.

SANSOM, CHARLES HENRY, C.M.G. (1938)—B, 1886; ed. Plymouth and Munnamead Coll.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1923; pol. prob., 1905; regisr. of criminals, F.M.S. and S.S., 1910; asst. comsnr. of pol., Ipoh, 1911; adjt., F.M.S. pol., 1913; comsnr. of pol., Johore, 1921; supt., pol., S'pore but cont. former appt., Nov., 1924; ch. pol. offr., S'pore, Dec., 1929; offg. ch. pol. offr., Perak, Nov., 1930; comsnr., pol., F.M.S., Oct., 1931.

SARAVANAMUTTU, PAIKIASOTHY.—B. 1894; B.A., Lond.; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Aug., 1919; attd., Colombo, kach., Aug., 1919; attd. to Matale Kach., June, 1920; addnl. dist. judge, Badulla, Mar., 1921; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Sept., 1921; ditto, Kurunegala, June, 1922; addnl. tasst. govt. agt., Colombo, Mar., 1923; addnl. asst. dir., educn., Dec., 1925; asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Dec., 1926; dist. judge, Kegalle, Mar., 1929; dist. judge, Kalutara, Apr., 1932; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, Apr., 1933; rubber contr., May, 1934; tea contr. in addn., Apr., 1935.

SARGEANT, CAPT. R. G., M.B.E. (1928), A.I.N.A., F.R.G.S.—Port offr., Kenya, Jan., 1917; port capt., K.U.R. & H., 1925.

SAUNDERS, MAJOR ALAN, O.B.E. (1932), M.C. (1917).—B. 1886; ed. Christ's Hosp.; Indian pol., 1906-14; Great War, 1914-20; France, Flanders, Palestine; wounded twice; three times ment. in desps.; dep. inspr. genl., Palestine pol., 1926; King's pol. med., Sept., 1929; commr., Nigeria pol., 1936; inspr.-gen., pol. and prisons, Palestine, Nov., 1937.

SAUNDERS, GODFREY ESTRIDGE.—B. 1884; offr. of cust., Cape Town, 1901; 1st grade examr., Mossel Bay, 1915; prin. clk., Pretoria, 1928; senr. inspr., Johannesburg, 1931; survr., cust., Port Elizabeth, 1933; investigation offr., London, 1933; ch. inspr., Pretoria, 1936; asst. dep. commr., Pretoria, 1937; dep. commr., 1938.

SAUNDERS, PHILLIP HENRY NORMAN.—B. 1890; ed. Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana; successively 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd and 2nd cls. clk., P.W.D., Br. Guiana, 1911-24; sec., bd. of examnrs. for land surveyors, 1917; sec., bd. of industrial training, 1930; acctg. clk., P.W.D., 1931; sec., advisory comtee. on sea defences, 1932; sec., sea defence bd., 1933; sec., prisoners' aid comtee., 1935.

SAUNDERS-JONES, DAVID WILLOUGHBY.—B. 1899; ed. Christ Coll., Brecon; Indian Army, 1917-23; on service in Waziristan, Egypt and Palestine; wounded in Palestine, 1919; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanzibar, Feb., 1924; ag. pvte. sec., Br. res. in 1925 and from Aug., 1930-May, 1931; ag. prov. comsnr., Pemba, June, 1930 and July, 1932-Feb., 1933; asst. sec. and pte. sec. to Sultan, 1935-38.

SAUVE, HON. ARTHUR, P.C. (Can.).—B. 1875; ed. Seminary of Ste. Therese and l'Univ. de Montreal; 1st el. to legis. assem., Quebec, g.e., 1908; re-elec., g.e., 1912, 1916, 1919, 1923 and 1927; el. to H. of C., Canada, g.e., 1930; P.M.G., in Bennett Cabinet, 1930; re-elec. by accl. after assuming office, Aug., 1930.; mem., senate, 1935.

SAVAGE, ALFRED WILLIAM LUNGLEY.—B. 1903; Crown Agents office, 1920; seconded to treasy., N. Rhodesia, 1925; asst. treas., 1928; mun. coun. audr., 1930 and 1931; sec., taxn. comm., 1934; dep. treas., Fiji, 1935; sec., pub. serv. reorganisation comtee., 1936; acct.-gen. and dep. treas., 1937; ag. financial sec. and col. treas., and *ex-officio* M.L.C., 1937; chmn., agric. bank comtee., 1938; offl. M.L.C., 1938; ag. financial sec., and col. treas., July-Sept., 1938.

SAVAGE, RT. HON. MICHAEL JOSEPH, P.C. (1936).—B. 1872; mem., N.Z. H. of R. since 1919; leader of labour party, 1933; prime min., min. of external affrs. and native min., 1935; rep. N.Z. at coronation, 1937; leader, N.Z. delegn. to Imp. Confce., 1937.

SAVARY, JOHN LEWIS HENRY WILLIAM.—B. 1884; col. schol., Trinidad, 1901; Gray's Inn,

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1902; prizeman in evidence, procedure and criminal law exam., 1904; barrister-at-law, Nov., 1905; practised at bar, Trinidad, 1906-24; retainer from Trinidad govt. as junr. coun. to atty.-gen., Jan., 1916-Dec., 1923; ag. solr.-gen., in 1921, 1922 and 1923; regisr. and marshal and regisr.-gen. and prin. regisr., West Indian ct. of appeal, Jan., 1925; ag. puisne judge in 1925 and 1926; puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1928; ag. ch. just. in 1932, 1934 and 1936; puisne judge, Gold Coast, June, 1937.

SAWARD, Capt. Sidney Carmon, M.C. (1916), M.M. (1916).—B. 1889; fellow of surveyors' inst.; served with 509 (1-1) Lond. Field Coy., R.E., 6th divn.; home serv., Aug. to Dec., 1914; France and Germany, Dec., 1914 to June, 1919; Ireland, June to Aug., 1919; commdg., cadre, 12th Field Co., R.E.; comsnd., Sept., 1915; lieut., June, 1916; capt., Oct., 1918; ag. major, Dec., 1918 to Jan., 1919; ment. in despa., Mar., 1919; survr., Gold Coast, Nov., 1919; field supervisor Apr., 1924; ag. dep. survr.-gen. on various occasions, 1925-32; ag. survr.-gen., Feb.-June, 1927; asst. survr.-gen., Apr., 1929; ag. survr.-gen., Mar.-Aug., 1934, and Mar-Aug., 1936; dir. of surveys, 1938.

SAXTON, Sidney Waring.—Ed. Toulouse (France), and Dean Close Schl., Cheltenham; paymr. cadet, R.N., July, 1905; paymr.-lieut.-comdr., Mar., 1918; 1st cls. French interpreter, lent to C.O. and apptd. asst. dist. comsnr., G. Coast, Sept., 1914, but did not take up apptmt., having resumed duty in H.M. Navy for the period of the war; assumed duties as junr. asst. col. sec., G. Coast, Apr., 1919; ag. asst. col. sec., May, 1919; ag. dist. comsnr., Accra, and ag. trav. comsnr. for Accra-Akwapim and Birrim dists., Oct., 1919; invalided, H.M. Navy, 1920; passed Tropical African service course (all subjects, 2nd part); barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1925; promoted pay commdr., ret. list, 1927; dep. prov. comsnr., 1930; prov. comsnr., 1938.

SAYERS, Eldred Frank.—B. 1889; ed. King's Coll. Schl., Wimbledon, St. John's Coll., Cambridge, and Grenoble Univ., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.); barrister-at-law (Inner Temple), Apr., 1913; passed lower and higher stand. exams. in Temne, and lower stand. exam. in Koranko; war service, E. Africa, 1918; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Jan., 1915; dist. comsnr., Aug., 1922.

SAYERS, Gerald Fleming.—B. 1893; ed. Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. (hons.) 1914; asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Feb., 1915; ag. senr. asst. sec., Nov., 1919 to July, 1920; asst. sec., Tanganyika territory, July, 1920; ag. senr. asst. sec., for various periods 1920-24; clk. to exec. coun., Sept., 1923; attd. to C.O., Aug., 1924 to Sept., 1925 and from July to Sept., 1930; clk., leg. coun., 1926-32; ag. asst. ch. sec., on various occasions, 1927-1931; asst. ch. sec., 1932; asst. ch. sec., Nyasaland Prot., 1933; ag. ch. sec., Feb, 1934; dep. ch. sec., Tanganyika Territory, May, 1935; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; ag. ch. sec., in 1935 and 1937; admstve. sec., 1937; edr., Handbook of Tanganyika Territory, 1930.

SCAMMELL, Ernest Henry.—B. 1873; ed. privately; sec. various business concerns, 1891-1907; visited Australia, engaged in business and journalism in Canada, 1907-1913; organizing sec., Canadian Peace Centenary Association, under the auspices of the govt. of Canada, 1913; asst. cable censor, dept. of militia and defence, Canada, 1915; sec., mil. hospa. comsn., Canada, 1915; asst. dep. min. and sec., dept. of soldiers' civil re-establmt., Canada, 1918; negotiated reciprocal agreements between Canadian, British and United States Govts., regarding treatment and training of Naval and Military Forces resident in these countries, 1919; sec., pensions divn., dept. of pensions and national health, 1931; Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries (London); Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute (London); mem. of the Exec. of the Canadian Peace Centenary Assoc.

SCHARFF, John William, B.A., M.D., B.A.O., B.Ch., D.P.H. (T.C.D.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—B. 1895; surgn. sub.-lieut., R.N.V.R., July, 1915; health offr., S.S., Nov., 1920; lect. in biology, King Edward VII Coll. of Medicine in addn., May, 1921; hon. sec. for Malaya of the Far Eastn. Assoc. of Trop. Med., Aug., 1921; health offr., Malacca, June, 1925; sr. health offr., Penang, May, 1928; offl. deleg. to 8th cong. of Far Eastn. Assoc. of Trop. Med., Bangkok, Dec., 1930; superscale offr., grade A, Jan., 1935; ch. health offr., S'pore, July, 1935.

SCHEMBRI, Judge Salvatore, LL.D.—B. 1881; matric., Malta Univ., 1899; LL.D., 1907; ag. judge, Malta, 1936; judge, 1937.

SCHMIDT, Carl Friedrich, B.A.—Civ. serv. law clk., law dept., Cape, May, 1893; control and audit office, July, 1893; asst. examnr. of accts., Jan., 1894; examr., May, 1898; ch. examr., July, 1907; inspr. of accts., Jan., 1909; prin. clk., Apr., 1912; sec., educn. dept., Bloemfontein, 16th Aug., 1915; ag. dir. of educn., O.F.S., July, 1918; dir. of educn., O.F.S., June, 1920; sec. for interior, Sept., 1926; contr. and audr.-gen., 1929; rector, Pretoria univ., 1935.

SCHMITT, Louis John, A.I.C.A., F.C.A.A.—B. 1885; ed. Victoria Parade coll., Australia; acent. for some years; sec., N.Z. bd. of trade price investign. tribunal, 1919; investgn. accnt., bd. of trade, 1921; sec. to advisy. coun., N.Z. sect., Wembley exhibn., 1924; dep. govt. comsnr., Dunedin internat. exhibn., 1925; advsy. accnt., industries and commerce dept., 1927; mem. (rep. employers), N.Z. ct. of arbitn., 1928; N.Z. govt. tourist and trade cmsnr. in Australia, 1930-35; sec. and gen.-man. N.Z. dept. of industries and commerce, tourist and publicity, 1935.

SCHNEIDER, George Albert Wilhelm.—B. 1884; ed. Pretoria High Schl. and S. African Coll., Cape Town; solr., sup. ct., Transvaal; civ. serv., Transvaal, 1907; ch. clk., dept. of lands, 1931; under-sec. for agr., 1935.

SCHOCH, August Arnold.—B. 1883; ed. Berne, Switzerland; graduated, Leiden, LL.D. and called to bar, Middle Temple, 1910; ent. Union pub. serv., 1911; priv. sec. to min. of justice, 1913-16; professional asst. to atty.-gen. (Transvaal), 1916-24; solr.-gen., Cape Eastern Dists., Aug., 1924; law adviser and Dutch draughtsman, dept. of just., Pretoria, Sept., 1925; senr. law adviser, Oct., 1931.

SCHOKMAN, Clive Conrade.—B. 1897; 4th supt., prisons, Ceylon, Jan., 1924; 1st do., Apr., 1928; inspr.-gen., prisons, Mar., 1932.

SCHOLEFIELD, Guy Hardy, D.Sc. (Lond.), O.B.E. (1919).—Ed. Tokomairiro High. Schl. and Univ. of N.Z. (Bowen and Macmillan Brown prizeman) and Univ. of London; ch. librarian, gen. assembly liby. and contrlr., dominion archives, N.Z., 1926.

SCHOLEFIELD, William.—Dep. clk., res. mag's. ct., Jamaica, Mar., 1913; clk., res. mag's. ct., Feb., 1917; asst. comsnr. and mag., Turks and Caicos Islands, July, 1919; ag. comsnr.,

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ditto, Sept. to Oct., 1920; ag. res. mag., Jamaica, on various occasions, 1922-26.

SCHOLES, ALWYN DENTON, M.A. (Hons. Cantab.).—B. 1910; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge; called to bar. Inner Temple, 1934; practised at English bar, Central Crim. Ct., Midland circuit and Birmingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Warwick, Nottingham, Bedford and Derby City and County sessions; dist. mag., Gold Coast, Apr., 1938.

SCHREINER, OLIVER DENEYS.—B. 1890; ed. Rondebosch H. Schl., S.A. Coll. Schl., S.A. Coll. (Cape Town), Trin. Coll., Camb. (fellow 1916); barrister, Inner Temple; M.C., 1916; advoc., Johannesburg, 1920-37; K.C., 1935; judge, supr. ct., S.A., T.P.D., 1937.

SCHUMANN, THEODOR E. WERNER, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.—B. 1896; ed. Stellenbosch, S.A., Gottingen, Germany and Yale, U.S.A.; lect. in physics and maths., Rhodes Univ. Coll., Grahamstown, 1918-19; and at Stellenbosch, 1920-21; dir., fuel research inst. of S. Africa, June, 1931, resgd., Feb., 1933; ch. meteorologist, Union of S.A., Sept., 1933.

SCICLUNA, HANNIBAL P., M.B.E. (1935), Hon. M.A. (Oxon.) (1938), L.P.—B. 1880; ed. St. Ignatius' Coll., Malta; matric., Malta Univ., 1897; ent. Malta civ. serv., 1902; legal procurator, 1905; sec. and regisr., Malta Univ., 1913-20; rep. of govt. emigrn. dept. in devastated regions, France, 1920; attd., ministry of justice, 1921; esquire, Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Rome), 1910; Officier d'Academie (France), 1921; mem. of the Societe Academique d'Histoire Internationale de Paris, 1923; librn., Malta public library, July, 1923; ag. dir. of museum, 1938.

SCOTLAND, ERICA ELEANOR.—Ent. C.O. as typist, July, 1913; shorthand writer, Aug., 1918; cler. offr., 9th Mar., 1922.

SCOTT, MAJOR CHARLES ALEXANDER.—B. 1893; ed. Edinburgh Univ.; M.A. (Edinburgh); European mast., S.S., Apr., 1923; headmast., Rangoon Rd., schl., S'pore, Aug., 1932; inspr., schls., N. Sembilan, June, 1934; headmast., King George V schl., Seremban, Feb., 1935; ag. headmast., English Coll., J. Bahru, Oct., 1936.

SCOTT, HENRY HAROLD, M.D., London Univ.; F.R.C.P., London; F.R.S., Edin.; D.P.H.; M.R.C.S., Eng.; D.T.M., & H. (Camb.); Fell. of Royal Soc. of medicine; Fell. of Royal Inst. of preventive medicine; Fell. of Soc. of tropical medicine and hygiene.—Ed. at St. Bart's and St. Thomas's hosps.; Univ. Colls. London and Copenhagen; prosector, 1894; asst. demonstrator in Materia Medica, 1895; asst. house physician, 1897; house physician, 1898, all at St. Thomas's hosp.; res. med. offr., Teignmouth hosp., 1898; serv. in S. African War (Queen's medal with 5 clasps); med. offr. in charge bacteriological and X-Ray depts., mil. hosp., Maritzburg, 1903; M.O. in charge Fort Napier hosp. for women and children, 1904; res. med. offr., Kingsbury and Neasden isolation hosp., 1910; bacteriologist to Willesden Dist. Coun., 1910; govt. bacteriologist and fermentation chemist, Jamaica, 1910; is also pathologist to Kingston gen. hosp.; mem. of med. coun., board of examiners, quarantine board, and cent. board of health, Jamaica; during 1915–1917, seconded for war service; bacteriologist at Command Laboratory, Aldershot, 1915; in charge No. XIII, mobile laboratory, 1916; pathologist and med. specialist, Cambridge hosp., Aldershot, 1916; govt. pathologist, dir., serum inst. Hong Kong, 1919; lect. on path. and med. jurisprudence, Hong Kong Univ., 1919; Milner research fellowship, L.S.H. and T.M., 1925; lect., trop. disease, Westminster hosp. med. schl., 1926; examr., D.M.T. and H. Eng., 1927; med. sec., col. med. research comtee, 1928.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.B.E. (1932), C.M.G. (1923).—B. 1878; ed. Bath Coll. and King's Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1901; prin. asst. col. sec., Apr., 1917; dep. ch. sec. to govt., Nigeria, Feb., 1921; ch. sec., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1924; admstd. govt. for various periods, 1924-29; col. sec., S. S., 1929; admstd. govt., various occasions, 1929-31; ret., Aug., 1933.

SCOTT, MARGARET.—Ed. Sherbourne Schl. for Girls; V.A.D. nurse, Brit. R. Cross, 1915-19; housekeeper's dipl., Edin. Sch. of Domestic Econ., 1920; matron, Achimota, 1925.

SCOTT, R. R., M.C., M.B., B.S. (Durham), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).—R.A.M.C. (S.R.), Aug., 1914; ment. in desps. 1919; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Mar., 1919; senr. med. offr. of health, Apr., 1924; dep. dir., sany. serv., 1932.

SCOTT, WALTER RICHARDSON.—B. 1899; ed. Durham, 1922; pol. probationer, Hong Kong, 1922; passed final exam. in Chinese, 1924; asst. supt. pol., 1924; J.P., 1925; attd. Indian pol. and passed in Urdu, 1926; passed Punjabi, 1928; pvte. sec. to O.A.G., in addn., 1928; ditto to gov. in addn., Jan. to Mar., 1929; hon. A.D.C., to gov., 1929; ag. dir., crim. intell., 1932-36; supt., pol., 1933; divnl. supt., pol., 1936.

SCRIMGEOUR, COLIN GRAHAM.—B. 1903; ed. Gisborne pub. schl., N.Z.; home-missioner, Methodist Ch., 1923; city missioner, Auckland, 1926-32; dir., Friendly Road broadcasting statn., 1932-36; contrlr., N.Z. comml. broadcasting serv., 1936.

SCRIVENER, RUPERT FREDERICK.—B. 1890; assoc., R. Schl. of Mines, dipl., Imp. Coll. Science, assoc., I.M.M., assoc., Inst. of Mining and Metallurgy; survey work, England and Alaska, 1911-14; comsnd. serv., 1914-20; capt., 1918; served in Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and Palestine; commanded, 29th Rly. Coy., Sappers and Miners, I.A.; asst. ch. engnr., Palestine rlys., 1920; engnr., ways and wks., Palestine rlys., 1924.

SCRIVENOR, T. V.—B. 1908; ed. King's Schl., Canterbury and Oriel Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1930; apptd. temp. asst. prin., C.O., Oct., 1930; dist. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1933; asst. dist. offr., Palestine, 1937.

SCUPHAM, MAJOR WILLIAM ERIC HALSTEAD, M.C.—B. 1893; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; army, 1914-19; dipl., anthropology, Cambridge, 1926; asst. polit. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1920; dist. offr., Mar., 1931; dep. prov. comsr., Jan., 1934; prov. comsr., Oct., 1936; senr. prov. comsr., Dec., 1937; asst. dep. ch. sec., 1936 and 1937; ag. adminis. sec., 1938.

SCULLIN, RT. HON. JAMES HENRY, P.C.—El. to Commonwealth H. of R. for Corangamite, Victoria, 1910; defeated, gen. el., 1913; M.H.R. for Yarra, Victoria, since 1922; prime min. of the C'wealth of Australia, 1929-31.

SCULLY, HUGH DAY.—B. 1883; ed. pvte. and pub. schls. and Parkdale Collegiate Inst., Toronto, Univ., of Toronto; 1st cls. hons. and gold med. in polit. sc. and Alexander MacKenzie fellowship, 1906; commr., excise, Canada, 1932; commr., cust., 1933.

SEAGER, BASIL WILLIAM.—B. 1898; ed. abroad; mily. serv., 1916-22; Br. pro-consul, Jedda, Saudi

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Arabia, (Br. agency and consulate, later Br. Legn.), 1926-33; lent to Aden govt. as temp. polit. offr., during Anglo-Yemeni treaty negotiations, 1933-34; reverted to Jedda as Br. pro-consul, Mar.-Aug., 1934; polit. offr., Aden, Sept., 1934; ag. polit. sec. for various periods in 1935-38.

SEAGOE, Ernest Goldfinch, M.B.E.—B. 1886; clk. to res. comsnr., New Hebrides, 1902; inspr. of native labourers, Br. residency, New Hebrides, 1909; ag. asst. to res. comsnr., 1911-12 and 1915-16; joint ag. native advocate, Oct., 1915, to Dec., 1922; ag. asst. to res., Nov., 1919 to Feb., 1920 and Sept. to Dec., 1921; commdt., constab., Aug., 1922; dep. comsnr., W. Pacific (New Hebrides). Nov., 1922; in ch. of accts., May to Aug., 1923; ag. asst. to res. comsnr., on various occasions, 1923-38; dist. agt. and lab. inspr., Apr., 1923; agt., Efate dist. and commdt., pol. (Br. divn.) Apr., 1925.

SEDGWICK, P. C. M.—B. 1911; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, Brasenose Coll., Oxford and Queen's Coll., Cambridge; cadet, Hong Kong, Sept., 1934; passed Cantonese, 1937; 3rd asst. col. sec., Aug., 1937; admstve. asst., urban coun., Sept., 1937.

SEDGWICK, Richard Romney.—B. 1894; ed. Westminster and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; schol., Trinity Coll., 1912; 1st cls. hist. tripos, pt. I, 1914 and pt. II, 1915; Gladstone prize, 1914; elected fellow of Trinity Coll., 1919; M.A., 1919; apptd. under reconstruction scheme asst. prin., Min. of Labour, 1919; asst. prin., C.O., 1922; pvte. sec. to parly. under sec. of State, D.O., 23rd Sept., 1929; prin., D.O., 1st Oct., 1930; offl. sec. to high comsnr. for U.K. in Australia, Sept. 1938.

SEED, Charles William Stanley.—B. 1898; ed. St. John's (R.C.) Coll., Wonersh, Surrey; Artists' Rifles, 1916; 2nd lieut., 12th London Regt., 1917; served in France, 1918-19; (G.S. and Victory Meds.); col. audit dept., July, 1921; asst. audr., Nigeria, Sept., 1921; asst. audr., Nyasaland, Dec., 1926; ag. senr. asst. audr., in 1927, 1928 and 1929; audr., Seychelles and Somaliland, July, 1930; also pvte. sec. to gov., Seychelles, 1931-33 and to O.A.G., July-Sept., 1933; senr. asst. audr., S.S. and F.M.S., 1936; ag. dep. audr., Nov., 1936.

SEEL, George Frederick.—B. 1895; ed. Macclesfield Grammar Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (schol.); on mily. serv. Cheshire Regt. in Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine; apptd. to air miny., 28th July, 1919; seconded for serv. in C.O., as asst. prin., 9th Jan., 1922; pvte. sec. to parly. under secy. of state for the Cols. (Mr. Wm. Lunn, M.P.), 10th June 1929; prin., 17th Sept., 1929.

SEHEULT, Joseph Emmanuel.—B. 1881 entd. civ. serv., Trinidad, Mar., 1902; ch. clk., dept. of agric., Jan., 1916; asst. censor, 1914; censor, Apr., 1918; man.-sec., agrl. bank, Jan., 1928.

SEHEULT, Leo Gabriel, A.C.G.I., A.M. Inst. C.E.—B. 1886; asst. dist. offr., pub. works, Trinidad, Mar., 1911; 2nd grade dist. offr., Sept., 1916; 1st grade dist. offr., June, 1917; gen. asst. to asst. D.P.W., Jan., 1925; exec. engnr., July, 1930; divnl. engnr., Jan., 1936.

SELBORNE, 2nd Earl of (creat. 1882), Viscount Wolmer, Baron Selborne (U.K.), K.G. (1909), P.C. (1900), G.C.M.G. (1905), The Rt. Hon. Wm. Waldegrave Palmer.—B. 1859; ed. at Winchester and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A. (1st cls. hist.), 1882; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Childers, Chanc. of Exchcq., 1882-85; was mem. of parlmt. for E. Hants, 1885-92, and for W. Edinburgh City, 1892-95; succeeded his father, 1895; Under S. of S. for Cols., June, 1895; chmn. Pacific cable comtee., 1896; mem. of Pacific cable comtee., 1899; first lord of the admiralty, Nov. 12th, 1900; high comsnr. for S. Africa, and gov. and comdr.-in-chief of Transvaal and O.R.C., 1905 to 1910; ceased to be gov. of O.R.C. on grant of resp. govt., June, 1907; pres. of bd. of agric. and fisheries, 1915-16.

SELBY, John Alexander Robertson, M.B. Ch.B. (Edin.)—B. 1900; health offr., (venereal dis.); med. dep., Hong Kong, 1930.

SELWYN-CLARKE, Percy Selwyn, M.C., M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Eng.) with distinc., D.T.M. and H. (Lond.), barrister-at-law.—B. 1893; ed. St. Bartholomew's Hosp. and Lond. Univ.; med. offr., W.A.M.S., Oct., 1919; med. offr., health, W.A.M.S., Gold Coast, Nov., 1919; senr. sany. offr., W.A.M.S., Oct., 1924; awarded Langley Memorial Prize, 1924; dep. dir., sany. serv., May to Aug., 1927; del. for Gold Coast to Yellow Fever confce., Dakar, Senegal, 1928; visited U.S.A. and Canada at invitation of Rockefeller Foundation, 1928; asst. dir., sany. serv., June, 1929; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1929; awarded Médaille d'Argent des Epidémies for work in connection with outbreak of yellow fever in W. Africa, 1929; ch. health offr., F.M.S., 1930; asst. dir., med. serv., Gold Coast, Jan., 1932; dep.-dir., health serv., 1933; ag. dir., med. serv. in 1934 and 1936; G.C. del. to Pan-African Health Confce., Johannesburg, 1935; dep. dir., health serv., Nigeria, 1936; dir., med. services, Hong Kong, 1937.

SEMPLE, J. M., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., T.C.D., L.M. (Rotunda).—Sandhurst, 1915; lieut., R. Irish Rifles, 1915-18; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Mar., 1922; med. offr., Zanzibar, Oct., 1924; ag. S.S.O., July, 1925 to Oct., 1926; ag. D.D.S.S., Feb. to Aug., 1928; and Nov., 1928 to Aug., 1929; senr. med. offr., Uganda, 1934.

SEMPLE, Hon. Robert.—B. 1876; ed. Sofala Schl., N.S.W; mem. N.Z. H. of R., 1918-19 and since 1928; min. of pub. wks. and min. of transpt., 1935.

SENEVIRATNE, Leopold James de Silva, LL.B., Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn.—B. 1899; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1923; attd., Matara kach., Dec., 1923; ditto, Jaffna kach., July, 1924; ditto, Kegalla kach., Apr., 1925; pol. mag., Puttalam, Mar., 1926; ditto, Pt. Pedro, May, 1927; asst. sttlmt. offr., Apr., 1929.

SENNETT, Cedric William Arthur.—B. 1890; ed. Plymouth Coll., Edinburgh Univ. and non-collegiate, Oxford (B.A., 1913); cadet, S. S., 1914; asst. registr., impts. and expts., 1917; asst. supt., govt. monopolies 1920; asst. dist. offr., 1920; offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1921; asst. supt., govt. monopolies, Penang, Nov., 1923; dep. registr., sup. ct. and asst. offl. assignee, Penang, Jan., 1925; dist. offr., Dindings, Mar., 1926 (offr., cls. III.); 2nd mag., asst. dist. judge and coroner, Penang, Nov., 1926; collr., land rev., Penang, Apr., 1927 and Mar., 1930; offl. assignee and asst. registr., coys., Penang, July, 1929; offr., cls. II., Nov., 1931; dist. offr., L. Perak Apr., 1933; 1st mag., Ipoh, Oct., 1933; legal advr., Trengganu, Dec., 1936; comsnr., lands, S.S., Mar., 1938.

SERTSIOS, B. D., O.B.E. (1931).—B. 1876; ed., Athens; Ph.D., University of Athens; B.A., Greek College, Serres; barrister-at-law, Middle

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Temple, 1906; judge, dist. ct., Cyprus, 1909; asst. king's advoc., June, 1924; title changed to asst. atty.-gen., May, 1925; ag. solr.-gen., Apr. to May, 1927; puisne judge, Oct., 1927; ag. ch. just., July-Sept., 1934.

SETON, CLAUD RAMSAY WILMOT, M.C. (1918). —B. 1888; ed. Framlingham Coll., Laleham, Margate and Univ. Coll., London; admitted solr., sup. ct., England, 1910; on mily. serv., 1914-19; wounded, 1918; twice ment. in despe.; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1928; pres., dist. ct., Jaffa, Palestine, 1919; judl. adviser, Transjordan, Oct., 1926; Order of Istighlal, 2nd cls.; pres., dist. ct., Haifa, 1931; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1935; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1935; publication "Legislation of Trans-Jordan, 1918-1930."

SEVIGNY, HON. ALBERT, K.C.—B. 1881; ed. Nicolet and Valleyfield (Quebec) Colls. and Laval Univ., B.A., L.L.L.; advoc., city of Quebec; elec. to H. of C., Canada, g.e. 1911; dep. speaker, 1915; speaker, 1916; min. of inland rev., 1917; defeated at g.e., 1917; mem. of the P.C. for Canada; judge, superior ct., Quebec, Mar., 1921.

SEWELL, CHARLES YULE BLACKWOOD.—B. 1888; govt. roads dept., New Zealand, 1906; survr., rev. survey dept., Perak, Oct., 1908; survr., 1st grade, Apr., 1909; asst. supt., surveys, Kedah, Aug., 1917; supt., rev. surveys, N. Sembilan, Jan., 1926; ditto, Selangor, July, 1929; senr. supt., surveys, S'pore, May, 1933.

SEYMOUR-HALL, CHARLES F.R.S.A., F.R.E.S., M.R.A.S., F.Z.S.—B. 1897; prob. flight offr., R.N.A.S., 1917; flight sub-lieut., R.N., 1917; lieut, R.A.F., 1918; ment. in desp., 1918; capt. H.M.A.Z. 31, 1918; demob., 1919; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanzibar, 1921; ag. 2nd asst. sec. and priv. sec. to ag. Br. res., 1923-4; ag. asst. admstr.-gen., 1926-27; ag. asst. sec., pvte. sec. to Br. res., clk. of couns. and edr., offl. gaz., 1928; ag. prov. comsnr. (with seat on leg. coun.) 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1934; dist. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1935; assisted in revision of Madan's Swahili Dictionary, 1931.

SHACKLES, DEREK HOLMES.—B. 1900; ed. R.N.C., Osborne and Greshams Schl., Holt; solr.; asst. comsnr., lands, Gold Coast, 1929; dep. registr., high ct., Tanganyika Territory, 1933; ag. registr., 1933; registr., high ct., Uganda, 1934.

SHAFTAIN, FRANK WALTER.—B. 1891; joined Hong Kong pol., 1912; sub. inspr., 1923; inspr., 1929; ch. inspr., 1935; col. pol. long serv. med., 1937; asst. supt., pol., 1938.

SHAND, KEITH RAE.—B. 1881; ed. S. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S. Africa; Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., 1913; irrign. dept., Union S. Africa, Apr., 1917; circle engnr., Dec., 1924; ch. constr. engnr., July, 1933; asst. dir., Dec., 1937.

SHARP, COMMDR. GEORGE ARTHUR COXALL, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).— B. 1891; ed. R. Naval Colls., Osborne and Dartmouth; war serv., 1914-18; ret., 1920; marine offr., Tanganyika, 1927; marine supt., Takoradi, Gold Coast, 1935.

SHARP, GEORGE FREDERICK.—B. 1888; ed. Univ. Coll. Schl. and King's Coll., London; comptr. and acct.-gen.'s dept., G.P.O., 1907-12; acct., postal dept., S. Nigeria, 1912-14; acct., posts and tels. dept., N. and S. Provs. of Nigeria, 1914-19; ch. acct., posts and tels., Nigeria, 1920; on mily. serv., London Rifle Brig., 1908-12; Nigerian Land Contgt., 1914-18; ch. acct., P. and T., Nigeria, 1920; ag. dep. P.M.G. in 1928-30; ret., Oct., 1930; reapptd. col. postmr., Barbados, July, 1931 and in 1934.

SHARP, WILLIAM JOSEPH CURRAN.—B. 1888; ed. Gram. Schl. Maldon and Regent St. Polytechnic; war serv., 1915-19, R.E. Signal Sect; U.K.P.O., 1904-19; supt., P.O., S.S., May, 1921; supt., teleg., Penang, Apr., 1924; acct., Penang, Nov., 1930; supt., Malacca, Apr., 1932; do., Selangor and Pahang, Feb., 1934; do., Malacca, Sept., 1934.

SHARPE, H. B.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya Colony, Apr., 1919; dist. comsnr., 1932.

SHAW, BARNABAS JAMES DOLD.—B. 1877; clk., cust., Port Elizabeth, 1897; senr. clk., Pretoria, 1915; prin. clk., 1920; ch. clk., Cape Town, 1928; collr., cust. and S.M., E. London, 1932; do., Johannesburg, 1934; do., Port Elizabeth, 1934; do., Cape Town, 1935.

SHAW, FREDERIC LLOYD, B.A. (Hons.) Lond. —B. 1892; ag. headmast., English Coll., Johore Bahru, Feb., 1921; headmast., govt. English Schl., Muar, June, 1922; 1st. asst. mast., Sultan Idris Training Coll., Nov., 1925; asst. mast., Raffles Inst., Jan., 1926; inspr., schls., Selangor, Apr., 1926; asst. inspr., schls. Singapore and Labuan, Mar., 1927 and Dec., 1928; headmast., Victoria Inst., K. Lumpur, Aug., 1929; supt., educn., Johore, 1936.

SHAW, GEORGE INGRAM, M.M., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.)—B. 1896; M.O.H. Malaya, 1928; M.O., med. dept., Hong Kong, 1934; M.O. in ch., Vict. hosp., Jan., 1935; do., Vict. gaol, inf. dis. hosp., officers' families (H.K.), remand home and pol. urg., H.K., 1935; M.O. H.K. prison, 1938.

SHAW, JOHN HENRY DE BURGH, B.L.—B. 1887; ed. Clifton Schl., Dalkey, Dublin and Corrig Schl., Kingstown; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, May, 1921; dist. comsnr., May, 1928.

SHAW, JOHN VALENTINE WISTAR.—B. 1894; ed. Repton Schl.; service with R.E., 1914-19; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1921; dist. comsnr., 1925; asst. col. sec., 1928; seconded for duty at C.O., Mar.-Sept., 1930; asst. sec., grade F, Palestine, 1935; senr. asst. sec., 1938.

SHAW, ROBERT PHILLIP, A.R.I.B.A. (Chartered Architect).—B. 1888; ed. Bathgate Acad. and Heriot Watt Coll., Edinburgh; architect, P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1920; exec. engnr., 1937.

SHEEHAN, JOHN JOSEPH.—B. 1896; ed. Christian Schls., Dublin Univ. and Univ. Coll., Dublin; pte., Artists Rifles, Dec., 1916; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., Sept., 1917; demob., May, 1919; cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1920; passed cadet, Nov., 1921; sec., rubber restrn., Oct., 1922; supernmy. offr., cls. V., Mar., 1923; dep. contrlr., rubber expts., Johore, in addn., Aug., 1923; offr., cls. IV, Mar., 1927; dist. offr., Temerloh, Jan., 1930; offr., cls. III, Mar., 1932; dist. offr., K. Pilah, Nov., 1933; offr., cls. II, Mar., 1937; pub. trust. and offl. admstr., F.M.S., Nov., 1937; contr., rubber. Malaya, July, 1938.

SHELLEY, JAMES, M.A. Camb., Dipl. in Educn., Camb.—Ed. Bablake schl., Coventry and Christ's Coll., Camb.; lect. in educn., Manchester Univ., 1910-14; prof. of educn., Southampton Univ. Coll., 1914-20; prof. of educn., Canterbury Univ. Coll., N.Z., 1920-36; dir., broadcasting, nat. broadcasting serv., N.Z., 1936; served R.F.A., hon. rank major, 1916-20; prof., emeritus, Canterbury Univ. Coll., N.Z., 1937.

SHELLISH, ALEXANDER JOHN.—B. 1881; jun. clk., postal dept., Cyprus, 1902; asst. island postmr., 1921; postmr.-gen., 1934.

SHELSWELL-WHITE, GEOFFREY HENRY, Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1897; ed. Whitgift Schl.; comsnd. with R.F.A. in India, Mesopotamia and

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Persia, 1916-18; asst. pol. offr., Mesopotamia, 1918-20; personal asst. to Sir Arnold Wilson, ag. civ. comsnr., 1918; Iraq rebellion, 1920; A.D.C., Zanzibar, 1921; priv. sec. to res., ag. 1st asst. sec., secretariat, clk. to prot. coun. and edr., offl. gaz. at various periods; higher standard Swahili, 1925; pres., Pemba Swahili exam. bd., 1929; dist. registr., Pemba, 1929 and 1930; ag. res. mag., Pemba, 1929 and 1930; called to bar, 1930; pvte. sec. to Sultan, 1930-35; asst. sec., secretariat, 1930-35; clk., exec. and leg. couns., 1931-35; edr., Offl. Gaz., 1931-33; trades licensing comsnr., 1934-35; ag. asst. ch. sec., 1934; ag. asst. ch. sec. and prov. comsnr., 1935; Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1936; ch. asst. sec., Gibraltar, 1936; ag. col. sec., May-Sept., 1937; fin. advsr. Trans-Jordan, 1938; author of "A Guide to Zanzibar."

SHELTON, C. F., M.D., B.S., D.T.M. & H., M.R.C.P.—B. 1888; civil surgeon, Serbian red cross, 1913; surgeon lieut., 1914-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1921; junr. med. specialist, 1934.

SHELTON, James, F.I.C.—B. 1886; ed. City and Guilds Coll.; asst. rech. and analytical chem. in the sc. and tech. dept., Imp. Inst., G. Britain, Mar., 1909; 2nd asst. govt. analyst, Singapore, Feb., 1915; chem., geolog. dept., F.M.S., Feb., 1917; in charge of geolog. dept., June, 1917; on sp. duty at Inst. Med. Resch., Jan., 1923; in charge, trade and cust. laby., Mar., 1930 and July, 1933; ag. ch. chem., Inst. Med. Resch., F.M.S., Mar., 1931 and Feb., 1935; ch. chem., Inst. Med. Res., F.M.S., Oct., 1937.

SHEPPARD, Charles Henry, O.B.E. (1932).—B. 1897; European War, 1914-1918; ment. in desps.; Kurdish gendarmerie, 1919-21; inspecting offr., Iraq pol., 1922-31; Iraq gallantry med., 1932; asst. commdt., pol., Somaliland, 1931; pol. offr., Aden, 1938.

SHEPSTONE, Francis Allan, K.C.—B. 1879; ed. Harrow; rly. constrn., Pretoria-Pietersburg, 1898-99; Anglo-Boer war, 1899-1901; barrister, Inner Temple, 1905; Transvaal bar, 1907; Natal, 1908; farming, 1912-22; S.A.H.R., 1918; solr., 1922-29; Natal bar, 1930; ag. judge, native high ct., 1932; K.C., 1934; judge, native high ct., 1934.

SHERGOLD, F. V.—B. 1900; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., Apr., 1918; on mily. serv., 1918 to 1920; cler. offr., 1st. Jan., 1920.

SHERIDAN, Sir Joseph, Kt. Bach. (1932), LL.D. (Dublin).—B. 1882; ed. Castleknock Coll. and Trin. Coll., Dublin; called to bar, Ireland, 1907; went Connaught circuit; judicial clk. (title subsequently changed to asst. to atty.-gen.), Nyasaland Prot., 1908-13; ag. atty.-gen. on different occasions, 1909-13; ag. judge, high ct., Dec., 1909 to Jan., 1910; res. mag., Kenya, 1913-20; ag. puisne judge, Kenya, and mem., ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa, 1919-20; puisne judge, Kenya and mem. ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa, 1920; ag. ch. just., Kenya, 1928-29; ch. just., Tanganyika Territory, 1929; ch. just., Kenya, 1934.

SHERINGHAM, Anthony Ilex.—B. 1890; ed. Brighton Coll.; supt., Ceylon pol., 1909-31; on active serv., France 1917-18 (lieut., 8th Hussars); comsnr., pol., and comsnr., prisons, Zanzibar, Apr., 1931.

SHERLOCK, David Thomas Joseph, K.C. (1922), B.A.T.C.D., M.B.E. (Mil.).—B. 1881; judl. comsnr. and offl. mem., leg. coun., N. Borneo, Dec., 1920; ch. just., Feb., 1926; ret., Aug., 1935; judge, ct. of appl., Jamaica, 1935.

SHERRARD, Peter James Corbt, B.A. (Cantab.)—B. 1913; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1936; office asst., July, 1938.

SHERWELL, Arnold Guy.—B. 1891; ed. St. Edward's Schl. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; M.A. (schl. of jurisprudence, hons. cls. III); called to bar (Inner Temple), 1914; asst. res., Nyasaland, 1914; mily. serv. in Africa, ment. in desps., 1915; practised at bar, 1920-25; dist. judge, Sudan, 1925; asst. advoc. gen. and legal advr. to Sudan govt., rlys. and steamers, 1928; govt. advoc., Palestine, Apr., 1929; relieving pres. of dist. cts., 1930; pres., dist. ct., 1935.

SHIELD, Charles Geoffry.—B. 1896; on mily. service (France) 1914-18; on staff, 1918-19; priv. secy. to gov., and clk. to couns., Seychelles, 1920.

SHIELS, Dr. T. Drummond, M.C., M.P.—B. 1881; ed. Edinburgh Univ. (M.B., Ch. B.); served European War as offr. R. Scots.; in commnd. with rank as capt. one of trench mortar batteries of 9th (Scottish) Divn. (severely wounded); was a mem., Edinburgh town coun.; M.P., East Edinburgh since 1924; mem., sp. comsn., Ceylon constitution, 1927; parly. under sec., India Office, June, 1924; parly. under-sec. for cols., 1929-31.

SHILL, A. T.—B. 1895; on active serv. with Rifle Brig. and Dorset. Regt., 1915-17; wounded; Imp. cust. and excise dept., 1919; also dep. supt., mercantile marine, recr. of wreck, registr., shipping, Lascar transfer offr., etc. asst. recr. gen., Gambia, Aug., 1928; ag. asst. col. sec., Apr. to Oct., 1929 and from July, 1931; contr., food and fuel, May, 1931; supervisor, cust. and excise dept., Mauritius, Apr., 1932.

SHIPWAY, Walter Robert, M.B.E. (1924).—B. 1879; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd div. clk., and assigned to C.O., Dec., 1898; minor staff clk., 1911; registr. of col. laws, 1st Apr., 1922; staff offr., promotions, 19th Nov., 1928.

SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip Sewallis, O.B.E.—B. 1900; ed. St. Columba's Coll. Rathfarnham, Dublin and R. Mily. Coll., Camberley; joined R. Irish Fusiliers, Dec., 1918; N. Persia and Iraq, 1920; seconded, K.A.R., Jan., 1923; 2/1st K.A.R., Tanganyika and Somaliland Camel Corps; 3rd grade comsnr., Somaliland, Sept., 1929; asst. dist. offr. 1932.

SHORLAND, Christopher William, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.—B. 1902; ed. Wellington and Exeter Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., 1924; offr., cl. V, Dec., 1927; offr., cl. IV, Dec., 1931; offr., cl. III, Dec., 1936; dist. offr., Kuantan, July, 1936; dep. contr., labour, Kedah, Apr., 1938.

SHREWSBURY, Herbert Sutcliffe, F.I.C., F.C.S.—B. 1878; ed. Newchurch Grammar Schl., Nottingham Univ.; asst. govt. analyst, Trinidad, 1910; prin. asst. govt. analyst, 1912; govt. analyst, 1920; author of various papers on org. and analytical processes, and on agrl. and forensic chemistry.

SHUCKBURGH, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G. (1922), C.B. (1918).—B. 1877; ed. Eton and King's Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1899; M.A., 1906; apptd. jnr. clk., store dept., I. O., Oct., 1900; transfd. to judl. and pub. dept., Mar., 1901; joint editor, "India Office List," Oct., 1901; priv. sec. to permnt. under-sec. of state, July, 1902; senr. clk., polit. dept., Mar., 1906; asst. sec., polit. dept., Oct., 1912; sec., polit. dept., Mar., 1917; ag. asst. under sec. of state, C. O., 1st Mar., 1921; asst. under sec. of state, 1st Apr., 1924; dep. under sec. of state, 15th Aug., 1931.

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SHUTE, GEOFFREY GAY, C.M.G. (1939), B.A. (Cantab).—B. 1892; ed. St. Andrew's Schl., Eastbourne, Uppingham and Clare Coll., Cambridge; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1915; cls. I, admstve. serv., 1930; prin. asst. sec., S. Provs., 1931; sec., S. Provs., 1933; staff grade, 1936; ag. ch. comsnr., S.P., 1937-38.

SIDEBOTHAM, JOHN BIDDULPH, B.A. (1914), M.A. (1920).—B. 1891; ed. King's Schl., Canterbury, and Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge (Stanhope exhibr., open class exhibr., 1911, schol., 1912); 1st cls., theolog. tripos, pt. I., 1914; 2nd lieut., Home Counties R.E. (T.F.), 1914; lieut., 13th June, 1916; serv. in France, 1914-15; wounded, Apr., 1915; demob., 1919; ent. inland rev., Somerset House, 7th Feb., 1920; transfd. to C.O. as asst. prin. under reconstruction scheme, Dec., 1922; sec., managing comtee., bureau of hygiene and trop. diseases, 1925; sec., East African guaranteed loan advisory comtee., 1927; pvte. sec. to parly. under-sec. of state for dom. affrs., 15th Sept., 1928; pvte. sec., permt. under sec. for the cols., 8th July, 1929, prin., 24th Jan., 1930; accomp. permt. under S. of S. for the Cols. (Sir J. Maffey) to W. Indies, 1936.

SIDLEY, WILLIAM HENRY FRANCIS, B.A. (Trinity Coll., Dublin).—Cadet, R.I.C., Aug., 1908; 3rd cls. dist. inspr., Oct., 1908; 2nd cls., Feb., 1910; 1st cls., Aug., 1919; county inspr., Nov., 1920; served in R.I.C. until disbandment of that force, July, 1922; depot inspr. (1st cls.), Jamaica constaby., Dec., 1922; ag. dep. inspr.-gen., Aug., 1923; dep. inspr.-gen., Dec., 1923; ag. inspr.-gen., June to Oct., 1925.

SIM, DAVID.—B. 1899; ed. at Haghill Pub. Schl., Glasgow; came to Canada, 1911; pvte. sec., to Hon. W. D. Euler, 1927; do., to Hon. E. B. Ryckman and Hon. R. C. Matthews, successive Dominion mins. of nat. rev.; commr., excise, Canada, 1934.

SIMMS, HENRY, O.B.E. (1935), M.V.O. (1917), A.M.I.C.E. (1913).—B. 1881; sany. engnr., Gold Coast, 1908; sany. engnr., Sierra Leone, 1912; D.P.W., Cyprus, 1919; D.P.W., Jamaica, 1925.

SIMPKINS, ALICK LOUIS, A.C.G.I., A.M. Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.M.E.—B. 1901; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and City and Guilds Engng. Coll.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1926; exec. engnr., 1933; superintending engnr., P.W.D., Cyprus, June, 1937; D.P.W., 1937.

SIMPSON, ALFRED EDWARD, I.S.O.—B.1868; ed. Prince Alfred Coll., and Adelaide Univ., fellow Royal Aus. Inst. of Architects; ent. pub. serv., S. Australia, 1890; architect-in-ch. since 1920.

SIMPSON, JOHN.—Imp. tel. serv., Jan., 1892; transfd., post office, Cape of Good Hope, Nov., 1895; survr., posts and tels., Mar., 1920; pub. serv. inspr., Aug., 1922; ch. pub. serv. inspr., July, 1934.

SIMPSON-GRAY, LESTER CARTWRIGHT, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1904; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; Imp. serv., 1924-26; cadet, M.C.S., Dec., 1926; ag. asst. emgr. commr., Negapatam, Feb., 1928; ag. asst. contr. labr., May, 1928; passed cadet, Nov., 1928; offr., cls. V, Dec., 1929; offr., cls. IV, Dec., 1933; ag. mag., Ipoh, July, 1936; offr., cls. III, Dec., 1938.

SIMS, GEORGE, M.A. (Oxon.), Dip. in Educn.—B. 1908; ed. Chesterfield Grammar Schl.; non-collegiate soc., Oxford; asst. mast. educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1930; lect., tech. inst., 1934-35; govt. exam., colloquial Cantonese, 1928; headmast., English schl., Cyprus, 1936 (title changed to principal 1938).

SIMS, JAMES HUGH, C.B.E. (1936).—B. 1878; sub.-inspr., Basutoland Mounted Pol., 1905; inspr., 1913; asst. comsnr., 1918; dep. res. comsnr. and govt. sec., 1934; ag. resdt. comsnr., 1938.

SINCLAIR, HON. JOHN EWEN.—B. 1879; ed. local common schls.; mem. of swine comsn. which visited Europe in 1909; unsucc. cand., legis. ass., P.E.I., 1908; el. to H.C., g.e., 1917; re-el., 1921; min. without portfolio in King admstn., 29th Dec., 1921; senator, June, 1930.

SINCLAIR, HON. SIR J. R., KT. BACH. (1918).—B. 1851; ed. Dunedin High Schl., N.Z.; barrister; M.L.C., N.Z., 1907-14 and 1918-32; rep. N.Z. on Dominion Royal Comsn., 1912.

SINCLAIR-BURGESS, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE HATCHWELL, K.B.E. (1935), Kt. Bach. (1934), C.B., C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1916)—Lieut., N.Z. Staff Corps, Mar., 1911; adjt., 16th Waikato Regt. and O.C. No. 4 group, Mar., 1911; capt., June, 1913; proceeded as exchange offr. with Australian mil. forces, 1913; brig.-major, 6th mil. dist., 1913-14; left Australia with A.I.F.; O.C., 9th Batty., 1914; major (A.I.F.), 1914; commdr., 3rd Australian F.A. Bde., with rank lieut.-col., Feb., 1916; commdr., 4th Australian Divl. Arty. with rank brig.-gen., Aug., 1917-19; major, N.Z. staff corps, 1919; lieut.-col., Aug., 1919; arty. staff offr., cent. commd., Nov., 1919; G.S.O. (1) at G.H.Q., Apr., 1922; dir., mily. training and intell., Jan., 1924; ch. of gen. staff, Apr., 1924 with temp. rank col. on staff; ag. commdt., N.Z. mily. forces, Sep.-Dec., 1925; temp-brig., June, 1928; major-gen. and apptd. commdt. N.Z. mily. forces, Apr., 1931 to Apr., 1937; Croix d'officier of Legion of Honour; awarded American D.S.M.; six times ment. in desps.

SINEL, ROY, A.R.A.N.Z.—Ed. Auckland Gram. Schl.; joined N.Z. lands and survey dept., 1904; health dept., 1915; war serv., 1915-19; pub. trust office, 1919; acctnt., wheat control bd., 1920; ch. acctnt., native trust, 1921; ch. inspr., employment div., lab. dept., 1934; supt., nat. provident fund and regisr. friendly socs., 1936.

SISNETT, SIR HERBERT KORTRIGHT MCDONNELL, KT. BACH. (1927).—Ed. at Harrison Coll., Barbados; called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1896; practised at bar, Barbados, June, 1897, to Feb., 1898; ag. junior pol. mag., Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept. to Nov., 1897; ag. res. mag. for St. Ann's, June to Dec., 1901; ag. priv. sec. to Sir A. Hemming, May to June, 1902, and priv. sec. to Mr. Olivier, the ag. govr., June to Nov., 1902; clk. of cts., St. James, Jamaica, Apl., 1903; ag. res. mag., St. James and Trelawny, Sept., 1903, do., St. Elizabeth, Mar., 1904, do., Manchester, Apl. to June, 1904, do., St. James and Trelawny in 1904, 1905 and 1906; regisr.-gen., Br. Hond., and dist. comsnr. of Belize, Apl., 1907; ag. atty.-gen. and ag. ch. just., Br. Hond., on several occasions; J.P. for Br. Hond., 1907; stip. mag., B. Guiana, Mar., 1913; held inquiry into Rose Hall coolie riots, 1913, and was highly commended by S. of S.; ag. atty.-gen., 1919-20; seconded, puisne judge, Jamaica, 1920; 1st puisne judge, 1921; ch. just., Br. Hond., 1922; compiled Br. Hond. sup. ct. rules, 1926; apptd. arbitrator by govts. of U.S.A. and Guatemala in case of P.W. Shufeldt v. the govt. of Guatemala.

SITTAMPALAM, CATHIRAVELU, B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple).—B. 1898; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Feb., 1923; attd., Kalutara kach., Mar., 1923; ditto, Kandy

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kach., Mar., 1925; office asst., Puttalam kach., Aug., 1926; pol. mag., Matara, Apr., 1928; ditto, Puttalam, Oct., 1929; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, Nov., 1929; dist. judge, Kegalle, July, 1931; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, July, 1932; do., Batticaloa, May, 1934; do., Mannar, May, 1937.

SKAN, D. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., B.T.H.(Liv.).—B. 1899; war serv., R.N.V.R., 1918-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1926.

SKEETE, CECIL CARRINGTON, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1900; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; 3rd class hons. nat. sci. tripos pt. I., 1922; dipl. course, Schl. of Agr., Cambridge, 1922-23; asst. dir., agr., Barbados, Sept., 1923; ag. dir., agr., in 1924 and 1925; asst. dir., sci. and agr., Sept., 1925; ag. dir., sci. and agr., on various occasions, 1926-29.

SKELTON, OSCAR DOUGLAS, M.A., Ph.D.—B. 1878; ed. Orangeville and Cornwall High Schls., Queen's Univ. and Univ. of Chicago; counsellor, dept. of external affrs., 15th July, 1924; under-sec. of state for external affrs., 30th Mar., 1925.

SKENE, CHARLES EDWARD.—B. 1889; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Wren's; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Nov., 1912; seconded for serv. in col. sec.'s office, 1912-13; dist. comsnr., G. Coast, Nov., 1912; col. sec.'s office, 1912-15; priv. sec. to ag. gov., 1914; ag. dist. comsnr., Ashanti, 1916-18; dist. comsnr., Oct., 1918; ag. pol. mag., Dec., 1922; dep. prov. comsnr., July, 1927; prov. comsnr., Sept., 1928; ag. sec., native affrs. Apr.-June, 1930 and Apr. to Oct., 1932; ag. dep. col. sec., June-Sept., 1930.

SKILTON, CAPT. FRANCIS LISNEY.—B. 1889; asst. supt., excise, F.M.S., Mar., 1924; supt., Oct., 1927; supt., cust., marine and chandu, Kelantan, Jan., 1937.

SKINNER, ARTHUR DONALD WILLIAM.—B. 1890; ed. Bedford Schl.; 4th clk., col. sec's. office, Antigua, Aug., 1914; sub.-inspr. of schools, St. Kitts-Nevis, Apl., 1915; o/c cadet corps, St. Kitts-Nevis, 1917; ag. inspr. of schls., Leeward Is., Apr., 1918 to Feb. 1920; clk. to comsnr., clk. of couns. and educnl. dist. offr., Montserrat, Feb.-Oct., 1920; 1st clk., col. sec.'s office, clk. of couns., Antigua and supt., govt. printing office, Leeward Is., Nov., 1920; ag. asst. col. sec. and ag. clk. of couns. Leeward Is. on various occasions 1921-24; bursar, Achimota Coll., Gold Goast, 1927; ag. prin., Prince of Wales Coll., July to Sept., 1929; asst. col. sec., Sept., 1931; ag. clk., couns., May to June, 1932.

SKINNER, HUGH WELBY.—B. 1894; war serv., 1914-19; served in France, India, Mesopotamia; capt., T.A. res., gen. list, R.A.; appt. col. audit dept., 1923; asst. audr., Nyasaland, 1923; asst. audr., Nigeria, 1926; col. audit, 1930; asst. audr., Gold Coast, 1935; joint audr., Somaliland and Aden, 1937.

SKINNER, LESLIE ERNEST.—B. 1890; Gloucestershire R.F.A., 1908 to 1910; B.S.A. Pol., 1910 to 1913; E.A.P. pol., Sept., 1913; asst. supt., 1915; staff offr. to inspr.-gen. of pol. and prisons, Kenya Colony and Uganda Prot., 1920 to 1922; supt., pol., Nyasaland, 1922; ag. ch. comsnr., pol. and ch. inspr., prisons, 1923 to 1924; dep. comsnr., pol., Zanzibar, 1924; ag. comsnr., pol. and comsnr., prisons on various occasions, 1925-38.

SKINNER, ROBERT BURNELL, M.B.E. (1933).—B. 1893; ed. Bedford Modern Schl.; held various minor appts., Leeward Is., 1910-20; ch. clk. to admr., and clk., couns., St. Kitts-Nevis, Nov., 1920; ch. clk. to admr. and clk., couns., Dominica, Nov., 1924; sec., loan bd., May, 1926; mem., Roseau town bd., Apr., 1927; comsnr., income tax, May, 1927; pvte. sec. to Sir Eustace Fiennes, Nov., 1927 to June, 1929; ag. treas., Dominica, June to Sept., 1929; offl. mem., exec. and leg. couns., Dominica, June to Sept., 1929; O.A.G., Montserrat, Feb., 1930; ag. treas. and offl. mem., exec. and leg. couns., May to Sept., 1930; treas., Antigua and fedl. treas., Mar., 1931; offl. mem., fedl. exec. coun. and gen. leg. coun.; mem., exec. and leg. coun., Antigua; dep. treas. and comsnr., income tax, Trinidad, Mar., 1934; ag. treas., Aug.-Dec., 1936.

SLATER, SIR ALEXANDER RANSFORD, G.C.M.G. (1933), K.C.M.G. (1924); C.M.G. 1916); C.B.E. (1918).—B. 1874; ed. at King Ed. schl., Birmingham, and Emm. Coll., Camb. (scholar); B.A. 1897 (30th wrangler); cadet, Ceylon, Nov., 1898; extra off. asst. govt. agt., W. P., Aug., 1899; 2nd asst., P.M.G., Mar., 1900; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Dec., 1901; on spec. duty at camp for prisoners of war Diyatalawa, July, 1902; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1903; clk. legis. coun., May, 1904; dist. judge, Badulla, Apl., 1906; additional asst. col. sec. and clk., legis. couns., Apl., 1907; on special deptn. to Straits and F.M.S., Jan., 1908; 2nd. asst. col. sec., Feb., 1908; ag. prin. asst. col. sec., Dec., 1909; dep. collr. of cust., Colombo, Sept., 1910; joint comsnr. to report on salaries of pub. serv., Nov., 1911; prin. asst. col. sec., Sept., 1912, and clk. to exec. coun.; col. sec., G. Coast, 18th Aug., 1914; on sp. duty in Togoland, 1st to 28th Sept., 1915; ag. govr., G. Coast on several occasions; gov. and comdr.-in-chief, Sierra Leone, Apr., 1922; gov. and comdr-in-chief, Gold Coast, 1927; capt.-gen. and gov.-in-ch., Jamaica, 1932; resigned, 1934.

SLEEP, CAPT. ARTHUR, B.Sc. (Manchester).—B. 1894; cadet, F.M.S., Feb., 1920; attd. land office, Kelantan, Feb., 1920; passed cadet, Nov., 1921; asst. supt., lands, Kelantan, Mar., 1923; asst. dist. offr., Mar., 1925; dist. offr., Aug., 1926; offr., cls. III, Mar., 1931; 2nd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., May, 1931; offr. cls. II, Mar., 1936; ag. finan advr. and treas., F.M.S. in addn., Jan., 1937; ag. dep. fin. sec., F.M.S., Feb., 1938.

SLEIGH, JOHN MANSON, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1899; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Schl. and Glasgow Univ.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1926; senr. exec. engnr., 1937.

SLEIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK, M.A. (New Zealand), Ph.D. (London).—B. 1905; ed. Wanganui and Univ. Coll., Wellington, New Zealand and London Univ.; headmr., Normal Schl., Cyprus, Aug., 1937 (title changed to principal 1938).

SMALL, SIR ALEXANDER SYM, K.B.E. (1938), C.M.G. (1937), M.A., B.Sc. (Glas.)—B. 1887; ed. Glasgow Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., Jan., 1911; offr., cls. V, sec. to res., N. Sembilan, Mar., 1914; offr., cls. IV, Jan., 1919; offr., cls. III, Jan., 1923; town planning admstr., K. Lumpur, Dec., 1926; offr., cls. IB, finan. comsnr. and audr.-gen., Johore, June, 1927; offr., cls. IA, finan. advr. and treas., F.M.S., Dec., 1930; treas., S.S., June, 1932; col. sec., S.S., Dec., 1935; O.A.G., S.S., and ag. H. Cr., Malay States, Apr.-Sept., 1936, and from Jan., 1939.

SMALLEY, JAMES THORNTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—B. 1882; late clinical asst., asst. house surg., out-pat. offr. and house surg., Guy's hosp.; clinical asst., Evelina hosp., London; R.M.O., Colony hosp., Suva, Fiji;

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D.M.O., Ra; D.M.O. and M.O.H., and port med. offr., Levuka; stip. mag., Levuka, 1910-1913; med. offr., Kowloon and New Territories, Hong Kong, med. offr., Kowloon-Canton rly., and med. offr. in charge, pub. mortuary, Kowloon, 1913; lecturer in Pharmacology and Therapeutics, and examr., physiology, Hong Kong Univ.; J.P., 1919; visiting med. offr., Kwong Wah hospital; med. offr. in charge, Lai Chi Kok branch prison; surg. lieut., Hong Kong Volunteer Corps; med. offr. govt. civil hosp., 1923; ag. prin. civ. med. offr., Nov., 1927 to Jan., 1928; ag. dep. dir., med. and sany. services, Feb., 1928 to Feb., 1929; senr. med. offr. and in ch., Kowloon hosp., Jan., 1931; ag. D.D.M.S., June, 1937 and in addn. D.M.S., July, 1937; ag. D.D.M.S., Mar., 1938.

SMALLWOOD, Margaret, M.B., B.S., Grad. L.S.T.M. and Hyg. Trin. Coll., Melbourne Univ.—B. 1898; lady med. offr., inf. wel. centre, Ipoh, May, 1924; do., hosp. Ipoh, Nov., 1927; do., women's hosp., K. Kangsar, Dec., 1933 and Nov., 1935; do., hosp., Ipoh, Sept., 1934; do., Johore Bharn, Dec., 1937.

SMALLWOOD, Thomas Norman, J.P.—B. 1892; ed. Shrewsbury (England), Wellington (N.Z.), and privately; war serv., 1914-17; service with Auckland savings bank, 1908-35; joint managing dir., N.Z. mortgage corpn., 1935; joint managing dir., N.Z. state advances corpn., 1936.

SMART, Archibald Guelph Holdsworth, M.B.E. (Mil.), M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.—B. 1882; med. offr., i/c quarantine stn., Singapore, May, 1912; attd., govt. laby., Singapore, Jly., 1913; lent to Kedah for anti-cholera work, Jan.-Apr., 1914; asst. health offr., Singapore, June, 1914; on war serv., R.A.M.C., 1915-18; med. offr., S. Kedah, Oct., 1920; health offr., Kedah, Nov., 1921; sr. health offr., Penang, May, 1927; ditto, Perak, May, 1928; State med. and health offr., Selangor and regisr.-gen., births and deaths, F.M.S., Jan., 1932; mem., S.S. and F.M.S. med. coun., Feb., 1932; ret.; senr. med. offr., St. Vincent, 1935; asst. med. advr., C.O., 1938.

SMART, Harold Philip.—B. 1899; ed. Michaelhouse Diocesan Schl., Natal, Glen Schl. of Agr., O.F.S., (Farmers' Weekly gold medallist), Transvaal Univ. Coll., Pretoria, (Farmers' Weekly schol.), B. Sc. Agr., Balliol Coll, Oxford, Imp. Coll. Trop. Agr., Trinidad, A.I.C.T.A.; served with R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., 1918-20; lecturer in dairying, dept. agr., Union of S. Africa., 1926; agr. offr., Br. Honduras, 1928; senr. agrl. offr., Tanganyika, 1938.

SMART, Leslie Mason, C.B.E. (1936)—B. 1889; asst. supt., Kenya and Uganda Rly., Apr., 1919 to Mar., 1927; dep. traffic man., Tanganyika rlys., Mar., 1927; gen. man., Gold Coast rly. and hbr. authority, Takoradi hbr., Oct., 1933; gen. man., F.M.S. rlys., 1937.

SMART, V. Irving.—B. 1875; ed. Upper Canada Coll., Toronto; graduated from Queen's Univ.; engaged on surveys for the Dom. govt., 1897-98; ent. rly. serv. 1900; prof., rly. engnrg. and opern., McGill Univ., Montreal, 1907-14; sp. engnr., Canadian Nat. Rlys, 1923-28; gen. supt., trans., Western region, C.N.R., 1928-30; dep. min. of rlys. and canals, Dom. of Canada; also govt. dir., Canadian Nat. Rlys., 1930.

SMARTT, Fitzpatrick Forbes Percy.—Ed. Denstone Coll.; probationer, col. audit dept., July, 1921; asst. audr., Br. Honduras, Oct., 1921; asst. audr., N. Rhodesia, May, 1925; ditto, Tanganyika Territory, 1934; senr. asst. audr., Apr., 1937.

SMIT, Douglas Laing.—B. 1885; Cape civ. serv., 1903; pub. prosr., 1912; mag., 1927; under sec. for just., Pretoria, 1933; sec., nat. affrs., 1934.

SMIT, Harold Pringle.—B. 1883; joined Cape civ. serv., Jan., 1901; office of dir. of mil. intell., May-Aug., 1902; Transvaal law dept., Sept., 1902; ch. clk. to atty.-gen., Transvaal, July, 1908; addl. mag., Benoni, Sept., 1914; war stores comsn., 1915; mag., Bloemhof dist., Dec., 1915; ch. clk., dept. of just., Dec., 1917; pub. serv. inspr., Feb., 1922; sec. for S.W. Africa, Apr., 1923; dep. admstr., May-Oct., 1924 and July-Dec., 1928; sec. for lands, Feb., 1934; contr. and audr-gen., Nov., 1935.

SMITH, Lieut. Arthur Bertram, F.R.G.S.—B. 1889; ed. R. Masonic Schl., Bushey; sub. lieut., R.N.R., Oct., 1914; ag. lieut., Jan., 1915; served in 8th submarine flotilla, 1914-15; Baltic submarine flotilla, 1915-17; Russian Order of St. Anne, 3rd cls. (with swords), 1915; Russian Order of St. Vladimir, 4th cls. (with swords), 1916; commanded submarine C 14 (N. Sea), Mar. to Nov., 1918, and various surrendered German submarines, Nov., 1918 to Mar., 1919; port offr., Dar-es-Salaam, Mar., 1919; harbmr. and supt. of lighthouses, Trinidad, Feb., 1926.

SMITH, Allan Chalmers, B.A., M.C.—B. 1893; ed. Warwick Acad., Bermuda, Rossall Schl. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Gray's Inn, June, 1920; war serv., France and Italy, 1915-18 (three times ment. in desps.); pol.-mag., W. dist., Bermuda, Jan., 1928; M.L.A., 1929; pol. mag., cent. dist. and chmn., licensing authorities, Oct., 1931; pol. mag., Nigeria, Jan., 1935; 3rd puisne judge, Trinidad, 1938.

SMITH, A. H. W., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.M. (Univ. of Lond.)—Med. supt., St. Ann's lunatic asylum, Trinidad, Nov., 1934; med. supt., ment. hosp., Br. Guiana, 1937.

SMITH, B. O.—Cler. asst., post. dept., Br. Guiana, Aug., 1898; sec., leave and pensions comsn., 1920; sec., deptl. salaries comtee., 1921; gradually promoted to 1st cls. clk. and sec. currency comsnrs., July, 1923; transfd. to col. secretariat, Apr., 1925; acctnt., sup. ct., Oct., 1925; ch. acct., G.P.O., Dec., 1932; ag. P.M.G., 1935-36.

SMITH, Charles Robert.—B. 1887; N. Borneo serv., Aug., 1913; asst. dist. offr., May, 1916; mag., 1st cls., Jan., 1918; dist. offr., July, 1919; asst. govt. sec., Oct., 1926; ag. under sec., July, 1929; ag. res., May, 1930; res., Jan., 1932; ag. govt. sec., Mar., 1934; addl. sess. judge, May, 1934; ag. judge, high ct., June, 1934; res., Jan., 1936; judge, high ct., Sept., 1936; gov., N. Borneo, July, 1937.

SMITH, Clive Alexander.—B. 1903; ed. Malton Grammar Schl.; R. Navy, 1919; sub. inspr., Jamaica constab., Dec., 1924; 3rd cls. inspr., May, 1930.

SMITH, Cuthbert, Dip. in Forestry (Oxon.).—B. 1890; asst. conserv., forests, grade II, F.M.S., Nov., 1914; asst. conserv., forests (new scheme), Jan., 1919; dep. conserv., forests, Jan., 1930; conserv., forests, Johore, 1934; state forest offr., Perak, N., Mar., 1937.

SMITH, Cyril Hilton, A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1902; ed. Cheltenham Coll.; survr., P.W.D., Bermuda, 1923-24; divn. engnr., Bermuda rly., 1928-31; asst. engnr., P.W.D., 1932-37; 1st wks. asst.,

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Apr., 1937; ag. D.P.W., in 1937 and 1938; D.P.W., Oct., 1938.

SMITH, HON. DAVID STANLEY, LL.M.—B. 1888; ed. Southland Boys' High Schl., Wellington Coll. and Victoria Univ. Coll. (N.Z.); on serv. with N.Z. exped. force, 1917-18; barrister, solic., and notary pub. till apptd. judge, N.Z. sup. ct., 1928; examr. in law, univ. of N.Z., 1920-27; appointee of U.S.A. as non-national mem., permt. comsn. to settle disputes between U.S.A. and Peru; chmn., native affrs. comsn. (N.Z.), 1934; author of "Adoption of Children in N.Z." in Journal of Comparative Legislation, Oct., 1921.

SMITH, E. A.—B. 1896; ent. E.I.O., Dec., 1911; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., Dec., 1913; on mily. serv., Dec., 1915 to Jan., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920.

SMITH, EDWARD PAUL.—B. 1884; Cape mounted pol., June, 1901; clk. to regr., deeds, Cape Town, 1903; clk. to high sheriff, C.T., 1907; 2nd gr. clk., pub. ser. comsn., 1913; on mily. serv., Great War, 1915-18 (wounded); 1st gr. clk., ditto, 1919; 1st gr. clk., treasy., 1920; senr. clk., P.S.C., 1922; prin. clk., ditto, 1927; ch. clk., ditto, 1930; pub. ser. inspr., 1931; under sec., dept. of commerce and industries, 1935.

SMITH, EMILE HAMEL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P. and S., Glas.—B. 1879; ent. med. serv., Trinidad, Sept., 1909; dist. med. offr., Dec., 1912.

SMITH, ERNEST ALLEN.—B. 1896; war serv., 1914-19; asst. audr., Gold Coast, 1924; audr., Leeward Is., 1927; senr. asst. audr., N. Rhodesia, 1932; ag. audr., 1934; dep. audr., Gold Coast, 1936.

SMITH, ERNEST GARDINER, M.A., LL.B.—Advoc.; prizeman in constitl. law and hist.; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, Aug., 1908; asst. pol. mag., Jan., 1911; 2nd grade mag., Nigeria, Jan., 1914; 1st grade mag., Jan., 1914; transfd. to legal dept., Sept., 1914; ag. solr. gen., Aug., 1920 to Apr., 1921 and Aug., 1921 to Mar., 1922; circuit judge, Ashanti and N. Territories, G. Coast, Aug., 1922; puisne judge, G. Coast, June, 1925; ret., 1931; ch. just., Seychelles, 1935; compiled 1928 edition Laws of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc.

SMITH, ERNEST JOHN, F.C.I.S.—B. 1888; ed. E. London Tech. Coll.; mily. serv., Gold Coast Volunteers, 1914-18; asst. acct., constrn., Gold Coast rly., 1920; ch. acct., 1922; dep. ch. constrn. acct., Nigerian rly., 1929; asst. ch. acct., 1930; ch. acct., 1933; ag. gen. man., Nigerian rly., open lines, May-June, 1937.

SMITH, FRANCIS EDWARD VINEY, B.Sc. (Hons.)—Ed. Colston's Schl. and Univ., Bristol, 1921; dept. sci. and indust. research, 1921; senr. asst. mycologist, min. of agr. and fisheries, Eng., 1924; govt. microbiologist, Jamaica, 1927; Jamaica del., Impl. Mycological Confce., and Impl. Meteorological Confce., London, 1929; banana industry aid bd, 1932; ag. dir., agr., 1933; sec., W.I. Fruit and Veg. Confce., 1933; mission, Honduras and Florida on citrus industry, 1933.

SMITH, FREDERIC GORDON, K.C.—B. 1886; ed. Bromsgrove Schl.; solr., Jan., 1909; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, July, 1921; legal dept., N. Rhodesia, 1913; on active serv. in East Africa with N. R. Police, July, 1915 to July, 1918; held various appts. in legal dept., N. Rhodesia during B.S.A.Co's admstrn. including regisr., high ct. etc., and asst. legal adviser and pub. pros.; asst. atty.-gen., Oct., 1924; solr.-gen., Kenya, Sept., 1926; atty.-gen., N. Rhodesia, Apr., 1927; ag. judge, high ct., Sept., 1927 to Mar., 1928 and in 1931; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; atty.-gen., Trinidad, Oct., 1932; puisne judge, S. Sttlmts., July, 1935.

SMITH, HAROLD DIGBY.—B. 1889; ed. Otago Boy's High Schl., Dunedin; war serv. 1915-19; joined N.Z. postal dept., 1906; regisr., pensions, 1914; asst. comsnr., pensions, 1929; comsnr., 1936.

SMITH, HARRY ALSTON.—B. 1886; stock inspr., Basutoland, 1913; sub.-inspr. Basutoland mounted pol., 1919; war serv., 1914-18; inspr., 1930.

SMITH, HARRY LESTER, O.B.E. (1933).—B. 1884; clk., G.P.O., O.R.C., May, 1903; clk., col. sec's. office, O.R.C., Aug., 1903; clk., gov's. office, O.R.C., 1907; clk., gov.-genl's. office, Union of S.A., May, 1910; prin. clk., July, 1924; ch. clk., Nov., 1926; ag. sec. to gov.-genl., Oct., 1925 to Jan., 1927; ch. clk., off. of high comsnr. for S.A., Jan., 1928; sec. Swaziland finan. and econ. comsn., 1931-32; ditto., Basutoland, 1934-35; asst. admin. sec., 1934; ag. admstve. sec., Apr.-July, 1937.

SMITH, HUGH MIDDLETON BRICE, M.A.—B. 1884; ed. at Pocklington Schl. and Queen's Coll. Cambridge; asst. res., N. Nigeria Jan., 1909; 2nd cls. dist. offr., Oct., 1917; ag. mag. in 1921 and 1922.

SMITH, JAMES.—B. 1882; stock inspr., Basutoland, 1911; sub.-insp., Basutoland mounted pol., 1917; inspr., 1926; supt., pol., 1936.

SMITH, JAMES, A.M.I.M.E.—B. 1882; ed. St. Paul's Stratford & West Ham Tech. Sch.; enlisted R.A.; ag. loco. supt., Kowloon-Canton rly., 1921; loco. wks. foreman, 1921; asst. mech. engnr., 1927; ch. mech. engnr., 1936; lieut., H.K. Vol. Def. Corps, 1935.

SMITH, JAMES DAVID MAXWELL, M.A. (Aberdeen).—B. 1895; cadet, F.M.S., July, 1920; asst. collr., land rev., Lower Perak, Oct., 1920; passed cadet, July, 1922; offr., cls. V, Sept., 1922; asst. sec. to res., Perak, July, 1925; offr., cls. IV, Sept., 1926; offr., cls. III, Sept., 1931; retrenchment offr., F.M.S., May, 1932; ag. legal advr. and judl. comsnr., Kelantan, Apr. 1934; offr. cls. II, Sept., 1936; asst. treas., F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, May, 1937; dist. offr., T. Anson, Aug., 1938.

SMITH, JAMES LANDRETH.—B. 1870; draftsman, P.W.D., St. Lucia, July, 1891; draftsman, survey off., Sept., 1893; warden, and supt. of water-wks. under St. George's town bd., Apr., 1895 to Aug., 1901; chief overseer of roads and works, Grenada, Aug., 1901; asst. supt. of wks., Apr., 1902; comsnr. of crown lands, June, 1904; survr., crown lands, 1904; ag. supt., wks., June, 1906 to Jan., 1907; supervisor, govt. cotton ginnery, Oct., 1912; col. engnr., Oct., 1918 to Aug., 1920; supt., pub. wks., St. Kitts-Nevis, Sept., 1920.

SMITH, CAPT. JAMES PATTERSON.—B. 1893; ed. Madras Coll. and St. Andrew's Univ.; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1920; cls. III, 1928; cls. II, 1937; ag. res., Dec., 1937-June, 1938.

SMITH, JOHN, O.B.E. (1933).—B. 1883; ed. New Vety. Coll., Edinburgh (M.R.C.V.S.), and Liverpool Univ. (D.V.H.); vety. offr., N. Rhodesia, June, 1913; resigned, Apr., 1916; active serv., 1916-19; capt.; reappt., Oct., 1921; ag. ch. vety. offr., Nov., 1921-May, 1922; ch. vety. offr., May, 1922; mem., leg. coun.; ag. sec. for agr., Apr., 1925; J.P.; dir., animal health, Nov., 1929.

SMITH, JOHN NOEL.—B. 1886; ed. at Summer Fields, Oxford, Radley Coll. and Hertford Coll., Oxford: 2nd lieut., 3rd (Res.) Batt., Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry, 1909; seconded for serv. as asst. res., N. Nigeria, Nov., 1910; attd.,

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Nigeria Regt., Cameroons, Mar., 1915; station mag., N. Provs., Mar., 1919; dist. offr., Jan., 1921; ag. senr. res., Sept., 1923.

SMITH, JOSEPH MARIO, O.B.E. (1927), M.R.C.V.S.—Vet. inspr., min. of agric., Egypt, 1912–14; lieut., R.A.V.C., 1914; mily. service, 1914-19; major, 1919; ch. vety. offr., Palestine, July, 1920.

SMITH, L. J. D.—B. 1893; ed. Rastrick Grammar Schl.; U.K. cust., 1914-16; mily. serv., 1917-19; supt., cust., Tanganyika Territory, 1919; senr. supervsr., cust., 1935.

SMITH, LEO ANDREW, A.R.S.M., Assoc. Inst. M.M. — B. 1886; inspr., mines, Perak, June, 1916; asst. warden, mines, June, 1925; sr. inspr., mines, Larut, Feb., 1931; asst. warden, mines, Selangor, Aug., 1932; ditto, Perak, Mar., 1933 and Nov., 1934; ag. warden, mines, Perak, Sept., 1933.

SMITH, LESLIE STEPHEN.—B. 1898; entd. regisy. of friendly societies, 16th Jan., 1914; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., 27th Apr., 1916; on mily. serv., Jan., 1917 to Feb., 1919; trans. to savings bank dept., G.P.O., May, 1919; trans. to C.O., June, 1923; higher grade cler. offr., 1st Mar., 1930; asst. sec., col. development advsy. comtee; staff offr., 1938.

SMITH, LINDSAY LEA.—B. 1870; ag. clk. to comsnr., Turks Is., 1894, 1896, 1900, and 1903; confirmed 1st July, 1903; ag. acctnt. and clk. (collr. of customs, postmr., cashier and regisr. of shipping) comsnr.'s office, June to Sept., 1904, and May to Aug., 1906; acctnt. and clk. (collr. of cust., postmr., cashier, and regisr. of shipping), Jan., 1907; gen. man., savings bank, 1st July, 1907; ag. asst. comsnr., Dec., 1910 to Jan., 1911, and from Sept., 1912 to Apl., 1913.

SMITH, MALCOLM GEORGE, M.A.—B. 1904; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Dec., 1926; ag. asst. dir., educn., Oct., 1936; senr. inspr., schls., July, 1937.

SMITH, NORMAN LOCKHART, C.M.G. (1937).—B. 1887; ed. at Sedbergh and Queen's Coll., Oxford (Hastings scholar); B.A. 1910; cadet, Hong Kong, Oct., 1910; ag. asst. dist. offr., (north), 1912; ag. 2nd A.R.G., 1913; J.P. 1913; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1913; ag. 1st asst. to sec. for Chinese affairs, 1913; ag. asst. postmstr.-gen., 1914; ag. postmstr.-gen., 1915; seconded for military service 1916-19; ag. 2nd pol. mag., 1919, 1920 and 1923; recd. Chinese order of Wen-hu, 5th cls., 1920; supt., impts. and expts., 1921; attd., Geneva opium confce., 1923; head of sany. dept., 1924; P.M.G., Oct., 1928; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1931; dir., educn., 1933; sec., Chinese affrs., and mem., exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1934; ag. col. sec., 1935; O.A.G., Sept.-Oct., 1935 and Apr.-Oct., 1937; col. sec., 1936.

SMITH, REGINALD HOPKINSON, O.B.E. (1935).—B. 1898; ed. Chatham House, Ramsgate; served in the Royal Naval Divn., Oct. to Dec., 1914; H.A.C., Oct., 1915 to Oct., 1917; Indian Army R. of O., Nov., 1917 to Aug., 1919; Aden Field Force, July, 1918 to July, 1919; dist. pol. offr., Somaliland, July, 1919; dist. offr., Jan., 1931.

SMITH, ROBERT KNOWLTON, LL.B., K.C.—B. 1887; ed., St. Francois Xavier Univ., Antigonish, N.S.; grad. Dalhousie Law Schl; admitted to Nova Scotia bar, Mar. 1911; K.C., Jan., 1929; crown pros., Cumberland County, N.S. Aug.—Oct., 1925; mayor, Amherst, 1923; el. to H. of C., Canada, Oct., 1925, re-elec. at g.e., 1926 and 1930; dep. min. of marine, Aug., 1935.

SMITH, SIDNEY W.—B. 1902; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., Oct., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; higher grade cler. offr., 29th Oct., 1930.

SMITH, STEPHEN JOHN.—B. 1887; N.Z. post and tel. dept., 1903; internal affrs. dept., 1913; sec., Samoan admstrn., 1915; ch. clk., external affrs. dept., 1920-30; ch. clk., Cook Is. dept., 1920-28; sec., 1928.

SMITH, TRAFFORD, M.A.—B. 1912; ed. City Boys Schl., Leicester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1930-34 (state schl., senr. schl., Jeston Exhibr.); B.A., 1933 (1st cls. pts. I and II mod. and med. languages tripos); apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1935; asst. pvte. sec. to S. of S. for the cols. (Mr. Ormsby-Gore), 24th Dec., 1937.

SMITH, WILLIAM FORGAN, M.L.A. (Queensland).—B. and ed. in Scotland; M.L.A., Queensland since 1915; successively min. without portfolio, sec. for pub. wks. and sec. for agr. and stock; premier and treas., June, 1932.

SMITH, WILLIAM HARDEN, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (T.C.D.), L.M. (Rot.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. and S.I.), D.T.M. (Calcutta).—Ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; surg. sub-lieut., R.N.V.R., 1918; med. offr., Zanzibar, Nov., 1925; ag. D.D.S.S., on various occasions, 1930-33; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1935.

SMITH-FOLLETT, ROBERT REDVERS, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.—B. 1901; ed. Skinners Schl. and Impl. Coll. Sci. and Tech. (B.Sc. hons. chem.); Impl. Col. Trop. Agr., Trinidad, 1925; research asst. to prof., chem. and soil sci., 1927; chemist-ecologist attd. to col. comtee., Br. Guiana, 1929; chemist-ecologist, dept. agr., Br. Guiana, 1930.

SMUTS, GEN. THE RIGHT HON. J. C., P.C. (1917), C.H., K.C.—B. 1870; ed. at Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; B.A., Cape Univ., 1891; Ebden scholar at Christ's Coll., Camb.; double first in law tripos, 1894; barrister, Cape Col.; state-attorney, S. African Republic, 1898; served with Boer forces during S. African war, and was in comd. of Boer forces in Cape Col. during the latter part of the campaign; mem. of head comtee. of Het Volk; col. sec., Transvaal, 1907; mem. of Imp. Conf. on Naval and Military Defence, 1909; min. of finance and defence, Union of S. Africa, 1912; min. of defence, 1915; in command of troops in E. Africa, 1916; mem. of British war cabinet; represented S. Africa at peace confce. at Paris, 1919; prime min. and min. of native affrs., Union of S. Africa, 1919-24; M.P. for Standerton, 1924; leader, opposition, 1924-33; pres., Br. Assn. for Advancement of Science, 1931; min. of just. and dep. prime min., coalition govt., 1933; leader, S. African delegation, World Economic Confce., 1933.

SMYLY, SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON, KT. BACH. (1905).—B. 1866; ed. at Trin. Coll., Dub., B.A., LL.B.; called to the bar, King's Inns, Dub., 1888; LL.D., 1891; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1902; Queen's advoc., S. Leone, 1895; atty.-gen., 1896; ch. just., S. Leone, 1901; ch. just., Gold Coast, 1911; ret., 1929.

SNEATH, PAUL ALFRED TURNER, M.B. (Toronto), M.C.P. & S. (Ontario), Cert. London S.T.M., D.P.H. (Toronto), M.D. (Toronto).—B. 1898; med. offr., W.A.M.S. (Gold Coast), 1923; resigned, 1927; prov. lieut., Canadian army medical corps, 1927; lieut., 1928; capt., 1929; Canadian O.T.C. (U. Toronto contingent), major (med.), R.C.A.M.C.(N.P.), 1931; asst. govt. M.O. H., Br. Guiana, 1937.

SNELL, EDWARD WALTER.—B. 1879; asst. post office, Kingwilliamstown, Mar., 1900; asst.

G.P.O., Cape Town, Nov., 1900; clk., accts; branch, July, 1903; 1st cls. clk., Apl., 1912, income tax office, Pretoria, Sept., 1914; senr. clk., income tax office, Cape Town, July, 1915; senior clk., rev. office, Johannesburg, Mar., 1918; prin. clk., ditto, Jan., 1921; ch. clk., income tax, head office, inland rev. dept., Pretoria, Aug., 1921; asst. comsnr. inland rev., Sept., 1929; comsnr., inland rev., June, 1938.

SNELLING, ARTHUR WENDELL.—B. 1914; ed. Ackworth Schl. and Univ. Coll., London: B.Sc. (economics) 1st. cls. hons., 1934; study group sec., Royal Inst. of Internat. Affrs., 1934-36; appd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1936.

SNYMAN, NICOLAAS.—Prof. asst. to survr.-gen., O.F.S., 1920; survr.-gen., O.F.S., Dec., 1931; ditto, Natal, May, 1934; do., Transvaal, Dec., 1937.

SOERTSZ, FRANCIS JOSEPH, K.C., Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn).—B. 1886; held several appts. as pol. mag., crown coun., dist. judge and comsnr. of assize, Ceylon, 1932-33; puisne just., Nov., 1936.

SOLLIS, CLIFFORD GEORGE, M.A.—B. 1895; ed. Bristol Grammar Schl. and St. John's Coll., Oxford, asst. mast., Bukit Zahrah Sch., Johore Bahru, Dec., 1920; ag. inspr., schls., Pahang, Oct., 1925; do., Penang, Mar., 1928; supt., educn., Kedah, Dec., 1930; inspr., schls., Selangor, Aug., 1931; senr. insp., Eng. schls., Hong Kong, 1937.

SOLOMON, SAUL.—B. 1875; ed. Bedford Grammar Schl. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; M.A.; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1900; K.C., Union of S. Africa, 1919; judge, sup. ct., Transvaal prov. divn., 1927.

SOMASUNTHARAM, KANDIAH.—B. 1897; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1921; attd., Kalutara kach., Dec., 1921; ditto, Kurunegala kach., Jan., 1922; ditto, Colombo kach., Dec., 1922; office asst. to rubber contr., Mar., 1923; office asst., Galle kach., Aug., 1926; 5th asst. col. sec., Nov., 1926; 4th asst. col. sec., May, 1928; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Jan., 1929; addnl. asst. contr., rev., Nov., 1929; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, July, 1931; dist. judge, Kegalla, July, 1932; sec., min. for lab., industry and commerce, June, 1933; dep. contr., lab., May, 1934; contr., finance and supply, Jan., 1936.

SOMERS (6TH BARON, CR. 1784), ARTHUR HERBERT SOMERS COCKS, K.C.M.G. (1926), D.S.O. (1919), M.C. (1917).—B. 1887; ed. Charterhouse and New Coll., Oxford; serv. in Great War, 1914-19; capt., 1st Life Guards, 1914; lieut.-col., Tank Corps, 1918-19; ret., 1922; a lord in waiting in ordinary to the King, 1924; govr. of Victoria, 1926-31.

SOMERS, CECIL GEORGE.—B. 1896; served Dardanelles and E. Mediterranean with H.M. Transports, 1914–18; govt. pilot, Kenya, 1924; asst. port offr., Zanzibar, 1929; ag. port offr., on various occasions, 1929-37; asst. port and cust. offr., Jan., 1938; ag. port offr., Mar., 1938; port and cust. offr., Sept. 1938.

SOPER, MAJOR EDWARD JOSEPH, (R. of O.). V.D.—B. 1889; engng. acct., F.M.S. Rlys., Sept., 1923; asst. acct., Jan., 1925 and June, 1931; fincl. offr., engng. dept., July, 1928; do., gr. I. Sept., 1928; rev. acctnt., Aug., 1935.

SOPER, JOHN ROBERT PHILPOTT, B.A. (hons.), Cantab.—B. 1904; ed. Tonbridge Schl. and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (schol.); headmaster, agrl. prim. schl., Zanzibar, Sept., 1926; seconded for duty as agrl. offr., 1926; agrl. offr., 1928; do., S.S. and F.M.S., 1936.

SOUTHALL, COLIN LAMBERT.—B. 1898; ed. Sidcot Schl.; R.F.C. 1915-19; B.Sc. (1st cls.) Birmingham; govt. chem., Fiji, 1924-28; asst. analyst, Straits Sttlmts., 1928; govt. analyst, Nigeria, 1936.

SOUTHBOROUGH, 1ST BARON (creat. 1917), RT. HON. SIR FRANCIS JOHN STEPHENS HOPWOOD, P.C. (1912), G.C.B. (1916), G.C.M.G. (1908), K.C.B. (1901), K.C.M.G. (1906), C.B. (1895), C.M.G. (1893).—B. 1860; ed. at Louth by Canon W. W. Hopwood; admitted a solr., 1882; asst. law clk., B. of T., 1885-1888; asst. solr., 1888-1892; priv. sec. to pres. of B. of T., 1892; sec., rly. dept., 1892-1901; perm. sec., 1901; perm. under-sec. of S. for the colonies, 1907-1910; employed on different occasions upon offl. missions to U.S.A., Canada, and Newfoundland; Brit. deleg. to internat. rly. congress in London, 1895; and in Paris, 1900; hon. sec. to chmn. of select comtee. of H. of C. on Jameson raid, 1897; mem. of London traffic comsn., 1903; visited S. Africa as mem. of Transvaal and O.R.C. constitutions comsn., 1906; mem. of comsns. on canals and waterways, 1906; and on ocean freights and shipping "rings," 1906; accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to Quebec, 1908; mem. of Royal comsn. on electoral reform, 1909; regisr. of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1907-1909; sec. of the Order, 1909-1911; accompanied H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on his visit to S. Africa in connection with the opening of the first parlmt. of the Union of S. Africa, 1910; vice-chmn. of the Development comsn., 1910; specially apptd. to act as under sec. of state for the colonies during the period of the Imperial Conf., 1911; additional civil lord of the Admiralty, Jan., 1912; sec. to the Irish Convention, 1917.

SOUTHORN, SIR WILFRID THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1938), K.B.E. (1933), C.M.G. (1927).—B. 1879; ed. Warwick Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (M.A.); hon. LL.D. (Hong Kong Univ.) 1936; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1903; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. Prov., Oct. 1904; N.C. Prov., May, 1905; dist. judge, Tangalla, Apr., 1907; landing survr. customs, Colombo, July, 1909; asst. govt. agt., Matale, Nov., 1911; priv. sec. to gov., Aug., 1914; dep. collr. of customs and landing survr., Colombo, Sept., 1915; 2nd asst. col. sec., Dec., 1919; prin. asst. col. sec., July, 1920; prin. collr., cust. and chmn., Colombo port comsn., Dec., 1923; mem., leg. coun., 1923 and exec. coun., 1925; col. sec., Hong Kong, May, 1926; O.A.G., for various periods, 1927-35; gov. and commdr-in-ch., Gambia, Oct., 1936.

SPAFFORD, HAROLD HAMILTON. B.A.—B. 1899; mily-serv., France, 1917-18; demob., 1921; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Jan., 1928; senr. inspr., do., 1938.

SPARROW, HERBERT ROBERT, A.M.I.E.E.—B. 1889; asst. elec. engnr., F.M.S., Mar., 1920; elec. engnr., K. Lumpur, Sept., 1927; ag. dep. ch. elec. engnr. and inspr. in addn., various periods, 1928-31; senr. elec. engnr., Selangor, Sept., 1935; ag. advr., elecy. Malay States, Mar. 1937; advr., do., 1938.

SPARROW, WILLIAM LABARTE.—B. 1904; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; pol. probationer, Oct. 1924; asst. supt., pol., Hong Kong, 1927; seconded to Weihaiwei as junr. dist. offr., Jan., 1928; passed in Mandarin and Cantonese; attd. Punjab pol., 1931-2; passed in Urdu, 1933; supt., pol., 1936.

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SPEED, Sir Edwin Arney, Kt. Bach. (1911).—M.A., LL.B.; B. 1869; ed. at Rugby, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; major scholar and senior exhibtnr., Rugby schl.; scholar and prizeman of Trin. Coll., Camb. 1st cls. class. tripos, 1890; 2nd cls. law tripos, Part I., 1891; called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1893; dist. comsnr. G. Coast, 1899; atty.-gen., Lagos, 1900; edited a revised edition of Lagos laws, 1901; has acted on numerous occasions as ch. just. and also as col. sec., from Jan., 1905, to Mar., 1906; atty.-gen., S. Nigeria, May, 1906; edited revised edtn. of laws of S. Nigeria, 1907; ch. just., N. Nigeria, 1908; retired.

SPEIRS, R. C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liv.)—B 1901; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1925.

SPENCE, John, C.M.G. (1936), B.A., LL.B., (Syd. Univ.)—B. 1878; mem. pub. serv. bd., 1924-28; chmn., N.S.W. budget comtee., 1928; chmn. N.S.W. taxation investgn. comtee., 1933-35; audr.-gen., N.S.W. and trustee, Australian museum since, 1928.

SPENCE, Louis Percival.—B. 1895; clk., treas., St. Vincent, 1914; 1st cls. rev. and port offr., 1919; ch. rev., excise and port offr., 1927; ch. inland rev. offr., 1936; ag. col. treas., collr., cust., etc. on several occasions, 1934-37; col. treas., collr. cust., etc., Jan., 1938; ag. admr. in 1938.

SPICER, Roy Godfrey Bullen, C.M.G. (1934), M.C. (1918).—B. 1899; ed. Colet Court and St. Paul's; probationary asst. supt. pol., Ceylon, Nov., 1909; asst. supt., 1911; supt., 1915; on war serv., 1915-19; (lieut., The Carabiniers); wounded, Oct., 1918; returned to Ceylon pol., 1919; supt., grade I, 1923; comsnr. pol., Kenya, June, 1925; inspr.-gen., pol. and prisons, Palestine, 1930.

SPILLER, John Wyatt, C.M.G. (1938), M. Inst. C.E.—B. 1878; ed. Wellington Schl. (Som.); served in engnrg. dept., G.W.R., as pupil, survr., and draughtsman, new wks. asst. and divnl-engnr. 1896 to 1910; joined engnrg. dept., Crown Agents, 1910; services lent to Miny. of Munitions, 1916; tech. adviser to dir., Munitions Overseas Transport, 1917; returned to C.A., 1919; dep. ch. engnr., 1919; visited Ceylon, F.M.S. and S. Sttlmts., 1920; ch. engnr. (designs), 1922; visited Br. Guiana and Trinidad, 1922; acted for one year as gen. man., and ch. engnr. rlys., F.M.S., 1926.

SPOONER, Arthur Caswell.—B. 1906; ed. Epsom Coll.; cadet, Gold Coast, 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930.

SPOWERS, James Howard.—B. 1889; authorised survr., Queensland, Oct., 1911; survr., F.M.S., Nov., 1913; asst. supt., surveys, Jan., 1919; do., trig. surveys, F.M.S., Nov., 1922; do., rev. surveys, Sept., 1924; ag. supt., surveys, Johore, Jan. 1931; do., Kedah, Oct., 1932; supt., surveys, F.M.S., and S.S., June, 1933; do., rev. surveys, Selangor and N. Sembilan, Nov., 1935.

SPURLING, Antony Cuthbert, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple).—B. 1906; asst. legal advr., Miny. of Health, 1934; res. mag., Kenya, 1935.

SQUIBBS, Francis Leopold.—B. 1895; ed. Towcester Schl.; served Manchester Rgt., 1914-19; Imp. war graves comn., 1920-22; entd. R. botanic gardens, Kew, 1922; asst. supt., botanical and forest dept., Hong Kong, 1924; asst. curator and agrl. offr., Dominica, 1926; ag. agrl. supt., Apr. to Nov., 1931; asst. dir., agr., Seychelles, 1932; dir., Mar., 1934; mem., ex. and leg. couns., Apr., 1934; agric. offr., Gold Coast, 1939.

SRIKHANTA, Mayilvakanam, B.A. (Lond.).—B. 1913; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1937.

STACPOOLE, George Wentworth.—Asst. comsnr., lands survey dept., Gold Coast, 1925; transfd. to lands dept., 1927; ag. dep. comsnr., July, 1928-Apr., 1929; ag. comsnr., lands, in 1932 and 1933; comsnr., lands, Oct., 1933.

STACY-MARKS, Lieut.-Commdr. N.J., R.D., R.N.R.—B. 1893; ed. H.M.S. "Worcester" served R.N., 1914-20; demob., 1920; 2nd offr., lake steamers, K.U.R. & H., 1920; asst. to port man., Mombasa, 1928; port man., 1933.

STAFFORD, Frank Edmund, O.B.E. (1934).—Active serv. with Queen's Regt., 1914-19; Iraq civ. admstrn., Feb., 1919; asst. finan. advr., 1921; dep. finan. secy., Jan., 1923; finan. sec., 1923; asst. treas., Nigeria, 1936; senr. asst. sec., 1937; ag. prin. asst. sec., 1937; prin. asst. sec. (finance br.), 1938.

STANHOPE, Reginald Alfred Browning, B.V. Sc. (Melb.), M.R.C.V.S., Melb. Univ. and Royal Vet. Coll., Lond.—B. 1891; vet. surg., F.M.S., May, 1920; ag. dir., vety. resch. and vety. advr., Malaya, July, 1936.

STANLEY, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G. (1930), K.C.M.G. (1924), C.M.G. (1913).—B. 1872; ed. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); priv. sec. to H.M. min. resident at Dresden and Coburg, and British vice-consul at Dresden, 1897-1902; asst. priv. sec. to first Lord of the Admiralty, 1906-1908; priv. sec. to Lord Pres. of the Coun., 1908-1910; priv. sec. to Viscount Gladstone, gov.-gen. of Union of S. Africa, 1910; sec. to gov.-gen., 1913; resident comsnr., Southern and Northern Rhodesia, 1st Apr., 1915; Imperial sec. and acctnt. to high comsnr. for S. Africa, 1918; first gov. and commdr.-in-chief, N. Rhodesia, 1st Apr., 1924; gov. of Ceylon, Aug., 1927; H. M. high comsnr. for S. Africa, and first high comsnr. for the U.K. in the Union of S. Africa, Apr., 1931; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., S. Rhodesia, 8th Jan., 1935.

STANLEY, Robert Christopher Stafford.—B. 1899; ed. Westminster Schl. and R.M.A., Woolwich; R. G. A., 1918-21; on war serv., Palestine, 1918; admstve. offr., Nigeria, May, 1925; do., Cyprus: asst. sec., Dec., 1935; comsnr., Mar., 1936: ch. asst. sec., Mar., 1938; ag. col. sec., Apr.-Aug. and Sept., 1938.

STANLEY, W. B., C.M.G. (1923), M.B.E. (1918), Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1921.—Served with 1st Border regt. occupation of Crete, 1898; S. Africa, 1899-1900 (med. and 4 clasps); 2nd lieut., W. India regt., 1900; lieut., 1901; ag. adjt., 3rd W. India regt., Gambia expedn., 1901, (med. and clasp); ag. trav. comsnr., Gambia May and June, 1901; trav. comsnr., Gambia, Aug., 1901: A.D.C. and priv. sec. to ag. gov., Gambia, Aug. to Oct., 1901; capt., 1902; passed course of survey, schl. of mil. eng., Chatham, 1905; resig. comsn., 1906; capt., 3rd Yorks regt., 1906; qualified in native language; dist. comsnr., S. Leone, 1910; prov. comsnr., May, 1920; ag. col. sec., S. Leone, on various occasions, 1918-20 and 1922-23; gov.'s dep. on several occasions.

STAPLES, James Webster.—B. 1902; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., G.P.O., Oct., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; transfd. to C.O., Mar., 1923.

STAPLES, Raymond Rhodes.—B. 1897; M.A. dip. agr. (Cantab.); botanist, Union of S.A.,

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1922; agr. economist, Tanganyika Territory, 1929; ag. dep. dir., agr., 1930; res. offr. (pasture), vety. dept., 1931; botanist, 1935; ecological survey, Basutoland, 1937.

STAPLEY, FRANK R.—B. 1895; mily. serv., Sept., 1914 to Dec., 1919; temp. clk., C.O., Apr., 1920; apptd. cler. offr., 4th July, 1922; higher grade cler. offr., 17th Feb., 1930.

STARK, PATRICIA YOUNG.—Asst. mistress, educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1912; head mistress, Peak Schl., 1920; do., Belilios Pub. Schl., 1934.

STATHAM, HON. SIR CHARLES ERNEST, KT. BACH. (1926).—Mem., N.Z. H. of R., 1915-35; speaker, 1923-35; M.L.C., 1936.

STEAD, KINGSLEY WILLANS, C.B.E. (1933), O.B.E. (1928).—B. 1883; ed. at King Edward's, Birmingham; apptd., after open compet. exam., asst. in impl. cust., Cardiff, Mar., 1903; Harwich, Oct., 1906; asst. collr. of cust., Larnaca, Cyprus, dep. harbmr. and tide surveyor, Apr., 1908; collr. of cust. and excise, Apr., 1910; passed prelim. exam. in modern Greek, June, 1910; regisr. of trade marks, June, 1911; passed lower standard exam. in modern Greek, June, 1912; asst. cable censor, Aug., 1914-Apr., 1919; cable censor, May-July, 1919; pub. cust. of enemy property, Jan., 1919 to Mar., 1920; refugee comsnr., Larnaca, May, 1919 to Apr., 1920; regisr. of patents, Aug., 1920; ch. collr. of cust. and excise, Oct., 1921; inspr. of fisheries, 1921; Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française, 3rd cls., 1922; ag. comsnr., Larnaca for various periods in 1922, 1923 and 1924; regisr. of companies, July, 1922; ch. supt., Port of Larnaca, June, 1922; regisr. of companies, July, 1922; regisr. of Cyprus ships, Jan., 1923; regisr. of Br. ships, Jan., 1923; dir., cust., excise, and trade, Palestine, July, 1924; ag. regisr.-gen., Aug. to Dec., 1924; regisr., trade marks and patents, Apr., 1928; ag. regisr., companies and co.-op. societies, Apr.-Dec., 1928.

STEAD, ROBERT J. C.—B. 1880; asst. gen. publicity agt., colonization dept., C.P.R., 1913; gen. publicity agt., colonization dept., C.P.R., 1917; dir. publicity, dept. of imigrn. and colonization, Ottawa, 1919; has written several books.

STEED, L. F.—B. 1897; on mily. serv., Sept., 1914 to Mar., 1919; temp. clk., O.S.O., Feb., 1920, apptd. after compet. exam., cler., offr., O.S.O., July., 1922.

STEED, ROGER HERBERT, M.I.C.E., Chtd.civ. engnr.—B. 1894; ed Dulwich Coll.; war serv., 1915-19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Malaya, Feb., 1924; supt., stores & furniture, S'pore, Oct., 1926; ag. ex. engnr., S'pore. Nov., 1929; ex., engnr., S'pore, Feb., 1933.

STEELE, LIEUT.-COMMDR. ARTHUR DAVENEY, R.N.R. (Retd.).—B. 1893; ed. Vale Coll., Ramsgate; cadet H.M.S. "Worcester," 1908-10; H.M. ships, 1914-18 (Dover Patrol and Destroyers based on Devonport and Portsmouth); harbmr. and marine supt., Gambia, 1930; hydrographic surveying course, 1930; el. younger brother, Trinity House, 1933; capt. of port, Gibraltar, regisr. of shipping and Trinity agt., 1934.

STEELE, HENRY WILLIAM.—B. 1875; ed. Grenada Gram. Schl. and Dulwich Coll.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Apr., 1899; admitted Grenada bar, July, 1899; mag., dist. F., Dominica, Jan., 1916; ag. mag. and regisr.-gen., dist. E., Dominica, for various periods, 1917-20; ag. crown atty. and mem. of exec. and legis. coun., St. Christopher and Nevis, Oct. to Dec., 1918; ag. crown atty. and mem. of the exec. and legis. coun., Dominica, Feb.-Mar., 1917, and July-Oct., 1920; pol. mag., Grenada, Oct., 1930; ag. atty.-gen., Apr., 1931.

STEELE-PERKINS, WING COMMANDER, ALFRED HORACE STEELE (R.A.F. retd.), O.B.E.—B. 1887; ed. Eastmans R. Naval Acad.; R.N., 1905-16; R. Naval Air Serv., 1916-18; R.A.F., 1918-28; Fleet Air Arm, 1928-31; comtee. of Imp. Defence, 1931-33; H.O., 1933-38; C.O., 1938; air raid precautions offr., Hong Kong, 1938.

STEPHEN, HON. EDWARD MILNER.—B. 1870; judge, sup. ct., N.S.W., June, 1929.

STEPHENS, MAJOR FRANCIS TRANT, O.B.E. (1919), M.C., King's Police Med.—Served in S. African war, 1900-02; joined B.S.A. pol., Rhodesia, 1903; comand., 1907; served with Rhodesian column in S.W. Africa and E. Africa, 1914-16; seconded to 1st K.A.R. for service in E. Africa, 1916-20; 4 times ment. in despa.; ch. comsnr. pol., and ch. inspr. of prisons, Nyasaland Prot., July, 1920.

STEPHENSON, ERNEST FORTUNATUS, A.M.I. E.E., M.A.M.I.E.E., Chtd.Elec.Engnr.—B. 1891; asst. elec. engnr., F.M.S., 1924; ag. dep. ch. elec. engnr., 1929; elec. engnr., 1933; sr. elec. engnr. Sel., Oct. 1937.

STEPHENSON, JOHN EVERARD, O.B.E. (1935).—B. 1893; ed. at Winchester Coll. and Oxford; passed intermediate exam. in Laws, London Univ., 1911; scholar, New Coll., Oxford, 1912; 1st cls., class. mods., 1914; called to the bar, 1923; on military service, 28th Aug., 1914 to 28th Feb., 1919; B.A. (war), 1919; tempy. 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 12th Sept., 1919; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, 2nd cls. clk., C.O., 12th Jan., 1920; asst. prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. priv. sec. to S. of S., 18th June, 1920; ag. prin., 1st Mar., 1923; attd., secretariat, Imp. Economic Confce., 1923; prin., 12th Dec., 1924; U. K. delegation to L. of N. Assembly, 1925; attd., secretariat (economic sec.), Imp. Confce., 1926; jnt. sec., confce. on opern. of Dom. legislation, 1929; admstve. asst. sec., Imp. Confce., 1930; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1936; asst. under sec., 1938.

STEPHENSON, WILLIAM RALPH EWING, M.A. (N.Z.).—Col. audit dept., Mar., 1936; asst. audr., Hong Kong, Apr., 1936.

STEVENS, HON. BERTRAM SYDNEY BARNSDALE.—B. 1889; M.L.A., Croydon, N.S.W. from Oct., 1927; asst. treas., 1927-29; treas. N.S.W., 1929-30; premier and treas., 1932.

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, B.A.—B. 1901; ed. Bancroft's Schl., Woodford, Essex and Queen's Coll., Oxford; foundation schol. in mod. hist., 1919; 2nd cls. hons., mod. hist.; B.A., 1923; asst. mast., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925.

STEVENS, WILLIAM OSWALD, M.A., Oxon.—B. 1891; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1914; attached to Jaffna kach., Dec., 1914; addtl. pol. mag., Jaffna, in addn. May, 1915; att., Batticaloa Kachcheri, Oct., 1915; pol. mag., Matale, Aug., 1918; ditto, Avisawella, Jan., 1923; ditto, Kandy, Mar., 1923; ditto, Colombo, Feb., 1925; pol. mag., Kurunegala, Sept., 1927; asst. govt. agt., Matale, Nov., 1932; dep. contr., lab., Dec., 1935.; offr. cls. 1. grade II, May, 1936; govt. agt., N.C.P., Mar., 1938.

STEVENSON, CECIL YOUNG, M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.,—B. 1886; ed. Queen's Coll., Belfast; lieut., R.E., 1910; asst. engnr., P.W.D., E. Africa, Jan., 1913; capt., R.E., 1915; adjt., 1916; served with B.E.F., France, Aug., 1914 to Sept., 1916; Indian Ex. Force and Aden Field Force, 1917-19; "Mons Star," ment. in despa.; exec. engnr., German E. Africa, July, 1919; ag. D.P.W., Apl. to Dec.,

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1920; ag. dep. D.P.W., on various occasions, 1921-30; D.D.P.W., 1931; ag. D.P.W., 1931-33; D.P.W., Jan., 1934.

STEVENSON, DUNCAN.—B. 1899; ed. Lincoln Schl., Edin. Univ., B.Sc. (Forestry), 1923; 2nd lieut., R.E., 1918; lieut., 1919; France, 1918-19; asst. conserv., forests, Br. Honduras, Jan., 1924; dep. conserv., forests, Apr., 1926; ag. conserv., Apr.-Oct., 1927; senr. asst. conserv., forests, N. Rhodesia, 1929; asst. conserv., forests, Gold Coast, Apr., 1934; sr., do., July, 1937.

STEVENSON, MAJOR HUBERT CRADDOCK, C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1934), M.C.,—B. 1888; ed. Glengorse, Meads, Eastbourne and Harrow; war serv., 1915-19 (commanded batty., R.F.A.); admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1920; asst. sec., S. Provs. secretariat, 1926; ag. prin. asst. sec., do., 1927; asst. sec., do., 1927; ag. senr. asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, 1929; ag. res., 1933-34; admstve. serv., cls. I, 1934; ch. comsnr., Ashanti, 1936.

STEVENSON, NEIL STUART.—B. 1902; ed. Lincoln Schl. and Edin. Univ., B.Sc. (Forestry), 1924; asst. conservator, forests, Br. Honduras, Nov., 1924; conservator., Jan., 1930.

STEVENTON, L. E., A.M.Inst.T. —B. 1897; ed. County Schl., Wolverton and Elstow Schl., Bedford; on mily. serv. in E. Africa, Egypt, Salonika and Asia Minor; asst. divnl. supt., Nigerian rly., 1928; ag. supt., line, open lines, Nov., 1936-Mar., 1937; ag. ch. traffic supt,. Apr.-Sept., 1937; traffic man., Tanganyika rlys., 1938.

STEWART, AUGUSTUS GEORGE, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin).—Med. supt., Durban hosp., 1922.

STEWART, CHARLES DUNCAN, B.Sc. (Lond.). —B. 1888; supt., meteorological br., survey dept., S.S. and F.M.S., May, 1929.

STEWART, CAPT. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, M.C., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1894; enlisted Scottish Horse, 1914; 2nd lieut., Argyll and Sutherland Highlrs.; served with B.E.F., France, wounded, M.C., Br. War and Victory meds.; ment. in despe.; vety. offr., Gold Coast, Dec., 1923; prin. vety. offr., 1930.

STEWART, DOUGLAS ROY, C.M.G. (1929).—B. 1886; native dept., Fiji, 1905; cadet, 1906; passed cadet, 1909; stip. mag., 1910; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1912, asst. native commr., 1914; asst. sec. for native affrs., 1916; asst. col. sec., 1917; prin. do., 1921; dep. commr., Western Pacific, 1925; col. sec., Barbados, 1926; O.A.G., in 1927, 1929, 1930; admstr., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1931, O.A.G., Leeward Is. in 1935, 1936, 1937.

STEWART, MAJOR MALCOLM JOHN.—B. 1893; 2nd lieut., Lovat Scouts Yeomanry, 1914; Indian Army, 1916-22; capt., 1919; Impl. Schl. of Instrn., Zeitoun, Cairo, 1919-21; coy. offr., coy. commdr., 53rd Sikhs F.F.; asst. treas., Tanganyika Territory, 1923; ag. senr. asst. treas., 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933; ag. treas. and ch. of cust., Somaliland, Sept., 1933-Mar., 1934; treas. and collr., cust., mag., regisr.-gen. and harbmr., Falkland Is., 1935; maj. and O.C., F.I.D.F., 1935; ag. col. sec., Apr., 1936 and June-Dec., 1937; dep. for gov., May and July, 1936; dep. treas., Sierra Leone, 1938.

STEWART, NEIL, M.M. — B. 1893; Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), 1915-19 (M.M.) (men. in despe.); asst. supt., pol., Kenya, Sept., 1919; supt., 1927; King's pol. med., 1935.

STEWART, WILLIAM.—B. 1881; ed. Waimate Dist. High Schl. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; entd. N.Z. lands and survey dept., 1899; comsnr., crown lands and ch. survr., Christchurch, 1926; valuer-gen., 1934.

STEWART, WILLIAM GORDON, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1893; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., Nov., 1920; do., Johore, Sept., 1925; exec. engnr., Nov., 1929; do., F.M.S., May, 1930; do., S.S., Aug., 1934; senr. exec. engnr., Sept., 1936.

STEYTLER, JOHANNES CONRAAD VAN WYK.—B. 1891; ed. Boys High Schl., Paarl, Grey Univ. Coll., Bloemfontein; dept. of int., Sept., 1913; dept. of just., Feb., 1915; mag., Phillipstown, Feb., 1930-35; mem., farmers' assistance bd., May, 1935; sec., state advances recoveries office, Sept., 1935.

STIRLING, JOHN WIGHTMAN.—B. 1885; med. offr., Basutoland, 1912; prin. med. offr., Bech. Prot., 1935.

STOCKDALE, SIR FRANK ARTHUR, K.C.M.G. (1937), C.M.G. (1932), C.B.E. (1925), M.A. (Cantab.), F.L.S.—B. 1883; ed. Wisbech and Magdalene Coll. Camb.; Holmes exhibnr., Mag. Coll., Camb., 1901; B.A. (1st cls. Nat. Sc. Trip.) 1904; M.A. 1911; mycologist and lecturer in agric. science, Impl. dept. of agric. for the West Indies, May, 1905; on sp. serv. to Trinidad in connection with diseases of coconuts, 1906; scient. sec. to W.I. agrl. confces., 1907 and 1908; asst. dir., dept. of science and agric., and govt. botanist, B. Guiana, Aug., 1908; dep. chmn., bd. of agric., B. Guiana, 1909; mem., agric. sch. comsn., 1909; mem., banana comsn., 1910; on sp. serv. to Dutch Guiana in connection with banana industry, 1910; sec., tobacco comtee., 1911; comsnr. for Br. Guiana at Int. rubber exhibn., London, 1911; dir., agric., Mauritius, 1912; vice-president, bd. of agric., 1913; mem., coun. of govt., 1913; regisr., co-operative credit societies, July, 1913; mem., bd. of dirs., Mauritius Inst., 1914; mem. of irrigation comtee., 1914; visited Rodriques, 1914; dir., agr., regisr., co-op. societies and vice-pres., agrl. soc., Ceylon, 1916; chmn., exec. comtee., Ceylon rubber research scheme, 1916; del. to Imp. entomological confce., London, 1920; mem., coun., Ceylon Univ. Coll., 1921; M.L.C., 1921; del. to Imp. botanical confce., London, 1924; mem., bd. of management, tea research inst., 1925; visited tea dists., N. India with Ceylon delegation, 1925; asst. agrl. adviser to S. of S., Mar., 1929; editor "Tropical Agriculturist" and author of several repts., etc., on trop. agr.

STOCKS, ARTHUR HUDSON, C.M.G. (1937)—B. 1889; ed. Heath Gram. Schl., Halifax and Oriel Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon); war service, E. Africa, 1917-18; passed progress exam. in Mende; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, Apr., 1914; priv. secy. to ag. gov., 1916-17; dist. comsnr., Aug., 1922; senr. dist. comsnr., Jan., 1931; prov. comsnr., 1932.

STONE, THOMAS HENRY, M.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.R.Sig.E., F.P.W.I. (London).—B. 1888; Messrs. Belliss & Morcom Ltd. 1903-12; S.E. & C.R., 1912-13; draughtsman, K.U.R. & H., 1913; ch. draughtsman, 1926.

STONEHAVEN, 1ST VISCOUNT (cr. 1938), RT. HON. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE BAIRD, BART., P.C. (1922), G.C.M.G. (1925), C.M.G. 1904, D.S.O. (1915), J.P., D.L.—B. 1874; ed. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; ent. diplomatic service, Vienna, 1896; Cairo, 1898; Abyssinia, 1899; pvte. sec. to Sir U. Gerstin, under-sec., pub. wks., Egypt, 1900-02; ag. agt. and cons. gen., Abyssinia, 1902; polit. offr., Br. E. Africa and Abyssinia frontier survey, 1902-3; polit. offr., Abyssinian army in Somaliland, 1903-4 (med. and clasp, despe., C.M.G.); 2nd sec., Paris, 1904-6; Buenos Aires, 1906-8; served as intelligence offr., European

war, 1914-15 (despa., D.S.O.); M.P., Rugby, 1910-22; Ayr Burghs, 1922-25; parly. mem., Air Bd., 1916-18; parly. under sec., R.A.F., 1918; parly. under sec., H.O., 1919-22; min. of transport, 1922-24; 1st comsnr. of wks., 1924; gov. gen. and commdr.-in-ch., Commonwealth of Australia, 1925-31.

STOODLEY, EDWIN ALAN.—B. 1890; ed. Cranleigh Schl.; col. audit dept., Mar., 1915; asst. audr., Nigeria, May, 1915 (seconded to E. Africa, mily. audit, 1916-19, asst. audr., Somaliland, 1919); dep. audr., Gold Coast, July, 1933; ag. audr., May, 1934.

STOOKE, GEORGE BERESFORD, F.R.G.S., F.R.Econ.S., F.R.A.I. — B. 1897; ed. Bath; paymr. cadet, R.N., Jan., 1914; asst. naval sec., Malta Dockyard, 1915; asst. sec., rear admi. Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, 1917; do. to Admi. Sir L. Bayley, 1918; transfd., emergency list of offrs., R.N., 1919; cadet, Sarawak civ. serv., 1920; asst. sec., 1924; dist. offr., Kenya, 1925; ag. clk. of leg. coun., 1931; clk., exec. coun. in addn., 1932; asst. treas., Mauritius, 1933; dep. treas., Kenya, 1936; dep. ch. sec., 1938; author of various papers on anthropological subjects.

STOREY, HAROLD HAYDON, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.).—B. 1894; ed. Cambridge Univ.; mily. serv., 1914-19; mycologist, dept. of agr., Union of S. Africa, Aug., 1922; plant pathologist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1928.

STORRS, SIR RONALD, K.C.M.G. (1929), KT. BACH. (1924), C.M.G. (1916), C.B.E. (Mil.) (1919). —B. 1881; ed. Temple Grove, Charterhouse and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge; classical scholarship, Charterhouse and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge; 1st cls. class, tripos, 1903; ent. min. of finance, Egypt, 1904; occupied posts in secretariat, finance, dept. of mines (sec.), cust. admstn. and audit dept., Egypt, 1909; served with Sir E. Gorst, Lord Kitchener, Sir H. MacMahon and Sir R. Wingate; asst. polit. offr. to Anglo-French polit. mission, E.E.F., 1917; liaison offr. for the mission in Baghdad and Mesopotamia (despa.); secretariat of war cabinet, autumn, 1917; mem., Comité, Conservation des Monuments Arabes, Cairo, also comtee., Palestine exploration fund; mily. gov. of Jerusalem, 1917-20; civ. gov., Jerusalem, Jaffa, Judaea and Southern Palestine; founder, Pro-Jerusalem Socy., Jerusalem schl. of music, Jerusalem chamber of commerce; chmn., Palestine local govt. comsn., chmn., Palestine bd. of higher studies, vice-pres., Palestine Oriental Socy.; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; comdr. of the Crown of Italy and St. Saviour of Greece; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Cyprus, Sept., 1926; do., Northern Rhodesia, Nov., 1932; ret., 1934; rep. Cyprus at 17th cong. of orientalists, Oxford, 1928; rep. Cyprus at C.O. confce., 1930; joint edr., Handbook of Cyprus, 1930 edn.

STOURTON, I. H. E. J.—B. 1901; ed. Stonyhurst Coll., Lancs.; prob. inspr., pol., Mauritius, Oct., 1921; A.D.C. and pvte. sec. to O.A.G., Apr., 1922-Mar., 1923; inspr., Jan., 1924; ag. dep. inspr.-gen., July-Dec., 1932; ch. of pol., Bermuda, 1933.

STOUTE, CYRIL EUSTACE.—B. 1882; clk., dept. of agr., Barbados, Nov., 1898; after various promotions, apptd. 1st grade clk., and ch. clk., C.S.O., and clk., leg. coun., Feb., 1925; ag. col. sec., for various periods, 1926-32; man., govt. savings bank, 1932.

STOWELL, EDGER DE LA MOTHE, B.A.—B. 1893; ed. Sedbergh Schl.; schlr., Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; asst. mast., F.M.S., Mar., 1921; asst. mast., Penang Free Schl., Nov., 1924; instr., Penang Normal Cls. in addn., July, 1925 and Oct., 1931; headmr., High Schl., B. Mertajam, Jan., 1927 and Dec., 1930; sr. normal instr., Penang in addn. Apr., 1927; asst. inspr., schls., Sept., 1931; supt., educn., Kedah, Oct., 1936.

STOYLE, HERBERT BLIN, A.M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1888; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar Schl., Crediton, Battersea Polytechnic and L. and S.W.R.; Stan Creek rly., Br. Honduras, 1914; ag. dir., pub. wks., 1919-20; ag. dist. comsnr., Stan Creek, 1920; J.P.; asst. loco. supt., Tanganyika rlys., 1921; dist. loco. supt., 1923; loco. supt., K.U.R.H., 1932.

STRACHAN, ANDREW ANDERSON, A.M.I.E.E., Chtd. Elec. Engr.—B. 1896; ed. St. Andrew's Univ., B.Sc. (St. Andrews); asst. tel. engr., P. & T. dept., F.M.S., Dec., 1924; engr., Selangor dist., Sept., 1932; sr. engr., Penang & Prov. Wellesley, Mar., 1936.

STRACHEY, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1926), C.B. (1920).—B. 1862; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd cl. jun. clk., F.O., 2nd Apr., 1885; 1st cl. jun. clk., 1st May, 1885; sec. Uganda rly. comtee., 10th Sept., 1895; 1st cl. clk., C.O., 20th Nov., 1898; prin. clk., 1st Jan., 1907; delegate on Anglo-German Boundary Conf. (Yola-Chad), Mar., 1906; ditto, Anglo-French (Niger-Chad), May, 1906; ditto, Anglo-German (Yola to sea), Oct., 1909; mem., W. African lands comtee., 1912; plenipotentiary at Brussels Internat. Liquor Conf., 1912; travelled in Nigeria, 1914; mem., Br. delegation, Paris Peace Confce., Jan. to Sept., 1919; Br. rep. on internat. comtees. for preparation of conventions on (1) African liquor traffic, (2) arms traffic, (3) revision of Berlin and Brussels Acts, signed at St. Germain, 10th Sept., 1919; asst. sec., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. under sec. of state, 12th Dec., 1924; ret., Sept., 1927.

STRADBROKE, (3rd EARL OF) (cr. 1821). GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MOWBRAY ROUS, BARON ROUS (cr. 1796), VISCOUNT DUNWICH (cr. 1821), K.C.M.G. (1920), C.B. (1904), C.V.O., A.D.C., D.L., J.P.—B. 1862; ed. Harrow and Cambridge; col., 1st Norfolk Royal Garrison Arty. Volunteers, 1888-1908; col., 3rd (howitzer) brig., E. Anglian divn., R.F.A., 1908-17; col., 272nd brigade, R.F.A., Jan. to Nov., 1917; gov., Victoria, 1920-26.

STRAHAN, FRANK, C.V.O., C.B.E., B.A., LL.B.—Sec., prime min's. dept., C'wealth of Australia; sec., Australian delegn. to the Imp. conf., 1923; govt. dir., Amalgamated Wireless (A/sia) Ltd.; sec., Br. Australian and N. Z. Antarctic research expedn.

STRATFORD, RT. HON. JAMES, P.C. (1938). —B. 1869; ed. St. Aidan's Coll., Grahamstown, Cape Colony and Exeter Coll., Oxford; M.A., B.C.L., Oxon; mem., Inner Temple; called to the bar, England, 1898; Transvaal, 1902; practised, Johannesburg; K.C., 1912; judge, sup. ct., Transvaal prov. division, 1921; judge of appeal, 1927; ch. just., Union of S. Africa, 1938.

STREAK, M. J.—B. 1879; ed. Grey Coll., Bloemfontein; C.S., L.L.B.; asst. mag., Jacobsdal, 1900; Hoopstad, 1903; Heilbron, 1905; Senekal, 1910; Harrismith, 1913; mag., Bothaville, 1916; addnl. mag., Bloemfontein, 1919; mag. and mining comsnr., Namaqualand, 1928; addnl. mag., Pretoria, 1930; mag., Ermelo, 1931; 1st civ. mag., Johannesburg, 1932; mag., Pt. Elizabeth, Mar., 1936; do., Pietermaritzburg, Oct., 1936; sp. "A" mag., Durban, Aug., 1937.

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STREET, Brig. Hon. Geoffrey Austin, M.C., M.P.—Served A.I.F., 1914-19; brig.-major, 1917; lt.-col. commdg. 4th Light Horse, 1932; in commd. 3rd Cav. Bde., 1935; temp. brig., 1938; el. to H. of R. for Corangamite, Victoria, g.e., 1934, 1937; parly. sec. for defence, July, 1938; min. for defence, Lyons, Min., Nov., 1938.

STREET, Henry Eastwood, D.E.C., A.F.I.A.—B. 1882; under sec. and permt. head, local govt. dept., N.S.W., May, 1931; under sec. and permt. head, wks. and local govt. dept., Feb., 1936.

STREET, Hon. Kenneth Whistler.—B. 1890; judge, sup. ct., N.S. Wales, Oct., 1931.

STREET, Hon. Sir Philip Whistler, K.C.M.G. (1928).—B. 1863; puisne judge, N.S. Wales; judge in bankruptcy and probate jurisdictions, Feb., 1907; ag. ch. just., July, 1924; ch. just., 1925; ret. as ch. just., Jan., 1934; lieut-gov., 1930.

STRICKLAND, 1st Baron (cr. 1928), Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, G.C.M.G. (1913), K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1889).—B. 1861; ed. Oscott Coll., Birmingham; lieut. C.U.R.V., and elected mem. coun. of govt., Malta, 1886; B.A. and LL.B., Trin. Coll., Camb., honours law tripos; attended col. conf., 1887, on behalf of Malta; called to the bar, Inn. Temp., and pres. cholera comsn., Malta, 1887; thanked by govt. for services in negotiations with the Holy See; unofficl. mem., ex. coun., and ag. asst. sec. to govt., 1888; vice-pres., bd. of health, pres., comtee. of privileges, ch. sec. to govt., and major, Royal Malta militia, which he established, 1889; re-organized Malta rly., 1891; planned breakwater, 1894; pres., coun. of Malta univ., 1900; chmn., mil. and civ. drainage bd.; mem. comtee. on Malta naval reserves; gov. and comdr.-in-chief, Leeward Is., 1902; estab. central factories for sugar and cotton in Antigua, 1903; gov., Tasmania, 23rd July, 1904; read scientific papers as pres. of Royal Society, 1904; gov., W. Australia, 6th Apr., 1909; mem. of W. Aust. Inst. of engnrs.; govr., New South Wales, 25th Nov., 1912; assumed govt., 14th Mar., 1913; *ex-officio* gov. of Norfolk Is., 1913-14; codified the laws of Norfolk Is., and negotiated the transfer of the dependency to the Commonwealth; hon. col., 86th W. Australia Infantry Regt.; mem. of Inst. of local govt. engnrs., N.S. Wales; held dormant comsn. to administer C. of A. in absence of gov.-gen; retired, 1917; prime min. of Malta, 1927.

STRINGER, Hon. Sir Thomas Walter, Kt. Bach. (1928).—B. 1855; ed. high schl., Christchurch, New Zealand; barrister and solr.; K.C., 1908; judge of the sup. ct., New Zealand, 1914-27.

STRONACH, John Clark, B.A., B.A.I.—B. 1887; ed. St. Andrews Coll., Dublin, Dublin Univ. and Eng. Sch. T.C.D.; asst. engnr., Indian pub. wks., 1911; exec. engnr., 1919; New Delhi constrn., 1913-26; seconded to Kenya as supdg.-engnr. (bldgs.), 1926-29; transfd. Kenya, 1930; ag. dir., P.W., 1930 and 1934; D.P.W., 1936.

STRONG, Ernest Edward.—B. 1879; stock inspr., Basutoland, 1912; sub.-inspr., Basutoland mounted pol., 1915; inspr., 1929; supt., pol., 1936.

STRONG, Thomas Arthur.—B. 1899; ed. Edin. Univ.; B.Sc. (For.) Edinburgh; asst. conserv., forests, F.M.S., Sept., 1921; do., Johore, May, 1926; dep. conserv., forests, June, 1931; conserv., forests, Mar., 1936.

STRONGE, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt. Bach. (1930), K.C., Ireland.—B. 1875; ed. Falmouth Schl., and Trin Coll., Dublin; prizes classics and English literature; B.A.; called to the bar, King's Inn, Dublin, 1900; joined N.E. circuit, 1901; stip. mag., Bahamas, 1911; ag. atty.-gen., July to Aug., 1914, Sept. to Nov., 1914, and from May to Sept., 1915; also acted as chief just. in Jan., 1915; chief just. Tonga, 1917; recd. thanks of Tongan govt. for services in 1918 epidemic; seconded for sp. duty as pres. of comsn., in Fiji, 1921; ch. just., Leeward Is., 1925; ch. just., Cyprus, 1931; ret., 1938.

STROTHER-STEWART, Robert, M.A., B.C.L., B.Litt., Durham Univ., Gladstone prizeman.—Admitted solr., sup. ct., 1905; 2nd lieut. the Tynemouth R.G.A. (T.F.), 1913; A.D.C. to gen. offr. commdg. Tyne garrison, 1914-15; intelligence offr., Tyne garrison, 1915-17; ment. for valuable services; asst. competent mily. authority, Tyne garrison, 1917-19; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1919; major, R.A., T.F., R. of O., 1919-27; M.P. for Stockton-on-Tees, 1923-24; mag., county of Victoria, Trinidad, Apr., 1927; temp. asst. legal adviser, C.O., July to Dec., 1929; legal adviser to gov. of Malta, Jan., 1930; mem., privy and nominated couns. and coun. of health; examr. in English lit. and hist., Univ. of Malta; chmn., comtee. to enquire into motor transport, 1930; dep. gov., July-Aug., 1932; chmn., traffic control bd., 1930-32; chmn., trade union council claims bd., 1932; puisne judge, Gold Coast, 1933; ag. ch. just., various occasions, 1935-38.

STRUTHERS, Ernest Andrew, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (St. Andrew's), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), Cert. L.S.T.M.—B. 1901; ed. Harris Acad., Univ. Coll., Dundee, St. Andrew's Univ. and Lond. Univ.; M.O., Malaya, Mar., 1926; ag. sr. health offr., Johore, June, 1936.

STUART, Rev. Cyril Edgar, M.A.—B. 1892; ed. Dulwich Coll., Repton and S. John's Coll. and Ridley Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1914; M.A., 1920; mily. serv., 1914-19, Salonica, 1916-19, deacon, 1920; priest, 1921; curate, St. Mary's, Hemdy Rise, 1920; chaplain and lect., Ridley Hall, Cambridge, 1920-24; chaplain and librarian, Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925.

STUBBS, Capt. Edward Carleton.—B. 1881; ent. R.N., 1895; lieut. (navigating offr.), 1903; commdr., 1916; squadron navigating offr., First Battle Squadron, 1920-23; asst., King's harbmr., Portsmouth, 1923-25; in command, H.M.S. "Agamemnon," 1925-27; ret. with rank of capt., Mar., 1927; master attendant, Colombo, Apr., 1927.

STUBBS, Sir Reginald Edward, G.C.M.G. (1928), K.C.M.G. (1919), C.M.G. (1914).—B. 1876; ed. at Radley and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (exhibitioner); 1st cl. classical mods., 1897; 1st cl. lit. hum., 1899; B.A., 1899; M.A. (1920); apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd cl. clk., C.O., Jan., 1900; ag. 1st cls. clk., May, 1907; 1st cls. clk., Dec., 1910; visited S. Sttlmts., F.M.S. and Hong Kong to inquire into question of revision of civ. ser. salaries, 1910-11; mem. of West African lands comtee., 1912; col. sec., Ceylon, Jan., 1913; O.A.G., Jan. to Oct., 1913, Dec., 1915 to Apr., 1916, and Mar. to Sept., 1918; gov., Hong-Kong, 16th June, 1919; assumed govt., 30th Sept., 1919; Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, 1st cls., 1921; hon. LL.D., Hong Kong, 1926; hon. fellow, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, 1926; capt.-gen. and gov. in ch., Jamaica, 1926; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Cyprus, Dec., 1932, do., Ceylon, 1933; ret., 1937; joint editor of C.O. List, 1910-1912; edited "Lucas' Historical Geography of the British Colonies," vol. i., 2nd edition, 1906.

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STUCKEY, REGINALD ROBERT, C.M.G. (1932), A.I.A.—Pub. actuary, S. Australia, 1914; under treas. since 1923; chmn., state bank bd., chmn., pub. serv. superannuation fund bd.; pub. debt commsnr.

STUPART, SIR ROBERT FREDERIC, KT. BACH. (1914).—B. 1857; ed., priv. schl.; Upper Can. Coll.; ent. Can. meteorological serv., Nov., 1872; for some years was sen. inspr. and probability offr., Toronto observy.; in charge of ch. station, Hudson's Straits, 1884-85; supt. and dir., meteorological serv. of Dom. and of magnetic observy., 28th Dec., 1894; fellow, Royal Soc., Can., 1901; pres., Royal Astron. Soc., Can., 1902-03; pres., Royal Can. Inst., 1906-07; mem., internat. meteorological comtee., 1907 and 1919; pres., St. George's Soc., Toronto, 1919-20; ret. 1929.

STURGES, ROBERT SIMON MANSFIELD, O.B.E. (1929).—B. 1893; ed. Radley and Christ Ch.; asst. pol. offr., 'Iraq civ. admin., Apr., 1920; external oriental sec. to high commr., 'Iraq, Feb., 1921; asst. sec., Apr., 1921; polit. sec., Oct., 1924.

STURROCK, HON. FREDERICK CLAUD, M.P., Min. without Portfolio, M.I.Mech.E.—B. 1882; pres., assn. of chambers of commerce of S. Africa, 1924; mem., educn. admnstrn. comsn., 1924; mem., Port Elizabeth harbr. enquiry commn., 1925; chmn., main reef road commn., 1928; M.P., Turffontein div. of Johannesburg, 1929; mem. provl. finance commn., 1933.

STUTTAFORD, RICHARD.—B. 1870; M.P. for Newlands, and Claremont, Union of S. Africa from 1924; min. without portfolio, 1933; min. of interior and pub. health, 1936.

SUDBURY, EDWIN RONALD, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple). — B. 1897; on mily. serv., Jan., 1916; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1921; attd. to Kurunegala Kach., Sept., 1921; attd., Nuwara Eliya kach., Nov., 1921; extra office asst. to govt. agt., C. Prov., Jan., 1925; pvte. sec. and A.D.C. to O.A.G., Apr., 1925; office asst. to govt. agt., Cent. Prov., Feb., 1927; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Nov., 1928; on sp. duties in connexion with new constitution, Jan., 1930; admstve. sec., income tax dept., June, 1932, clk., bd. of review in addn.; admstve. sec. amalgamated depts. of income tax, estate duty and stamps, and clk., bd. of review, Oct., 1933; sec., elec. bd. in addn., July, 1936; sec. to gov., Jan., 1937.

SUKUNA, JOSEVA LALABALAVU VANAALIALI, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple.—ed. Wanganui, N.Z. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; held various appts., col. secretariat and native offices, Fiji 1907-12; served in France with the Foreign Legion and awarded the Mily. Med., 1914-16; ag. asst. sec. for native affrs. and aide-de-camp, 1916; cadet, Fiji, 1917; served in France with Fiji Labour Corps, 1917-18; called to bar, 1921; passed cadet, 1921; native lands comsnr., 1922; ag. dep. registr., sup. ct., 1922; asst. comsnr. for Fiji, Br. Empire Exhibn., 1924; ag. chmn. native lands comsn., 1927; dist. comsnr., Lau, 1932; nom. native mem., leg. coun., 1932; govt. rep., coronation, 1937; native M.L.C., 1937.

SULLIVAN, HON. DANIEL GILES, J.P.—B. 1882; ed. Marist Bros. schl., Christchurch, N.Z; mem., N.Z. H. of R. since 1919; min. of rlys. and min. of industries and commerce, 1935.

SULLIVAN, JOHN ALEXANDER, K.C., B.C., B.A., LL.B.—B. 1879; capt., R. of O. barrister-solr. and atty., former vice-pres., Montreal bar; mem., gen. coun., Quebec bar; mem., bd. of examrs., do.; el. to H. of C., Canada, July, 1930; dep. P.M.G., Aug., 1935.

SUMNER, JAMES A. W.—B. 1903; ent. L.P.S., May, 1919; apptd. after compet. exam. cler. offr., London telephone serv., Apr., 1921; transfd., C.O., Oct., 1923; seconded for serv. with Rhodesia-Nyasaland R. Comsn. Apr., 1938.

SURRIDGE, BREWSTER JOSEPH.—B. 1894; ed. Felsted Coll., and Downing Coll., Cambridge; B.A.; served, N. Lancs. regt., 1914-17; asst. sec., ch. secs. office, Cyprus, Mar., 1918; ag. ch. asst. sec., Jan. to Apr., 1919; local comdt., police, Apr., 1919; ag. A.D.C., July, 1920; ag. asst. sec., Oct., 1920; ag. comsnr., Aug., 1922; ag. asst. sec., Sept., 1923; comsnr., Jan., 1924; admstve. offr.; comsnr. and registr., co-op. and co-op. credit socs., Jan., 1935; registr., co-op. and co-op. credit socs., Mar., 1936.

SURRIDGE, ERNEST REX EDWARD.—B. 1899; ed. Felsted and St. John's Coll., Oxford; mod. hist. (hons.); B.A., 1922; lieut, 7th Batt., The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., 1917-20; France and Germany; asst. dist. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1924; seconded to secretariat, 1925-28; aide-de-camp and pvte. sec. to ag. gov., 1928; seconded to C.O. as asst. prin., Sept., 1930-Feb., 1933; seconded to secretariat, 1933; ag. dep. ch. sec., 1935; asst. ch. sec., 1936; seconded to C.O. as prin., July-Oct., 1938.

SURVEYER, HON. EDOUARD FABRE.—B. 1875; ed., Ste. Marie Coll., McGill and Laval Univs.; called to bar, 1896; vice-pres., Jun. Bar Assoc., 1902-03; pres., 1903-04; mem. of coun. of Quebec bar, 1904-05; lectr., law, McGill Univ. since 1905; judge, superior ct., Quebec, 1st Jan., 1920; edr. of practice repts., Queb., since 1898; also of pocket eds. of civ. code and code of civ. procedure (the latter in both languages); pres., Can. Club, Montreal, 1909-10; vice-pres., l'alliance Française, Montreal.

SUTCLIFFE, MAJOR A. W., D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc. (Durham).—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, May, 1920.

SUTHERLAND, HON. DONALD MATHESON, P.C. (Can.), M.B., D.S.O.—B. 1879; 1st el. to rep. S. Oxford in Ont. legis., g. e., May, 1902; re-el., g. e., Jan., 1905; dir., colonization and immigr., Ontario, Mar., 1909; el. at g. e., Dec., 1921; re-elec., g.e., 1925 and 1930; min. of national defence in Bennett cabinet, Aug., 1930; re-elec. by accl. after assuming office, Aug. 1930.

SUTTON, GEORGE, A.M.C.T.—B. 1902; ed. Accrington Grammar Schl. and Tech. Schl., Manchester Coll. of Technology; mast., govt. tech. schl., Gold Coast, June, 1927; ag. prin., do., 1938.

SUTTON, GEORGE GERHARD, K.C., LL.B.—B. 1880; ed. Dale Coll., King William's Town, Union of S. Africa, Manchester Grammar Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; called to bar, Middle Temple, June, 1903; admitted to bar, sup. ct., Cape Town, Oct., 1903; K.C. for Union of S. Africa, Sept., 1921; ag. judge, Cape prov. divn, on various occasions, 1922-28; judge, Cape prov. divn., Feb., 1929.

SWABEY, CHRISTOPHER.—B. 1906; ed. Winchester Coll. and Edinburgh Univ.; Younger silver med. for forestry, 1927; B.Sc. (forestry), 1928; asst. conservator, forests, Trinidad, 1928; forestry offr., Jamaica, 1937.

SWAIN, EDWARD HAROLD FULCHER.—B. 1883; dipl. forestry (N.S.W.), M.I.A.W.A.; forestry comsnr., N.S.W., 1930.

SWAINE, CAPT. DAVID RICHARD, M.A. (Wales), M.C.—B. 1889; asst. mast., Pennaf Free Schl., Sept., 1913; on mily. serv., 1915-19; twice men. in despa., M.C., asst. mast.,

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Penang Free Schl., Feb., 1920; sr. normal instr., Penang, in addn., Mar., 1920; headmast., Northam Rd. Sch., Dec., 1924; European mast., cls. IB; prin., King Edward VII Schl., Taiping Sept., 1929; ag. ch. inspr., Eng. schls., S.S. & F.M.S., Sept., 1934; prin., Raffles Inst., S'pore, June, 1935; supt., educn., Johore, Oct., 1935; ag. ch. inspr., English schs., S.S., and F.M.S., July, 1937.

SWAN, GEORGE,—B. 1897; asst. govt. marine survr., Hong Kong, 1924; Hong Kong del. to safety of life at sea confce., Simla, 1931.

SWANZY, H. V. L.—B. 1915; ed. Wellington and New Coll., Oxford (open exhibr., 1933); Gibbs schol. in mod. hist., 1935–36; 1st cls. hons., schl. of mod. hist., 1936; appt. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., Oct., 1937.

SWEET-ESCOTT, SIR E. B., K.C.M.G. (1904), C.M.G. (1895).—B. 1857; ed. Somersetshire Coll., Bath, and at Balliol Coll., Oxon; exhibitioner, Worces. Coll., Oxon, June, 1876; 2nd class classical mods., June, 1878; 3rd class in mod. hist. finals, June, 1880; B.A., July, 1880; M.A., 1911; classical prof. at the Roy. Coll., Mauritius, June, 1881; précis writer, col. sec.'s office, Feb., and 2nd asst. col. sec., Apr., 1886; ag. col. sec., 1889; ag. col. sec., Br. Honduras, Mar., 1893; admstd. the govt. of that col., Apr. to Nov., 1893; col. sec., Br. Honduras, 1894; admstd. govt., Apr. to Nov., 1895, again in 1897; ag. 1st class clk., C.O., Jan., 1898; admstr. of the Seychelles Is., Aug., 1899; assumed govt., Nov., 1899; gov. and comdr.-in-chief, Oct. 1903; gov., Br. Honduras, Apr., 1904; gov., Leeward Is., Jan., 1906; recd. coronation medal, 1911; gov., Fiji, and high comsnr., W. Pacific, March, 1912; assumed govt., July, 1912; ret., 1918; rep. of Fiji at Br. Empire Exhibn., 1924.

SWETTENHAM, SIR FRANK ATHELSTANE, G.C.M.G. (1909), K.C.M.G. (1897), C.H. (1917), C.M.G. (1886).—B. 1850; cadet, S. Sttlmts., July, 1870; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1872; asst. collr. of land rev. for Penang and Prov. Wellesley, Aug., 1872; collr. of land rev., July, 1873; J.P. and mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, Penang, May, 1874; sent on special missions to Perak in Jan., June, and July, 1874; sent to reside with the Sultan of Selangor, Aug., 1874; asst. res., Selangor, Dec., 1874; took charge of the residency in Perak on the murder of the res., Nov., 1875; dep. comsnr., Perak, Nov., 1875; ment. in desps.; asst. col. sec. for native states, Mar., 1876; asst. col. sec., July, 1881; Br. res., Selangor, Sept., 1882; comsnr. for S. S. and Malay States, Calcutta Exhibn., 1883-84; ag. Br. res., Perak, Mar., 1884, to Jan., 1886; exec. comsnr. for S. S. and Malay States, Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; Br. res., Perak, 1889; res.-gen., Malay States, Jan., 1896; admstd. govt. S. S., Feb., 1901; gov., 1901; ret. 1904; chmn. of royal comsn. on Mauritius, 1909.

SWIFT, EDMUND HAROLD, M.A., A.I.C.A.—B. 1893; under sec., dept. of pub. wks., N.S.W., 1934; under sec. and comptr., accts., treasy., N.S.W., 1938.

SWINBOURNE, MAJOR CHARLES AUGUSTUS, O.B.E. (1918).—B. 1884; clk., audit dept., N.S.W. govt. rlys., May, 1900; lieut., Australian Rifle Regt., Sept., 1906; clk., pay and qrtmr., with rank of sub-inspr., Fiji constaby., Oct., 1909; capt.; Commonwealth mil. forces, 1st Jan., 1910, comdg. offr., Fiji cadet corps, Feb., 1911; mem. of. bd. of survey, Suva, Feb., 1911; supervising offr., Fiji rifle assoc., Apr., 1911; attd. 1st Loyal North Lancs. Regt., Mar.-June, 1914; accompanied Fiji 1st contingent to Europe as comdg. offr., Jan., 1915; J.P., Suva, Sept., 1915; comdt. of Fiji Defence Forces with rank of major, Sept., 1916; A.D.C. to gov., Oct., 1916; ment. by Army Council for services in connection with defence of Fiji; on active serv., July, 1917; tempy. capt., Loyal North Lancs. Regt., Aug., 1917; regmtl. musketry offr., 3rd Batt., L.N.L. Regt., Jan., 1918; dist. offr., Gilbert and Ellice Is. Col., Feb., 1920; dep. comsnr., W. Pacific, Sept., 1920; dist. offr., Ellice Is., Aug. 1922; 1st dist. offr., Jan., 1928; senr. admstve. offr., July, 1931; ag. res. comsnr. in 1928 and 1932.

SWORDER, GERALD HOPE.—B. 1887; survr., topo. br., F.M.S., June, 1921 and Jan., 1925; asst. supt., trig. br. July, 1924; offr. i/c., topo. br. Feb.-Dec., 1932; asst. supt., rev. br., Perak, Nov., 1933; ag. sr. asst. supt., rev. surveys, Kinta, 1935; dep. ch. survr., Jan., 1938.

SYDENHAM-CLARKE, FREDWAY SEYMOUR SYDENHAM, B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1913; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Oct., 1936; attd., ch. sec.'s office, Aug., 1937; extra office asst., Mar., 1938; office asst., May, 1938.

SYKES, EDWIN LEONARD.—B. 1914; ed. Leys Schl. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge (senr. schol., 1936); 1st cls. history tripos., pt. I, 1935 and pt. II, 1936; B.A., 1936; appt. after compet. exam. asst. prin., D.O., Oct., 1937.

SYKES, GEORGE ROGNVALD, M.A. (Liv.).—B. 1889; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1913; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, July, 1914; attd, censor's office, S'pore; passed cadet, 1917; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, S'pore, Apr., 1917; asst. regiar. impts. and expts. (war trade dept.) S'pore, June, 1917; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese (in addition) Mar., 1918; ceased to perform duties in war trade dept., ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, S'pore, Sept., 1918; ag. 3rd mag., S'pore, in addn., Dec., 1919; ag. 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, S'pore, Jan., 1920; supernmy. offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1920; asst. prot., Chinese, S'pore, Sept., 1924; cls. III, Nov., 1925; prot., Chinese, Kedah, Dec., 1926; offr., cls. II, prot., Chinese, Perak, Nov., 1930; ag. immigrn. offr., S.S. and F.M.S., Feb., 1936; ag. res. coun., Malacca, Nov., 1936; comsnr., trade and customs, Johore, April, 1938.

SYME, JAMES KERR GODFREY.—B. 1903; ed. Durham Schl.; cadet and asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, 1928.

SYMES, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE STEWART, G.C.M.G. (1939), K.C.M.G. (1932), K.B.E. (1928), C.M.G., D.S.O.—B. 1882; ed. Malvern Coll. and Sandhurst; ent. Army, 1900; serv. S. African War (Queen's med., 2 clasps); Aden, 1903-04 (desps., D.S.O.); attd., Egyptian Army, 1905 and Sudan govt., 1907; Blue Nile expedn., 1908 (med.); promoted major, 1915 and brevet lt.-col., 1917; A.D.C. to Sirdar and gov.-gen. of the Sudan, 1906-07; asst. dir. of intelligence, 1908-12; pte. sec. and sec., gov.-gen.'s coun. (Sudan), 1913-16; European War (3 times ment. in desps., meds., brevet lt.-col.); attd., staff of high comsnr., Egypt, 1917-19; attd., miny. of int., Egypt, 1919-20; dist. gov., Palestine, Sept., 1920; ch. sec., 1925.; admstd. govt., Palestine, July to Sept., 1925 and May to Sept., 1927; accredited rep. to mandates comsn., 1926 and 1928; res. and commdr.-in-ch., Aden, 1928; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Tanganyika Territory, 1931; gov.-gen., Sudan, 1933.

SYMONS, CLAUDE TREVINE.—B. 1879; B.A. Oxon., F.R.G.S.; vice-principal, govt. training coll., Ceylon, Aug., 1908; asst. govt. analyst, June, 1912; ag. govt. analyst, in addn. Dec.,

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1916; govt. analyst, June, 1919; ag. regisr., med. coll. in addn., May to Dec., 1922.

TADMAN, JOHN LADBROOKE, B.A. (Oxon).—Ed. Norwich Schl. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford (Goldsmiths' Exhibn., 1929); col. aud. dept., Feb., 1931; asst. audr., Uganda, Apr., 1931; asst. audr., Mauritius, Feb., 1935; ag. audr., June, 1936-Mar., 1937, and Aug.-Dec., 1938.

TAIT, HUGH NIMMO, C.M.G. (1937)—B. 1888; ed. at Clifton and St. John's Coll., Camb.; 1st cls. Math. Tripos, Parts I. and II.; 1st cls. Nat. Science Tripos, Part I.; apptd. after compet. exam., clk., chief sec.'s office, Ireland, Oct., 1911; 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Mar., 1912; ag. 1st class clk., 20th July, 1917; on mil. service from 27th Sept. to 9th Dec., 1918; sec. to Rhodesian Comsn., 1919-20; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; ag. asst. sec., D.O., 4th Sept., 1929; asst. sec., 24th Jan., 1930.

TAITT, HORACE VIBART.—B. 1887; ed. at Harrison Coll., Barbados; Island scholar, 1906; 3rd clr. class B.A., 1909; M.A., 1917; educn. offir., educn. dept., B. Guiana, 1914; ag. 2nd asst. inspr. of schools in 1914, 1915 and 1916; ag. 3rd cls. clk., educn. off., Jan.-Apr., 1917; ag. classa. mast., Queen's Coll., Apr.-July, 1917; ag. asst. mast., do., Mar., 1930; asst. mast., 1934.

TALBOT, CHARLES HARRY VINCENT.—B. 1902; ed. Dulwich Coll. & St. John's Coll., Oxford; ent. ch. sec.'s office, Bermuda, July, 1925; asst. col. sec., Feb., 1937; ag. col. sec., Mar.-Oct., 1937 and July-Oct., 1938.

TAMBAYAH, GODFREY PRASAD, B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1914; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1937.

TAMWORTH, IAN PHILIP, B.A. (Forestry).—B. 1913; ed. Wellington Coll., and Magd. Coll., Oxford; asst. supt., botan. and for. dep., Hong Kong, 1937.

TATHAM, BERNARD MEABURN.—B. 1891; ed. Rossall Schl; asst. acont., P.W.D., Uganda, May, 1921; ch. acont., Apr., 1922; asst. treas., Uganda, June, 1926, (with seniority from May, 1921); senr. asst. treas., Sept., 1934; senr. asst. treas., Gold Coast, Aug., 1936; ag. dep. treas., Sept., 1936-Apr., 1937; ag. treas., May-July, 1937; ch. asst. acotnt.-gen., July, 1937; ag. acotnt.-gen., Aug.-Sept., 1937, and April-Nov., 1938.

TAYLOR, ARTHUR JOHN COLLINS.—B. 1892; ed. Caterham Schl.; pol. dept., Hong Kong, 1913; acct., 1920, 1921-31 and 1932-35; inspr., stores, P.W.D., Nov., 1920; ag. cashier, treasy., 1931-32; ch. acct., Kowloon Canton rly., 1935.

TAYLOR, ARTHUR PERCY, M.C., 1914 (Mons) Star.—B. 1892; ed. Colchester Royal Grammar Schl.; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1926; served with R.N.V.R., R.N.D., R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., 1914-19; severely wounded, 1917; asst. acotnt., P.W.D., Gold Coast, Jan., 1920; asst. commdt. Northern Territories constab., Sept., 1920; transfd. to Gold Coast pol. as asst. comsnr., pol., Nov., 1923; comsnr., pol. and in charge, C.I.D., 1926; seconded to Ashanti judiciary as ag. pol. mag., May, 1927; pol. mag., sup. ct., Gold Coast, June, 1928; crown coun., Sept., 1932; ag. solr.-gen. in 1933.

TAYLOR, CHARLES JAMES, B.Sc.—B. 1912; ed. Shanghai Pub. Schl. for Boys and Univ. of Edinburgh (B.Sc. forestry, 1934, post grad. botany course, 1934-35, med. in Indian and col. forest trees); Imp. Forestry Inst., Univ. of Oxford, 1935-36; asst. conserv. of forests, Gold Coast, Sept., 1936; Gold Coast local forces, 1936.

TAYLOR, EVAN NUTTALL, Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.—B. 1898; ent. R.M.A., 1916; 2nd lieut., R.F.A., 1918, France; R. of O., 1920; cadet, F.M.S., May, 1921; attch. dist. office, Raub, June, 1921; passed cadet, Jan., 1923; offr., cls. V, May, 1924; asst. dist. offr., Rembau, Dec., 1925; offr., cls. IV, May, 1928; asst. dist. offr., L. Perak, Dec., 1928; ag. asst. offl. assignee and regisr. companies, S'pore, Nov., 1930; offr., cls. III, May, 1933; ag. D.P.P., Penang, Mar., 1934; offl. assignee and regisr., companies in addn., May, 1934; D.P.P., Mar., 1936; offl. assignee and regstr., companies, S.S., 1938.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.—B. 1909; ed. Queens Coll., Bahamas; clk., P.W.D., Bahamas, 1925; senr. clk., 1934; treasy. supt., Br. Hond., 1938; mem., Belize loan bd., 1938.

TAYLOR, HON. GEORGE EDWARD.—B. 1878; ed. London and Toronto; called to the bar, Ont., 1902; practised in London and Moosejaw, Sask.; K.C., Jan., 1913; pres., Sask. Bar Assoc., 1917; just., ct. of King's Bench, Sask., Mar., 1918.

TAYLOR, GREVILLE LAUGHTON, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1902; ed. Lodge Schl., Barbados and Oxford Univ; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1927; clk., H. of A., Barbados, 1930; pol. mag., 1936.

TAYLOR, GREVILLE POWER.—B. 1899; ed. Elstow Schl., Bedford, and H.M.S. "Worcester"; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, March, 1925; dist. comsnr., Mar., 1931.

TAYLOR, H. A., F.I.C.—B. 1888; asst. analyst, Hong Kong, 1913; asst. supt., impts. and expts. dept., 1914; ag. supt. in addn. in 1930.

TAYLOR, PHILIP PATRICK, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M. & Cy.E., M.I.W.E.—B. 1900; ed. St. Catherine's Schl., Littlehampton, Xaverian Coll., Mayfield and Rutherford Coll., Newcastle; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Palestine, Sept., 1926; suptg. engnr., P.W.D., Cyprus, May, 1938.

TAYLOR, REGINALD WILLIAM, B.Sc.—B. 1895; ed. St. Lawrence Coll. and Univ. Coll., Lond.; war serv. 1914-18 (infy. and Tank Corps); asst. engnr., P.W.D., Uganda, 1920; ag. dep. dir., 1937; senr. exec. engnr., Nigeria, 1938.

TAYLOR, ROBERT STANLEY, O.B.E. (1933), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.A., M.D., B.C., D.P.H. (Cantab.), Cert., S.T.M.—B. 1875; ed. Downing Coll., Cambridge; exhibr., Charing Cross Hosp., London; D.M.O., Cue, West Australia; M.O.H., Cue and M.O.H., Day Dawn, West Australia; M.O., Uganda, Sept., 1914; active serv., E.A. campaign and temp. capt., U.M.S., Oct., 1914 to Nov., 1916; S.M.O., Somaliland, May, 1922; P.M.O., Somaliland, July, 1925.

TAYLOR, ROBERT WALTER, C.M.G. (1933), C.B.E. (1928), O.B.E. (1919).—B. 1883; ed. Emmanuel Schl. and King's Coll., London; clk. in crown agt's. office, 1903-1906; head acctnt., Somaliland, 1906; ag. mil. paymstr., Aug., 1907, to Jan., 1908; Somaliland expedn., 1908-1910 (G.A.S. medal and clasp); asst. treas., Uganda, 1910; asst. treas., Somaliland, Mar., 1914; treas., Somaliland, July, 1915; dep. treas., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1920; ag. treas., Dec., 1921 to May, 1922; treas., Tanganyika Territory, May, 1922; ag. ch. sec., Apr. to June, 1927; gov.'s dep. 10th to 27th May, 1927; ret., Mar., 1933; recr.-gen. and treas., Bahamas, 1936.

TAYLOR, ROYDEN ERNSCLIFFE, M.B.E. (1937)—B. 1889; ent. civ. serv., Grenada, Oct., 1905; seconded for war serv., Sept., 1915 to May, 1919; J.P., 1919; regisr., sup. ct., Grenada, May, 1931.

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TAYLOR, WILLIAM CECIL, LL.B., B.A. (Manchester).—B. 1902; ed. Bolton Sch. and Manchester Univ.; cadet, S.S., Dec., 1924; offr., cl. V, Dec., 1927; offr., cl. IV, Dec., 1931; ag. asst. to atty.-gen., Nov., 1932; offr., cl. III, Dec., 1936.

TEMPANY, HAROLD AUGUSTIN, C.B.E. (1933), D.Sc.(Lond.), F.I.C., F.C.S.—B. 1881; ed. privately and Univ. Coll., London; asst. gov. chemist, Leeward Is., 1903; ag. govt. chemist and supt. of agric., July to Dec., 1906, and Jan. to Nov., 1909, govt. chemist and supt. of agric., Nov., 1909; J.P., Antigua, 1910; offl. mem. legis. coun., Antigua, Mar. to July, 1912; represented Leeward Is. at 3rd Internat. Congress of Trop. Agric., June, 1914, and at rubber and tropical products exhibtn., June-July, 1914; chmn. of trustees Antigua pub. library, 1916; mem., Antigua Defence Reserve, 1905 to 1916; dir. of agric., Mauritius, 1917; nominated M.L.C., Mauritius, May, 1917; mem., bd. of dirs., Mauritius Inst., Jan., 1918; reported on S. African sugar industry, 1917; organised govt. tobacco factory, 1920; sugar experiment station, 1921; agrl. coll., 1923-24; dairy, 1923; prin., Mauritius Agrl. Coll. in addn. to substantive appt., 1924; reported on local sugar industry, 1926; organising vice-pres., Mauritius agrl. and indus. exhibn., 1926; chmn., various comtees.; dir., agr., S.S. and F.M.S., Jan., 1929; pres., bd., R.R.I., Malaya, Apr., 1929; visited Java as del., 4th Pacific Sci. Cong., June, 1929; prin., schl. of agr., Malaya, in addn., May, 1930; chmn., comtee., rice cult., Malaya, July, 1930; del., confce. of col. dirs., of agr., Lond., July-Dec., 1931; dir. agr., S.S., and advr. agr., M.S., Jan., 1935; author of numerous papers and repts. on agrl. chemy., cane sugar production, agrl. educn. and trop. agr.

TEMPLE, ALFRED JOHN BROOMHALL.—B. 1912; ed. Denstone Coll.; 16/5th Lancers, 1931-32; Palestine pol., 1933-36; sub-inspr., pol. Ceylon, 1936-38; supdt., pol., Somaliland, 1938.

TEMPLER, JAMES TREVOR.—B. 1900; asst. conserv., forests, Kenya, 1938.

TENISON, EDWARD HERON RYAN, B.A. (Oxon)—B. 1898; on mily. serv., Apr., 1917; cadet, Ceylon, Nov., 1921; attd., Kandy Kach., Dec., 1921; office asst., Anuradhapura kach., Feb., 1924; ditto, Badulla kach., June, 1925; ditto, Batticaloa kach., Nov., 1926; pol. mag., Matale, Dec., 1927; asst. govt. agt., Badulla, Jan., 1929; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Nov., 1931; pol. mag., Colombo, Nov., 1932; addnl. asst. ch. sec., Nov., 1935; comsnr., development of agrl. marketing, Nov., 1936; dep. comsnr. for dev. of agric. marketing, Sept., 1937; attd. office of food contr., Apl., 1938.

TENNEKOON, HERBERT ERNEST, B.A. (hons.) Lond.—B. 1911; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1935; office asst., Matale kach., June, 1937; offr. cls. II, Dec., 1937.

TERRELL, ARTHUR KOBERWEIN À BECKETT, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-law.—B. 1881; ed. Tonbridge Schl. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1906; war serv., 1914-19; puisne judge, S.S. and judge, F.M.S., Jan., 1931; judge, ct. of appl., Kedah, May, 1931; ag. ch. just., F.M.S., Feb., 1933 and Apr., 1936; ag. ch. just., S.S., June, 1937; judge of appeal, Malaya, 1938.

TERRINGTON, JOHN WILLIAM.—B. 1892; N.E.R., England, 1906-12; R.A.M.C., 1912-14; war serv., 1914-19; station mast., K.U.R. & H., 1919; asst. dist. traffic supdt., 1928; dist. traffic supdt., 1930, asst. supt., cl. I., 1938.

TESTER, L. M.C.—B. 1891; war serv., 1915-18; treas. asst., Nigeria, 1919; ch. acct., P.W.D., 1930; treas., Mauritius, July, 1932; ag. col. sec., 1934; treas. and comptr., cust., Zanzibar, Nov., 1934; currency offr., Jan., 1936; ag. ch. sec., July, 1936-Mar., 1937 and Nov., 1937-July, 1938; dep. for res., June and Aug., 1937 and Jan., Mar., and June, 1938; finan. sec., Jan., 1938.

TETLEY, ALBERT EDWARD MARRIOTT, B.Sc. (Civil Eng.), A.S.A.C.E.—B. 1898; ed. S. African Coll. High Schl. and Witwatersrand Univ.; served in G.E.A. campaign; asst. engnr., irrign. dept., Union of S. Africa, 1923; hydrographic survr., P.W.D., Kenya, 1929; hydraulic engnr. & hydrographic survr., 1937.

TETLEY, JOHN LEWIS, M.A., A.I.C.—B. 1904; ed. Bootham Schl., York and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1927; A.I.C., 1928; M.A., 1936; asst. analyst, Hong Kong, 1931; asst. supt., impts. & expts. dept., 1937; asst. chem., Inst. Med. Res., F.M.S., 1937.

TETTEY, VICTOR ADOLPHUS, B.A. (Durham).—B. 1891; ed. govt. primary schl., Accra Grammar Schl., Fourah Bay Coll., Sierra Leone (Durham Univ.); 2nd cls. teacher, Accra Training Coll., Gold Coast, Jan., 1915; 1st cls. teacher, Apr., 1921; asst. headmast., Apr., 1923; inspr., schls., July, 1925; senr. inspr., schls., July, 1937.

TE WATER, CHARLES THEODORE.—B. 1887; ed. Normal Coll., Bedford Grammar Schl. and Cambridge, B.A., LL.B.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, and mem. of Pretoria bar; repd. Pretoria (Cent.) in Union parlt., 1924-29; high comsnr. for the Union of S. Africa in London, 1929.

THACKER, RANSLEY SAMUEL.—B. 1891; ed. Choir Schl. of H.M. Chapels Royal, St. James', Dulwich Coll. and Univ. of London; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1913; ch. just. and pol. mag., St. Vincent, Nov., 1930; rep. St. Vincent at confce. of W. Indian sea island cotton growers, Barbados, Mar. to Apr., 1932; temp. attd. legal advisory staff, C.O., Sept.-Oct., 1933; atty.-gen., Fiji, Nov., 1933; mem., exec. and leg. couns; ag. ch. just., 1935 and 1936; K.C. (Fiji), Aug. 1937; puisne judge, Kenya, Mar., 1938; mem., ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa, May, 1938; chmn., farmers' conciliation bd., Kenya, July, 1938.

THATCHER, GEORGE SLESSOR, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr.—B. 1897; ed. Ven. Bede Colleg. Schl.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Malaya, June, 1924; ex. engnr., June, 1933.

THATCHER, J.—Ed. at Bristol Gram. Schl.; examr. of loan accts., audit dept., O.R.C., Jan., 1904; examr. of accts., ditto, July, 1904; prov. aud. O.F.S. Prov., Apr., 1912.

THEEMAN, FREDERICK WALTER, LL.B.—B. 1901; ed. Wilson's Grammar Schl. and Univ. Coll. London; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1923; res. mag., St. Lucia, 1927; ag. atty.-gen., 1931; res. mag., Jamaica, 1932; res. mag., Tanganyika Territory, 1937; ag. puisne judge, 1938.

THEIS, S. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.)—B. 1903; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1927.

THERON, COL., FRANCOIS HENRI.—B. 1891; ed. St. George's Cathedral Grammar Schl., Capetown; ent. civ. serv., O.F.S., 1909; lieut., Enslin's Horse, 1915; asst. staff offr., 4th Mounted Brig., G.S.W.A. campaign, 1915; A.D.C. to Gen. Smuts and attd. Permt. Force (Staff), 1915; A.D.C. to Gen. Botha and granted temp. rank of capt., 1916; served, G.E. Africa, July to Sept., 1916; attd. war cabinet staff as asst. staff offr. to Gen. Smuts, 1917; attd., 2nd S.A. Infy., France, 1917; served in France, 1918; comv. commdr., Nov., 1918; ment. in despa. twice; 1914-15 Star,

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Br. War and Victory meds.; Peace confce., Paris, as A.D.C. to Gen. Botha, Mar.-June, 1918; lieut. (temp. capt.), Permt. Force (staff), U.D.F., 1919; graduated Staff Coll., Camberley, 1921; staff offr., G.S. sec., defence headqrs., Pretoria, 1922; posted to S.A. Staff Corps, 1923; A.D.C., O.A.G. of Union, 1923-24 and in 1928; ag. adjt., S.A. Mily. Coll., Roberts' Heights in 1924; offr. instr., S.A. Mily. Coll., Roberts' Heights in 1931; temp. maj., 1932; temp. lt. col., 1932; staff offr. (G.I.), gen. staff sec., defence headquarters., Pretoria, 1933, major, Apr., 1933; lt. col., Apr., 1933 with seniority from 1st Jan., 1933; dir., mily. operns. and training, Oct., 1933; O.C., Transvaal commd., 1934; O.C., Roberts Heights and Transvaal commd., 1934; temp. col., 1934; offr., Order of Hosp. of St. John of Jerusalem, 1936; col., 1936; qmr.-gen.. U.D.F., Apr., 1937; mem., war supplies bd., May, 1937.

THIBOU, CLEMENT GABRY.—Foreman of wks., P.W.D., Antigua, Mar., 1915; asst. town clk., St. Kitts, Apl., 1916; ag. supt. of pub. wks., Aug., 1916.

THOMAS, A. MUSGRAVE, Barrister-at-Law.—Crown counsel, Kenya, Oct., 1920; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, Nov., 1924; ag. judge, sup. ct., on various occasions, 1925-1928; 2nd puisne judge, Trinidad, May, 1929, re-transfd. to Cyprus as puisne judge, Dec., 1929; ag. ch. just. for various periods, 1930-37; judge, high ct., Nyasaland, 1938.

THOMAS, AMBLER REGINALD.—B. 1913; ed. Gresham's Schl., Holt (schol.) and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge (foundation schol.); B.A., 1934; 1st. cls. pts. I and II economics tripos; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., min. of agr. and fisheries, 1935; transfd. to C.O., 1936.

THOMAS, EDMUND VINCENT STEWART.—B. 1893; ed. Munro Coll., Malvern, Jamaica and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; mily. serv., France, 1913–19; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1921; dist. offr., 1929; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1936.

THOMAS, GEOFFREY RIVERS, F.S.I., A.M.T.P.I. (Spec. Dip. Town Planning).—B. 1904; ed. City of London Schl. & Coll. of Estate Management, Lond.; quantity surveying asst., P.W.D., Kenya, 1925; senr. asst. do., 1926; quantity survr., 1934; quantity survr. & contracts offr., 1939.

THOMAS, GEORGE ROSS, C.M.G. (1938), B.A. Syd. Univ.—B. 1876; inspr., schls., N.S.W., June, 1918; ch. inspr., Dec., 1929; under sec. and dir., educn., Aug., 1930.

THOMAS, HAROLD BEKEN, O.B.E. (1934).—B. 1888; ed. Dover Coll.; C.P.R., engnr. dept., 1907; Uganda Prot. survey dept., 1911; senr. staff survr., 1915; capt., E. African Prot. Forces, German East Africa, 1917-18; dist. survr., Uganda, 1921; dep. dir., surveys, 1924; dir., surveys, land offr. and comsnr. of mines, 1938. Pubns. (jointly) offl. handbook "Uganda," 1935; "History of Uganda Land and Surveys," 1938.

THOMAS, HUGH WHITELEGGE.—B. 1887; ed. Dean Close Schl., Cheltenham and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A.; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Aug., 1913; dist. comsnr., June, 1919; ag. asst. col. sec., Oct., 1919; ag. comsnr., cent. prov., May to Aug., 1924; dep. prov. comsnr., May, 1926; dep. sec., for native affrs., Apr., 1928; sec., native affrs., 1933; ag. col. sec. in 1932 and 1934; gov's dep. in July and Aug., 1932; ag. ch. comsnr., Ashanti, Oct.-Dec., 1932; accredited rep. to L. of N., 1931 and 1934.

THOMAS, RT. HON. JAMES HENRY, P.C. (1917), M.P., J.P., LL.D., Cambridge.—B. 1875; served as cleaner, fireman and driver, G.W.R.; has served in turn as organiser, asst. sec., gen. sec. and pres., Nat. Union of Rlymen; gov. of Dulwich College; mem., Balfour mission to America, 1917; M.P. for Derby since 1910; J.P., Surrey, 1920; S. of S. for Cols., 23rd Jan. to 7th Nov., 1924; Lord Privy Seal, 15th June, 1929; S. of S. for Dom. Affrs., 13th June, 1930; S. of S. for Doms. affrs. and for the Cols., 28th Aug., 1931; S. of S. for Doms. affrs., 9th Nov., 1931; S. of S. for the Cols., 27th Nov., 1935; author of "When Labour Rules" and other works.

THOMAS, LESLIE ARDING.—B. 1891; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Schl.; pol. probt., S.S., Nov., 1910; asst. supt., pol., Sept., 1914; ch. pol. offr., P.W., Mar., 1921; dep. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., Sept., 1926; asst. supt. pol., S.S., Oct., 1926; adjutant, S.S. pol., Nov., 1926; commdt., pol., depot, S.S., and ag. supt. pol., Jan., 1928; ch. pol. offr., N. Sembilan, July, 1930; do., Selangor, Feb., 1932; dep. comsnr., pol., Perak, 1935; ch. pol. offr., Mar., 1935; ag. comsnr., pol., F.M.S., Apr., 1936.

THOMAS, SIR SAMUEL JOYCE, Kt. Bach. (1935).—B. 1875; ed. King's Coll., London; Inglis schl. and early English Text Socy. prizeman; assoc. (with distinc.) King's Coll., 1897; B.A., Lond., 1897; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1898; enlisted, 1915; commissioned, R.A.S.C. (M.T.), and attd. to R.G.A. (145th Siege Battery), France, Flanders, Italy; invalided, 1919; ch. just., St. Vincent, Oct., 1919; ag. col sec. and admstr., St. Vincent, Feb. to Dec., 1920, and on three subsequent occasions; thanked by S. of S. for index of laws St. Vincent, 1921; mem., W. Indian ct. of appl., 1921-23; 2nd puisne judge, Trinidad, Mar., 1923; chmn., oil and water bd., 1923; ag. 1st puisne judge on various occasions, 1923-26 and in 1928; puisne judge, Kenya, 1929; ch. just., F.M.S., Oct., 1933; ret., Oct., 1937.

THOMAS, THOMAS JOHN, M.C., M.A. (Oxon.)—B. 1893; ed. Univ. Coll. of Wales and Jesus Coll., Oxford; European mast., F.M.S., July, 1923; ag. headmast., High Schl., Malacca, Apr., 1930; do., Penang Free Schl., Aug., 1933; headmast., Sultan Abdul Hamid Coll., Alor Star, Dec. 1936.

THOMAS, SIR THOMAS SHENTON WHITELEGGE, G.C.M.G., (1937), K.C.M.G. (1931), C.M.G. (1929), O.B.E. (1919).—ed. at Leatherhead and Queen's Coll., Camb. (scholar); B.A., Hons. 1901; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Aug., 1909; 3rd asst. sec., Apr., 1911; sen. asst. sec., Apr., 1912; ag. asst. ch. sec., Aug.-Oct., 1913, Aug., 1916-Mar., 1917, and Apr., 1917-Jan., 1919; clk. to exec. and legis. couns., 1917-19; mem. E. Africa civ. serv. comsn., 1918; asst. ch. sec., Uganda, Jan., 1919; ag. ch. sec., June, 1919 to Apr., 1920; chmn., Uganda development comsn., 1919; gov's. dep., Jan.-Feb., 1920; prin. asst. sec., Nigerian secretariat, Mar., 1921; ag. dep. ch. sec., Apr.-Dec., 1921; dep. ch. sec., Jan., 1924; ag. ch. sec., in 1925 and 1926; gov.'s dep., on various occasions, 1925-26; col. sec., Gold Coast, 1927; gov., Nyasaland, 1929; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Gold Coast, 1932; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Straits Sttlmts. and high comsnr., Malay States, 1934.

THOMAS, W. E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.—B. 1884; rly. engnr., Sudan, Brazil, F.M.S., New South Wales, and India; dep. res. engnr., Benue bridge constrn., Nigeria, Aug., 1930.

THOMPSON, ALDWORTH, B.Sc.—B. 1900; ed. Cork Gram. Schl., Univ. Coll., Cork and Royal Coll. of Sc. Lond.; asst. mycologist, agrcl. dept.,

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F.M.S., Nov., 1921; mycologist, Oct., 1933; del. 3rd. Imp. Mycological Confce., London, Sept., 1934.

THOMPSON, AUBREY DENZIL FORSYTH.—B. 1897; ed. Weenen County Coll., Natal and New Coll., Oxford (B.A.); lieut., R.F.A., 1917-19; cadet, Uganda Prot., June, 1921; A.D.C., July, 1923; dist. offr., 1933; asst. res. comsnr. and govt. sec., Bechuanaland Prot., 1937.

THOMPSON, C. B.—Asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., Nov., 1911; 1st grade admstve. offr., Kenya., Jan., 1924; ag. prov. comsnr., 1933; senr. dist. comsnr., 1934.

THOMPSON, DOWNING CHARLES, B.A. Oxon.).—B. 1892; mil. serv., 1914-19; asst. col. sec., Sierra Leone, 1921-29; asst. sec., Palestine, 1929.

THOMPSON, EDWIN ARCHIBALD.—B. 1898; cadet, govt. lab., Leeward Is., Dec., 1914; 2nd jun. asst., govt. lab., Apr., 1915; 1st do., Aug., 1917; senr. clk., cust., Antigua, Apr., 1927; transf., govt. lab., Leeward Is., 1928; milk analyst, Antigua, June, 1930; transfd. treasy. and cust. dept., June, 1933; tariff clk., 1934.

THOMPSON, HENRY BURFORD.—B. 1880; cashier, savings bank, Antigua, Apr., 1905; acctnt., ditto, Apr., 1906; 3rd outdoor offr., treasy., Jan., 1908; mem., Middle Temple, 1912; cashier, treasy., May, 1914; comsnr. to admstr. oaths, Antigua, July, 1916; senr. clk., 1926; postmr., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1936.

THOMPSON, HERBERT W., M.B.E. (1937).—B. 1899; entd. C.O., 4th Oct., 1915; on mil. ser. from 13th Aug., 1917 to 9th Apr., 1919; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 18th June, 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; promoted to 2nd div. clk., 24th Feb., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1925.

THOMPSON, JOHN HARRISON.—B. 1892; diploma, English language and lit., London Univ., 1921; appt. after compet. exam., asst. clk., commercial intelligence branch, B. of T., 23rd June, 1912; library asst., C.O., 6th Apr., 1914; after further compet. exam., apptd. as clk. of the 2nd div. and assigned to C.O., 24th Aug., 1914; cler. offr., higher grade, 1st Apr., 1922; asst. librarian, 10th Oct., 1925; registr., col. laws and asst. librarian, 19th Nov., 1928.

THOMPSON, RIVERS FENDALL.—B. 1911; grade II clk., Basutoland, 1929; asst. dist. commr., 1937.

THOMPSON, HON. VICTOR CHARLES, M.P.—El. to H. of R., C'wealth of Aust. for New England (N.S.W.), 1922; mem., joint select comtee. of C'wealth elect. law and procedure, 1926-27; chmn., select c'tee on tobacco industry, 1929-30; asst. min., Lyons miny., Nov., 1937.

THOMPSON, WALTER PHILIP.—B. 1909; ed. St. Lawrence, Ramsgate; pol. probationer, Hong Kong, Oct., 1929; asst. supt., pol., Dec., 1931.

THOMPSTONE, CAPT. ERIC WESTBURY, M.C.—B. 1897; ed. Shrewsbury Schl.; 2nd lieut., King's Shropshire Light Infy., 1915; served in France and Italy, 1916-19; wounded; silver med. for valour (Italy); adminis. offr., N.P., Nigeria, July, 1919; do., cls. II, 1936; ag. res., Dec., 1934-July, 1935; admstve. offr., cls. I, 1937.

THOMSON, JAMES BEVERIDGE.—B. 1902; ed. George Watson's Coll. and Edinburgh Univ., (Lanfine bursar) M.A.; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1929; probr., dist. admnstrn., N. Rhodesia, 1926; dist. offr., 1928; dist. commr., 1929; asst. to sec., native affrs., 1932; res. mag., 1936.

THOMSON, ROBERT.—B. 1892; ed. High Schl., Greenock and R. Tech. Coll., Glasgow; serv. with H.M. forces, 1914-19; asst. engnr., Zanzibar, June, 1925; ag. dist. engnr. on various occasions, 1927-31.

THOMSON, ROBERT LESLIE.—B. 1880; ed. Perth Acad.; asst. commissary, Br. Guiana, 1907-20; served with H.M. Forces in France, 1914-18; asst. inspr., dists., 1925; 2nd gde. offr., dist. admstr., Jan., 1932; asst. dist. comsnr., 1936; dist. comsnr., 1938.

THOMSON, WALTER MORRIS, M.A.—B. 1905; ed. Edinburgh Univ.; cadet, Hong Kong civ. serv., Dec., 1928; passed cadet, Feb., 1931; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1931; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1933; 1st clk., mag., Feb., 1934; J.P., 1934; senr. asst. col. treas., Feb., 1935; 1st clk. and mag., Mar., 1935; 1st clk. and pol. mag., Kowloon, May., 1935; asst. supt., impts. and expts., Dec., 1935; ag. supt., do., May, 1936; extra asst. col. sec., Oct., 1936; asst. supt., impts. and expts., May, 1936 and Aug., 1938; Board of Examiners, Jan., 1938.

THORBY, HON. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL, M.P.—M.L.A., N.S.W. for Wammerawa, 1922-27; Castlereagh 1927-30; min. for agr., 1927-30; M.H.R. of C'wealth of Australia for Calare, N.S.W., since Dec., 1931; asst. min. in Lyons miny., 1934; visited Gr. Britain on occasion of Silver Jubilee; min. for defence, Lyon's ministry, Nov., 1937-Nov., 1938; min. for works and min. for civil aviation, Nov., 1938.

THORNE, RICHARD ALFRED.—B. 1902; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., sec.'s office, G.P.O., 24th Oct., 1919; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; transfd. to C.O., 15th Oct., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, 29th Oct., 1930.

THORNE THORNE, RICHARD JOHN PEROY, M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1900; ed. Charterhouse and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; served R.A.F., 1918; 2nd. lieut., The Buffs, 1920; lieut., 1922, 26; Tropical African services course, Cambridge, 1926-27; cadet, Uganda Prot., 1927; priv. sec. to govr., Uganda, 1928-29; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1934-36; lieut. R. of O., K.A.R., 1933; capt., 1935; admstve. offr., Cyprus: asst. sec., Aug., 1936; clk., exec. coun., Dec., 1936; ag. ch. asst. sec., Aug.,-Dec., 1937 and Apr.-June, 1938; liaison offr. i/c Cyprus inf. office, London, Sept., 1938.

THORNTON, BENJAMIN BECKETT., F.I.A.C.—B. 1890; war serv., 1914-19; clk., K.U.R. & H., 1922; ag. asst. ch. acctnt., Jan.-Nov., 1924; constrn. acctnt., 1925; workshops acctnt., 1930; senr. asst. do., 1932.

THORNTON, LIEUT.-COL. (TEMP. COL.), SIR EDWARD NEWBURY, K.B.E. (1919), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), S.A.M.C., commdr. of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1924).—B. 1878; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and London Hosp.; asst. med. offr., Imp. Yeomanry Hospitals, Anglo-Boer war, 1900-01; plague serv., Punjab, 1902-03; ent. civ. serv., Cape Colony, 1903; additional M.O.H., Cape Colony, 1906; med. inspr. of hosps. and charitable insts., and ch. local govt. inspr., Cape, 1910; major, med. br., sec. 1, Union Res. of Offrs. in German S.W. Africa, 1915; (ment. in desps.); Lieut.-Col., S.A.M.C. and O.C. S. African mil. hosp., Richmond, Surrey; mem., comtee. of management, and surg. to Queen Mary's aux. conval. hosp. for limbless soldiers, Roehampton, and mem., comtee. management, Queen Mary's aux. conval. hosp. for facial injuries, Sidcup; chmn., exec. comtee. on vocational training of soldiers in hosp., Lond. dist.; represented S. Africa, Inter Allied Conf. on disablement

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problems arising out of the war, 1916-20; senr. asst. health offr. for the Union, dir. of med. services, Union Defence Forces, and chmn., cent. housing bd. for Union, 1920; sec. for pub. health and ch. health offr. for Union, 1932.

THORNTON, GEORGE EDWIN, M.B.E. (1932). B. 1899; war. serv., 1916-17 (E. Africa); clk., N. Rhodesia, 1917; ag. asst. comsnr., taxes for periods, 1926, 1927 and 1928; asst. comsnr., taxes, Apr., 1928; comsnr., income tax, Apr., 1932; ag. treas., 1933; ch. acctnt. and comsnr., income tax, 1937.

THORNTON, HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, C.M.G. (1920), C.V.O. (1920).—B.1881; ed. Kelly Coll., Tavistock, and at Christ Church, Oxford; priv. sec. to Viscount Milner, as mem. of the War Cabinet without portfolio, Dec., 1916 to Apr., 1918; as sec. of state for war, 1918-19; as sec. of state for the colonies, 14th Jan., 1919; apptd. crown agt. for the colonies, 1st Oct., 1920.

THORNTON, RUSSEL WILLIAM, C.B.E. (1936).—B.1881; ed. Graaff Reinet and Elsenburg Schl. of Agr., Cape Prov. (dipl. with hons.); served in Anglo-Boer War as Scout and intelligence offr.; joined dept. of agr., Cape Prov. field crops and experiment and research section, 1905; offr.-in-ch., agrl. research branch, agrl. dept., Cape prov., 1908; prin., Grootfontein Schl. of Agr. and experiment station, 1910; sent by govt. to England, Europe and Australia to study agrl. educn., experiment station organisation, etc., took charge of expedn. to W. Central Africa, in connection with ostrich industry of Union, 1912; active serv. in France, 1917; resumed charge of Grootfontein Schl. of Agr., 1919; dir., field and animal husbandry, Oct., 1923; dir., native agr., dept. of native affrs., Apr., 1929; dir., agr., Basutoland, and agrl. advr. to H. Cr., 1934.

THOROGOOD, WILLIAM JESSE, M.C. — B. 1896; ed. Latymer Upper Schl. and Trinity Hall, Camb.; war serv., 1915-18; cadet, F.M.S., Apr., 1921; attd., Chinese prot., Ipoh; passed cadet, Sept., 1923; offr., cls. V, Apr., 1924; asst. contrlr., lab., Seremban, Aug., 1924; asst. dist. offr., Gopeng and Kampar, Feb., 1926; asst. sec. to res., Selangor, June, 1927; offr., cls. IV, Apr., 1928; asst. contrlr., lab., Klang; asst. contrlr., lab., Penang, May, 1931; ag. emigrn. comsnr. for Malaya, May, 1932; offr., cls. III, Apr., 1933; mag., K. Lumpur, Apr., 1937.

THORPE, CYRIL EDWARD, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. —B. 1899; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1924; senr. exec. engnr., 1935.

TIBBITT, CAPT. ERIC MONTAGUE (R. of O.). —B. 1896; served in European War, 1914-18; priv. sec. to gov., Br. Honduras, Nov., 1920; ag. clk., exec. coun., Br. Hond. Nov., 1922; asst. audr., Nigeria, Aug., 1924; audr., Br. Hond., Feb., 1928; capt., Br. Hond. Defence Force, Apr., 1928; senr. asst. audr., Uganda, Oct. 1934; audr., Cyprus, 1937.

TICKLE, ARTHUR GEORGE WARNHAM, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.—B. 1887; ed. Holy Trinity, Bansbury, Polytechnic and Royal Acad., London; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1913; exec. engnr., 1920; tech. sec., D.P.W., 1923-4 and 1928-32; J.P., 1931; asst. D.P.W., 1932; ag. D.P.W., 1933 and 1936.

TILLMAN, JOHN, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).—B. 1901; temp. med. offr., Somaliland, 1936; med. offr., 1937.

TILNEY, CHARLES EDWARD, M.A. (Oxon.).— B. 1909; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan., 1932; attd., office of dir., med. and sany. services, Feb., 1932; attd., Galle kach., Sept., 1932; office asst., Ratnapura kach., June, 1933; admstve. sec., dept. of med. and san. services and sec. to min. for health, Mar., 1934; asst. comsnr., lands, Mar., 1937.

TINDALL, BENJAMIN ARTHUR.—B. 1879; ed. Victoria Coll., Cape Prov.; B.A., LL.B.; called to bar, 1903; practised, Pretoria; K.C., 1919; presided, sp. ct., Swaziland, 1914; judge, sup. ct., Transvaal prov. divn., Dec., 1922; judge pres.; Transvaal prov. divn., 1937; judge of appeal, 1938.

TINWORTH, WILLIAM LEONARD, A.M.Inst.T. —B. 1885; mil. serv., India and Mesopotamia, 1917-19; asst. acctnt., F.M.S. rlys., 1921; ag. dep. acctnt., 1926, 1929 and 1930; ag. acctnt., pub. wks. dept., 1929; dep. ch. acctnt., Tanganyika rlys., 1931; ag. ch. acctnt., 1933; ch. acctnt., 1936; ag. gen. man., 1938.

TISDALL, EDWARD GORDON ST. CLAIR, M.C.—B. 1895; ed. Bedford Schl. and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge; served in France 1st. Monmouth Regt., 1915-18; asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Oct., 1919; ag. comsnr., mines, Kenya, 1935 and 1936.

TISDALL, HERBERT GEORGE, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., A.M. INST. C.E., A.M.I.E.E.—B. 1879; ed. Bedford Schl. and Imp. Coll. of Science (Whitworth schol.), ; eng. inspr., C.A., 1907; asst. engnr., engnrg. contracts dept., 1913; dep. head, engnrg. contracts dept., 1926.

TITCHENER, HENRY IAN HERRICK.—B. 1900; entd. C.O., Feb., 1916; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 24th Apr., 1918; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; higher grade cler. offr., 13th July, 1928; asst. librarian, 14th Jan., 1929.

TODD, CEDRIC LINDLEY.—B. 1897; ed. Sherborne Schl.; served in European War, Western fronts, 1914-18 and Rhine Army, 1919-21; asst. audr., Nyasaland, Nov., 1921; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1929; senr. asst. audr., 1933; dep. audr., Apr., 1937; ag. audr., Oct.-Apr., 1938.

TODD, CHARLES DOUGLAS—B. 1901; asst. treas., Tanganyika Territory, 1923-25; resigned; re-apptd., 1929; ag. treas. and ch. of cust., Somaliland, June-Oct., 1935; treas., Antigua and fedl. treas., Leeward Is., 1936; asst. col. sec., Gold Coast, 1938.

TODD, DUDLEY C.—B. 1906; ed. St. Kitts-Nevis Grammar Schl. and Lodge Schl., Barbados; clk. and cotton inspr., agrl. dept., St. Kitts, 1928; ch. sany. offr., country dists., 1930; clk. and storekeeper, P.W.D., 1933; 2nd lt., defence force, 1935; ag. ch. rev. offr. and harbr. mast., 1937.

TODD, RONALD RUSKIN.—B. 1902; ed. County High Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (schol.); B.A. (hons.), 1924; M.A., 1928; cadet, Hong Kong, 1924; passed Cantonese, June, 1927; asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., 1927; asst. supt., impts. and expts., 1930; ch. asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., 1933; chmn., urban coun., 1936.

TOLFREE, WILLIAM NORMAN.—B. 1892; ed. Dudley Coll., N. Stafford Regt. and R.A.F., 1915-20; inspr., schls., S. Provs., Nigeria, 1921, ag. ch. inspr., Dec., 1930-May, 1931; senr. supt., 1938; prin., May, 1938.

TOLMIE, GEORGE MACKENZIE, B.Sc. (Edin.). —B. 1904; ed. Inverness Royal Acad., Edinburgh Univ. and Imp. Forest Inst., Oxford; asst. conservator, forests, Gold Coast, 1926.

TOMLINSON, SIR GEORGE JOHN FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1934), C.B.E. (1928), M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-law.—B. 1876; ed. Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Transvaal educa-

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dept., 1903-04; asst. res., N. Nigeria, 1907; seconded to Gold Coast as dir., educn., 1909; reverted to N. Nigeria, 1911; 3rd cls. res., 1911; ag. res., 1912; 2nd cls. offr. (change of title), 1914; 1st cls. dist. offr., 1918; ag. sec., N. Provs., 1919; asst. sec., native affrs., 1921; ag. sec., do, 1921 and 1925; staff grade (supernmy.), 1925; ret., 1928; asst. under sec. of state, C.O., 1st Oct., 1930.

TOMLINSON, JOHN.—Asst., P.O., Port Elizabeth, 1900; 1st cls. asst., comml. br., Midlands dist., 1912; senr. asst., do., 1914; divnl. comml. supt., comml. br., Johannesburg, 1922; ch. supt., Johannesburg, 1923; 2nd grade ch. clk., telephone man., Johannesburg, 1925; ag. ch. clk., ch. clk's office, Pretoria, 1929; ch. clk., 1929; contr., stores, Pretoria, June, 1930; ag. asst. under sec., head office, Pretoria, 1932-33; contr., post office propaganda, 1935.

TOMLINSON, THOMAS FOWLER, M.C., B.Sc. A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1884; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trinidad, and Leeds University; asst. engnr., constrn., Trinidad govt. rlys., 1911; served with R. Engnrs., France, 1915-19; res. engnr., constrn., Trinidad govt. rlys., 1920; temp. D.P.W., Virgin Is., 1925; dist. engnr., P.W.D., Br. Guiana, 1927; ch. engnr., govt. rlys., Trinidad, 1928; supt., Trinidad govt. rly., 1933.

TOMLINSON, SIR THOMAS SYMONDS, KT. BACH. (1925).—B.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; B. 1877; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1901; town mag., Zanzibar, May, 1907; asst. judge of H.B.M. ct. for Zanzibar, Jan., 1911; ag. judge, Feb. to Nov., 1916; judge (now ch. just.), 11th Oct., 1919; seconded as legal adviser of the civil admstn. of the occupied terry. of Ger. E. Africa, Feb., 1918; ag. atty.-gen., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1920 to July, 1921; prepared revised edn. of the laws of Zanzibar, 1922; 2nd cls., Order of the Brilliant Star, Zanzibar, 1923; ret., 1928.

TONGUE, EDWIN, M.M.—B. 1898; pol. probr., S.S., Jan., 1925; asst. supt., pol., June, 1929; asst. supt., pol., detec. br., S'pore, June, 1930; dep. commr., estate duties, in addn., July, 1934; collr., estate duty, S.S., Jan., 1936; offr.-in-ch., stamp office, in addn., Apr., 1936.

TONGUE, ERIC DAUNCEY, O.B.E. (1934), B.A., LL.B.—Ed. Taunton Schl. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (schol. and exhibr.); asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda, October, 1913; dist. comsnr., Aug., 1923; lab. comsnr., May, 1930; reverted dist. offr. on abolition of post, Oct., 1931; senr. dist. offr., Dec., 1935; prov. comsnr., 1937.

TONKIN, SYDNEY, B. Eng. (Liverpool), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., Chtd. Civ. Engnr., Chtd. Mech. Engnr.—B. 1886; asst. engnr., P.W.D., F.M.S., June, 1920; exec. engnr., Dec., 1925; do., F.M.S., govt. factory, June, 1929; senr. exec. engnr., June, 1936.

TOPP, WM., I.S.O. (1937).—B. 1884; Gambia govt. serv., 1901-07; S. Nigeria govt., 1907-08; N. Nigeria govt., Oct., 1908 to Sept., 1910; transfd. to the Gambia, Sept., 1910; 1st. clk., col. sec.'s office, Nov., 1911; ch. clk., June, 1913; sp. cls. apptmt., Jan., 1920; ag. clk., leg. couns. on various occasions, 1916-22; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1924; offr.-in-charge, secretariat, July-Aug., 1925; J.P. and comsnr.. ct. of requests, July, 1925.

TORY, GEOFROY WILLIAM.—B. 1912; ed. King Edward VII Schl., Sheffield, and Queen's Coll., Cambridge (mod. languages schol., 1931-35); med. and mod. languages tripos, pt. 1 cls. 1, pt. 2 cls. 1; B.A., 1934; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin. D.O., Oct., 1935.

TOTHILL, JOHN DOUGLAS, C.M.G. (1938).—B. 1888; ed. Blundell's Schl.; Ontario Agr. Coll. (Toronto Univ.); B.Sc., Agr., 1910; Cornell Univ., U.S.A., Graduate Schl., 1913, 1914; Harvard Univ., D.Sc., 1922; agt. and expert, U.S. Bureau of Entomology, 1910–11; entomologist, entomological branch, Ottawa, 1911–24; seconded as dir., Levuana campaign, Fiji, for two years, Nov., 1924; ag. dir., agr., Fiji, May, 1925; dir., Levuana campaign and agr., 1926; dir., agr., Uganda, June, 1929.

TOUGHER, ROBERT ALEXANDER HUNTER.—B. 1891; ed. Royal Belfast Acad. Inst. and Queen's Univ. of Belfast, B.A. (1914); army, 1914-19; war serv., Dardanelles, Egypt and Syria, ment. in desps.; capt., gen. R. of O., 1919; solr., Ireland, 1920; asst. land offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1929; asst. comsnr., lands, Gold Coast, 1937.

TOUSSAINT, JAMES REGINALD.—B. 1879; clk., gen. clerical serv., Ceylon, Mar., 1898; ag. off. asst., Matara kach, Jan., 1917: sec., Buddhist temporalities ord. comsn., and extra off. asst. to dir., educn., Nov., 1918; apptd. to civ. serv., July, 1919; addnl. asst. comsnr. of stamps, Sept., 1921; asst. comsnr., stamps, Mar., 1930; dep. comsnr., stamps, July, 1931; dep. fiscal, Colombo, Oct., 1934; office asst., Kurunegala kach., Feb., 1935; dep. fiscal, Colombo, June, 1935.

TOVEY, DUNCAN LORIMER PATTISON.—B. 1903; ed. Clifton Coll. and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; M.A.; asst. priv. sec. (appts.) to S. of S., Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, Dec., 1926; to Lord Passfield, June, 1929; apptd. asst. prin., C.O., Oct., 1930; prin., 4th Nov., 1937.

TOWNLEY, CHARLES HENRY.—B. 1892; served with field coy., R.E.'s (T.) in Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Belgium and Germany 1914-19; asst. govt. printer, Nigeria, May, 1920; senr. supt., Aug., 1926; ag. govt. printer, May, 1927 and Nov., 1929; govt. printer, Gold Coast, 1931.

TRATMAN, EDGAR KINGSLEY, L.D.S., M.D.S.—B. 1899; ed. Clifton Coll. and Bristol Univ.; prof., dental surgy., coll. of med., S'pore, Oct., 1929; mem., dental bd., F.M.S., Apr. 1931; do., S.S., July, 1931.

TREMLETT, CAPT. JOHN DANIEL SCHWEDER, M.C., M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1886; ed. Harrow Schl. and R. Vety. Coll., London; war serv., Gallipoli and France, 1915-18; M.C., 1917; vety. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Dec., 1920; senr. vety. offr., Apr., 1923.

TREVOR, IVAN BERNARD.—B. 1900; ed. Tyttenhanger Lodge, Seaford; Rossall exhib., 1915 (not taken up); cadet, Midland rly., 1917; traffic asst., Kowloon-Canton rly., Hong Kong, Dec., 1924; ag. traffic supt. and ch. storekeeper in addn., 1925 and 1927; ag. ch. acct., 1928; passed Cantonese, 1928; traffic man. and ch. storekeeper, 1932; capt., H.K. Vol. Def. Corps., 1935.

TRINICK, COMDR. GEORGE WILLIAM, R.D., R.N.R.—B. 1889; merchant serv., 1904-13; extra master's B.O.T. certif.; R.N., 1914-19 (H.M.S. "Diana," Home waters, near and far East, H.M.S. "Temeraire," North Sea and Russia); marine offr., Nigeria, 1922; lieut. comdr., 1924; comdr., on retired list, 1934; ag. dir., marine, 1935 and April, 1937; prin. marine offr., 1935.

TRIPE, WILLIAM BORROWDALE.—Ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch, N.Z., Victoria Univ. Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. offr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1929.

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TROUGHTON, EDWARD PERCEVAL — B. 1899; ed. Forest Schl.; R.N.A.S. and R.A.F., 1917-18; asst. to dist. comsnr., Basutoland, 1920; asst. to finan. sec., 1923; asst. treas., Tanganyika Territory, 1926; senr. asst. treas., Sept., 1935; dep. treas., Mar., 1937; acct.-gen. and currency offr., Aug., 1937.

TROUGHTON, JOHN F. G., M.B.E. (1936).—B. 1902; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin and Trinity Coll., Dublin; foundation schol. in maths.; B.A. (senr. moderatorship and gold med. in ment. and moral philosophy), 1924; LL.B. (1929); admstve. cadet, Kenya, 1926; dist. offr., 1928; on sp. duty, Kenya land comsn., 1933; ag. clk., leg. coun. and clk., exec. coun., 1933; seconded to C.O., 1936; seconded to B.B.C. as Empire news edr., 1936; on sp. duty, C.O., 1938.

TROWELL, JAMES HENRY ATKIN, A.M.I.M.E. —B. 1891; inspr., machinery, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, Nov., 1920; do., Ipoh, Oct., 1922; ag. licensing offr., automobiles, Perak South, in addn., Mar., 1924; ag. ch. inspr., machinery, F.M.S., in addn. June, 1932; inspr., machinery, Ipoh, and ag. ch. inspr., machinery, F.M.S., in addn., Apr., 1933.

TRUPHET, JOHN SYDNEY.—B. 1883; ed. Roan Schl. and King's Coll., London; entd. Crown Agent's office, 1901; asst. head, stores dept., 1919; do., insurance and checking dept., 1920; do., shipping dept., 1922; dep. head, shipping dept., 1927; dep. head, stores dept., 1931; head, do., 1933; head, shipping dept, 1935.

TRUSTED, SIR HARRY HERBERT, KT. BACH. (1938), K.C.—B. 1888; ed. Ellesmere Coll. and Trin. Hall, Camb.; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1913; served overseas (Duke of Cornwall's L.I. and staff, East Indies), 1914-19; puisne judge, Leeward Is., 1925; atty.-gen., 1927; comsnr. to revise the federal acts, Leeward Is., 1928; K.C., Leeward Is., 1929; atty.-gen., Cyprus, Dec., 1929; temp. attd., legal advisory staff, C.O., Aug., 1931; atty.-gen., Palestine, 1932; ch. just., 1936.

TRUTER, SIR THEODORUS GUSTAFF, K.B.E. (1924), C.M.G. (1918).—B. 1873; ed. Boys Pub. Schl., George; Normal Coll., Capetown; Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch; Cape civ. ser., Dec., 1892; chief examr., accts., 1895; lieut., Robert's Horse, 1899-1902 (med. and four clasps); asst. mag., Pretoria, Apr., 1901; mem., spec. criminal ct.; mag., Ermelo, Dec., 1904; mag., Standerton, Apr., 1908; prov. sec., Transvaal, July, 1910; comsnr., S. African pol., Oct., 1910; J.P., Union of S. Africa; ret., 1928.

TUCKER, D.E.A., M.C.—B. 1896; ed. at St. Francis de Sales Fathers, Givisiez (Fribourg) and Florimont Coll., Lancy (Geneva), B.-es-Lettres (1re partie) Grenoble Univ., July, 1914; Wilts. Regt. and M.G.C., 1914-20; 2nd lieut., June, 1917; H.M. cust., U.K., 1923; inspr.-in-ch., preventive serv., Tanganyika cust., 1929.

TUCKER, KEITH RAVENSCROFT, C.B.E. (1932), F.L.A.A.,—B. 1890; articled pupil to Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Glasgow, 1906-08; entd. engnrg. dept., office of crown agts. for the colonies, Mar., 1908; transfd. to col. audit dept., cent. office, June, 1913; asst. audr., G. Coast, Sept., 1913; served with Togoland Field Force, Aug.-Sept., 1914 (mentd. in desps.); lieut., G. Coast Volrs., Apr., 1915; asst. audr., Nyasaland Prot., June, 1916; capt., Nyasaland Field Force, 1919; despatched Pretoria, on mily. audit duties, Oct., 1918 to Apr., 1919; dep. treas., Nyasaland, Dec., 1921; treas., Jan., 1924; ag. ch. sec., and dep. to gov. various occasions; ag. gov., Feb., 1934; finan. sec., N. Rhodesia, Feb., 1938; ag. ch. sec., June-Sept., 1938; chmn., agric. advisory and maize control bds.

TUCKER, RICHARD WILLIAM ETHELBERT, M.A. (Cantab), B.Ed., (Capetown).—B. 1892; ed. Wilsons Grammar Schl. and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge; 1st cls., nat. sci. tripos pt. I (hons. chemy. and zoology) 1913; 1st cls. nat. sci. tr pos, pt. II (zoology) 1914; asst., S. African museum, Capetown, 1914-21; entomologist, dept. of agr., Union of S. Africa, 1921-28; entomologist, Barbados, 1928; publns. include various papers on Araneae and Acari, and economic papers on control of Acarid and insect pests.

TUDHOPE, CUTHBERT DRYDEN. — B. 1893; ed. S. Andrew's Coll., Rhodes Univ. Coll. and S.A. Coll.; active serv., 1914-19; B.Sc. (mining engnrg.) Cape, 1911; asst. inspr. mines, 1929; dep. inspr., 1933; inspr., mines, 1937.

TUDOR, DUDLEY HEMING.—B. 1904; ed. Cranleigh schl.; acct., bankruptcy dept., S.S., May, 1930; acct. pub. wks. and excise depts., Penang, Jan., 1937; asst. treas., Penang, in addn., Apr., 1937.

TULL, JOHN CADMAN.—M.D. (McGill), F.R.C.P. (Lond.)—B. 1884; capt., Canadian Army Med. Corps (mentd. in desps.), France, 1915-19; pathologist, Rangoon gen. hosp., 1919; med. offr., gen. hosp., Penang, Jan., 1921; pathologist, Penang, July, 1921; lect., pathology, S'pore June, 1926; govt. pathologist, S'pore, Aug., 1926; deleg. from King Edward VII Med. Coll. to Intern. cong. on cancer, London, May, 1928; deleg., leprosy confce., Manila, Dec., 1930; pathologist, Cyprus, 1936.

TUPPER, HENRY DE BEAUVOIR, A.M., R.N., Capt., R.N. (ret.).—B. 1883; naval cadet, 1898; commdr., 1917; capt., 1928; served in Gallipoli, Egypt, Otranto barrage and admy.; Legion of Honour (France), Order of Aves (Portugal) and Al Valore (Italy); harbmr., Br. Guiana, 1925; do., Jamaica, Oct., 1931.

TURBET, CHARLES RUPERT. B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—B. 1897; served, A.I.F., 1915-19, Egypt and France; vety. offr., Fiji, 1923; senr. vety. offr., 1930; ag. dir., agr., Fiji, 1937 and provisional offl. M.L.C.

TURBETT, IVAN JOLIFFE TUFNELL, K.C.—B. 1890; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin, 1913; cadet, Fiji, 1914; ag. dist. comsnr., 1915; ag. crown solr., 1916; ag. ch. pol. mag., 1917; pol. mag., Gambia, 1918; ag. legal adviser, 1919-22 and in 1924; ag. judge, sup. ct. on various occasions; solr.-gen., Sierra Leone, 1926 ag. atty.-gen. in 1926, 1927 and 1928; atty.-gen., 1933.

TURGEON, WILLIAM FERDINAND ALPHONSE, K.C., B.A.—B. 1877; ed. at New York city and Laval univ., Montreal; barrister; atty.-gen. of Sask., 23rd Sept., 1907; elec. to Sask. legis., 1907; re-elec., 1908, 1912 and 1917; atty.-gen. and prov. sec., 1915; judge, ct. of appeal, Sask., 14th Mar., 1921.

TURNER, MAJ. CLARENCE ROY, A.M.I.Mech.E. Chartered Mech. Eng.—B. 1891; ed. Brompton Pub. Schl. and Schl. of Mines, Adelaide, S. Australia; Australian Imp. Forces, 1914-19; Gallipoli and France (ment. in desps.); maj., Apr., 1917; now maj., Reg. Army R. of O.; asst. loco. supt. Gt. Southern of Spain Rly., Nov., 1919 to Aug., 1921; asst. loco. supt., rly. constrn., Nigeria, Jan., 1923; asst. loco. supt., Gold Coast rly., Jan., 1925; dist. loco. supt., Jan., 1927; run. supt., Jan., 1932; ch. mech. engnr., Feb., 1937.

TURNER, ERNEST EDGAR.—B. 1880; clk., post office, Sheffield, 1894-1900; served in S.

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African war and in S. African constab. (medal and 5 clasps); depôt sergt.-major, R.N.W. mounted police, Canada, 1908–1916; coronation medal, 1911; lieut., Bahamas police and defence force, 1916; capt., 1917; major and offir. com. local forces, comdt. of police, provost marshal, and inspr. of prisons, June, 1919; ch. of pol., St. Lucia, May, 1923; ch. of pol., Grenada, Jan., 1927.

TURNER, Ernest Nelson.—B. 1884; ed. Merchant Venturers Coll., Bristol; served in Gt. War, Egypt and Western Front, 1915-18; sub-inspr., armed constab., Br. Solomon Is., 1918; offr.-in-commd., 1919; ag. dist. offr., San Cristoval, 1919; passed final exam. in law, 1921; ag. dist. offr., Nggela, 1923; dist. offr., Nggela, conjt., 1934.

TURNER, Henry.—B. 1882; ed. Oamaru South Pub. Schl., N.Z.; N.Z. pub. trust office, 1899; asst. pub. trustee, 1923; under-sec. of defence, 1930.

TURNER, James Pogson.—B. 1871; clk., pub. library, St. Kitts, 1890; clk., regisr.'s off., St. Kitts, 1897; comsnr. to administer oaths, St. Kitts, 1899; clk. to mag., dist. "C," St. Kitts, May to Oct., 1905; 1st clk., regisr.'s off., Antigua, May, 1906; comsnr. to admst. oaths, Antigua, May, 1906; clk. regisr. of jt. stock companies, Nov., 1906; dep. coroner, dists. "A" and "B" Antigua, Apl., 1916; dir. of P.O.G. fund, Jan., 1917; regisr. and prov. marshal, Antigua, and chief regisr., Sept., 1917; comsnr. income tax, July, 1923; M.L.C., Antigua, Mar., 1926; addnl. mag., dist. A., Antigua, Jan., 1928; M.L.C., Antigua, Mar., 1929; J.P., May, 1930; comsnr. sup. ct., Oct., 1931.

TUTE, Sir Richard Clifford, Kt. Bach. (1937).—B. 1874; ed. St. Peter's Royal Schl., York and London Univ.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; passed open compet. exam. for Indian civ. serv., 1898; dist. and sessions judge, Allahabad, Bareilly-Meerut and other dists, from 1907; served throughout European war, retiring in 1919 with rank of major, R.G.A.; dist. judge, Galilee dist., Palestine, 1919; pres., dist. ct., Samaria, 1920; pres., land ct., Samaria, 1921; pres., land ct., Jerusalem, 1925; ch. just., Bahamas, 1931; admstd. govt. in Aug., 1932; author of "A Commentary on the Ottoman Land Code," and (as joint author) a metrical translation of Omar Khayyam; retd., 1939.

TWEEDSMUIR, 1st Baron (cr. 1935) Rt. Hon. John Buchan, P.C. (1937), C.H. (1932), M.A. (Oxon.), hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.), hon. LL.D. (Glasgow and St. Andrews), J.P. (Oxfordshire), D.L., J.P. (Peebleshire).—B. 1875; ed. Glasgow Univ. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (schol., 1895, M.A., hon. fellow); Stanhope historical essay, 1897; Newdigate prize, 1898; 1st cls. lit. hum., 1899; pres., Union, 1899; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1901; pvte. sec. to Lord Milner, 1901-03; on headqrs. staff Br. Army in France, 1916-17 (temp. lieut.-col., offr. of the Crown of Belgium and the Crown of Italy); dir., infrn., 1917-18; M.P., Scottish Univs., 1927-35; lord high comsnr., church of Scotland, 1933 and 1934; gov.-gen. of the Dominion of Canada, 2nd Nov., 1935; author of many novels and of historical and other works.

TYLER-SMITH, H. A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.—B. 1887; B.Sc. (Eng.) with 1st cls. hons., civil engnrg., Liverpool Univ., 1909; 2nd lieut., R.E. (sp. res.) 1910; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Kenya, 1911; exec. engnr., 1917; capt., R.E. (S.R.), 1917; D.P.W., Gambia, Dec., 1920; asst. D.P.W., Nigeria, 1930; dir., wks. and transport, Trinidad, May, 1934; mem. leg. coun.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, Cecil Julian, M.C.—B. 1895; ed. Glenalmond, Trent and Jesus Coll., Camb.; war ser., R.A. 1914-18 (France and Palestine); M.C., 1916; instr. Imp. Sch. of Gunnery, 1918; polit. offr. Nazareth; passed Indian civ. serv. exam., 1919; supt., educn., Tanganyika, 1924; ag. dep. dir., educn., 1932; ag. dir., do., May-Nov., 1932 and Feb.-Sept., 1935; dir., native educn., N. Rhodesia, 1936.

TYNDALL, Arthur, A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Am. Soc. C.E., M.N.Z. Soc. C.E., solr., sup. ct., N.Z.—B. 1891; ed. Blue Spur Schl., Lawrence dist. high schl., Otago univ. and Massachusetts inst. of technology; joined N.Z. pub. wks. dept., 1909; asst. engnr., 1913; engnr.-in-ch., pub. wks. dept., W. Samoa, 1920; highways engnr., N.Z., 1924; under-sec., mines, 1934, also dir., housing constrn., 1936.

TYRRELL, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E. (1934), C.M.G. (1928).—B. 1876; ed. Pembroke Coll., Oxford (B.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1900; ag. priv. sec. to H.E. the governor, Aug., 1901; priv. sec. to H.E. the offr. admstg. the govt., Apr., 1902; off. asst. to govt. agt., Cent. prov., Jan., 1903-Dec., 1904; seconded supt. of pol., N.W. prov., Aug., 1905, cent. prov., Mar., 1907; dist. judge, Badulla, Dec., 1908; asst. govt. agt., Matale, Feb., 1909; dep. collr. of customs, Nov., 1911; on mil. duty, Jan., 1915; govt. agt., N.W. Prov., May, 1921; prin. collr., cust., Apr., 1926; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; contr., rev., June, 1927; dep. ch. sec., July, 1931; ch. sec., May, 1932; O.A.G., Sept.-Dec., 1933 and June-Nov., 1935; ret., 1937.

TYRWHITT-DRAKE, Robert Hamilton.—B. 1901; ed. St, Andrews Coll., Grahamstown, S. Africa, Magdalen Coll., Oxford and Rhodes Univ. Coll. Grahamstown; computer, survey dept, Kenya, 1927; dist survr., Kenya, 1930; dir. land survey and regisrn., Zanzibar, 1936.

TYSOE, Capt. William, D.S.O. (1918), O.B.E. (1936), M.C. (1918), French Croix de Guerre (1918), (ment. in despS., 1918), War serv., 1914-18, France; North Russia, 1919; B.S.A. pol., 1920; N. Rhodesia pol., and N. Rhodesia Regt., Dec., 1920; lab. offr., July, 1938.

UPSDELL, George Edgar Skynner, M.A. (Cantab.), H.C.F., C.I.E.E.—B. 1886; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1919; headmr., Indian Schl, 1931; Yaumati Schl., 1932; Cent. Br. Schl., 1935; ag. headmast., King's Coll., 1937; senr. mast., 1938.

UPTON, Thomas Haynes, O.B.E., M.Sc. M.C.E., M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1889; pres. Metropolitan water, sewarage and drainage bd., N.S.W., 1930.

URICH, Leo Gottfried Wilfred, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.C.M. & H.—B. 1899; med. supt., Chacachacare leper settlmt., Trinidad, Jan., 1933; M.O.H., 1937.

URQUHART, William, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1901; asst. engnr. K.U.R. & H., 1926; snr. asst. engnr., 1935.

USHER, Capt. C. G., M.C.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, May, 1920; dist. offr., 1923; ag. sec., secretariat, 1927 and 1931.

USHER, Walter Whitbread.—B. 1886; ed. at Marist Bros. Coll., Uitenhage; served Anglo-Boer War, 1901, S.W. Africa, 1914-15, Flanders, 1916-18; clk., Swaziland, 1910; regisr. and master, sp. ct. of Swaziland, and Sheriff 1916; dep. asst. comsnr., 1919.

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UTTLEY, DENYS PLUBAT, B.A.—B.1906; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; col. audit dept., May, 1930; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1930; audr., Br. Honduras, 1938.

UTTLEY, KENNETH HARRISON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D., B.Ch. (Camb.), D.T.M. & H.(Lond.).—B. 1901; med. offr., Hong Kong; asst. med. offr., Victoria Hosp., 1929; med. offr. in ch., Kowloon and New Territories, Lai Chi Kok Prison, Kowloon mort.; asst. med. offr., Kowloon Hosp., in ch. offrs.' families, Kowloon, and pol. surg., Kowloon, 1930; med. offr., ditto, 1933: M.O. in ch., govt. civ., mental and Tsan Yuk hosps., 1936; M.O. in ch., Kowloon hosp., June, 1937.

VAITHIANATHAN, KANTHIAH, B.Sc. (Lond.)—B. 1896; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., June, 1923; attd., Colombo kach., July, 1923; ditto Ratnapura kach., May, 1924; ag. office asst. ditto, Sept., 1924; extra office asst., ditto, Apr., 1925; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Sept., 1925; ditto, Avissawella, February, 1926; office asst., Galle kach., Nov., 1926; addnl. asst. govt., agt., Hambantota, Dec., 1928; office asst., Colombo kach., Mar., 1929; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Nov., 1929; asst. col. sec., Mar., 1930; sec. to min. for home affrs., July, 1931; sec. to min. for commun. and wks., Oct., 1936; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Aug., 1937.

VALENTINE, DOUGLAS JAMES, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.). D.P.H.(Lond.), D.T.M. and H.(Eng.).—B. 1892; ed. Palmer's Schl. and Lond. Hosp.; temp. comsn., K.O.S.B., 1914-16; R.A.M.C., 1917-19; med. offr., med. dept., Hong Kong, 1919; in ch., civ. hosp., 1925-28; in ch., Kowloon hosp., 1929; in ch., Victoria hosp., 1930; ag. D.D.M.S.S., 1931, 1932, 1935 and 1936; M.O. in ch., civ. and ment. hosp., Jan., 1934; ag. D.D.M.S., Feb., 1936; D.D.M.S., Oct., 1936; ag. D.M.S. and M.L.C., June, 1937–Feb., 1938.

VALLADARES, ERIC.—B. 1908; ed. Dan. Stewart's Coll., Edinburgh; clk., transpt. dept., Br. Guiana, 1924; cler. asst., med. dept., 1926; prob. offr. of cust., 1927; 6th cls. clerk., col.sec.'s office, 1932; 5th do., 1933; clk., leg. coun., May, 1936.

VAN COPPENHAGEN, FREDERICK PASCHOUD.—B.1885; 3rd grade clk., deeds, Capetown, 1904; 2nd grade clk., 1912; 1st grade clk., 1918; 2nd grade examr., 1919; prin. clk., deeds, Pretoria, 1933; regisr., deeds, Kingwilliamstown, 1935; asst. regisr., deeds, Capetown, 1937; regisr., deeds, Bloemfontein, 1938.

VAN BROEKHUIZEN, DR. H. D.—B. 1872; ed. Ficksburg, Senekal, Grey Coll., Bloemfontein, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Edinburgh, Utrecht and Leyden; D.D. Leyden; min., Dutch reformed ch., Pretoria, before and after Anglo-Boer War; M.P., Pretoria, 1924-33; mem., S.A. acad.; historical soc., Leyden and Utrecht; min. plenip., for Union S. Africa, The Hague, Aug., 1933.

VAN DER BYL, PAUL ANDRIES.—B.1888; ed. Boys' High Schl., Wynberg, and Boys' High Schl., Stellenbosch; grad. at Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch (now the Univ.) in 1909 with hons. in botany; M.Sc., 1913; D.Sc., 1915; dept. of agr., Union of S. Africa, 1911; in ch., Natal herbarium and plant pathological laboratories, Durban, Natal, 1916; prof., plant pathology, Univ. of Stellenbosch, 1921; prin., Stellenbosch-Elsenburg Coll. of Agr., 1928; author of papers on S. African fungi and plant diseases.

VAN DER LINGEN, PIETER MOLL, B.A.—B. 1879; ed. Kroonstad and Stellenbosch; headmr., Jeppe educnl. institn., Johannesburg, 1903; do., Middelburg secondary schl., 1908; inspr., educn., Transvaal, 1913; pub. serv. comsnr., 1934.

VAN DER MERWE, HERMANUS ZULCH, B.A.—B. 1885; ed. at Ceres High Schl. and Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; inspr., schls., 1912; sec., educn. dept., Cape Prov., 1934.

VAN DER SPUY, LT.-COL. ADRIAN JOHANNES, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Capetown).—B. 1889; ed. Boys' High Schl. and Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Glasgow Univ. and Capetown Univ.; H.S. and H.P., Western Infmy., Glasgow, 1914-16; capt., S.A.M.C. (Overseas), 1916-20; served in France and Belgium, 1918; Br. War and Victory medals; O.C. mil. hosp., Wynberg, as capt. (temp. maj.), S.A.M.C. (A.C.F.), 1920; maj., S.A.M.C., (Permt. Force), 1923; defence headqrs. (med. services sect.), 1926; O.C. mil. hosp., Roberts' Heights and senr. med. offr., Roberts' Heights, 1926; transfd. to dept. of public health as asst. health offr. for Union, 1927; lt.-col., R. of O. (med. br.) U.D.F., 1927; dep. dir., med. services, U.D.F., attd. to Staff Corps from R. of O. (in addn. to civ. duties as asst. health offr. for Union), 1927.

VAN DER SPUY, MICHIEL LOUW.—2nd gr. compr., Natal, Feb., 1913; ch. draughtsman and compr., Apr., 1914; prof. asst., Apr., 1917; survr.-gen., Natal, Sept., 1931; do., Pretoria, May, 1934; do., Capetown, Dec., 1937.

VAN LANGENBERG, WILLIAM JAMES ALBERT, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.I.—B. 1906; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Dec., 1929; attd., Ratnapura kach., Jan., 1930; attd., Anuradhapura kach., May, 1930; ag. office asst., Nuwara Eliya kach., Oct., 1931; admstve. sec. to dir., med. and san. services, and sec. to min. for health, Feb., 1936; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, June, 1937.

VAN NIEKERK, CHRISTIAAN ANDRIES.—B. 1874; ed. pub. schl., Wellington and Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; commdt. for Kroonstad in Anglo-Boer War (wounded); del., peace confce., Vereeniging, 1902; mem., compensation comsn. till 1903; mem., leg. assem., O.F.S., 1907; leg. assem., Union., 1910-24; mem., pensions grievances comsn., chmn., sp. pensions bd., 1925; mem., Union senate since 1924; pres., 1930.

VAN RYNEVELD, MAJOR-GEN. SIR PIERRE HELPERUS ANDRIAS, K.B.E.(1920), D.S.O. (1918), M.C. (1916), B.A., B.Sc.—B. 1891; ed. Grey Coll. Schl., Grey Univ. Coll., Bloemfontein, Imp. Coll., Univ. of London; 2nd lieut., 7th Loyal N. Lancs. Regt., Aug., 1914; lieut., R.F.C., Apr., 1915; detachment C.O., Senussi campaign, Egypt, 1915-16; flight comdr., Palestine, 1916; ditto, Salonika, 1916; squad. comdr., London night defences, 1916-17; squad. comdr., No. 17 squad., B.E.F., 1917; severely wounded; wing comdr., XI. (Army) Wing, 2nd Army, 1917-19; ditto, Army wing, Rhine army of occupation, 1919; ment. in desps. six times, "1914-15" Star, Brit. War med., Victory med., Order of the Nile, 4th cls., Croix de Chevalier, Légion d'Honneur, France, Croix d'Officier, Ordre Leopold avec Croix de Guerre, Belgium; S. African liaison offr., Air Miny., 1919-21; lieut.-col. (temp. col.), Permanent Force Union Defence Forces, Feb., 1920; director of air services, U.D.F., Feb., 1920; col., S.A. staff corps, Nov., 1929; O.C., troops, Roberts Heights and commdt., S.A. Milv. Coll. in addn. to duties as dir., air services, Dec., 1929; brig.-

gen. and apptd., ch., gen. staff, May, 1933; maj.-gen., Apr., 1937.

VAN SCHALKWIJK, JOHANNES ZACHARIAS, B.A.—B. 1883; ed. Bloemfontein and Stellenbosch; asst. Bethlehem; vice-prin., Ficksburg, 1906; do., Normal Practising Schl., Bloemfontein, 1910; prin., model schl., Bloemfontein and vice-rect., Normal Coll., 1913; inspr. of schls., O.F.S., Nov., 1917.

VAN SCHALKWIJK, L. M. A. N., B.A. (Cape), Ph.D. (Amst.).—B. 1888; ed. Normal and S. African Coll., Cape Town, also in Holland, Germany and Austria inspr. of institutns., Union ed. dept., 1921; organising inspr., Union dept. of educn. since 1922; organiser, child welfare and specl. ed., 1925; supt., welfare and probation servs., 1937.

VANSTON, JAMES JOHN, M.I.Mar.E.—B. 1894; ed. Diocesan Boys' Schl., Hong Kong; survr., ships, S.S., May, 1923; do., S'pore, May, 1927; do., Penang, Feb., 1932; do., S'pore, Oct., 1935.

VANSTON, JAMES JOHN, M.R. Mar. E.—B. 1896; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen; war serv., 1914-19; survr., ships, S.S., Jan., 1929.

VAN ZEYLEN, FREDERICK CORNELIUS.—B. 1885; mech. and elec. engnr., draughtsman, harbr. engnr.'s office, Nassau, Bahamas, 1923; asst. civ. engnr., 1925; dep. civ. engnr. 1925; D.P.W., May, 1928.

VAN ZIJL, HENDRIK STEFANUS, LL.B. (Camb.), B.A., L.L.B. (Cape).—B. 1876; ed. Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; advoc., sup. ct., Cape Town, 1903; M.P., Cape of Good Hope, 1905-10; parly. draftsman, Union of S. Africa, 1910-15; K.C., 1919; judge, sup. ct., Union of S. Africa, 1920; chmn., delimitation comsn., July, 1927 and Mar., 1932; judge-pres., Cape prov. divn., 1935; chmn., S.W. Africa constitution comsn, 1935-36.

VAN ZYL, GIDEON BRAND.—B. 1873; ed. Normal and South African Coll., Capetown; atty.-at-law and notary pub., 1898; conveyancer, 1897; asst. dir., war recruiting, 1918; dep.-chmn., comtees., 1921-24; dep.-speaker and chmn., comtees., Union of S.A. H. of A., Jan., 1934.

VAN ZYL, JACOB ERNEST SIEBERT.—B. 1885; prob. clk., R.M., Hanover, 1904; clk., deeds, Vryburg, 1904; clk., R.M., Calvinia, 1905; clk., master's off., C.T., 1906; 2nd gr. clk., Union educn. dept., 1910; 1st gr. clk., do., 1914; senr. clk., do., 1917; 2nd gr. prin. clk., do., 1920; 1st gr. prin. clk., 1921; 2nd gr. ch. clk., 1925; 1st gr. ch. clk., 1928; pub. serv. inspr., 1931; under sec., educn., July, 1934.

VAN ZYL, JACOBUS PETRUS, D.Phil., M.A.—B. 1890; teachers' dipl., 1910, Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; vice-prin., secondary schl., 1911-12; resch. asst. to 1918; agrl. chem., Univ. Göttingen; lect. in chemy., Glen schl. of agr., 1919; resch. offr., Onderstepoort, 1920; resch. chem., div. of chem., Pretoria, 1927; asst. ch., div. chem. services, dept., agr. and forestry, 1934; ch., 1936.

VAN ZYL, L. J., B.A.—B. 1887; ed. Boys' High Schl, Wellington, and Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch; head, High Schls., Vredefort, Smithfield, Ladybrand, 1910-21; inspr., educn., 1921-35; sec., educn., O.F.S., 1935.

VASKESS, HENRY HARRISON, O.B.E. (1938).—B. 1891; clk., Western Pacific high comsn., Apr., 1911; on mily. serv., June, 1915; clk. in ch., accts., W. Pacific, Sept., 1919; ch. clk. and acctnt., Apr., 1920; ag. sec. to W. Pacific high comsn. for short periods in 1920, 1922, 1925 and 1927-29; sec., Western Pacific high comsn., Dec., 1929.

VASSALLO, EDWIN P., L. S. & A.—B. 1891; ed. Flore's Coll. and Malta Univ.; grad. as land survr. and architect, 1914; elec. for 7th divn. in leg. assem., Oct., 1921; re-el., June, 1924 and Aug., 1927; min. for pub. wks., 16th Aug., 1927; edr. "The Malta Times and Progress" until Aug., 1927.

VASSALLO, S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Ed. Malta Lyceum and Malta Univ.; M.D., 1913; F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1928; govt. exhibn. for science, 1906-1907; ditto for medicine, 1909-1913; post-graduate work at Univ. Coll. Hosp. and London Hosp.; clinical asst., St. John's Hosp., W., and Royal Ear Hosp.; supernumerary med. offr., Leeward Is., 1914; D.T.M. and H. (Lond.), certif., L.S.T.M. (Duncan med.); temp. comsn., R.A.M.C. (ment. in desps.); med. offr., Uganda, 1919; res. surg. offr., Zanzibar Prot., 1925; senr. specialist offr., 1935; 4th cls. Order of Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1931; 3rd cl. do. 1938.

VAUGHAN, JOHN HENRY, M.C.—B. 1892; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, B.A. (hist. tripos), 1914; served with H.M. Forces, 1914-21; M.C., Arras, 1917; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanzibar, 1921; priv. sec. to Br. res. and clk. of the coun., July, 1924; ag. regisr., high ct., 1927; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1929; res. mag., July, 1929; ag. judge in 1931, 1932 and 1933; asst. atty.-gen., 1933 and 1934; ag. atty.-gen. in 1934 and 1935; comsnr. for revision of laws, 1934; solr.-gen., Tanganyika Territory, 1936; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1936 to Oct., 1937; author of "The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar" (1935).

VEAL, CYRIL JOHN DOUGLAS.—B. 1893; ed. S.A. Coll. Schl. and S.A. Coll., Cape Town, war serv. with Union forces in W. Africa (1914) and Imp. forces in E. Africa (1915-18); Union Defence Force, 1912-26, and on R. of O. with rank of capt; joined mines dept., 1925, as asst. inspr.; dep. inspr., 1929; inspr., 1935.

VEERASAWMY, JOHN ALOYSIUS.—B. 1891; barrister-at-law (Middle Temple), 1913; ag. stip. mag., Br. Guiana, 1922; stip. mag., 1928.

VENABLES, OSWALD ERIC, B.A. (Dublin).—B. 1891; ed. Campbell Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1914; on active ser., June, 1917; offr., cls. V, Nov., 1917; offr., cls. IV, Nov., 1921; 2nd mag., S'pore, 1923; 2nd. asst. sec. (A), col. secrt., S'pore, 1924; Br. res., Brunei, 1926; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1926; mag., Seremban, 1927; dist. offr., Upper Perak, 1929; collr., land rev., K. Lumpur, 1931; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1931; Br. advr., Perlis, July 1932; dist. offr., K. Kangsar, May, 1936; offr. cls. 1B. Jan., 1937; ag. under sec. to govt., F.M.S., Aug., 1938.

VENNING, GUY, M.B.E. (1929).—B. 1879; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. clk., and assigned to local govt. bd., May, 1899; after further compet. exam., apptd. clk. of 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to W.O., 8th Jan., 1900; transfd. to C.O., 16th Apr., 1903; conf. clk., 1st Apr., 1919; staff offr., 9th Jan., 1928.

VENOUR, LOUIS STEPHEN DOUGLAS HAMILTON.—B. 1885; ed. pvtely.; capt., 5th batt., Middx. Regt.; asst. comsnr., pol., Gold Coast, Aug., 1914; ag. staff instr., in 1916 and 1919; comsnr., pol., Jan., 1917; King's Pol. Med., 1922; ag. comsnr., pol. C.I.D., June to Nov., 1928; senr. comsnr., pol., 1929; ag. inspr.-gen., pol., on various occasions, 1925-33.

VERITY, JOHN.—B. 1892; barrister-at-law, copyist, treasy. and cust., Br. Honduras, 1908; 3rd cls. clk., regisr. gen.'s office, 1910; 2nd cls. clk., atty. gen.'s office, 1912; resig., 1913; called

to bar, Middle Temple, 1918; dep. clk., cts., Jamaica, 1918; res. mag., 1925; clk., cts., 1920; ag. judge, Kingston ct., 1927 and 1934; chmn., comsnr. of enquiry, lands dept., 1935; ag. judge, sup. ct., Turks and Caicos Is., 1936; ag. judge, high ct., Jamaica, 1936; 2nd puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1936; ag. ch. just., Nov.-Dec., 1936; 1st puisne judge, 1937; ag. atty.-gen., July 1937; ag. ch. just., May–Sept., 1938.

VERNALL, RICHARD JOHN, A.R.I.B.A., M.I. Struct. E.—B. 1901; ed. Marling Schl., Strand, archt., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1925; ag. tech. sec., P.W.D., 1934; Lieut., H.K.N.V.F.

VERRALL, ROBERT JOHN WYNDHAM.—B. 1896; ed. Warninglid and Cologne Coll.; B.S.A. pol., 1920; N.R. pol., 1928; asst. supt., 1929; supt., 1931; dep. commr., 1937.

VIADER, RENÉ, M.B.E. (1930).—B. 1879; ed. R. Coll., Mauritius; ent. civ. serv., Mauritius, Nov. 1899; registr., col. sec's office, May, 1919; finan. asst., P.W.D., Mar., 1923; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1925; 2nd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1926; ag. asst. col. sec., 1925-30 and Apr., 1932.

VICKERS, WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. &H. (Camb.), Certif. L.S. of H. and T.M.—B. 1898; ed. King Edward's Gram. Schl. and B'mingham Med. Schl.; Gt. War, Br. Expdny. Fce., 1916-19; res. staff, gen. hosp., B'mgham, 1923-25; med. offr., dist. hosp., K. Lumpur, Sept., 1925; health offr., Selangor E., May, 1926; on cholera duty in Perak, Sept. 1927; health offr., K. Lumpur, June, 1928; ag. sr. health offr., Kedah, Dec., 1934 and Feb., 1935; snr. med. offr., dept. of health, Palestine, 1938.

VICKERS-HAVILAND, L. A. W.—B. 1895; lieut., R. Fusiliers, 1914-18; seconded, 2nd K.A.R., 1918; asst. polit. offr., 1920; admstve. offr., 2nd grade, 1922; asst. dist. offr., 1926; attd., secretariat, Tanganyika Territory, 1930; dist. offr., 1931; seconded as asst. to dir., agr., 1932-33.

VIGNE, CHIDLOW.—B. 1900; M.Sc. (Yale), B.A. (Oxon.), dip. for. (Oxon.) Worcester Coll.; 2nd lieut., R.A.F., 1918; asst. consvr., forests, Gold Coast, Mar., 1922; commonwealth fund fellow, 1930-32, Yale Univ.; sylviculturist, Gold Coast, Oct., 1933; sr. asst. consvr., forests, July, 1937.

VILJOEN, PHILIPPUS RUDOLPH, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., Dr. Med. Vet. (Berne).—B. 1889; ent. dept. of agr. as asst. vety. bacteriologist, Onderstepoort, Pretoria, 1913; vety. research offr., Onderstepoort and Vryburg, 1914; seconded to dept. of defence, Oct., 1914; retd. to dept. of agr., June, 1915; resigned, Jan., 1919; reapptd. dept. of agr. as senr. research offr., Onderstepoort, 1920; sub-dir., vety. research and prof. in vety. medicine, Transvaal Univ. Coll., Apr., 1922; dep. dir., vety. services, 1927; under-sec., agr., Jan., 1931; sec., agr., May, 1933; chmn., national marketing coun., 1937.

VINCENT, STEWART LEE.—B. 1902; asst. supt., pol., Kenya, Nov., 1926; supt., Feb., 1936.

VINCENT, WILLIAM HENRY, L.M.S.S.A., (Lond.)—B. 1886; ed. Colet Court, St. Paul's Schl., St. Mary's Hosp., and London Univ.; dist. med. offr., Fiji, 1915.

VISCHER, HANNS, C.M.G. (1934), C.B.E. (1918)—B. 1876; ed Switzerland and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; asst. res., N. Nigeria, 1903; res., 1905; dir., educn., 1908-18; lieut., Gen. List, 1915; capt., 1915; major, 1916; Étoile Noire, 1917; Légion d'Honneur, 1918; Crown of Italy, 1918; Crown of Belgium, 1918; demob., 1919 with rank of major in G.R. sec., S. of S.'s advisory comtee. o in Trop. Africa, Nov., 1923.

VISSER, DANIEL HENDRIK, entered Cape pub. serv., 23rd M mag. and ag. civil comsnr., 1923 Cape House of Assembly, 8th A asst., House of Assem., Union Nov., 1910; clk., House of Assem 1920.

VISSER, DR. THOMAS CHRIST Union assem., to 1929; mem., Union ehmn. of comtees., 1930.

VLIELAND, CHARLES ARCHIBA 1890; ed. Exeter Schl. and Balliol (schol.); 1st cls. hon., nat. sci., F.M.S., 1914; asst. sec. to res., Se 3rd asst. sec., fedl. secretariat, 191 offr., 1920-21; sec. to res., N. Sem pvte. sec. to O.A.G., June, 1925; attd office, S'pore, Nov., 1925; offr., cls. 1926; ag. dist. offr., B. Padang, Ju Sept., 1928; dist. offr., K. Selangor, supt., 1931 census, Malaya, Mar., 193 II, Dec., 1931; economy offr., S.S. a Aug., 1932; ag. under sec., S.S., *Feb.*, cls. 1B., Oct., 1934; finan. comsnr. a gen., Johore, July, 1935; food contr., July, 1938.

VOIGT, FREDERICK CAREL MARTHIN LL.B.—B. 1879; clk., dept. of just., 19 sec. to min. of nat. affrs., 1910; senr. affrs. dept., Pretoria, 1912; dept. of jus 1913; asst. mag., Krugersdorp, 1916; pr atty.-gen's. office, Bloemfontein, 192 Cape Town, 1926; pub. serv. inspr., 192 prov. sec., Cape admstrn., 1930; prov. local govt. inspr. and contr., educnl. Mar., 1933.

VOLLET, DENYS HENRI RENÉ.—B. served in Great War; med. offr., Basutolan

VON BONDE, CECIL, Ph.D., M.A., F.R.S —Ed. Univ. of Capetown; senr. le Zoology, Univ. of Capetown, 1918; a "Purcell Memorial Prize" for Zoology *in* ag. prof., Zoology, Univ. of Capetown, 192 fisheries survey and govt. marine biologist, of S. Africa, 1928; seconded for marine survey to confce. of E. African govs. in and Zanzibar, 1928.

VOSS, GEORGE DU TOIT, K.C., B.A., L Advocate of the Sup. Ct., of S. Africa.—B. asst. regisr., sup. ct. of S. Africa (Transvaal divn.), 1918; regisr., high ct. of S.W. A 1919; atty.-gen., S.W. Africa, 1925; *solr.* Eastern dists., Cape Prov., 1931; law ad dept. of just., Nov., 1931.

WACHER, LAWRENCE FORD, M.B.E. (19 B. 1884; ed. Waldon House Schl., Herne Kent Coast Coll. and Agrl. Coll., Wye; m staff, Wye Coll., 1910; agrl. offr., Basuto 1911; war serv., 1915-19; 2nd lieut., H.C.B 1915; lieut., 1916; ag. capt. and adjt. 2nd D.A 1918; returned to Basutoland, 1920.

WADDELL, CECIL JAMES, B.Sc., A.M. C.E.—B. 1896; ed. Allan Glen's Schl. Glasgow Univ.; war ser., 1915-18; eng P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1925; seconded, Kowl Canton rlv., 1931-32.

WADDINGTON, HARRY, B.Sc.—B. 18 mily. serv., 1915-18; asst. dist. offr., Nige 1920; barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); dist. o 1928; asst. judge, prot. ct., 1934.

WADDINGTON, E. J., C.M.G. (1935), O.B (1919).—Asst. dist. comsnr., E.A.P., Dec., 19

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ag. prov. comsnr., Jubaland, Nov., 1919; senr. asst. sec., secretariat, Kenya, Feb. to Sept., 1923; clk. of couns., Sept., 1923; asst. sec., govs'. confce., 1926; res. comsnr., Mombasa, 1928; col. sec., Bermuda, 1932; do.. Br. Guiana, 1935; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Barbados, 1938.

WADE, SIR A. DE V., Kt. Bach (1937), C.M.G. (1935), O.B.E. (1931).—Ed. Lancing Coll., exhbtnr. and Keble Coll., Oxford; scholar; M.A.; asst. dist. comsnr., E. Africa Prot., March, 1912; ag. dep. ch. native comsnr., Kenya, 1926; prin. asst., native affrs. dept., Jan., 1928; ch. native comsnr., 1932; ag. col. sec., 1933; col. sec., 1934; ag. gov., 1935 and 1936.

WADE, CAPT. T. G. ROCHFORT, M.A., F.R.G.S.—B. 1901; ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man, and St. Columbas' Coll., Dublin; B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1926; M.A., 1930; inspr., schls., St. Lucia, May, 1931; C.O., St. Lucia Volunteer Force; headmast., Grammar Schl., St. Vincent, 1938.

WADIA, SIAVAX HIRJI, B.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1890; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., May, 1915; attd., Jaffna Kach., June, 1915; addtl. pol. mag., Jaffna, in addn., Oct., 1915; finan. asst. to chrmn., munic coun., Colombo, Jan., 1918; office asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Mar., 1920; pol. mag., Avissawella, June, 1920; asst. contr., rev., Apr., 1922; addnl. asst. contr., rev., Aug., 1925; asst. comsnr., stamps, Jan., 1926; asst. contr., rev., Nov., 1926; dist. judge, Kurunegala, Sept., 1931; asst. govt. agt. Matara, Dec., 1932; offr., cls. I, grade II, Mar., 1936; excise comsnr., Mar., 1938.

WADLEY, WALTER JOSEPH DURHAM, M.A.—B. 1903; ed. City of London Schl.; class schol., Lincoln Coll., Oxford; inspr., schls., Gold Coast, Sept., 1926; senr. inspr., schls., July, 1937.

WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, O.B.E.—B. 1881; Indian pol., 1899; accompanied Sir Charles Yate on polit. mission to Mekran, S. Persia; transfd. to Bengal pol., 1901 on sp.; famine operns., 1906-08; serv. in Gt. War, Egypt and Palestine, 1916-20; major, Territorial Reserve (Yeomanry); dep. dist. comdt. of pol. Palestine, 1920; dist. supt., pol., Palestine, 1926.

WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR JOHN, B.Sc., N.D.A., N.D.D.—B. 1900; ed. Brewood Grammar Schl., Harper Adams Agrl. Coll., Reading and Edinburgh Univs.; 2nd lieut. Shropshire Light Infy., 1918; vety. dept., N. Rhodesia, 1923; dist. agrl. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1924; senr. agrl. offr., 1930; ag. dir., agr., in 1933 and 1935-6; dep. dir., agr., 1935; dir., agr., 1938.

WAKEFIELD, BRIG.-GEN. HUBERT STEPHEN, O.B.E (Mil.) 1919—B. 1883; ed. privte. schl. and Ellesmere Coll.; joined Cape Mtd. Riflemen, 1901; S.A. war, 1899-02; (Queen's med., 3 clasps); lieut., C.M R., 1912; lieut., 1st regt., S.A.M.R., 1913; operns. in G.S.W. Africa, 1914-15; adjt., 1st Regt., S.A.M.R., 1915-16; capt., 1st S.A. Infy. (Overseas), 1917; operns., France and Belgium, 1917-18; capt., 1st. Res. Batt., S.A. Infy. and seconded for sp. employment, 1918; D.A.Q.M.G. and temp. major, 1918; operns., Persia, 1918-19; ment. in desps., "1914-15" Star, Br. War and Victory meds.; on staff of O.C., Union garrison troops, Cape Peninsula, with temp. rank of capt., 1921; D.A.A.G. (later staff offr.) defence hdqrs., Pretoria, 1921; capt., 1922; posted S.A. Staff Corps, 1923; maj., do., 1929; O.C., No. 1 mil. dist., Cape Town, with temp. rank of lt.-col., 1931; lt.-col., S.A. Staff Corps, 1931; O.C. No. 4 mil.dist., Johannesburg, 1932; adjt.-gen., U.D.F., 1934; temp. col., 1934; col., 1935; brig.-gen., Sept., 1937; dep. ch., gen. staff, retaining appt. of adjt.-gen., Sept., 1937.

WAKEFIELD, THOMAS CLEAVE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), L.M., Rotunda Hosp., Dublin. grad., London S.T.M. (with distinc.).—B. 1893; med. offr., F.M.S., Aug., 1926; med. offr., European hosp., K. Lumpur, Feb., 1929; med. offr. in ch., Tan Tock Seng Hosp., S'pore, Oct., 1935; med. offr., Batu Gajah, Feb., 1936.

WAKEHURST, 2nd Baron (Cr. 1934), CAPT. JOHN DE VERE LODER, K.C.M.G.—B. 1895; ed. Eton; 4th R. Sussex Regt. and Intell. Corps, 1914-19; served in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine (desps.); clk., F.O., 1919-21; M.P., E. Leicester, 1924-29; do., Lewes, E. Sussex, 1931-36; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., New South Wales, 1937.

WALCOTT, EDWARD KEITH, K.C. (1937)—B. 1892; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; war serv., 1915-18; solr., 1920; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1921; solr.-gen., Barbados, 1930; ag. att.-gen., various periods, 1930-34; also M.H.A.; atty.-gen., July, 1936.

WALCOTT, JAMES EYRE, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.—B. 1894; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados and Glasgow Univ.; govt. bacteriologist and pathologist, Barbados, 1934.

WALKER, ALAN ERNEST, A.M.I.E. Aust., Chartered Engnr., Aust.—B. 1906; ed. Bendigo High schl. and Bendigo schl. of Mines, Victoria, Australia; tempy. asst. engnr. P.W.D., Cyprus, May, 1936; ag. divnl. engnr., various periods, 1936-38; asst. engnr., Oct., 1938.

WALKER, GEOFFREY, F.C.R.A. (1913)—B. 1889; ed. Market Harborough Gram. Schl. and Lond. Univ.; apptd. after competitive exam., 2nd divn. clk. Jan., 1908; apptd. after competitive exam., examr., Exchequer & Audit dept., 1911; on mily. serv., 2nd City of Lond. Yeomanry, 1914-19; seconded, K.A.R., 1917-19; ment. in desps.; audr., E. & A. D., 1920; senr. do., 1924; dep. dir., audit, 1933; regional offr., unemployment assist. bd., 1934; offr., col. accts., C.O., 1936; hon. treas., civ. serv. sports coun. since 1931.

WALKER, GEORGE BLYTH, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin.), certif. of London S.T.M.—B. 1899; med. offr., Nigeria, 1922; M.O.H., 1924; senr. health offr., 1927; dep. dir., health service, 1938.

WALKER, HENRY JAMES, M.B E.—B. 1891; home civ. serv., 1907-14; Uganda rly., 1914; office asst. to ch. engnr., 1928.

WALKER, HUBERT EDMUND, O.B.E. (1937), M.I.C.E.—B. 1891; asst. engr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1919; ag. senr. exec. engr., 1926; supt., native admstrn. wks., 1929; dep. D.P.W., 1935; ag. D.P.W., 1937 and 1938.

WALKER, IVAN LAWRENCE.—B. 1883; ch. inspr., dept. of lab., Union of S. Africa, Nov. 1924; under-sec. for lab., Sept., 1929; sec. for lab., May, 1932.

WALKER, J. W., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).—B. 1897; mily. serv., 1916-18; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1929.

WALKER, CAPT. REGINALD DAVID, M.C., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T., Chtd. civ. engnr.—B. 1892; ed. R. Coll. Science, and City and Guilds Engnrg. Coll., Whitworth Exhibr., 1913; field coy., R.E., France, Salonika, Egypt, 1915-18; capt., 1917; R.E., Egypt, 1918-20; asst. engnr., F.M.S. Rlys., 1920; ag. dist. engnr., 1923; dist. engnr., grade II. 1925; mntce. asst. engnr., ways and wks., 1926 and 1932; dist. engnr., grade I, 1929; ag. sec., gen. man., F.M S. rlys., 1932; ag. estate and survey

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offr., F.M.S.R., 1933; man. and ch. engnr., Kowloon-Canton Rly., Hong Kong., 1934; maj., H.K. Vol. Defence Corps, 1935.

WALKER, REGINALD PLUMER, A.M.I.T.—B. 1891; travelling audr., F.M.S., Rlys., 1914-18; asst. acct., do., 1918; dep. acct., Jan., 1926; ag. chief acct., various periods, 1926-34; ch. acct., Kenya and Uganda rlys. and harbrs., 1935.

WALKER, RICHARD, A.R.C.A. (Lond.)—Ed. Royal Coll. of Art; art supt., S.S., Dec., 1923.

WALKER, ROBERT PHILIP SEBASTIAN, M.A., (Oxon.).—B. 1898; attd., Eng. Coll., Johore, Nov.; 1920; attd., govt. Eng. schl., Muar, Feb., 1921, Eng. coll., Johore Bahru, June, 1922; Raffles Inst., S'pore, Apr., 1924; Malay coll., K. Kangsar, May, 1924; govt. Eng. schl., Alor Star, Aug., 1925; King Edward VII Schl., Taiping, Sept., 1926; headmast., Eng. schl., Johore, Dec., 1930; prin., King Ed. VII schl., Taiping, Oct., 1931; senr. educn. offr., grade A, Malayan educnl. serv., 1937.

WALKER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER RIDDELL.—B. 1906; ed. St. Alban's Schl. and Glasgow Univ.; cadet, Gold Coast, 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1931.

WALKINGSHAW, RICHARD, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.T.M., D.T.H. (L'pool), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.)—B. 1898; ed. Airdrie Acad.; M.O., Malaya, July, 1927; ag. surg., Penang, Nov., 1930; ag. surg., Perak, Dec., 1937.

WALL, ERNEST, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1896; ed. Worcester Royal Grammar Schl.; R.E., 1915-19; capt.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Nyasaland, 1921; exec. engnr., 1929; ag. D.P.W., May, 1931 to Feb., 1932 and 1934-35; senr. exec. engnr., P.W.D., Nigeria, 1937.

WALL, FRANCIS JOSEPH.—B. 1900; supt., prisons, Trinidad. Nov., 1932.

WALLACE, GEORGE BRUNTON, B.Sc. (agr.), Ph.D.—B. 1899; ed. George Heriot's Schl., Edinburgh; mily. serv. R.G.A., 1918-19; B.Sc., 1922; Ph. D., 1925; sen. demonstr. in agr. and forest entomology, univ. of Edinburgh, 1922-23; asst. in plant pathology, bd. of agr. for Scotland, 1924-25; miscroscopist, game pres. dept., Tanganyika territory, 1925; plant pathologist, dept. of agr., 1927.

WALLACE, HORACE BLAKE.—Natal civ. serv., 1896; mily. serv., native rebellion, 1906; German S.W. and E. Africa, 1914-16; mag., Mobisa, 1918; add. mag., Durban, 1923; mag., Pinetown, 1928; Greytown, 1929; Ixopo, 1930; add. mag., Johannesburg, 1937.

WALLACE, JOHN ANDREW LESLIE, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., 1903, M.D., 1909, F.R.A.C.P., 1938.—B. 1876; asst. phys., Crichton-Dumfries, 1906-10; N.S.W. mental hosps. dept., 1910; med. supt., Callan Park, 1922; inspr.-gen., mental hosp., 1935.

WALLACE, SIR LAWRENCE AUBREY, K.B.E. (1918); C.M.G. (1910).—Acting admstr., N.E. Rhodesia, May, 1907; ag. admstr., N.W. Rhodesia, Jan., 1909; admstr., Northern Rhodesia, 1911; ret., 1921.

WALLACE, THEODORE DAVID, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (King's Inn).—B. 1906; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin, Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge; practised, S.-Western circuit, 1930-34; crown coun., Kenya, 1934; ag. solr.-gen. and King's proctor and nom. mem., leg. coun., Sept., 1936-Mar., 1937 and from Mar., 193 ; ag. atty.-gen., 1938.

WALLER, GEORGE RONALD, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.) D.P.H. (Eng.), Cert. of L.S.T. Med.—Med. offr., Nigeria, 1924; senr. health offr., 1928; A.D.M.S. (health), Sierra Leone, 1938.

WALLINGTON, HAROLD GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1899; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, Jan., 1924; headmr., Yaumati schl., 1936.

WALLIS, KENNETH.—B. 1901; ed. Epworth Coll., Rhyland Univ. Coll., Nottingham; B.Sc. (Lond.), 1923; A.I.C., 1924; asst. govt. analyst, Trinidad and Tobago, 1929; govt. analyst, Br. Guiana, 1933.

WALMSLEY, CUTHBERT HORNER, M.C., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., M.Inst.W.E.—B. 1882; ed. Eccles Grammar Schl.; Sudan P.W.D., 1906; Kenya, Magadi water wks., 1913; war serv. in B.E.A., G.E.A. and P.E.A.; ment. in despa., 1916, 1917, 1918; ent. col. serv., 1922; asst. engnr., P.W.D., 1922; ag. contracts offr., 1924; exec. engnr., 1925; ag. asst. dir. in 1926 and 1930-31; ag. hydraulic engnr., 1931-32; ag. suptdg. engnr. in 1933 and 1934; senr. exec. engnr., 1937; ag. D.P.W., 1937.

WALSH, DUDLEY J. C.—B. 1895; ed. Merchant Taylors Schl.; served with H.A.C. in France, 1914-15; 2nd lieut., Middlesex Regt., 1915; W. African Regt., Sierra Leone, Nigeria, 1916-17; transfd., 2nd K.A.R. and served in E. Africa 1918-21; Somaliland campaign, 1920; dist. pol. offr., Somaliland, Feb., 1922; dist. offr., Jan., 1933.

WALSH, CAPT. (Hony.) EDGAR STANLEY.—B. 1893; ed Bradford Grammar schl. and Downing Coll., Cambridge; mily. serv., 1914-19., mentd. in despa.; admstve. offr. cls. IV, Nigeria, 1919; cls. III, 1927; ag. res., Apr.-June, 1936; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1937.

WALSH, PATRICK JOSEPH STANISLAUS, Ph.D., K.C.—B. 1872; ed. Clermont and Paris (France), Innsbruck (Tyrol), Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to bar, King's Inns, June, 1898; K.C., Feb., 1910; Ph.D. (metaphysics and ethics, ancient languages and comparative philology, maths.); junr. and senr. crown pros., N.W. circuit and winter assizes, 1906-20; war serv., 1915-1918; ag. county ct. judge for two circuits, midland counties; dep. recorder, Galway; dep. county ct. judge for counties Kerry, Tipperary and West Riding of Cork; pres., Br. pensions appl. tribunal (Ireland), Mar., 1920-May, 1929; pres., dist. cts. Cyprus, 1929-31; ch. just., Seychelles, 1931; O.A.G., Seychelles, Dec., 1931-May, 1932.

WALTER, A., O.B.E. (1935), F.R.A.S.—Joined magnetic and meteorological dept., royal observatory, Greenwich, 1892; asst. director, Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, Apr., 1897; statistical adviser to Mauritius Royal comsn., 1909; census comsnr., Mauritius, 1911 and 1921; dir., Royal Alfred Observatory, May, 1911 to 1921; ag. asst. col. sec., Mauritius, Nov. to Dec., 1918; food, trade and export contr., Mar., 1920 to Jan., 1922; ag. prot. of imigrts. and poor law comsnr., Jan., 1922; mem. of coun. of govt., 1922; headed deputation to India for the re-opening of emigra. to Mauritius, 21st Dec., 1922; statistician, Kenya, 1926; statistician to govs'. confce., 1926; dir., Br. E. African meteorological serv., 1928; author of "Sugar Industry of Mauritius"; Insurance of crops against cyclones; editor, Mauritius almanac.

WALTERS, ARTHUR WILLOUGHBY.—B. 1900; ed. Cordwallis Prep. Schl., Michaelhouse; secrt. clk., Swaziland, 1919; dist. admstrn., Swaziland, 1920; treasy. clk., Swaziland, 1922; transfd. as treasy. clk., grade I, to Basutoland, 1928; ag. finan. sec. in 1933, 1936 and 1937; acct., 1934.

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WALTERS, JOHN RADLEY, B.A. (Cantab.)—B. 1888; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1911; att. Kandy kach., Dec., 1911; att. Galle kach., May, 1912; ag. pol. mag., Negombo, Nov., 1912; office asst., Galle kach. Nov., 1913; pol. mag., Gampola, May, 1915; pol. mag., Karunegala, Dec., 1920; asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Sept., 1921; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, July, 1923; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Feb., 1924; dist. judge, Matara, Oct., 1926; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Mar., 1927; ag. govt., agt., Badulla, Apr., 1928; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, June, 1929; ag. govt. agt., N.W.P., Apr., 1931; do. E.P., Nov., 1932; addnl. P.M.G., July, 1933; P.M.G., Sept., 1933; offr., cls. I, gde. I, 1938.

WALTON, BRYAN STAGG.—B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, S.S. Nov., 1913; ag. asst. dist. judge and 4th mag., S'pore, Mar., 1914; asst. censor, Nov., 1914; 2nd lieut., S'pore V.R., Jan., 1916; ag. asst. supt. govt. monops., S'pore, Nov., 1916; offr., cls. V., Apr., 1917; 2nd lieut., R.G.A. (S.R.), Dec., 1917; ag. asst. supt. govt. monops., Penang, Aug., 1919; offr., cls. IV., Nov. 1920; dist. offr., K. Selangor, May, 1924; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1925; supt., lands, Kelantan, Aug., 1926; 2nd mag., Penang, Dec., 1928; ag. collr., land rev. and asst. treas., Malacca, May, 1929; cls. II, Nov., 1930; 1st asst. sec. (A), S.S., Aug., 1932; chmn., sany. bd., Kinta, Jan., 1934; ag. advr., land office, Kedah, May, 1936.

WALTON, HON. SIR EDGAR HARRIS, K.C.M.G. (1911).—M.L.A., Cape, for Port Elizabeth, since 1898, and in Union parlmt. since 1910; treas.-gen., Feb., 1904, to Feb., 1908; mem. of S. African National Convention in connection with S. Africa Bill, 1909; is proprietor and editor of *Eastern Province Herald;* high comsnr. for Union of S. Africa, London, 1921-25.

WALTON, SIR GEORGE O'DONNELL, KT. BACH. (1925).—B. 1871; matriculated London Univ., 1891; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1893; practised at the bar, Barbados, 1894 to 1902; acted on several occasions as pol. mag. and judge of asst. ct. of appeal, Barbados; apptd. pol. mag., dist. "F," Barbados, Dec., 1902; lieut. of M.I., Barbados volunteers; ag. chief just. St. Lucia, 18th May to Oct., 1908, and from March to Oct., 1911; mag. and cor., dist. "C," St. Kitts, Nov., 1911; ag. 2nd puisne judge, Leeward Is., on various occasions, 1911-15; atty.-gen., St. Lucia, May, 1915; ag. admnstr. on several occasions in 1915 and in 1916 and 1917, ag. chief just., from Oct., 1916 to Mar., 1919; atty.-gen., B. Honduras, Mar., 1919; ag. chief. justice, May to Nov., 1919; ch. just., Grenada, July, 1921; 1st puisne judge, Trinidad, Apr., 1926; ret., 1931.

WALWYN, ALGERNON EDWARD VERE.—B. 1888; ed. Bath Coll. and Peterhouse, Camb.; asst. dist. offr., N. Provs., Nigeria, Apr., 1915; res., Sept., 1932; sec., N. Provs., 1933; staff grade, 1937.

WALWYN, VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS, K.C.S.I. (1923), C.B. (1923), D.S.O. (1916).—B. 1879; ed. H.M.S. Britannia, Dartmouth; went to sea, H.M.S. Camperdown, 1895; gunnery lieut., 1904; commdr., 1912; H.M.S. Warspite, 1915-17; capt., 1916; in commd., destroyer flotillas and senr. offr., Mediterranean destroyers, 1923; dir., gunnery divn., naval staff, admy., 1924-26; commanded H.M.S. Valiant, 1926; flag offr. commdg. R. Indian Navy, 1928-34; rear-admi., 1928; vice-admi., 1932; ret. list, 1934; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Newfoundland, 1936.

WAMSLEY, R. W., B.A., LL.B.—B. 1880; clk., civ. comsnr's office, Kimberley, 1903; inland rev. dept., 1911; prin. clk., 1921; recr., rev., Port Elizabeth, 1921; recr., rev., Bloemfontein, 1931; ch. rev. offr., 1932; recr., rev., Cape Town, 1933; asst. comsnr. for inland rev., June, 1938.

WAN, IU-SHING, B.Sc. (Lond.).—B. 1892; inspr., vernacular schls., Hong Kong, 1928.

WANN, MAJOR JAMES, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1890; ed. Dulwich Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; mily. serv., 1915-1919; ment. in desps.; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1920; dist. offr., 1928; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1936.

WARD, ERSKINE RUEUL LA TOURETTE, B.A.—B. 1900; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados and Oxford Univ.; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1924; pol. mag., dist. "A", Barbados, 1931; ag. regisr., and judge, asst. ct. of appl., various periods, 1932-33; judge, petty debt ct., Bridgetown, 1936; regisr., 1938.

WARD, ESPINE FRANCIS, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.—Ed. Epsom Coll. and Queen's Univ., Belfast; med. offr., W.A.M.S., Sierra Leone, 1912; trans., Gambia, 1918; trans., G. Coast, 1920; on special service for C.O., Oct., 1915 to Feb., 1916; temp. lieut., gen. list, Sept., 1914 to Mar., 1916; attached Cameroons Expedy. Force, 1914-15; priv. secy. to ag. gov., Gambia, 1918 senr. med. offr., July, 1927; author of "Beri-Beri, Ætiology, Symptoms, and Treatment." "Favourite Prescriptions" (2nd edition), "Deaths from Lightning Stroke" (Br. Med. Jnl.)

WARD, E. R.—B. 1902; ed. King's Coll., Taunton and Coll. of Estate Management, Lincoln's Inn Fields; cadet, Nigeria, 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1929; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., S. Provs., Nov. 1930-May, 1931; ditto to gov., July, 1931-Mar., 1934.

WARD, FRANK DORRINGTON, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I.—B. 1885; ed. Kent Coll., Canterbury; P.W.D., S.S., Aug., 1920; govt. architect, S.S., Nov., 1928; regisr., bd. of archts., S.S., Jan., 1932.

WARD, JOSEPH CORBET, O.B.E. — Lieut. (afterwards capt.) I.Y., S. Africa, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps); Transvaal civ. ser., 1902-04; Br. E. Africa, Sotik expedn. (med. and clasp), 1905; prin. regisr., docs., land dept., E.A.P., 1905; attd. 3rd K.A.R., 1914; post. commdt., lines of commun., 1915-18; staff offr. for Br. E. Africa, 1918; temp. lieut. col. (desps. 3 times, 3 war medals.); staff offr. and intell-offr., Kenya, 1920-25; sec., office of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, London, 1926.

WARD, LENNOX, K.C., B.A. (lit. and phil.), LL.B., 1908 (Univ. Cape of Good Hope).—Called to bar, 1909; prof. asst., atty.-gen., Cape, 1910; prof. asst., solr.-gen., 1914; atty.-gen., mandated territory, S.W. Africa, 1919; solr.-gen., 1925; atty.-gen., Natal, 1926; judge-pres., native high ct., 1933.

WARD, LEONARD KEITH, D.Sc. (Adelaide), B.A., B.E.—Ed. Sydney Grammar Schl. and Brisbane Gram. Schl., entd. Univ. of Sydney, graduated in arts, 1900, and in engnrg., 1903; lect. in geology, mineralogy, petrology and mining geology, Kalgoorlie schl. of mines, W. Australia, 1903-7; asst. govt. geologist and inspr., mines, Tasmania, 1907-11; govt. geologist, S. Australia, Jan., 1912; also dir. of dept. of mines.

WARD, WILFRED ARTHUR.—B. 1892; ed. privately and at Christ's Hosp.; served, France with Civil Service Rifles, 15th London Regt., as lance-corp.; 2nd lieut., 3rd Lancs. Fusiliers May,

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1915; seconded, M.G.C., France, Salonica and Palestine; M.C. and promoted capt.; cadet, F.M.S., Mar., 1920; passed cadet, Jan., 1922; asst. dist. offr., Krian, Mar., 1922; offr., cls. V., Nov., 1919; offr., cls. IV., Nov., 1923; dist. offr., Port Dickson, Apr., 1925; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1928; dist. offr., Temerloh, July, 1929; 2nd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Feb., 1930; ag. asst. treas. F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, Dec., 1930; offr. cls. II, Nov., 1933; pub. trustee and offl. admstr., F.M.S., Mar., 1934; ag. sec. to res., Selangor, Nov., 1936; offr., cls. IB., Aug.. 1937.

WARD, WILLIAM ERNEST FRANK, B.A., B.Litt.—B. 1900; ed. Mercer's Schl., London, Dulwich Coll. and Lincoln Coll. Oxford; open, hist. schol., Lincoln Coll., 1918; 2nd cls. hons., B.A., mod. hist., 1922; B.Litt., 1923; Goldsmith's exhib., mod, hist., 1921; Ridley Hall, Cambridge; mast., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1924.

WARDLE, JAMES MOREY, B.Sc., C.E., M.E.I.C.—B. 1888; ed. Br. Columbia Pub. Schls. and Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont.; B.Sc., 1912; engnr. on locn. and constrn., Canadian N. Pac. Rly., Br. Columbia; highway engnr., nat. parks, Canada, dept. of intr., 1914-18; supt., Banff nat. park, Alta., 1918-21; ch. engnr., nat. parks, Canada, 1921-35; western supervsr., nat. parks, 1932-35; dep. min., dept. of intr., Ottawa, 1935; dir., surveys and engnrg. br., dept., mines and resources, 1936.

WARE, THOMAS WALTER, M.B., Ch.B. Brist., D.P.H. (Lond.)—B. 1890; med. offr., Brist.; med. offr., med. dept., Hong Kong, in ch., subord. staff families, Kennedy Town infec. dis. hosp. and asst., Victoria hosp., 1927; in ch., civ. hosp., 1928; visiting med. offr., Chinese hosps. and dispensaries, 1930; 2nd port health offr. and inspr., immigrts., Sept., 1932 and Nov. 1933; ag. port health offr., etc., 1933; visiting health offr., Nov., 1934; health offr., Kowloon and New Territories, June, 1937; ag. port health offr., and inspr., immigrts., Aug., 1937 to Aug., 1938.

WARNER, BRODRICK ASHTON, C.M.G. (1939). —B. 1888; ed. Winchester Coll.; asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda Prot., 1912; lab. comsnr., 1922; 1st grade administrative offr., 1923; senr. asst. sec., 1924; dep. prov. comsnr., 1929; ag. dep. ch. sec., Oct., 1931; prov. comsnr., June, 1933; late capt., 5th batt., City of London Regt. (T.F.); capt., Territorial Force Reserve.

WARREN, EDGAR HERBERT, M.B.E. (1930). —Served with 28th I.Y., S. African war, 1902 (medal with 2 clasps); S. African constab. (civil), 1903-1908; lieut., Transvaal H.A., 1907; clk. in customs, Nyasaland Prot., 1908; offr. of customs, 1909; also imigrn. offr., 1913; principal imigrn. offr., May, 1914; asst contr., cust., Apr., 1920; ag. comptr., cust., July, 1922; comptr., cust., Mar., 1925; ag. treas., June, 1933.

WARREN, FREDK. DRUMMOND.—B. 1881; stock inspr., Basutoland, 1914; sub.-inspr., Basutoland mounted pol., 1922; war serv., 1915-19; supt., pol., 1936.

WARREN, JOHN JOSEPH.—B. 1889; R.I.C., 1910-13; inspr., pol., F.M.S., May, 1913; asst., comsnr., pol., Mar., 1921; dir., crim. intell., May, 1926; head, prev. serv., S'pore, Nov., 1927; asst. supt., govt. monops., S.S. Sept., 1929; senr. asst. supt., govt. monops., S.S., July, 1932; senr. dep. comsnr., excise, 1934; ag. comsnr., cust. and excise, S.S. 1935.

WARRINGTON, J. C.—B. 1887; educ. Marlborough and Trin. Coll. Camb.; B.A., 1908; served in France with R.E. (Signals) 1914 to 1918; twice mentd. in despa.; French Croix de Guerre; asst. dist. comsnr., G. Coast, 1919; dist. comsnr., Apr., 1924.

WARRINGTON, JOHN FRANCIS STANLEY TAMAR.—B. 1885; B.S.A. pol., 1909-13; S. Rhodesia civ. serv., 1913-14; clk., dist. admnstrn., S. Rhodesia, 1914; asst. native commr., 1916; native commr., 1920; dist. offr., 1928; ag. dep. prov. commr., 1934; ag. prov. commr., 1937; prov. commr., May, 1937.

WASE-BAILEY, BASIL NOEL VICTOR, M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), 1926, D.P.H. (Eng.), 1929.—B. 1899; med. serv., B. Guiana, 1926; G.M.O., pub. hosp.; ag. govt. bact., 1926; asst. G.M.O.H., personal asst. to surg.-gen. and dep. port health offr., 1927; govt. med. offr. of health, surg. gen.'s dep. and port health offr., 1931; immigrn. agt.-gen., regr.-gen. 1935; ag. chmn., poor law comsnrs., 1935; dep. ch., local govt. bd., 1937; ag. surg.-gen., 1937; ch. med. offr., Barbados, 1938.

WATERER, RALPH RONALD, M.A. (Cantab.). —B. 1902; passed B.A. in estate management and dipl., forestry, Cambridge Univ.; Imp. Forestry Inst., Oxford; asst. conserv., forests 1st gr., Cyprus, Oct., 1928; conserv., forests, 1938.

WATERMEYER, ERNEST FREDERICK.—B. 1880; ed. Graaff Reinet Coll., Stellenbosch Boys Schl., Bath Coll. and Caius Coll., Cambridge; maths. schol., Caius Coll., 1899; maths. tripos, 1902; law tripos, 1903; called to bar, Inner Temple, Apr., 1904; pres., income tax sp. ct., 1919; ag. puisne judge, Cape Prov., divn., sup. ct., 1920; puisne judge, C.P. divn., sup. ct., 1922; judge of appl., 1937.

WATERMEYER, THEODORE HEINRICH.—B. 1879; ed. Graaff Reinet Coll., Old Gymnasium, Stellenbosch, Bath Coll., Bath and Mason's Univ. Coll. (now Birmingham Univ.), M.Inst.C.E.; appt., Cape govt. rlys., 1902; asst. ch. civ. engnr., 1920; rep. S. African Rlys. at Internat. Rly. Congress, Rome, 1922; asst. gen. man., Bloemfontein, 1925; asst. gen. man. for Cape suburban electrification, Capetown, and consulting engnr., 1927; asst. gen. man., Johannesburg, 1928; gen. man., 1933.

WATERS, HAROLD BERTRAM B.A., Oxon.— B. 1896; ed. Royal Gram. Schl., Guildford and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; served in The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt. and Signal Serv., R.E., 1914-19; supt., agric., Nigeria, Mar., 1921; sent to F.M.S., Java and Sumatra to report on oil-palm industry, 1926; dep. asst. dir., agric., Nigeria, Apr., 1927; comsnr., Canadian national exhibn., 1928; dep. dir., agr., Gold Coast, Dec., 1928; dir., agr., Kenya, 1933.

WATKINS-PITCHFORD, H. O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H.—B. 1900; ed. St. George's Coll., Surrey; St. Thomas's Hosp. Med. Schl.; E. Africa med. serv., Zanzibar, Feb., 1925; med. offr., Kenya, 1934.

WATSON, ANDREW D.—B. 1882; ed. common schls., Baddeck Acad., Dalhousie Univ., B.A., 1905; ent. civ. serv., Canada, dept. of insurance, Feb., 1906; actuary, 1914; assoc., Inst. of Actuaries, Lond., 1909; Assoc., Actuarial Soc. of America, 1913; Fellow, 1919; contribr. to jnl. of Inst. of Actuaries and transactions of Actuarial Soc.

WATSON, DONALD FRANCIS, O.B.E., (1926). —B. 1883; 2nd clk., admstr.'s office, Seychelles, 1899; dispenser and clk., med. dept., 1900; clk. to local bd. of health, quarantine and cemetery comtee., 1900; man., govt. pharmacy, 1901; ag.

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supt., lunatic asylum, May to Oct., 1920; ag. treasr., collr of customs, chmn., marine bd., and chmn., profiteering comtee., July, 1920 to Apr., 1921; contr., local clearing office, June, 1921; treas., postmr., collr. of cust., comsnr. of income tax, man. of savings bank, regisr. of shipping, Apr., 1923.

WATSON, ERNEST SIBBLES, B.Sc. Tech.—B. 1902; ed. Cent. High Schl., Manchester and Coll. of Technology, Manch.; B.Sc., Tech., 1923; asst. mast., Achimota, Gold Coast, 1925.

WATSON, H. C., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.U. Ireland.—B. 1882; ed. Campbell Coll. and Queen's Coll., Belfast; Transvaal civ. serv., July, 1909; physn. supt., Fort Beaufort ment. hosp., 1919; Alexandra instn., Cape Town, 1921; Bloemfontein ment. hosp., 1923.

WATSON, HON. HERBERT GORDON, I.S.O. (1922).—Clk., gov. of Zululand's office, 1895; ag. sec. for Zululand at different periods, 1896; clk., gov's. office, Natal, Dec., 1896; transfd. Cape civ. serv. and apptd. clk., gov's. office, Mar., 1901; ch. clk. July, 1904; clk., exec. coun., Apr., 1904 to Apr., 1907; ag. priv. sec. to offr. admstg. govt., major-gen. E. S. Brook, C.B., July, 1904 to Feb., 1905; clk., exec. coun., Apr., 1907; priv. sec., major-gen. Sir Henry Scobell, K.C.V.O., Dec., 1909; asst. clk., exec. coun., Union of S. Africa, May, 1910; sec. to prime min. and clk., exec. coun., Feb., 1916; clk., exec. coun., Union of S. Africa, 1922; admstr., prov. of Natal, Feb., 1928.

WATSON, JAMES GILBERT.—B. 1889; ed. Kgl. Preuss. Forstakademie, Eberswalde, Germany; supt., govt. plantations, F.M.S., Feb., 1913; asst. conserv., forests, F.M.S., Oct., 1913; dep. conserv., forests, research, F.M.S., Nov., 1926; conserv., forests, Jan., 1930; ag. dir. forestry, S.S. and advr., forestry, M.S., June, 1937.

WATSON, NOEL DUNCAN, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1915; ed. Bradford Grammar Schl. and schol. of New. Coll., Oxford; admstve. offr. (asst. sec., col. sec.'s off.), Cyprus, Oct., 1938.

WATSON, OSWALD, L.S.—B. 1891; survey cadet, N.S.W. and N. Guinea, Sept., 1910-14; milt. serv., survey sec., R.E. and topo. sec., A.I.F., 1915-18; lic. land survr., Australia and N. Z., Sept., 1919; survr., S.S., Apr., 1920; do. F.M.S., Jan., 1921; asst. supt., surveys, Jan., 1926; ag. supt., Aug., 1936; dep. ch. survr., S.S. and F.M.S., 1938.

WATSON, P. C. M.—Treasy. asst., E.A.P., May, 1914; senr. asst. treas., Kenya, Jan., 1922; ag. dep. treas., Nov., 1922 to Mar., 1924; prin. asst. treas., 1930; acct.-gen., Sept., 1938.

WATSON, WILLIAM LAW, A.M.I.C.E., M. Coun. Inst. Loco. Engnrs.—B. 1883; ed. Grammar Schl. and Robert Gordon's Coll. (Abdn.); loco. dept., G.N.S.R., 1899; loco. dept., G.W.R., 1905; engnrg. design dept., Crown agents, 1912; min. of munitions, 1915; dep. head, engnrg. design dept., C.A., 1919; dep. ch. engnr. (mech.), 1928; ch. engnr. (contracts), 1935.

WATT, CECIL JAMES.—B. 1899; under secy., dept. of pub. health, N.S.W., 1930.

WATT, MICHAEL HERBERT, C.B.E. (1935), M.D. (N.Z.), D.P.H. (N.Z.).—B. 1887; ed. Otago Boys' High Schl. and Otago Univ. (N.Z.); med. offr. of health, 1917; asst. ch. health offr., 1920; dep. dir.-gen. of health, 1925; dir.-gen., 1931.

WATT, SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1912); C.M.G. (1906).—B. 1857; ed. at priv. schls. and Glasgow Univ.; admtd. a solr. to Scottish cts.; practised in Natal; served as subaltern in Imperial L.I., 1900; apptd. capt. and offr. commdg. Newcastle Town Guard, and ment. in desps.; M.L.A., Natal, 1901-1910; formerly min. of just. and educn., Natal; min. of posts and telegraphs and pub. wks., Union of S. Africa, 1912; min. of pub. wks. and interior, 1916; min. of pub. health, 1919; min. of posts and telegraphs and of public wks., 1921-24.

WATTS, CLIVE.—B. 1893; 2nd lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers, Sept., 1915; lieut., July, 1917; capt., June, 1918; ment. in desps., and wounded, European War; acctnt., treasy., Cyprus, 1920; acctnt. to pub. custodian and Cyprus contr. in addition, Apr., 1921 to May, 1923; ag. asst. treas., for various periods in 1924, 1925 and 1927; ag. asst. sec., col. sec's office in 1926 and 1927; ag. dep. treas., July, 1927 to Jan, 1928; dep. treas., Jan., 1928; ag. treas., for various periods, 1928-33; offl. recr. in bankruptcy, Mar. to June, 1931; Br. del. of Evcaf, Nov., 1933; treas., Mauritius, 1934.

WATTS, GUY TRACEY.—B. 1892; ed. Clifton Coll.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, Apr., 1914; war serv., 1915-18; crown counsel, Nigeria, Mar., 1925; pol. mag., Calabar, 1928; atty.-gen., Bahamas, Jan., 1930; chmn., bd. of educn., mem., leg. coun.; ag. ch. just., in 1930, 1931 and 1932; puisne judge, Mauritius, 1933.

WAUCHOPE, MAJOR-GEN. SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL, G.C.B. (1938); G.C.M.G. (1933), K.C.B. (1931), C.B. (1923), C.M.G. (1917), C.I.E. (1919), D.S.O. (1900).—B. 1874; ed. St. Ninian's, Moffat and Repton; 2nd lieut., 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1893; 2nd Batt. The Black Watch, 1896; capt., 1901; served in Boer War (desps., Queen's med. with clasp, King's med. with two clasps); European War, 1914-18; major, 1914; commanded 2nd Batt. Black Watch in France and Mesopotamia, 34th Brigade and temporarily 7th divn., Indian Corps (desps.); bvt.-lieut.-col., afterwards col., 1922; major-gen., 1923; mily. mem., Overseas Sttlmt. delegation to Australia and N.Z., 1923; ch. of Br. sec., mily. inter-allied comsn. of control, Berlin, 1924-27; G.O.C., 44th Home Counties divn., T.A., 1927; G.O.C., Northern Ireland dist., 1929; high commr. and comdr.-in-ch., Palestine, 1931-38.

WAYLAND, EDWARD JAMES, C.B.E. (1938).—B. 1888; ed. Central Foundation Schl., City of London Coll., R. Coll. of Science and R. Schl. of Mines; nat. sci. studentship (C.L.C.), 1906; Natnl. schl. (R.C.S.), 1907-10; post grad. & Marshall research schol., 1910; A.R.C.S., M. Inst. M.M.; F.G.S., London, etc.; Bigsby med., geol. soc., Lond., 1933; Victoria med., R.G.S., 1935; asst. min. survr., Ceylon, 1912; war serv. 254 Tunnelling Coy., R.E.; forward demolition reconnaissance offr. (IVth Army); ag. O.C., 3rd Water Boring Sec., R.E., apptd. to Uganda, Oct., 1918; dir., geological survey, 1928.

WAYNE, RICHARD ST. JOHN ORMEROD.—B. 1904; schol. of Eton, 1917; Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1923; M.A., 1930; asst. sec., col. sec's. office, Cyprus, May, 1927; ag. pvte. sec. to O.A.G., on various occasions, 1927-29 and 1932; ag. ch. asst. sec. in 1930 and 1933; ag. comsnr., in 1931, 1934 and 1935; admstve. offr.; asst. sec., Jan., 1935; comsnr., Mar., 1935.

WEATHERHEAD, HENRY DOUGLAS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).—B. 1899; served in Great War, 1916-19; senr. res. surg., B'dos gen. hosp., 1926; M.O., Leeward Is., Dec., 1926; asst. surg., Br. Guiana, Feb.,

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1931; med. supt., Holberton hosp., Antigua, 1933; senr. M.O., St. Lucia, Nov., 1933.

WEAVING, L. A.—Asst. dist. comsnr., Kenya, June, 1921; ag. sec., 1930.

WEBB, AMBROSE HENRY.—B. 1882; ed. Clifton Coll., Bath Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford, 1899 (class. schol.); 1st Victoria prizeman and John Brooke schol., King's Inns, Dublin, 1908; called to bar, 1909; K.C., 1920; pres., dist. ct., Samaria, 1921; puisne judge, Kenya, 1933; ch. just., Sierra Leone, 1937.

WEBB, CECIL RICHARD, O.B.E. (1926), M.C. —Asst. traffic manager, Uganda rly., 1914; traffic man., Tanganyika Territory rlys., Oct., 1919; gen. man., govt. rlys., Sierra Leone, June, 1923; gen. man., Palestine rly., 1930.

WEBB, OLIVER STANLEY, M.C., M. Inst., M. & Cy. E., M. I. Struct. E. Chtd. Struct. Engnr.—B. 1889; ed. Kingswood Coll., Grahamstown and Rhodes Univ. Coll., S. Africa; sapper, R.E., Dec., 1914; mentd. in desp., capt. commdg. 31st divsn. signal co., R.E., Jan., 1919; asst. engnr., P.W.D., S.S., Feb. 1920: exec. engnr., Jan., 1927; senr. exec. engnr., Feb., 1936.

WEBB, HON. PATRICK CHARLES. — Mem., N.Z. H. of R., 1913-18 and since 1933; min. of mines, 1935.

WEBB, WILLIAM LESLIE.—B. 1888; ed. Christ Coll., Blackheath and Guy's Hosp.—M.B. (hons.); B.S., Lond.; D.P.H., Lond.; M.R.C.S., (Eng.); L.R.C.P., Lond.; med. offr., Uganda, 1913; sp. serv., venereal diseases, 1913; temp. capt., Uganda med. serv., 1914-16; temp. capt., R.A.M.C., 1918-19; senr. med. offr., 1923; spec. offr., med. supt., Mulago hosp., 1926; dep. dir.. med. serv., Uganda, 1928; dir., med. services, Zanzibar, 1934.

WEBLEY, H. L.—B. 1884; ed. pvtely., Bloxham; E. African pol., Feb., 1912; served in European war, 1915-19; asst. comsnr., pol., S. Nigeria, Sept., 1919; seconded to act as comsnr., pol., inspr., prisons and sheriff, Gambia, May, 1920; asst. comsnr., pol., Gambia, 1920; ag. comsnr., pol., etc. also as pvte. sec. and A.D.C. on several occasions, 1920-29; ag. crown pros. on several occasions, 1920-29; comsnr., pol., inspr., prisons and sheriff, June, 1929; King's pol. med., 1934.

WEBSTER, GEORGE FREDERICK.—B. 1889; asst. polit. offr., German E. Africa provisional admstrn., Oct., 1916; adminstr. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1922; ag. senr. comsnr., Dar-es-Salaam dist., Jan. to Dec., 1925; dep. prov. comsnr., Jan., 1926; offl. mem., leg. coun., Dec., 1926; ag. sec., native affrs. and mem., exec. coun., Jan. to Apr., 1927; ag. prov. comsnr., Feb., 1928; prov. comsnr., junr. grade, May, 1929; senr. prov. comsnr., Nov., 1934; offl. mem., leg. coun., 1935.

WEBSTER, GEORGE HENRY, O.B.E. (1937).—B. 1887; Br. post office, 1903-14; war serv., 1915-20; twice ment. in desp.; asst. dir., posts and tels., Palestine, 1920; ag. dep. P.M.G., numerous occasions; dep. P.M.G., 1935.

WEBSTER, HAROLD JOHN.—B. 1892; served S. Africa Rebellion, S. W. Africa and German E. Africa campaigns (ment. in desps.); asst. treas., Kenya, July, 1920; asst. audr., Kenya, Apr., 1923; ch. storekeeper, P.W.D., 1929; ch. acctnt., P.W.D., Nov., 1929.

WEBSTER, CAPT. JOHN SUTTON, O.B.E, (1939), M.B., Bach. Surg. (Vict. Univ. Manch.). D.P.H., D.M.R.E, Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple.—B. 1884; med. offr., S.S., July, 1909; grade I, Apr., 1910; med. offr. for surg. wk., gen. hosp., Penang, July, 1910; cls. IV, Jan., 1914; med. offr., P.W., Sept., 1914; W.O., Apr., 1915 (mentd. in desps.); prof. of med., Coll. of Med., S'pore, Sept., 1922; offl. deleg., 6th Cong. Far Eastn. Assoc. of Trop. Med., Tokyo, Sept., 1925; radiologist, S.S., Apr., 1927; ag. ch. med. offr., S'pore, in addn. in 1930 and 1935.

WEDDERBURN, MAXWELL MACLAGAN, C.M.G. (1935).—B. 1883; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh, and Edinburgh Univ. (M.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1906; pol. mag., Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, Apr., 1908; Matara, Aug., 1909; Kurunegala, June, 1909; asst. land settlmt. offr., Jan., 1911; asst. land settlmt. offr. and special offr. under "Waste Lands Ordce.," Aug., 1912; asst. censor, Aug., 1914; asst. land settlmt. offr. and special offr. under "Waste Lands Ordce.," Oct., 1914; asst. censor, Nov., 1914; asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Sept., 1915; asst. settlmt. offr., July, 1920; rubber contr., Mar., 1925; govt. ag., N.C. Prov., Sept., 1925; addnl. govt. agt., S. Prov., Nov., 1928; govt. agt., S. Prov., Apr., 1929; cls. I, grade I. 1931; govt., agt., W. Prov., Mar., 1931; ag. ch. sec., Dec., 1932; offr. apptd. to report on poor relief, Aug., 1933; dep. ch. sec., Sept., 1934; ag. ch. sec., Oct. 1934–Mar., 1935 and June-Nov., 1935; ch. sec., Jan., 1936; O.A.G., June-Nov., 1937.

WEGENER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, A.M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1897; ed. Crosaley Schl., Halifax; Fleetwood L. & Y. & L.N.W. Joint rlys., marine dept., 1914; draughtsman, C.M.E. dept., Horwich L. & Y. rly., 1919; power plant supt., loco. works, C.M.E. dept., Horwich L.M.S. rly., 1922; works man., loco. dept., F.M.S. rlys., July, 1928; asst. ch. mech., engnr., Oct., 1932; ch. mech. engnr., F.M.S. rlys., Oct., 1937.

WEIGALL, CECIL EDWARD, K.C., B.A. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Syd.)—B. 1870; solr. gen. and asst. law offr., N.S.W., 1930.

WEIGALL, LIEUT.-COL. SIR WILLIAM ERNEST GEORGE ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G. (1920).—B. 1874; ed. Wellington Coll., Royal Agric. Coll. (gold medallist); major (ret.), 3rd Batt. Northants Regt.; served in S. Africa, 1902; M.P. (U.), Horncastle Div., Lincs., 1911-1920; capt. Lincolnshire Yeomanry, and lieut.-col. and inspr. Q.M.G. services, Eastern Comd., 1914-17; mem. of national salvage council; dep. chmn., surplus govt. property disposal bd.; mem., select comtee. on national expenditure; mem., national agric. coun.; pres. agric. organisation soc.; dep. chmn., fedrn. of county agric. comtees.; J.P., Kent and Lincs.; gov., S. Australia, 1920-22.

WEIR, ANDREW HERON WILSON, B.Sc. Edin.—B. 1893; ed. Viewpark Schl., Edinburgh and Edinburgh Univ.; on mil. serv., 1914-19 (R.F.A., U.K., India and Mesopotamia); men. in desps.; asst. conserv., forests, Nigeria, Aug., 1920; conserv., forests, col. forest serv., May, 1935; ag. ch. conserv., forests, Nigeria, July, 1935-July, 1936; author of "Gum Arabic in Bornu Province," and "Report on Gum Arabic in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan."

WEISBERG, HYMAN, B.A. Cantab.—B. 1890; 1st cls. math. tripos.; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1914; passed cadet, June, 1917; asst. dist. offr., Nov., 1919; dist. offr., May, 1920; mag., July, 1922; ag. asst. treas., F.M.S. and state treas., Selangor, in addn., Apr. to June, 1929; attd. pub. trustee's office, Dec., 1930; asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., offr. cls. II, Nov., 1931; ag. under sec. to govt., F.M.S., June, 1933; offr. cls. IB, July, 1935; treas., S.S. Dec., 1935; finan. sec., S.S., 1937.

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WELCH, T. B.—B. 1898; ed. Brighton Coll.; asst. loco. supt., Nigerian rly., 1923; asst. divnl. supt. (loco.), 1927.

WELDON, Leo Francis, A.M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1896; ed. Stonyhurst and Univ. Coll., London Univ.; lieut. R.F.A., 1915-19; asst. engnr., Min. of Transport, 1924-26; temp. asst. engnr., P.W.D., Cyprus., 1931; asst. engnr., 1936; ag. divnl. engnr., P.W.D., June to Sept., 1932.

WELLS, Thomas Eustace, A.M.Inst.T.—B. 1888; ed. Lincoln Cathedral Choir Schl.; statnmr., F.M.S. rlys., Sept., 1913; asst. traffic inspr., Tampin, Sept., 1915; wharf supt., Prai, Oct., 1916; asst. traffic man., July, 1918; asst. traffic man., July, 1926; senr. asst. traffic man., July, 1927; asst. sec. to gen. man., F.M.S. rlys., Jan., 1932.

WELMAN, John Barthroppe.—B. 1896; ed. Southey Hall, Worthing, Chateau de Rets near St. Germain-en-Laye; mily. serv. in Egypt, S. Arabia and Mesopotamia, 1914-19; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1920; cls. III, 1928; ag. sec., N. Provs., Nov.-Dec., 1935; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1936.

WELSH, Alexander Simpson, K.C.—B. 1881; Cape civ. serv., 1899; B.A. (Cape), 1904; LL.B. (Cape), 1907; prof. assist. to crown prosecutor, Johannesburg, 1914; prof. asst. to atty.-gen., Cape, 1918; crown pros., Johannesburg, 1921; law advr., 1926; atty.-gen., Transvaal, 1929.

WELSH, Gordon James. — B. 1894; ed. Cathedral Schl. and Simon Langton Schl., Canterbury; war serv., 1914-19; India, Aden and Mesopotamia, as pvte., 1/4th Batt. The Buffs and 2nd lieut., The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.; clk. to govr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1921; ch. clk., Apr., 1923; asst. sec. to govt., Somaliland, Mar., 1929; ag. dist. comsnr., Burao dist., Aug., 1929; asst. sec. in ch., secretariat on various occasions, 1929-1934.

WENTWORTH, Maurice Frank Gerard, B.A.—B. 1908; ed. Haileybury and Univ. Coll., London (teacher's dipl., Lond.); inspr., schls., Aug., 1930.

WERE, Mary Josephine, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., S.L., D.P.H., Royal Coll. Surgns., Dublin—Lady med. offr., dist. hosp., K. Lumpur, May, 1921; do., infant welfare centre, May, 1923.

WEST, Harold.—B. 1882; ed. Christ's Coll., Blackheath; land survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1910; lieut., R.G.A., 1917-19; 1st cls. land survr., 1920; prin. land survr., Kowloon and New Territories, 1922; 1st asst. supt., crown lands, 1926; asst. supt., crown lands, 1932; supt., crown lands and surveys, 1938.

WESTON, Bertram John, M.Sc. (Agr.) S. Africa, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.H.S.—B. 1907; ed. Ashford Grammar Schl. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.; horticulturist, (now supt., agr.), Cyprus, 1931; sec. as asst. comsnr., Dec., 1937.

WESTON, Ernest Arthur, C.M.G. (1918).—B. 1880; B.A. Cantab, 1902; served with R.E. during Great War, 1914-19; capt., 1914; lieut.-col., 1916; asst. dist. comsnr., S. Nigeria, 1907 and served in various posts under Nigerian govt. until 1927 when retd. on med. grounds; on staff of Imp. Economic Comtee., 1927-31; comsnr., Cayman Is., Dec., 1931; comsnr., Cyprus, 1933.

WESTON, Frederick Thomas.—B. 1908; ed. Ebbw Vale (Mon.) and Port Talbot (Glam.) secondary schls. and Univ. Coll., Cardiff, B.A. (hons.) Wales, 1929; dipl. ed., 1930; asst. mast., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, 1935.

WESTON, Harry Charles, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1894; ed. Chatham House Schl., Ramsgate, Goldsmiths Training Coll., Univ. of Lond., Glasgow Univ., and Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; war serv., 1914-19; ch. asst. engnr., Zanzibar, 1921; res. engnr., Dar-es-Salaam, 1926, prin., Accra Tech. Schl., May, 1929.

WHEBELL, Charles John.—B. 1887; joined Royal North West Mounted Pol., Canada, Dec., 1912; proceeded overseas with 1st Canadian contingent, Sept., 1914; on war serv., 1914-19; "1914-15" Star, Victory and Gen. Serv. Meds., Meritorious Serv. Med., Croix-de-Guerre (Belgian), ment. in desps., Apr., 1917; rejoined R.N.W. M. Pol., Canada, May, 1919; asst. comdt., pol., Bahamas, Apr., 1921; ag. comdt., June, 1921 to Apr., 1923 and from May to Dec., 1924; comdt. of pol., inspr. of prisons, provost marshal and ch. of fire dept., Aug., 1926.

WHINDUS, Ernest James.—War serv., S.W. and E. African campaigns, 1914-17; clk., treas., N. Rhodesia, 1917; asst. treas., 1922; senr. asst. treas., 1935; ag. dep. treas., 1935 and 1936; contr., stores and transp., 1937; contr., stores and transp., 1938.

WHISKARD, Sir Geoffrey Granville, K.C.M.G. (1933), C.B. (1923), C.M.G. (1931).—B. 1886; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; 1st cls. mods., 1907; 1st cls. lit. hum., 1909; ent. H.O., 1911; asst. pvte. sec. and subsequently prin. pvte. sec. to successive secs. of state, 1915-20; asst. sec., ch. sec.'s office, Dublin Castle, 1920-22; asst. sec., C.O., 1st Apr., 1924; vice-chmn., oversea settlement c'tee., 4th Sept., 1929; asst. under sec. of State, D.O. in addn., 1st Jan., 1931; accompanied U.K. delegation to Imp. economic confce., Ottawa, 1932; high comsnr. in the C'wealth of Australia for H.M.'s govt. in the U.K., 1936.

WHITCOMBE, Sidney F.—B. 1899; ent. C.O., July, 1915; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 1917; on mil. serv., Jan., 1918 to Apr., 1920; cler. offr., 1st Jan., 1920; cler. offr., higher grade, Apr., 1927; dep. registr., Nov., 1931.

WHITE, Albert Frederick John.—B. 1906; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; cadet, Br. Solomon Is. Prot., 1930; passed cadet, 1931; dist. commr., Fiji, 1934; re-designated dist. offr., 1938.

WHITE, Albert George.—B. 1901; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., H.M.S.O. Mar., 1920; transfd. to C.O., Mar., 1928; accompanied U.K. delegn. to Imp. economic confce., Ottawa, 1932; seconded as registr. on staff of high comsnr. in S. Africa for H.M.'s govt. in the U.K., 1934-37.

WHITE, Arthur Reginald, M.C.—B. 1886; ch. draftsman, Kelantan, May, 1912; on mily. serv. 1915-18; asst. supt., surveys, Kelantan, Nov., 1918; supt., surveys, Jan., 1923; supt., rev. surveys, F.M.S. and S.S., July, 1929; supt., surveys, Malacca, Mar., 1931; ag. asst. survr.-gen., F.M.S., Apr., 1933; senr. supt., surveys, Perak, Aug., 1935; dep. survr.-gen., F.M.S. and S.S., Nov., 1937.

WHITE, George, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I. Mech.E., Chart. Mech. Engnr.—B. 1898; capt., T.A.R.O.; prin., junr. tech. schl., Hong Kong, 1932; do., trade and tech. schls., 1935.

WHITE, Hugh Fortescue Morrsby. — B. 1891; ed. Malvern Coll. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1915; admstve. offr., cls. I, Sept., 1932; prin. asst. sec., 1936; ag. dep. ch. sec., Sept., 1936–Feb., 1937 and July-Dec., 1937; admstve. offr., staff gde., 1937; ag. ch. comsnr., S.P., 1938.

WHITE, James Bowie, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M. Inst.W.E.—B. 1903; ed. R. Tech. Coll., Glas-

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gow and Glasgow Univ.; engnr., African Lakes Corpora., Nyasaland, 1924-28; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Zanzibar, 1930; do., P.W.D., Uganda, 1937.

WHITE, Lt.-Col. Thomas Walter, D.F.C., M.P., V.D.—El. to H. of R., C'wealth of Australia for Balaclava (Vic.), 1929; min. for trade and cust. Lyons ministry, 1933 and Jan., 1933-Nov., 1938.

WHITE, Rt. Hon. Sir William Thomas, P.C. (1920), G.C.M.G. (1935), K.C.M.G. (1916), B.A.—B. 1866; ed. High Schls, Oakville and Brampton, Ont., Univ. of Toronto (B.A.), graduate of the Ontario law schl.; apptd. manager National Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto, 1899; subsequently general manager and vice-pres. of the same institution; mem. of the Privy Council for Canada and min. of finance in Mr. Borden's cabinet, Oct., 1911; ditto in National govt., Oct., 1917; re-elec. at g.e., Dec., 1917, for Leeds-Brockville; resig. portfolio, July, 1919.

WHITE, W. V. C.—B. 1897; on mily. serv., 8th Sept., 1914 to 14th Dec., 1915; discharged through wounds, 17th Feb., 1916; ent. Miny. of Food, 18th Mar., 1918; appt. cler. offr., C.O., 24th Apr., 1922; higher grade cler. offr., July, 1938.

WHITELEY, Gerald Charles, C.M.G. (1937).—B. 1891; ed. Bradford and Jesus Coll., Oxford; B.A; (Oxon.); 2nd cls. hons. mods., 3rd cls. lit. hum.. asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1915; ag. res., Muri prov., 1925; admstve. offr., cls. 1, Apr., 1930; ag. dep. ch. sec., 1931; ag. ch. sec., June, 1931; dep. ch. sec., 1934; ag. ch. sec. various occasions, 1934-37; gov's. dep. in 1936, 1937 and 1938; ag. ch. sec., 1938.

WHITFIELD, Lionel Digby.—B. 1899; ed. Mountjoy Schl., Dublin; M.A. (T.C.D.), M.R.S.T.; European mast., S.S., Aug., 1922; headmast., govt. English schl., K. Pilah, normal cls. instr. in addn., Jan., 1928; ag. inspr., schls., 1928; ag. headmast., Anderson schl., Ipoh, May, 1936.

WHITFORD, Hon. Stanley R.—B. 1878; M.L.C. S. Australia, since 1922; ch. sec., min. of agr., and commsnr. of forest lands, 1930-33.

WHITLAMSMITH, Gerard Kime, B.A.—B. 1903; ed. Westminster and Christ Ch., Oxford; 2nd cls. hons., hist., 1925; admstve. offr. (cadet), Tanganyika Territory, 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1928; seconded secrt. in 1932-37.

WHITLEY, Major Norman Henry Pownall, M.C., B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple.—B. 1883; called to bar; N. Circuit, 1907; on war serv., 7th Manchester Regt., T.F., 1914-18; demob. with rank of major, Jan., 1920; dep. pub. pros., S.S., June, 1921; puisne judge, S.S., Feb., 1930; judge, F.M.S., Feb., 1930; puisne judge, S'pore, Nov. 1930; ag. sr. puisne judge, Penang, Apr., 1931; puisne judge, S'pore, Apr., 1932; do., Penang, Mar., 1934; ag. ch. just., Jan., 1936; ch. just., Uganda, 1938.

WHITLEY, W., B.A. (Oxf.), A.I.C.—B. 1902; analytical chem., Tanganyika Territory 1928.

WHITTING, Charles Edward Jewel.—B. 1900; ed. Haileybury and St. John's Coll., Oxford; supt., educn. dept., N. Provs., Nigeria, July, 1922; senr. educn. offr., Palestine, 1931; supt. educn., Nigeria, 1933.

WHITTINGDALE, William.—B. 1885; ch. draughtsman and compr., surveys, Cape, Mar., 1917; prof. asst., Sept., 1920; 1st grade prof. asst., trig. survey, Nov., 1928; dir., trig. survey, May, 1933.

WHITTINGHAM, Thomas William.—B. 1901; ed. Masonic Schl., Bushey; sub.-inspr. pol., Br. Guiana, 1924; ex. officio J.P., 1925; dist. inspr., 1927; ag. comsnr., N.W. dist. 1929; county inspr., Dec., 1932.

WHITTLE, Reginald Alfred, M.C.—B. 1892; ed. Manchester Grammar Schl. and Queen's Coll., Oxford (schol.); 1st cls. math. mods., 1919; B.A. 1920; 2nd lieut., Manchester Regt., 1916; served in France, 1917; invalided from Army, 1919; asst. dist. comsnr., Uganda, 1921; asst. sec., 1922; senr. asst. sec., 1932; asst. ch. sec., Jan., 1937; ag. dep. ch. sec., Nov., 1936-June, 1937.

WHITWORTH, Stanley Howarth.—B. 1898; ed. Melbourne Univ., Royal Vet. Coll., Lond., Univ. of Zurich; vet. serv., Kenya, Mar., 1920-Dec., 1930; do., Gold Coast, and mins. of agrcl. and fisheries, Jan., 1931-Aug., 1933; dir., vet. resch. and vet. advr., Malaya, Sept., 1933.

WHYATT, John.—B. 1905; ed. Stonyhurst and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A. (hons.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1927; asst. crown solr., Hong Kong, 1937; asst. land offr., Mar., 1937; ag. asst. atty.-gen., June, 1937.

WHYBRO, Charles, B.A., LL.B.—B. 1902; ed. Berkhamsted Schl., London Univ., Schl. of Economics, and Christ's Coll., Cambridge, 1921-23; economic tripos, pt. I, 3rd cls., 1922; law tripos, pt. II, 3rd cls., 1923; supt., educn., Tanganyika Territory, 1926.

WHYTE-SMITH, Thomas Stodart.—B. 1883; ed. Merchiston Castle Schl. and Edinburgh Univ.; writer to signet, 1906; 2nd lieut., the Royal Scots, 1915; lieut., 1916; capt., K.A.R., 1918; served in Nyasaland and Portuguese E. Africa, 1917-19; 2nd asst. crown solr., Hong Kong, Dec., 1923; J.P., 1924; asst. crown solr., 1926; ag. mag., Kowloon, 1929 and 1930; asst. crown solr., 1930; ag. land offr. and regisr., marriages, 1934; land offr. and regisr., marriages, 1935.

WICKHAM, Capt. Denis Henry.—B. 1896; ed. Winchester Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; Connaught Rangers, Sept., 1914; served B.E.F., France, 1915-18; mentd. in despa.; transfd. to Queen's Royal Regt., 1922; served with 5th K.A.R. Kenya, 1922-25; admstve. offr., Kenya col.; seconded to Somaliland, Apr., 1929.

WICKHAM, Dudley Lee Borrett.—B. 1909; ed. Br. Guiana and Barbados; cler. asst. secretariat, Br. Guiana, Apr., 1927; asst. clk., leg. coun., Oct., 1930; 4th cls. clk., secretariat, Jan., 1933; pvte. sec. to O. A. G., May to Oct., 1932; ag. clk., leg. coun., June and July, 1933; has been secy. to various comtees. and bds; clk., leg. coun., Oct., 1935; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938.

WICKHART, W. A. F.—B. 1888; clk. crown agents' office, 1906; asst. head, gen. dept., Mar., 1922; do., stores dept., July, 1931; dep. head, shipping dept., Nov., 1934; asst. sec., W. African currency bd., June, 1914; secy., Dec., 1918.

WICKRAMASINGHE, Reginald Hugh M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.).—B. 1907; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1930; office asst., Anuradhapura kach., Feb., 1932; do., Kegalla kach., Aug., 1934; do., Mannar and Mullaittivu kachs., Nov., 1935; do., Anuradhapura kach., Mar., 1936; asst. sec. to min. for agr. and lands, Oct., 1936; admin. sec., cent. bd. of agr. and attd. to office of dir., agr., Aug., 1937.

WICKREMESINGHE, Cyril Leonard.—B. 1890; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Apr., 1912; att., Badulla kach. Apr., 1912; Matara kach. Oct., 1912; office asst. to govt. agt., Uva, July, 1913; addtl. pol. mag., Colombo, Negombo and Avissawella, June, 1916; pol. mag., Kalutara, Mar.,

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1917; pol. mag., Jaffna, Mar., 1920; addnl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, May, 1921; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Mar., 1923; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Nov., 1925; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, Oct., 1926; ditto, Kalutara, Mar., 1928; ag. govt. agt., N.C.P., July, 1931; addnl. comsnr., lands, Sept., 1934; comsnr., lands, Apr., 1935.

WIDDUP, COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, V. D.—B. 1884; clerical asst., treasy., B. Guiana, 1902; 6th cls. clk., lands and mines dept., 1903; ag. sub.-inspr. of police, 1903; sub.-inspr. of police, 1904; dist. inspr. of police, 1908; passed Hindustani exam., 1909; county inspr. of police, 1914; dep. inspr. gen., and supt., fire brig. B. Guiana, Dec., 1920; internat. prison confce., 1925; ag. inspr.-gen., pol. and commdt., local forces in 1924, 1926, 1927, 1930 and 1933; ag. inspr., prisons in addn., July-Nov., 1933; King's pol. med., 1934; inspr.-gen., pol., and comdt. local forces, 1937; title changed to comsnr., pol., 1938.

WIGG, LEONARD G. T.—B. 1900; ed. Bishop's Stortford Grammar Schl. and Oxford Univ.; army, 1918; Rhodes schol., 1921; B.A. (forestry), B.A. (hons. nat. sci.), dip. forestry (distinc.), asst. conserv., forests, Tanganyika, 1924; seconded as silviculturist, Zanzibar agrl. dept., 1932.

WIGGETT, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.—B. 1884; law and income tax depts., Cape Col., 1901-10; census office, 1911; accts. br., dept. of int., 1912; income tax dept., 1914; inland rev. dept., 1916; recr., rev., Kimberley, 1931; acct., 1931; recr., rev., E. London, 1932; ch. clk., income tax, Feb., 1933; recr., rev., Pretoria, 1933; ch. rev. offr., June, 1934.

WIGLEY, WILFRID MURRAY, O.B.E. (1931).—Ed. Derby schl.; held various clerical apptmts. under govt., St. Kitts-Nevis, Feb., 1895, to Apr., 1898; called to the bar, Mid. Temp., Jan., 1901; practised at bar of Leeward Is. for some years; ag. admstr., St. Kitts, puisne judge, Leeward Is. and atty.-gen., on various occasions; crown atty., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1918; 1st puisne judge, Leeward Is., Jan., 1935; ch. just., 1937.

WILBY, GEORGE STAINBURN, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon).—B. 1905; supt., educn., Nigeria, 1928; asst. mast., educn. dept., Hong Kong, 1935.

WILFORD, SIR THOMAS MASON, K.C.M.G. (1930), K.C. (1929).—B. 1870; ed. Christ Coll., Canterbury, N.Z.; M.P. for Wellington Suburbs, 1900 and for Hutt from 1903-29; chmn., Wellington harbr. bd., 1908-9 (mem. 10 years); min. of just., marine, etc., in national govt., two years; leader of opposition and liberal party, 1926-25; min. of just. and defence, 1928-29; high comsnr. for N.Z. in London, 1929-33.

WILKIN, B. O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).—B. 1889; mily. serv., 1914-20; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Aug., 1925.

WILKINSON, GODFREY.—B. 1901; ed. Hertford Coll., Oxford; B.A. (Oxon.); dip. forestry, R.N. Colls.; asst. conserv., forests, F.M.S., Oct., 1922; dist. forest offr., May, 1923; ag. conserv., forests, Kedah, Nov., 1930; state forest offr., Pahang, Mar., 1934; dist. forest offr., K. Kangsar, Dec., 1934.

WILKINSON, HAROLD HOWARD, M.A. (Dublin).—B. 1894; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; admstve. offr., cls. IV, Nigeria, 1921; cls. III, 1924; cls. II, 1936; ag. res., in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

WILKINSON, HENRY CAMPBELL.—B. 1893; B.A. (Yale), M.D. (Columbia), D.H., D.T.M. & H. Caneb. Presbyterian Hosp., New York City, 1919-21; med. supt., King Edward VII hosp., Bermuda, 1922-6; senr. med. offr., 1927; author of "Adventurers of Bermuda."

WILKINSON, PAUL BIDDULPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B., B.S., Lond., M.R.C.P., Lond.—B. 1901; W.A.M.S., 1930; 2nd med. offr., St. Helena, 1934; ag. senr. med. offr., 1936; med. offr., Hong Kong, 1937.

WILLAN, HAROLD CURWEN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon)., Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple.—B. 1896. ed. Kendall Gram. Schl. and Jesus Coll., Oxford (open exhibr.); lieut., R.G.A.; M.C., June, 1917; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1920; passed cadet, Jan., 1923; offr., cls. V, Oct., 1923; dist. offr., Jelebu, Nov., 1923; asst. dist. offr., K. Kangsar, Aug., 1925; otlr., cls. IV, Oct., 1927; examnr. in law for State of Perak, Nov., 1927; ag. registr., dist. judge and 1st mag., Malacca, Jan., 1932; offr., cls. III, Oct., 1932; ag. dep. legal advr., F.M.S., July, 1934; solr.-gen., Kenya, 1936; ag. atty.-gen., 1937.

WILLBOURN, ERIC STEWART, M.A. (Cantab.), F.G.S.—B. 1889; asst. geologist, F.M.S., May, 1914; 2nd. lieut., R.E. (Signal.), Apr., 1918; demob., May, 1919; ag. geologist, F.M.S., Nov., 1922-Jly., 1923 and Jly., 1927-Feb., 1928; dir., geolog. survey, F.M.S., Dec., 1931.

WILLCOCK, HON. JOHN COLLINGS.—B. 1879; M.P., Western Australia, 1917; min. for rlys. and just., 1924-30 and 1933-36; premier of W.A. since 1936.

WILLCOCKS, MAJOR JAMES LUGARD, D.S.O., M.C.—B. 1893; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; 2nd lieut., The Black Watch, Feb., 1912; A.D.C. to G.O.C., N. Army, India, July, 1913; A.D.C. to G.O.C. Indian Army Corps, France, Sept., 1914; (twice ment. in desps.); brig. maj., 1916; brig. maj., Bermuda, Mar., 1919; ret., Feb., 1922; (placed on R. of O.); A.D.C., Kenya, Feb., 1925; ag. sec., native affrs. dept., May, 1928 to Sept. 1930; pvte. sec. to ag. gov., 1930-31; asst. comsnr., prisons, Apr., 1932; comsnr., prisons, 1933; do., Hong Kong, 1938.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR, B.Sc. (Econ.) Hons. (Lond.), F.R.Econ.S.—B. 1899; ed. Wade Deacon Gram. Schl., Widnes, and Lond. Univ. (External); clk., supply estabmt., G.P.O., May, 1920; cadet, S.S., June, 1924; jr. mag., Malacca and attchd., land office, July, 1924; passed cadet, June, 1926; offr., cls. VI, May, 1927; offr., cls. V, June, 1927; offr. cls. IV, June, 1931; passed bar final, May, 1933; lectr. in the penal code, Raffles Coll., Oct., 1934; offr., cls. III, June, 1936; ag. crown coun., S.S., Aug., 1937; ag. legal advsr., Johore, Nov., 1937.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES HOLMAN BARKER, M.A., Dip. Agr., A.I.C.T.A.—B. 1897; agronomist and later dir., Guadeloupe sugar planters' expt. station; agronomist, Sophia expt. station, dept. agr., Br. Guiana, 1929; cane agronomist and plant breeder, 1938.

WILLIAMS, CYRIL HENRY, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), Cert. of L.S.T.M. (with dist.), Cert. of Lond. Schl. of Hygiene, F.R.S.S.—B. 1898; ed. Otago Coll., univ. of N.Z.; health offr., Malaya, Mar., 1928.

WILLIAMS, D. L. GWYNNE.—B. 1886; solr., sup. ct., Eng., 1914; served European War, 1915-18; ct. martial offr., 1918; staff capt. (legal), 1919; conveyancer and registr. of titles, Uganda, 1923.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD BRIDGEWATER.—B. 1885; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1908; asst. dist. offr., Mar., 1910; 2nd asst. dist. offr., Larut, Dec., 1914; asst. dist. offr., Kuantan,

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Aug., 1917; asst. dist. offr., Lower Perak,, Sept., 1918; mag., Seremban, Jan., 1920; dist, offr., Tampin, Mar., 1920; dist. offr., Coast, Nov., 1920; collr., land rev., Seremban, Mar., 1922; ag. Br. res., Negri Sembilan, in addn., Aug., 1925; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1925; pub. trustee, F.M.S., in addn., Mar., 1927; offl. assignee, F.M.S., May., 1927; offr., cls. I B. legal advr. and judicl. comsnr., Kelantan, June, 1928; comsnr., lands, F.M.S., Apr., 1932; registr., companies and offl. assignee, S.S., Jan., 1934.

WILLIAMS, ERIC TREGEAR, B.A. (Oxon.)—B. 1890; ed. Blundell's schl. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1913; attd., col. secs. office, Dec., 1913; dist. offr., Oct., 1917; offr., cls. IV, S.S., Nov., 1920; ag. 1st asst. sec. (A), S.S., May, 1924; offr. cls. III, Nov., 1925; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1930; ag. comsnr., trade and cust., Johore, June, 1932; offr., cls. IB, 1934; sec., res., Perak, Aug., 1935; under sec., S.S., Oct., 1937.

WILLIAMS, ERNEST HILLAS, B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin, Barrister-at-law (Inner Temple).—B. 1899; cadet, Hong Kong, 1923; passed cadet, Dec., 1925; asst. to sec., for Chinese, affrs., 1926; asst. dist. offr., New Territories, Aug., 1928; 2nd pol. mag., Sept. 1930; mag. and dist. offr., N. dist., New Territories, 1932; ch. asst. to sec., Chinese affrs., Apr. 1935; ag. sec., Chinese affrs. and mem., exec. and leg couns., Aug.-Oct., 1935 and Sept., 1937; ag. asst. atty.-gen., Nov., 1935; ag. puisne judge, May-June, 1936; ag. crown solr., June-July, 1937; attd. atty.-gen's. dept., Aug., 1937; ag. puisne judge, May-Dec., 1938.

WILLIAMS, ERNEST STUART, M.A.—B. 1896; ed. Chatham House, Ramsgate and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; prin., diocesan boys' high schl., Rangoon, 1924-25; lect. and examr., Rangoon Univ., 1923-25; supt., educn., Tanganyika Territory, 1926.

WILLIAMS, FRANK LESLIE, M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1899; ed. Weymouth Coll. and Christ's Coll., Cambridge; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1921; attd., Chinese prot., Perak, Dec., 1921; passed cadet, May, 1924; offr., cls. V, asst. prot., Chinese, Perak, Nov., 1924; attchd. Chinese prot., Ipoh, July, 1925; do., K. Lumpur, Jan., 1927; do., S'pore, Aug., 1927; offr. cls. IV; dist. offr., X'mas Is., Nov., 1928; asst. prot., Chinese Selangor, and Pahang, July, 1929; offr. cls. III, Nov., 1933; prot., Chinese, Kedah, Mar., 1935; do., Johore, Feb., 1937; ch. inspr., Chinese schls., F.M.S., June, 1938.

WILLIAMS, FRANK STANLEY.—B. 1894; ed. St. Paul's Schl., London; col. audit dept., Feb., 1920; asst. audr., Tanganyika Territory, Apr., 1920; senr. asst. audr., July, 1924; ag. dep. audr., on various occasions from 1926; ag. audr., Mar. to Aug., 1930; senr. asst. audr., Palestine, Apr., 1931; auditor, Nyasaland, 1935.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIES, D.S.O., R.D.—B 1879; pres. maritime services bd., N.S.W., 1930.

WILLIAMS, GILBERT CLYDE.—B. 1878; ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1902; comsnr., income tax, Barbados, 1924; judge, asst. ct. of appl., and inspr., prisons, 1925; ac. atty.-gen., and ch. just., various periods, 1928-36.

WILLIAMS, GRAHAM BILLINGSBEY, M.C.—B. 1895; ed. St. George's Schl., Harpenden and Wadham Coll., Oxford; mily. serv., 1915-20; asst. dist. offr., Nigeria, 1921; dist. offr., 1929; admstve. offr., cls. II, 1936.

WILLIAMS, JOHN BASIL.—B. 1906; ed. Marlborough, McGill Univ., Montreal and Cambridge; colonial exhibitioner, Trinity Coll., 1924-26; 2nd cls., nat. sci. tripos, pt. I., 1927; 2nd cls. pt. II., 1928, B.A. 1927; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., Dominions Office, 17th Oct., 1929; seconded to N. Rhodesia admstrn., 1935-36; prin., 3rd Mar., 1937.

WILLIAMS, J. H., M.I.C.E., M.Am.Soc.C.E.—B. 1873; res. engnr., Singapore govt. rly.; engnr.-in-ch., Canton-Hankow rly.; res. engnr., Benue Bridge constrn., Nigeria, 1928.

WILLIAMS, OWEN GWYN REVELL, C.M.G. (1935)—B. 1886; ed. Lancing Coll. and Oxford; exhibitioner, Hertford Coll., 1906; 1st cls. mods., 1907; 1st cls. Lit. Hum., 1909; Aubrey Moore studentship, 1910; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in sec.'s off., In. Rev., Oct., 1910; 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Mar., 1911; priv. sec. to Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Steel-Maitland, 4th June, 1916; priv. sec. to Mr. Hewins, 26th Sept., 1917; priv. sec. to Col. Amery, 14th Jan., 1919; 1st cls. clk., 8th, Mar., 1919; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; asst. sec., Feb., 1926.

WILLIAMS, PARKER.—B. 1903; ed. Borough Rd. Coll. and Univ. Lond., B.Sc., Lond., M.Sc.; S. Africa, 1931; prin., teacher's training centre, Br. Guiana, 1938.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT ORCHARD.—B. 1891; curator, botanic gardens, Trinidad, 1916; supt., agr., Grenada, 1920; economic botanist, 1931; asst. dir., agr., Trinidad, 1934; ch. horticultural offr., Palestine, 1935.

WILLIAMS, SIDNEY BRUCE.—B. 1880; S.A. constab., 1901; Swaziland pol., 1908; clk. 1911; R.J.P., 1916; dep. asst. comanr., 1928; asst. comsnr., 1930.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM EWART.—B. 1887; ed. Warkworth House, Cambridge; storekeeper, F.M.S. rlys., Nov., 1920; stores asst., Mar., 1924; stores supt., Oct., 1935.

WILLIAMSON, E.—B. 1884; clk., G.P.O., Transvaal, Mar., 1903; treasy., Transvaal, July, 1904; senr. clk., Jan., 1919; prin. clk., Apr., 1921; sec., cabinet comtee. on expenditure, 1922-24; ch. clk., estimates, June, 1929; under-sec. for finance, July, 1931.

WILLIAMSON, J., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Cert., Lond. S. Hyg. & T.M. (distinc.)—B. 1897; mily. serv., 1915-19; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, 1925.

WILLIMOTT, STANLEY GORDON.—B. 1899; ed. Liverpool Univ. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; war serv., 1917-19; B.Sc., 1st cls., schl. of chemistry, Liv. Univ., 1921; A.I.C., 1921; Ph.D. (Liv.), 1923; research schl., St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; Ph.D. (Cantab.) in agric. science, 1927; research chem., Imp. Chem. Industries, 1928-29; govt. analyst, Cyprus, Nov., 1929; asst. govt. analyst, S.S., 1936; author of numerous papers in scientific and med. journals.

WILLINGDON, 1ST VISCOUNT (cr, 1924); 1st Baron of Ratton (cr. 1910); Rt. Hon. Freeman Freeman-Thomas, P.C. (1931); G.B.E. (1917); G.C.S.I. (1918); G.C.I.E. (1913).—B. 1866; A.D.C. to Lord Brassey when gov. of Victoria, 1895; M.P., Hastings, 1900-06; Bodmin divn. of Cornwall, 1906-10; jun. lord of treas., 1905-12; J.P.; gov. of Bombay, 1913-19; ditto, Madras, 1919-24; major, Sussex Imperial Yeomanry; lord-in-waiting to His Majesty; govr.-gen. of the Dominion of Canada, 1926-31; viceroy of India, 1931.

WILLIS, MAURICE A., M.B.E. (1933)—B. 1900; ent. M.O.D., G.P.O., May, 1915; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. clk., Apr., 1918; on rail.

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serv., May, 1918 to Feb., 1919; cler. offl., 1st Jan., 1920; transfd., P.O. stores dept., Mar., 1920; transfd., C.O., May, 1924; accompanied U.K. delegation to Imp. Economic Confce., Ottawa, 1932; cler. offr., higher grade, 30 July, 1938.

WILLIS, ROY WOOD.—B. 1880; regisr.-gen., N.S.W., 1930.

WILLIS, THOMAS WILLIAM.—B. 1897; ed. London; clk., treasy. and cust. house, Turks and Caicos Is., Jan., 1925; ag. asst. treas., postmr., collr. of cust., regisr. of shipping and gen. man., savings bank, May, 1928 to Aug., 1928; clk. to comsnr., Aug., 1928.

WILLMOT, ARTHUR CHARLES, O.B.E. (Mily.).—B. 1881; ed. Lancing Coll. and Aspatria Agric. Coll., Cumberland; asst. survr., Uganda Prot., Mar., 1907; dist. engnr., P.W.D., May, 1908; ag. asst., D.P.W., Apr.-Nov., 1913; engnr.-in-charge, Kampala Port Bell rlwy. constrn., Dec., 1913; served with 4th K.A.R. in E. African Campaign, May, 1915 to Dec., 1918 (twice ment. in desps.); ag. D.D.P.W., Oct., 1920 to Apr., 1922; D.D.P.W., June, 1923; ag. D.P.W. on various occasions, 1923-24, 1926-27 and 1929; D.P.W., 1933.

WILLOUGHBY, GODFREY POUNTNEY, M.Sc. Tech., M.Sc., M.I.E.E.—B. 1888; ed. Taunton Schl. and Victoria Univ., Manchester; B.Sc., 1st cl. hons., elect. engnrg., 1909; Schuster Schol., 1909; tech. asst., post office, Union of S. Africa, Mar., 1913; lect., elect. engnrg., phys., maths., Durban Tech. Coll., Apr., 1919; asst. engnr. and tech. educn. offr., post office, Union of S. Africa, Dec., 1920; elect. inspr., Kenya, and ch. teleg. engnr., Kenya and Uganda, Apr., 1926; engnr.-in-ch., Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Jan., 1933; ag. P.M.G., 1936.

WILLS, DANIEL.—B. 1898; ed. King's, Rochester; R.M.C., Sandhurst; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1921; offr. cls. V, Oct., 1924; ag. sec. rubber restrn., Johore, Apr., 1927; offr. cls. IV, Oct., 1928; asst. advr., K. Tinggi; do., Kukup, Apr., 1930; offl. assignee, Penang, Apr., 1931; asst. dist. offr. B. Mertajam, Aug., 1931; offr. cls. III, 2nd mag., Penang, Oct., 1933; asst. advr., Sengamat, Feb., 1936; ag. asst. advr. supt., lands and regisr., titles, Kelantan, Feb., 1937.

WILLS, JOSEPH ARTHUR, B.Sc. (Edin.).—B. 1894; on war serv., R.F.A., France and Italy; asst. consr., forests, Gold Coast, Aug., 1921; provl. forest offr., Oct., 1931.

WILMOT, AUBREY CHARLTON.—Cape civ. serv., 1900; transfd., Transvaal, 1902; ch. clk., mast. sup. ct., 1910; ch. clk., land bank, 1912; asst. gen. man., 1921; gen. man., 1924; man. dir., 1930; chmn., farmers' spec. relief bd., 1931; chmn., farmers' assistance bd., 1935; chmn., immigrts. selection bd., 1935; chmn., cent. bd., land and agrl. bank of S. Africa, 1937.

WILSON, CECIL SAMUEL, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. B.A.O. (Dub. Univ.)—B. 1897; med. offr., F.M.S., Jly., 1925; surg., F.M.S., Aug., 1928; surg., N. Sembilan, Apr., 1931; do., Perak, July, 1932 and Nov., 1933; do., Selangor, Aug., 1933.

WILSON, CAPT. CHARLES, Barrister-at-Law (King's Inns).—B. 1889; ed. Foyle Coll., Derry, and Trinity Coll., Dublin (siz., jun. and sen. ex., schol., sen. mod., B.A.); cert B., Dublin Univ. O.T.C.; cadet, F.M.S., Jan., 1913; attd. Chinese prot. and contr. of lab. office, Kuala Lumpur, Aug., 1913 to May, 1914; asst. contr. of lab., Penang, Dec., 1914; passed cadet, Jan., 1915; on mily. serv., 2nd lieut., 6th K.S.L.I., July, 1915; France, Feb., 1916; offr., cls. V, May, 1916; lieut., July, 1916; capt., Feb., 1919; demob., Mar., 1919; ment. in desp., dep. contr., lab., Seremban, June, 1919; offr., cls. IV., Jan., 1920; dist. offr., coast, in addn., Sept. to Nov., 1920; govt. rice agt., Kinta, in addn., Dec., 1920; 2nd lieut. and adj., M.V.L., Perak, Apr., 1921; emigrn. agt. in India, Aug., 1922; offr. cls. III, Jan., 1925; acomp. contr., lab. to Delhi, Feb. to Mar., 1926 and to Simla, Aug. to Sept., 1927; state treas., Perak, Oct., 1928; chmn. sany. bd., Larut and Matang in addn., Oct., 1928; 2nd mag., S'pore, Jan., 1929; offr., cls. II, Jan., 1930; offr., cls. IB, 1934; emigrn. comsnr., Malaya, Madras, Oct., 1934; contr., lab., Malaya,, Feb., 1936.

WILSON, COLIN E. J.—Boarding offr. and clk., Br. Solomon Is., June, 1913; ag. dist. offr., Guadalcanal, Jan., 1915 and Apr., 1923; ag. dist. offr., Shortlands, Nov., 1916; ag. collr., cust., May, 1918; ag. treas. and collr., cust., Apr., 1919 and Dec., 1924; acctnt. and 1st clk., treas. and cust., Oct., 1920; visiting dist. offr., Mar., 1923; ag. dist. offr., E. Solomons, Apr., 1923; dep. comsnr. for W. Pacific, July, 1923; dist. offr., Santa Cruz, Dec., 1923; ag. govt. sec., Mar., 1925; ag. res. comsnr., Dec., 1925.

WILSON, D. E., M.B., B.Ch. (Aberd.).—B. 1902; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, July, 1928.

WILSON, DOUGLAS MITCHELL.—B. 1901; vety. serv., Basutoland, 1923; clk., grade II, 1926; asst. dist. commr., 1937.

WILSON, DONALD BAGSTER, M.A., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).—B. 1901; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Mar. 1929; pathologist, 1936.

WILSON, ELIZABETH, M.B.E. (1936).—B. 1886; ed. privately in Aberdeen, and at St. Mary's Abbey, Neill Hill, Lond.; war serv. 1st Eastern Gen. Hosp., Cambridge, with T.F. nursing serv., 1916-18; staff nurse, Basutoland med. serv., 1920; matron, Mohale's Hoek hosp., 1930; matron, Maseru hosp., 1933.

WILSON, CAPT. ERIC HOWARD, M.A. (Cantab.).—B. 1896; ed. Northampton Schl. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambr.; European mast., S.S., May, 1924; headmast., King George V. Schl., S'ban, May, 1929; do., Sultan Abdul Hamid Coll., Alor Star, Feb., 1934; do., High Schl., Malacca, Aug., 1937; ag. prin., Vict. Schl. S'pore, Apr., 1938.

WILSON, ERNEST PIERRE FRANCOIS.—B. 1876. ed. Amersham Gram. Schl.; clk. acctnt.-gen's; dept., Admiralty, 1914-1922; cler. offr., C.O., 2nd Oct., 1922.

WILSON, FERGUS BRUNSWICK.—B. 1908; ed. Berkhamsted Schl., Hertfordshire Inst. of Agr. and Cambridge Univ.; M.A. (1936); dip., agr. (Cantab.) (1931); Imp. Coll. of Trop. Agr., Trinidad; A.I.C.T.A. (1932); recorder, Cambridge dept. of agr. (econ. br.) on eastern counties survey, 1932; agrl. offr., Zanzibar, 1933.

WILSON, FRANK KERSHAW, B.A. (Oxon.).—B. 1891; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1914; attd. col. sect., Dec., 1914; attd., censor's office, S'pore, Jly., 1915; supt., posts and tels. and asst. supt. lands, K. Bahru, Aug., 1917; sheriff and dep. regisr., sup. ct., S'pore, Oct., 1925; chmn., rubber assessment comtee., S.S. and F.M.S., Aug., 1926; offr., cls. III, Nov., 1926; 2nd mag., Penang, Aug., 1929; offr., cls. II, Nov., 1931; mag., K. Lumpur, Jan., 1933; ag. asst. advr., Muar, Oct., 1936.

WILSON, G. A., M.B.Ch.B. (Aberd.) D.P.H. (Lond.).—B. 1906; med. offr., tuberculosis

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investgn.. Tanganyika Territory, 1931-32; med. offr., 1933.

WILSON, GEORGE FREDERICK, O.B.E. (1935), B. 1886; ed. King Edward's Schl., Bath; apprentice, pub. wks. dept., Cyprus, 1903; clk., ch. sec'a. off., 1904; ag. asst. sec., ch. sec's. off., Jan. to July, 1919 and June to Oct., 1920; collr., cust., Sept., 1919; ag. comsnr., on various occasions, 1923-35; ch. collr., cust., and excise, July, 1924 (now styled comptr., cust. and inland rev.); registr., Br. ships, registr., Cyprus ships, inspr., fisheries; mem., leg. coun., 1925-31; registr., partnerships, Apr., 1929.

WILSON, GEOFFREY STUDHOLME.—B. 1913; ed. Radley Coll.; pol. probr., Hong Kong, Oct., 1932; asst. supt., pol., Mar. 1935.

WILSON, GEORGE HAROLD SUMNER.—B. 1887; ed. Chigwell Schl., Essex; asst. dist. comsnr., G. Coast, Aug., 1914; dist. comsnr., Jan., 1921.

WILSON, G. R. C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Cert. of London S.T.M.—Tempy. capt., R.A.M.C., May, 1915 to Feb., 1919; med. offr., Tanganyika Territory, Feb., 1919; senr. med. offr., 1927.

WILSON, HENRY WILCOX, LL.B., B.A., (Cantab.).—B. 1895; ed. Uppingham and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; barrister-at-law (Inner Temple); S. E. circuit; Kent sessions; mag., Tanganyika Territory, 1929; legal sec., Somaliland, July, 1935; atty.-gen., N. Rhodesia, 1937.

WILSON, JOHN, M.A.—B. 1903; mast., educn. dept., N.T., Gold Coast, Sept., 1929; inspr., schls., Apr., 1931.

WILSON, JOHN MAURICE, B.Sc. (London), Dip. Ed.—B. 1907; asst. mast., Hongkong educn. dept., 1929.

WILSON, LIEUT.-COL. RT. Hon. SIR LESLIE ORME, G.C.S.I. (1929), G.C.I.E., (1923), P.C. (1922), C.M.G. (1916), D.S.O. (1900), etc.—B. 1876; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; 2nd lieut., R.M.L.I., 1895; lieut., 1896; capt., 1901; served S. Africa, 1899-01; (severely wounded), desps., Queen's med. 5 clasps, D.S.O.; A.D.C. to Gov., N.S.W., 1903-09; temp. lieut.-col., R.M. and served through Gallipoli operns., 1914-15 (desp.); served in France (severely wounded), 1915-16; M.P. (Reading), 1913-22; S. Portsmouth, 1922-23; parly. asst. sec. to war cabinet, 1918; chmn., national maritime bd. 1919; parly. sec. to miny. of shipping, 1919; parly. sec. to treasy. and ch. unionist whip, 1921-23; Gov., Bombay, 1923-28; Gov., Queensland, 1932.

WILSON, CAPT. LOGIE WEIR.—B. 1894; ed. Giggleswick Schl., St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin, Royal Coll. of Science, Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; B.A. (Dublin); R.A.S.C., Oct., 1914; Royal Irish Rifles, 1917; asst. dist. comsnr., Sierra Leone, July, 1919; ag. asst. col. sec., Aug., 1919 to Mar., 1920; ag. dist. comsnr., 1921; dist. comsnr., Aug., 1926; ag. asst. ch. col. sec., Apr.-July, 1935; ag. prov. comsnr., N. Prov., June, 1936; presdt., rural areas coun., 1938.

WILSON, MARK.—B. 1896; ed. Mountjoy Schl. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; first schol. (hist. and pol. sci.), 1921; B.A. (senr. modr. and gold medallist). 1921; LL.B., 1922; served with R.A.F., 1918-9; called to bar, King's Inns, Dublin (1st cls. hons. at final examn.), 1924; cadet, admin. serv., Tanganyika Territory, 1924; mag., Uganda, 1926; ag. admstr.-genl. and offl.-recr. on various occasions, 1926-9; ag. puisne judge for various periods, 1933-35; chan., Uganda diocese, 1934-36; mem., ct. of appl. for Eastern Africa, 1934; senr. mag., 1935-36; puisne judge, Tanganyika Territory, 1936; ag. ch. jus., March, 1938.

WILSON, PERCIVAL DOUGLAS, M.Inst.C.E.—B. 1887; ed. Swansea Gram. Schl.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1913; exec. engnr., 1924; asst. D.P.W., 1937.

WILSON, REGINALD CHARLES, D.Sc., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. M.M.—B. 1888; ed. Scotch Coll. and Melbourne Univ.; capt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers and R.E., France, 1915-18; geologist, Portuguese E. Africa, 1911-14; geologist, geol. survey, Nigeria, 1919-27; dir., 1927; publns. on E. Africa and Nigerian Geology.

WILSON, RONALD ERIC.—B. 1898; ed. Faversham and Sandhurst; cadet, F.M.S., Sept. 1921; attchd. dist off., K. Selangor, Jan., 1922; do., cust. dept., Aug., 1922; passed cadet, Dec. 1923; offr. cls. V, Sept., 1924; dist. offr. Jelebu, Jan., 1925; 4th asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., Aug., 1926; offr. cls. IV, sec. to res., Pahang, Sept., 1928; asst. dist. offr., K. Kangsar, Oct., 1930; do., Kuantan, Oct., 1932; offr., cls. III, Sept., 1935; sec. to res. N. Sembilan, May, 1934; ag. asst. advr., B. Pahat, July, 1937.

WILSON, BRIG.-GEN. SIR SAMUEL HERBERT, G.C.M.G. (1929), K.C.B., (1927), K.C.M.G. (1925), K.B.E. (1921), C.B. (1918), C.M.G. (1914).—B. 1873; entd. Army, R.E., 1893; capt., 1904; major 1913; bt. lieut.-col., 1916; bt. col., 1917; served in S. Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal, two clasps); European War, 1914-18; Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, 1915; Commandeur de la Couronne (Belgian), 1918; Officier Légion d'Honneur, 1918; French croix de guerre avec palme; Belgian croix de guerre; sec. to overseas defence comtee., 1911-14; gen. staff offr., 2nd grade, 1914; gen. staff offr., 1st grade, 1915; brig.-gen. gen. staff, 1916; sec. to oversea defence comtee., 19th Nov., 1918; gov., Trinidad, 7th Nov., 1921; gov., Jamaica, 1st Sept., 1924; assumed govt., 29th Sept., 1924; permt. under sec. of state for the cols., 5th Aug., 1925; ret., 1933.

WILSON, WILLIAM GLASSFORD WALKER, M.I.M.E., M.I.L.—B. 1894; ed. Kilmarnock Acad.; war serv., 1914-19; asst. loco. supdt., Nigerian rly., 1923; wks. man., 1927; ag. ch. mech. engnr., 1929; supt. workshops, 1937; ch. mech. engnr., 1937.

WILTSHIRE, ERIC.—B. 1893; ed. Monmouth Grammar Schl.; articled pupil to county survr. and architect, Middlesex, 1911-14; served with H.M. Forces, 1914-19; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Zanzibar, 1920; A.M.I.C.E., Oct., 1924; dist. engnr., Nov., 1929; ag. asst. dir., P.W.D., 1927, 1928, 1930 and 1931.

WILTSHIRE, H. G., M.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; exhibr., Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge (coll. prize); L.S.T.M. certf. with distinc. (2nd place); war serv., 1914-19; France, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine (1914 Star with clasp); bacteriological specialist, R.A.M.C., 1918-19; med. offr., Nyasaland, 1924; do., Zanzibar, 1930; pathologist, 1932; senr. do., Uganda, 1937.

WIMBUSH, SAMUEL HUMPHREY.—B. 1903; ed. Haileybury and St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A. dip., forestry; asst. conserv., forests, Kenya, Oct. 1925.

WINCHESTER, JOHN WISHART, M.D., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), D.M.R.E. (Camb.), Cert. L.S.T.M. (with dist.).—B. 1901; ed. Harris Acad., Dundee and St. Andrews Univ.; M.O. Malaya, Sept., 1927; port health offr., S'pore, Apr., 1929; med. & health offr., Labuan, Jan.,

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1929; M.O. and asst., radiological dept., S'pore, May, 1933; radiologist, Sel., Jan., 1935.

WINDHAM, RALPH, M.A., Ll.B. (Cantab.).—B. 1905; ed. Wellington Coll. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; 1st class hons., law tripos; called to bar, 1930, (Lincoln's Inn, Buchanan prizeman); legal draftsman, Palestine, May, 1935.

WINDRUM, JAMES EDWARD.—B. 1895; cadet, Fiji, 1921; passed cadet, 1924; dist. commr., 1925; ag. ch. pol. mag., 1929.

WINSER, CYRIL LEGH, C.M.G., (1928), M.V.O. (1920).—Priv. sec. to govs. of S. Australia since May, 1915.

WINSON, HERBERT WILLIAM, F.I.S.A.—B. 1890; ed. Triffins Schl., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey and Schl. of Accountancy, Glasgow; head acctnt., Uasin Gishu Rly., Kenya, 1921-25; ch. acctnt., 1925-26; acctnt. and audr., rly. dept., Mauritius, 1927-29; ch. acctnt., 1929; ag. gen. man., Dec., 1934 to Sept., 1935; prin. asst. to ch. acctnt., Nigerian Rly., open lines, Apr., 1938.

WINSON, VICTOR HANOTT, B.Sc., A.K.C., M.I.E.E.—B. 1887; ed. Tiffins Schl., Kingston-on-Thames and King's Coll., London (1st cls. hon., elect. engring.); 2nd cls. engr., G.P.O., engrng. dept., Oct., 1909; asst. engnr., July, 1911; supdt., posts and tels., Malacca, Sept., 1913; war serv., Aug., 1917-Apr., 1919; supdt., posts and tels., Jan., 1922; senr. engnr., posts and tels., S.S. & F.M.S., Oct., 1926; senr. engnr., posts and tels., Penang, July, 1928; ditto, F.M.S. and S.S., Oct., 1930; asst. engnr.-in-ch., P. and T., S.S. and F.M.S., Dec., 1930; engnr.-in-ch., do., 1933; dir., tels. and phones, and engnr.-in-ch., P. and T., S.S. and F.M.S., Jan., 1934.

WINSTEDT, SIR RICHARD OLAF, K.B.E. (1935), C.M.G. (1926), M.A., Oxon., D. Litt., Oxon.—B. 1878; ed. at Magdalen College School and New Coll., Oxford; 2nd cls. mods.; 2nd cls. Lit. Hum., M.A.; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1902; passed cadet, 1904; class V., Jan., 1910; sec. to comtee. for Malay studies in addn. Sept., 1913; class IV., confirmed dist. offr., Dec., 1913; federal examr. in Malay in addn., Dec., 1913; class III., asst. dir., educn. S.S. and F.M.S., June, 1917; ag. chmn., sany. bd., Kinta, June to Aug., 1919, in addn.; cls. II., Nov., 1919; fed. examr. in Malay, S. Sttlmts., and F.M.S., June, 1920; seconded to act as prin., Raffles' Coll., S'pore, June, 1921; offg. as sec. to high comsnr. in addn.; Fed. examr. in Malay in addn., Mar., 1923; dir., educn., S.S. and F.M.S., cls. IA, July, 1924; chmn., postal serv. comtee. in addn., July, 1924; chmn., tech. educn. comtee. in addn., Nov., 1925; rep., F.M.S., govt. at C.O. confce., Apr. to July, 1927; chmn., comtee., med. research, S.S. and F.M.S. in addn., Aug., 1928; chmn., Malayan delegation to 4th Pacific serv. cong., Batavia, May, 1929; rep. F.M.S. at C.O. confce., June, 1930; gen. advr., Johore, Oct., 1931; ret., 1935; author of an "English-Malay Dictionary" (3 vols.), a "Malay Grammar" (Clarendon Press), "Colloquial Malay," a "Malay Reader" (Clarendon Press), "Malayan Memories," "Shaman, Sawa and Sufi," a study of Malay magic (London), editor and part author of "Malaya" (London, 1922), and author of various pamphlets published by the F.M.S. govt. on Malay subjects; editor of many Malay folk-tales and (with R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.) of *Pantun Melayu*.

WINSTON, V. A.—B. 1903; ag. 3rd. clk., post office, Dominica, 1920; asst. clk., P.W.D., Sept., 1920; jnr. audit, clk., Sept., 1924; ag. audit clk., Jan.-Apr., 1927; senr. clk., treasy., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1934.

WIRASINHA, VICTOR LLOYD, B.A. (Hons.) Lond.—B. 1913; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Jan. 1935; offr. cls. II, 1937.

WISE, WILFRID, M.Inst.C.E., O.B.E. (1936), B.Sc. (Hons. Lond.), M.I.Mun.Cy.E., A.C.G.I.—B. 1886; ed. prtely. and City and Guilds of London Cent. Tech. Coll., Univ. of Lond.; asst. engnr., P.W.D., Fiji, May, 1921; ag. comsnr., wks., Aug., 1923; comsnr., wks., Jan., 1926; on sp. duty, Tonga, May-July, 1930; chmn., cent. road bd., M.L.C.; chmn., town planning comtee. and beaconing comtee., 1930; chmn., traffic control bd., 1934; title changed to D.P.W., 1936; offl. M.L.C., 1937.

WISEMAN, R. A.—B. 1886; ed. Monmouth Gram. Schl. and Oxford; math. demy, Magdalen Coll., 1905-1909; 2nd cl. math. mods., 1906; 2nd cls. hist., 1908; 2nd cls. jurisprudence, 1909; apptd. after compet. exam., clk., sec.'s dept., Admiralty, Mar., 1910; 2nd cls. clk., C.O., Mch., 1911; sec. to oversea prize disposal comtee., Nov., 1914; temporarily served at ministry of shipping, Jan., 1917 to Mar., 1919; sec. to international shipping comtee., Feb., 1917; sec. to inter-allied chartering comtee., May, 1917; priv. sec. to parly. U.S. of S. for the Cols. (Mr. Amery), 1st Apr., 1919; 1st cls. clk., 1st Jan., 1920; prin., 1st Apr., 1920; accompanied parly. U.S. of S. for the Cols. (Hon. E. F. L. Wood) on visit to W. Indies, Dec., 1921-Feb., 1922; rep. U.K. govt. at W. Indian confce., Ottawa, June-July, 1925; asst. sec., 18th Sept., 1927; D.O., 1928.

WODEHOUSE, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOSCELINE HENEAGE, G.C.B. (1913), K.C.B. (1908), C.B. (1889), C.M.G. (1890).—B. 1852; ed. at R.M.A., Woolwich; comsnr. in R.A., 1872; served in Zulu war, 1879; Afghan war, 1880; Soudan, 1883-1894; gov. of Eng. frontier, 1887-1894; comdd. "I" battery, R.H.A., 1894-1898; with Malakand field force (severely wounded), 1898; in action with Egyptain forces at Argin; infantry div. at Toski; Presidency dist., 1898-1899; Secunderabad, 1900-1; Lahore, 1902; Rawal Pindi, 1903; ag. in comd. of W. Comd., 1905; Zulu war (medal and clasps); Soudan war (medal, 3 clasps); N.W. Frontier (medal and clasp); 2nd cls. Medjidie; 2nd cls. Osmanieh; Egyptian bronze star; Order of Palm, French Govt.; gov. of Bermuda, 1907-1908; late G.O.C. Northern Army, India.

WODEHOUSE, R. E., O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.—B. 1883; ed. pub. schls. and Toronto Univ.; on mil. serv., Canada, France and England, 1914-19; prov. dist. med. offr., Fort William and Port Arthur in 1912 and again in 1919; exec. sec., Canadian Tuberculosis Assoc., 1921; dep. min., dept. of pensions and national health, Dom. of Canada, 1933.

WODEMAN, GUY STANLEY.—B. 1886; ed. Rossall schl. and Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., Nov., 1909; office asst. to govt. agt., Sabaragamuwa, Oct., 1910; pol. mag., Matale, Feb., 1912; asst. comsnr. of excise attd., the office, excise comsnr., Apr., 1913; asst. comsnr., excise, Cent. Div., Jan., 1914; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Apr., 1915; attd. ch. censor's office, Sept., 1915; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Apr., 1916; ditto, Colombo, Oct., 1918; ditto, Nuwara Eliya, Dec., 1919; ditto, Kegalla, Dec., 1921; ditto, Matara, Mar., 1923; dep. collr., cust., Apr., 1925; dep. comsnr., excise, Nov., 1926; comsnr., excise, Sept., 1927; govt. agt., S.P., Nov., 1930; prin. collr., cust., and chmn.,

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Colombo port comsn., Nov., 1931; ag. dep. ch. sec., Dec., 1934-Mar., 1935 and June-Nov., 1935; dep. ch. sec., Jan., 1937; ag. ch. sec., May-Oct., 1937.

WOLFE, HENRY, O.B.E. (1935), M.Sc.(Agric.), Cornell Univ., U.S.A.—B. 1887; tech. asst., dept. of agr., S. Africa, 1916; dep. dir., agr., Tanganyika Territory, 1920; ag. dir., agr., Feb. to Dec., 1921 and Mar. to Nov., 1924; E. Africa campaign 1916-17; dep. dir. agr. (plant industry), Kenya, 1931; ag. dir., agr., 1933 and 1937.

WOLLASTON, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER.—B. 1893; ed. Elmhurst Schl.; asst. supt., P. & T. dept., F.M.S., Oct., 1923; supt., Penang, July, 1928; do., S'pore., Sept., 1934; personal asst. to dir.-gen., Feb., 1936.

WOMACK, OSWALD CEDRIC, P.A.S.I.—B. 1892; ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Leeds Univ.; temp. capt., R.A.S.C. and Rifle Brig., 1915-20; asst. supt., surveys, Ceylon, 1921-24; 2nd cls. survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1924; land survr., do., 1932.

WOOD, BERNARD READER.—B. 1890; ed. Tonbridge Schl., Sid. Suss. Coll. Camb.; M.A., dipl. in forestry; asst. conserv. Indian forest serv., 1914; dep. conserv., 1918; conserv. of forests, Br. Guiana, 1925; reverted to Indian forest serv., Oct., 1927; conserv., forests, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1928; mem., bd. of examrs., Hindi and Urdu, Apr., 1928; ag. off. mem., leg. coun., Aug., 1928; chmn., local govt. bd., 1929-30; offl. mem., exec. coun., Apr., 1930; do., leg. coun., Jan., 1931; J.P., Aug., 1932.

WOOD, FRANCIS WILLIAM. — B. 1887; ed. Queen Elizabeth Gram. Schl., Wakefield; 2nd cls. survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1914; land survr., 1921.

WOOD, HARRY.—B. 1895; ed. Bearnes Schl. and Tech. Schl., Newton Abbot; G.W.R., 1910-14; R.E., 1914-20; S. American Rlys., 1920-27 Crown Agts., 1927-32; asst. loco. supt., K.U.R. and H., 1933; dist. loco. supt., cls. I, 1938.

WOOD, HARRY EDWIN.—B. 1881; ed. Manchester Grammar Schl. and Owens Coll. Manchester. (B.Sc., 1902, M.Sc., 1905); asst. lect., dept. of physics, Manchester Univ., 1905; ch. asst., Transvaal meteorological dept., 1906; ch. asst., Union observatory, Johannesburg, 1912; served, German E. Africa campaign, 1916; Union astronomer, Jan., 1928.

WOOD, JOHN, C.M.G. (1938), M.I.C.E.—B. 1880; ed. State schl. Timaru, and Timaru Boys High schl; entd. N.Z. pub. wks. dept., 1900; asst. engr., 1904; ag. res. engr., Nelson, 1905; engr.-in-ch., Arthur's Pass tunnel constrn., 1907; engr.-in-ch., Westport dist., 1909; dist. engr., N. Auckland, 1912; inspng. engr. for N.Z., 1920; asst. engr.-in-ch., 1934; under-sec. and engr-in-ch., pub. wks. dept. and chmn., main highways bd., 1936.

WOOD, LESLIE WILLIAM.—B. 1890; ed. Merchant Taylors' schl. and Queen's coll., Camb.; 1st cls. math. tripos, pt. I.; 2nd cls. math. tripos., pt. 2; B.A., 1912; asst. dist. comsnr., Gold Coast, Aug., 1914; ag. dist. comsnr., 1914–20; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1921; ag. clk. of couns. for various periods, 1922 and 1929-32; senr. asst. col. sec., 1930; ag. prin. asst. col. sec. in 1931 and 1932.

WOOD, CAPT. REGINALD CECIL MERVYN.—B. 1889; E. African Expedy. Force, 1915-17; seconded, K.A.R., 1918; K.A.R. staff, 1919; adjt., 3rd K.A.R., 1919-22; coy. commdr., 1923; asst. treas., Kenya, 1923; estab. offr., secretariat, Mar., 1928

WOOD, RONALD MACKAY, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Manchester), A.M.Inst.C.E., Chtd. Civil Engr.—B. 1906; ed. Bradfield Coll. and Manchester Univ.; engnr., P.W.D., Hongkong, 1928.

WOOD, S. T.—B. 1889; ed. Upper Canada Coll., and R. Mily. Coll., Kingston, Ontario; inspr., R.N.W.M. pol., Nov., 1912; supt., Oct., 1931; asst. commr., Oct., 1933; ag. dep. commr., Feb., 1938; commr., Mar., 1938.

WOODHOUSE, LIONEL GILBERT OLLYETT.—B. 1888; supernum. survr., Ceylon, Aug., 1905; 3rd gde. survr., May, 1908; asst. supt. survrs. Jan., 1910; mily. serv., Oct., 1918-Mar., 1919; supt., block survys., Feb., 1928; asst. survr.-gen., Feb., 1932; dep. survr.-gen., May, 1936; survr.-gen., June, 1937.

WOODING, JOHN CONRAD—B. 1901; ed. Harrison Coll., and Codrington Coll. Barbados; B.A., Durham; classl. hons., 1922; M.A., 1927; senr. asst. mast., Gram. Sch., St. Kitts, Aug., 1922; ag. headmr., Montserrat, and St. Kitts, various periods, 1927-33, mem., Middle Temple, Nov., 1933; ag. postmr., St. Kitts, Dec., 1935; regisr. and provost marshal St. Kitts and addl. mag., dists. C.D.H.K., Dec., 1935; mem., pub. tenders comtee. and income tax comsnr., May, 1936; called to bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1938; ag. mag., dist. D., St. Kitts, June, 1938.

WOODMAN, RAYMOND, HENRY, B.Sc., Eng. (Lond.), Dipl., Civ. and Munic. Engnrg., Univ. Coll., Lond.—B. 1903; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1929.

WOODMAN, WILLIAM JAMES.—B. 1872; ed. pvte. schl., Winchester Coll. and St. Mary's Hosp.; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.; attd. to R.A.M.C. at Fort Pitt Hosp., Chatham, during S. African War; London Schl. of Trop. Med. exam., 1909; med. offr. and radiologist and dist. comsnr., Br. Honduras, 1910-15; med. offr., hosp., gaol, etc., Hong Kong; seconded for serv. in war, 1918-19; capt., R.A.M.C. (T.), in charge of sanitary company, Salonica and Constantinople; in charge, Belize hosp., Jan. to June, 1928; Bahamas med. offr., Out Islands, June to Sept., 1928; ag. res. surg. and radiologist, Bahamas, Sept., 1928-Aug., 1929; ag. dir. med. services, Aug. to Nov., 1929.

WOODWARD, WILLIAM, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M. Inst.C.E.—B. 1892; ed. Nuneaton Gram. Schl. and Birmingham Univ.; served Gt. War, 1915-19; engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1921; ag. exec. engnr., waterwks. constrn., 1930, 1932-5 and 1937-38; ag. exec. engnr., waterwks. maint., 1936.

WOOLLEY, CHARLES CAMPBELL, C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1934), M.C.—B. 1893; on mily. serv., Aug., 1914; cadet, Ceylon civ. serv., May, 1921; attd., Kandy Kach., June, 1921; 4th asst. col. sec., Feb., 1924; 3rd asst. col. sec., Mar., 1925; temp. attd. C.O., 1925 to June, 1926; addnl. asst. col. sec., Sept., 1926; 3rd asst. col. sec., Oct., 1926; asst. govt. agt., N'Eliya, May, 1927; asst. col. sec. and clk., leg. coun., Sept., 1928; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk., exec. coun., Nov., 1930; sec. to gov., July, 1931; col. sec., Jamaica, Aug., 1935; ch. sec., Nigeria, 1938.

WORKMAN, JOHN EDWARD—B. 1897; served Gloucestershire Regt., King's Liverpool Regt. R.F.C., R.A.F., 1915-1918 (Mesopotamia, India and Egypt); dist. inspr. and intell. offr., R.I.C., 1920, platoon commdr., R. Ulster spl. constab., 1921; asst. commr., pol., Gold Coast, Jan., 1925; commr., Jan., 1933; comsnr., pol., Fiji, 1937; comdt., Fiji defence force, etc., M.L.C., 1937.

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WORLEY, NEWNHAM ARTHUR.—B. 1892; ed. Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1913; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; cadet, F.M.S., Nov., 1914; asst. contr. of lab., Kampar, July, 1917; asst. dist. offr., Ipoh, May, 1920; asst. prot. of Chinese, Negri Sembilan and ag. dep. contr. of lab., Seremban, Aug., 1920; asst. prot. of Chinese, Perak, Dec., 1921; asst. dir. of educn. (Chinese), F.M.S., June, 1922; offr., cls. III, Nov. 1926; asst. dir., educn. (Chinese), F.M.S. and S.S., in 1927 and 1930; 1st mag., Ipoh, Nov., 1931, offr. cls. II; regisr., sup. ct., K. Lumpur, May, 1932; D.P.P., S'pore, Mar., 1934; offr. cls. IB, Jan., 1935; solr.-gen., S'pore, Mar., 1936; ag. atty.-gen., in 1936 and 1937.

WORLLEDGE, JOHN LEONARD.—B. 1895; ed. St. Paul's Schl.; active service in France, Sept., 1914 to Sept., 1918; ment. in despe.; Ireland, 1919; asst. audr., Kenya, Apr., 1920; asst. audr. in charge, Zanzibar, May 1920 to Feb., 1921; ag. senr. asst. audr., Kenya, Mar., 1923; senr. asst. audr., Nov., 1925; seconded to Seychelles, Oct., 1925 to Jan., 1926; on sp. duty, Seychelles, Oct.–Nov., 1929: audr., Br. Guiana, May, 1932; audr.-gen., Jamaica, 1936.

WORRELL, CECIL THEOPHILUS WILFRED EVERARD.—B. 1894; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1916; mag., St. Patrick, Trinidad, Jan., 1932; do., St. George East, Jan., 1934; asst. law offr., 1936.

WORSLEY, RICHARD ROBERT LE GEYT, Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S., B.Sc.—B.1899; ed. St. Paul's and R. Coll. of Sci.; R.E. O.C.B., 1918-1919; sub. dir., chemy. sect., miny. of agr., Egypt, 1926; biochemist, E. African agrl. research stn., Amani, Tanganyika Territory, 1928.

WORTH, HELEN ISOBEL (*née* Robertson), M.A., M.D., D.C.O.G.—Lady med. offr., K. Kangsar, Mar., 1927; do., Teluk Anson, May, 1927; do., K. Lumpur, May, 1928; do., K. Pilah, Dec., 1930; do., Penang, Aug., 1935.

WORTHINGTON, GRAHAM.—B. 1902; ed. St. Michael's, Crewe; asst. govt. printer, Sierra-Leone, May, 1928; ag. govt. printer in 1928-33; supt., printing dept., Gold Coast, May, 1933.

WORTLEY, EDWARD JOCELYN, C.M.G. (1935), O.B.E. (1926), M.B.E.—B. 1884; ed. Jamaica Coll.; course in agric. and agric. chem. at Jamaica, govt. lab. and sp. course at the Ontario agric. coll.; fellow of the chem. socy., 1906; jnr. asst. chem., Jamaica, 1902; asst. chem., 1905; lect. in agric. sci., 1906; headmsr., govt. farm schl. and stock farm, 1909; comsnr. for Jamaica, Canadian Nat. Exhibn., Sept., 1910, and Sept., 1912; dir. of agr., Bermuda, 1913-20; food comsnr., 1917; hon. sec., internat. comtee. on potato industry, 1919; visited Canary Is. on behalf of Bermuda govt., 1920; dir. of agr., Nyasaland, Dec., 1920; dir., agr., Trinidad, 1930; author of "Companion to Blackie's Tropical Readers," "Poultry Diseases," and "Foods and Food Products of Jamaica."

WRIGHT, MAJOR ANDREW BARKWORTH, C.B.E. (1932), M.A., M.C. (1917), Bar (1918), R. of O.—B. 1895; ed. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Cambridge (schol.); served in European War with Suffolk Regt., 1914-19; major, 1918; asst. sec., ch. sec's. office, Cyprus, June, 1922; asst. priv. sec. to O.A.G., June to Oct., 1923; ag. priv. sec. to high comsnr., and ag. priv. sec. and A.D.C. to O.A.G., on various occasions, 1924-26; ag. col. sec. for various periods, 1927-37; ch. asst. sec., col. sec's. office, Jan., 1930; ag. comsnr., Mar.-June, 1932; ag. treas., Aug.-Nov., 1934; ag. Br. del. of Evkaf, 1934; admstve. offr.: ch. asst. sec., Jan., 1935; col. sec. Apr., 1937; ag. gov., July-Aug., 1938.

WRIGHT, ARTHUR ALBAN, C.M.G., (1937), B.A.—B. 1887; ed. St. Edmund's Schl., Canterbury; open exhibnr., St. John's Coll., Oxford, 1906; lieut., 3rd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt. (S.R.), 1909; 2nd cls. hons. schl., mod. hist., Oxford, 1910; B.A., 1910; cadet, Fiji, 1912; ag. sub-inspr.. constab., 1912; passed cadet, 1914; 2nd grade dist. comsnr., 1915; dist. comsnr., Nadi, 1915; do., Colo East, 1916; on mily. duty, 1917; 2nd lieut., 5th Bn. Rifle Brigade, 1917; on active serv., France, 1917; dist. comsnr., Macuata, 1920; ditto (1st grade), Nadroga and prov. comsnr., Nadroga and Colo West, 1922; ditto, Colo North, 1923; ag. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1927; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1928; nom. mem., leg. coun., 1929; 1st asst. col. sec., Jan., 1931; sec. for native affrs., Mar., 1932; mem., exec. and leg. couns.; ag. col. sec. in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935; gov's. dep. on several occasions, 1932-35; ag. gov., Mar.-Aug., 1935; admstr. and col. sec., St. Vincent, June, 1936; admstr., St. Lucia, July, 1938; ag. gov., Windward Is., 19th Sept.-1st Oct., 1938; govs. dep., 17th-19th Sept. and 2nd-4th Oct., 1938.

WRIGHT, CHARLES HAROLD.—M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.; B. 1880; scholar, Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge; B.A. (Nat. Sc. Tripos), 1902; M.A. 1916; asst. analyst and science master, Trinidad, Apr., 1908; ag. govt. analyst and prof. of chemistry, Trinidad, on two occasions; agric. chemist, Fiji, Mar., 1914; ag. dist. comsnr., Kadavu, July-Aug., 1918; govt. chem., Fiji, Jan., 1920; senr. agr. chem., Nigeria, June, 1923.

WRIGHT, OWEN FRANKLIN.—B. 1887; R.I.C. depot, 1908; sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Nov., 1908; 3rd cls. inspr., June, 1911; 2nd cls. inspr., Aug., 1919; 1st cls. inspr., June, 1924; inspr.-gen., pol., Nov., 1932.

WRIGHT-NOOTH, CAPT. RODNEY GEORGE, M.C. (1916), A.M.I.C.E.—B. 1884; ed. St. Paul's Schl., stud., engnrg. faculty, King's Coll., London, 1904-08; 2nd lieut., R.E. (S.R.), 1909; engnr. on survey and constrn. of Magadi rly. and water wks., 1911-14; R.E., 1914-22; served, Kenya, German E. Africa and Jubaland; severely wounded, twice ment. in despe., M.C.; div. offr., R.E., Londonderry and Enniskillen Divs., Ireland, Apr., 1920 to Apr., 1922; capt., Reg. Army, R. of O., 1922; supt. pub. wks., Antigua, July, 1922; asst., D.P.W., B. Guiana, Dec., 1926; ag. D.P.W. in 1927, 1929 and 1931; dep. D.P.W., N. Rhodesia, Nov., 1931; ag. D.P.W. in 1933, 1934 and 1935; res. engnr. in ch., constrn. of Lusaka, Sept., 1933-Aug., 1935; col. engnr., St. Lucia, Feb., 1936.

WUPPERMAN, RUDOLF CARL, M.B., Ch.B., Edin.—B. 1883; entered med. serv., Trinidad, Oct., 1909; asst. res. surg., colonial hosp., Port of Spain, Oct., 1914; res. surg., col. hosp., May, 1923; dist. med. offr., 1929.

WURTH, WALLACE CHARLES, LL.B. (Syd.).—B. 1896; asst. under-sec. and industrial regisr., dept. of lab. and industry, N.S.W., Aug., 1932; mem., pub. service bd., Jan., 1936.

WYATT, ALBERT WILLIAM.—B. 1900; ed. Leamington Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; lieut., Hampshire Regt., 1919-26; 2nd K.A.R., 1923-26; cadet, Tanganyika Territory, Sept., 1926; asst. dist. offr., Oct., 1928; ag. dist. offr., various periods, 1930-38.

WYATT, WILLIAM HENRY.—B. 1892; ed. Lond. City & Guilds Inst.; war serv., 1914-19; H.M.S.O., Gr. Br., Aug., 1922; supt., printing

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Palestine, Mar., 1923; dep. supt. govt. ptg. office, S.S., July, 1933; supt. ptg., dept., F.M.S., July, 1935.

WYNNE, MERVYN LLEWELYN.—B. 1891; ed. Corrig Schl., Ireland, Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire, and in Hanover, Munich and Edinburgh; Malayan pol. serv., 1911; asst. comsnr., pol., Selangor, 1915; 2nd. lieut., Rifle Brigade, 1916; served in France 1917-18; comdt., pol. depot, Kuala Lumpur, 1920; comsnr., pol., Trengganu, 1923; dep. comsnr., pol., and ag. dir., crim. intell., F.M.S., 1928; comsnr., pol., Johore, 1929; dir., crim. intell., S.S., June, 1931; dir., sp. br., S.S., June, 1931 and Nov., 1933; offg. ch. pol. offr., Perak, Mar., 1933; dir., sp. branch, S.S., Nov., 1933; senr., supt., and senr. dep. comsnr., Malayan pol. serv., 1936; ag. ch. pol. offr., S'pore, June, 1936.

WYNNE, COMDR. WALTER ROBERT MORANT, R.N. (Retd.).—B. 1885; King's harbr. mast., Bermuda, 1924-26; harbr. and shipping mast., Barbados, 1928.

WYNNE-JONES, EDWARD IRVINE.—B. 1895; ed. Oxford and Univ. of Wales; cadet, Hong Kong, July, 1920; dist. offr., South, June, 1922; attd. col. secretariat, Nov., 1922; passed final exam., Feb., 1923; dist. offr., North, May, 1923; ditto, South, Dec., 1926; attd., col. secretariat, July, 1928; pol. mag., Kowloon, 1928; extra asst. col. sec., Nov., 1928; 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., in 1929; dist. offr., North, 1930; 2nd pol. mag., Feb., 1932 and Nov., 1934; pol. mag., Kowloon, 1934 and Mar., 1935; P.M.G., Dec., 1936.

YATES, GEO. W.—B. 1872; ed. London pub. and high schls.; ent. civ. serv. of Ont. as priv. sec. to various mins. from Feb., 1899 to Oct., 1911; accompanied Hon. F. Cochrane, Ont. min. of lands, forests and mines, to Ottawa on latter accepting portfolio of min. of rlys. and canals in Borden govt.; cont. priv. sec., min. of rlys. and canals until formation of union govt., 1917, when became ch. priv. sec. to Sir Robt. Borden; asst. deputy minister of railways and canals, 1920.

YATES, JOSEPH MERVYN ST. JOHN, B.A.—B. 1878; ed. Winchester Coll. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1903; northern circuit, 1903-15; H.M. Forces, 1915-19; registr.-gen., Bahamas, Feb., 1920; ag. stip. mag. Mar., 1920; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1920; ag. ch. just., Feb.-Mar., 1921; ag. stip. and circuit mag., Mar., 1921 to Sept., 1922; seconded for serv. as ag. asst. to atty.-gen., Jamaica, Sept., 1922; res. mag., Jamaica, 1923; ag. atty.-gen. in 1923 and 1924; ag. judge, Kingston ct. Nov., 1924 to Oct. 1925; ag. puisne judge, Oct., 1925; circuit judge, Ashanti and N. Territories, Gold Coast, 1926; puisne judge, Gold Coast, 1928; ag. ch. just. on various occasions, 1934-38.

YOUNG, ALFRED ERNEST, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.D.S. (Eng.).—B. 1891; med. offr., Basutoland, 1924.

YOUNG, SIR ALFRED KARNEY, KT. BACH. (1923), K.C., B.A.—Ed. Magdalen Coll., Oxon; called to the bar, In. Tem., May, 1889; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890; ag. dist. mag., Toledo dist., Aug., 1891; priv. sec. to Sir A. Maloney, and clk. of councils, 1892; priv. sec. to admnstr. of the govt., 1895; ag. registr.-gen., 1895-7; dist. comsnr., Orange Walk, 1898; registr.-gen., June, 1898; ag. supt. of police, May to Nov., 1899; J.P. for col.; crown prosecutor, legal adviser, and police mag., Seychelles, Sept., 1903; atty.-gen., B.C. Africa Prot., Mar., 1906; stip. mag., Trinidad, 1908; ch. just., Seychelles, Aug., 1909; admnstd. govt., Apr. to Nov., 1911, and in Dec., 1912; atty.-gen., Fiji, May, 1914; ag. chief just., Jan., 1915 and from Mar., 1919 to May, 1920; ch. just., Leeward Is., Feb., 1921; chief ust., Fiji, 1923; ret. June, 1929.

YOUNG, CAPT. SIR ARTHUR HENDERSON, G.C.M.G. (1916), K.C.M.G. (1908), K.B.E. (1918), C.M.G. (1897).—B. 1854; late 27th Inniskillings; ed. at Edin. Acad., Rugby, and Sandhurst; local comdt., mil. pol., Kyrenia, Aug., 1878; asst. comsnr., Paphos, Nov., 1878; comsnr., Paphos, Sept., 1879; ditto, Famagusta, Jan., 1882; dir. of survey and prin. forest offr., 1892; mem. legis. coun., 1892; ch. sec., 1894; admstd. the govt. July, to Dec., 1895, Jan. to Apr., 1898; sent on special mission to St. Vincent in connctn. with relief work, Nov., 1902; col. sec. S. Sttlmts., June, 1906; admtd. govt., Feb. to May, 1909; ch. sec., F.M.S., 1910; gov., S. Sttlmts., Aug. 1911; assumed govt., Sept., 1911; also high comsnr. for Malay States and for Brunei and Brit. Agt. for N. Borneo and Sarawak; ret. Nov., 1919.

YOUNG, HON. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM, KT. BACH. (1918), LL.B.—M.H.A., S. Australia, 1909; comsnr. of crown lands and immigrn., 1912-14; agt.-gen. for S. Australia, 1915-18; mem. of comtee. for attlmt. of ex-service men within the Empire, 1917; M.P. (Co. U.), Swindon, 1918.

YOUNG, HENRY ALFRED, K.C.—Ed. Edin. Univ.; called to the bar (Scotland), July, 1899; asst. crown advocate, E. Africa Prot., 22nd June, 1906; asst. atty.-gen., 1913; senr. res. mag., 1917; ag. atty.-gen. on various occasions; pol. mag., Nigeria, Jan., 1922; puisne and circuit judge, Sierra Leone, 1930.

YOUNG, MAJOR SIR HUBERT WINTHROP, K.C.M.G. (1934), Kt. Bach. (1932), C.M.G. (1929), D.S.O. (1918).—B. 1885; ed. Eton and R. Mily. Acad., Woolwich; comsnd., R. Garrison Artv., 1904; Indian Army, 1908; capt., 1913; major, 1919; asst. censor, Army headqrs., Simla, July, 1914 to Feb., 1915; N.W. Frontier, Feb.-Dec., 1915 (1914-15 Star); asst. polit. offr., Mesopotamia, Dec., 1915 to Aug., 1917; dep. dir., local resources, Mesopotamia, Aug., 1917 to Mar., 1918 (ment. in desps.); gen. staff offr., 2nd grade, Hejaz operations, Mar. to Oct., 1918 (ment. in desps., D.S.O., 3rd class Order of Nahda); pres. local resources bd., Damascus, Oct., 1918; seconded to F.O., Feb., 1919 to Mar., 1921; seconded to C.O., Middle East Dept. as asst. sec., Mar., 1921 to Dec., 1926; accompanied Mr. Churchill to Cairo confce., Apr., 1921; visited Palestine and Iraq on sp. serv., Sept., 1921 to Jan., 1922; sp. serv., Lausanne for Turkish peace treaty., Jan., 1923 and at Brussels and Geneva for Iraq frontier dispute on various occasions during 1925 and 1926; ret. from army and apptd. col. sec., Gibraltar, Feb., 1927; couns. to high comsnr., Iraq, Sept., 1929; ag. high comsnr., on four occasions; envoy extraordinary and min. plen. potentiary, Baghdad, Oct., 1932; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Nyasaland Prot., 1932; do., Northern Rhodesia, Mar., 1934; do., Trinidad and Tobago, 1938.

YOUNG, HON. SIR JAMES ALEXANDER, K.C.V.O. (1935).—Mem. N.Z. parlt., 1911-35; min. of health, 1926-28; min. of industries and commerce, 1928; min. of health, min. of immigrn. in coalition miny., 1931-35; min. internal affrs., 1933-35.

YOUNG, JAMES ANDERSON, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Certif., L.S.T.M.—B. 1889; ed. St.

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Andrews and Edinburgh Univs. ; late house surg.; Derbyshire R. Infirmary ; served with R.A.M.C. (T.F.), 1915-19 ; granted hon. rank of major on resignation ; med. offr., Somaliland, Sept., 1919, asst. bacteriologist, Nigeria, 1927.

YOUNG, SIR MARK AITCHISON, K.C.M.G. (1934), C.M.G. (1931).—B. 1886; ed. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (B.A.) : cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1909 ; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. Prov., Aug., 1910 ; ditto, Kandy, Nov., 1911 ; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mullaitivu, Jan., 1913 ; 4th asst. col. sec., Nov., 1913 ; ag. 3rd ditto, Feb., 1914 ; 2nd ditto and clk. of leg. coun., Sep., 1914 ; 3rd asst. sec., col., Oct., 1914 ; on mil. duty, 1915-1919 ; 3rd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1920 ; 2nd asst. col. sec., July, 1920 ; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Mar., 1922 ; prin. asst. col. sec. and clk., exec. coun., Mar., 1923 ; col. sec., Sierra Leone, 1928 ; ag. gov. in 1929 and 1930 ; ch. sec., Palestine, 1930 ; admstd. govt. for various periods, 1930-32 ; gov. and commdr.-in-ch., Barbados, June, 1933 ; do., Tanganyika Territory, 1938.

YOUNG, ROBERT MARCUS, B.A., B.A.I. (Elect.) A.R.C.Sc.I.—B. 1900; ed. Mountjoy Schl., and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; European mast., S.S., Aug., 1924 ; headmast., govt. Eng. schl., Alor Star, Nov., 1929 ; ag. supt., educn., Kedah, in addn., Feb. to Mar., 1933 ; headmast., govt. Eng. schl., K. Pilah, Mar., 1935 ; do., High schl., B. Mertajam, May, 1938.

YOUNG, W. A., M.A., B.M., B.CH. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (War.), Lond., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), cert., Lond. Schl. of Trop. Med. (with distinction, 2nd place), late exhibr., Jesus Coll., Oxford.—War serv., France, 1916-18 ; clin. asst., children and ear depts., St. Thomas's hosp., 1922 ; R.M.O., Ealing hosp., 1922-23 ; East Africa med. serv. (Zanzibar), Sept., 1923 ; ag. R.S.O., Zanzibar, 1927, 1930 and 1933 ; M.O.H. and ag. senr. med. offr., 1935 ; S.M.O., Tanganyika Territory, 1936.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), certif. L.S.T.M.—B. 1892 ; med. offr., F.M.S., Nov., 1921 ; med. offr., K. Lipis, Nov., 1922 ; ditto, Taiping, Oct., 1924 ; ditto, Larut, May, 1925 ; ditto, B. Gajah, Mar., 1927 ; ditto, B. Pahang, May, 1928 ; ag. sr. med. offr., Pahang, Nov., 1928 ; med. offr., Larut, Aug., 1929 ; ag. ch. med. offr., soc. hyg., F.M.S., May, 1930 ; ag. state, med. and health offr., Pahang, Jan., 1932 ; ch. med. offr ; Malacca, Oct, 1935 ; superscale offr., grade A., Sept., 1936.

YOUNG, WILLIAM ARTHUR, B.Sc., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H.—B. 1890 ; prof. of bacteriology, Coll. of Medicine, S'pore, Mar., 1927.

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, K.B.E. (1919); C.M.G. (1907).—Ed. at Charterhouse ; clk. in govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1877 ; ch. clk., 1889 ; ag. priv. sec. on several occasions, 1877-1893, to govrs. of Br. Guiana, Trinidad, and G. Coast ; ag. asst. govt. sec., Br. Guiana, 1892-3-4-5 ; ag. govt. sec., Dec., 1892 ; ag. govt. agt. N.W. dist., 1895 ; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, 1895 ; ag. col. sec., 1896-7-8, 1900-01 ; admtd. govt., Mauritius, Aug., 1897 ; comsnr., Turks and Caicos Islands, 1901 ; admstr., Dominica, 19th Apr., 1906 ; ag. govr., Leeward Is., 1909 ; admnstr., St. Lucia, 1913 ; ag. gov., Windward Is., May to Dec., 1914 ; gov., Falkland Is., Dec., 1914 ; assumed govt., May, 1915 ; ret., 1920.

YOUNG, WILLIAM MARTIN.—B. 1890 ; N. British Rlwy., 1905-20 ; dep. ch. acct., Ceylon govt. rlwy., 1921 ; ch. acct., Palestine rlwys., 1927.

YU WAN, B.A. (Oxon).—B. 1890 ; inspr., vernacular schls., Hong Kong, 1922 ; mem., bd. of examrs., 1923.

ZIAI, MUSTAFA FUAD.—B. 1888 ; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1922 ; inspr., Cyprus mily. pol., Nov., 1906 ; judge, dist. ct., Apr., 1913 ; puisne judge, Oct., 1927 ; ag. ch. just., Feb.-Mar. and May-Sept., 1938.

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PART V.—COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

BEING THE REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

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COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

PART I.—PUBLIC OFFICERS.

CHAPTER I.—Application of the Regulations.

1. The Regulations* apply to public officers serving in the following Dependencies:—

Bahamas.
Barbados.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Falkland Islands.
Fiji.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
Gold Coast (including Togoland).
Hong Kong.
Jamaica.
Kenya.
Leeward Islands.
Malta.
Mauritius.
Nigeria (including the Cameroons).
Northern Rhodesia.
Nyasaland Protectorate.
Palestine.
Saint Helena.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Somaliland Protectorate.
Straits Settlements.
Tanganyika Territory.
Trinidad and Tobago.
Uganda Protectorate.
Windward Islands.
Zanzibar Protectorate.

Note (1).—The Regulations do not in themselves apply to officers in the service of the Federated Malay States, but the principles of the Regulations are applied to such officers by the incorporation of the substance of the Regulations in the Federated Malay States General Orders.

Note (2).—These Regulations apply to the British Resident, Trans-Jordan, and his staff.

2. In these Regulations the term "Colony" includes any territory in which the Regulations are applied; and the term "Governor" includes all officers appointed to administer Governments, however styled.

CHAPTER II.—Governors.

A. *Appointment.*

3. A Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of five years from his assumption of the administration.

B. *Salary and Leave.*

4. When the office of Governor becomes vacant or when the Governor is on leave, other than full-pay leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government, if he be an officer in the service of the Colony, shall receive half the salary of the Governor, and half the salary of his own office.

Should the person called to the temporary administration have been transferred from the public service elsewhere, he shall receive the whole salary of the Governor, if available, but in that case he shall not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the office from which he has been transferred. During the absence on leave, other than full-pay leave, of a Governor, and after the embarkation of a newly-appointed Governor, such person is only entitled to the half salary available. Whether he may also receive half the salary of the office from which he has been temporarily transferred shall depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and shall be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

This Regulation does not apply to European officers in Tropical Africa.

5. The leave of a Governor is regulated by special rules of local application; but in most of the Colonies the Governor may be granted leave with full salary, exclusive of entertainment or duty allowance, for a period not exceeding six weeks in any one year. In the absence of the Governor from the Colony the officer administering the Government shall receive in full any allowance provided for entertainment and also any duty allowance.

6. If the period of a vacancy or of the absence of the Governor should exceed nine months, and there should be any salary available, reasonable arrangements shall be made, with the approval of the Secretary of State, for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

7. A Governor on appointment shall receive half salary if available from the date of embarkation for the Colony. An officer succeeding to the administration of a Government shall be entitled to be paid in respect of the day on which he assumes the administration. The officer whom he succeeds shall not be entitled to any payment for that day in respect of the administration of the Government.

8. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another and visits England on his way, and if the Secretary of State is satisfied that the visit is unavoidable or in furtherance of the public interest, he shall receive as a general rule the half salary of the office which he relinquishes, until the date of his embarkation from England: but if such half salary is not available he shall, as a general rule, receive the half salary of his new office. If no half salary is available from either Government, he can receive no salary.

C. *Passages.*

9.—(1) The following is the scale of allowances granted from Imperial funds to Governors appointed for the usual term of years in respect of their passages from this country:—

Aden	£450	Ceylon	£500
Bahamas	400	Cyprus	370
Barbados	330	Falkland Islands	580
Bermuda	350	Fiji	740
British Guiana	330	Gambia	370
British Honduras	350		

* In certain Dependencies the application of particular Regulations has been modified with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

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Gibraltar	£210	Palestine	£340
Gold Coast	440	Saint Helena	450
Hong Kong	660	Seychelles	650
Jamaica	300	Sierra Leone	390
Kenya	630	Somaliland	100
Leeward Islands	330	Straits Settlements	630
Malta	300	Tanganyika Territory	640
Mauritius	720	Trinidad and Tobago	330
Nigeria	450	Uganda	630
Northern Rhodesia	600	Windward Islands	330
Nyasaland	690		

The passages of the Commissioner of Somaliland and the British Resident, Zanzibar, are paid from the funds of those Protectorates.

(2) When a Governor is appointed for less than the usual term of years the question of the amount of the passage allowance to be paid will be decided according to the circumstances of the case.

(3) The scale of allowances shown in this Regulation shall be liable to revision from time to time as the Secretary of State and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may determine.

10. A Governor is not entitled to any passage allowance from Imperial funds when proceeding on, or returning from, leave of absence.

11. On the expiration of his term of office a Governor shall be granted a passage allowance in respect of the homeward journey of the same amount as that provided for the outward journey; but the allowance may not be drawn without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

12. A Governor who is relieved at his own request before the expiration of his term of office must provide his own passage.

13. A Governor transferred to another appointment before the expiration of his term of office shall receive such passage allowance as may be determined by the Secretary of State and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to be appropriate in the particular circumstances of the case.

14. A Governor who is transferred while in the United Kingdom on leave, other than final leave at the expiration of his term of office, and who does not return to his old Colony, shall receive the authorised passage allowance from England to his new Colony. If the usual route from his old to his new Colony is via England he may also be granted at the discretion of the Secretary of State a proportion not exceeding one-half of the homeward passage allowance from his old Colony to England.

D. *Passages in His Majesty's Ships.*

15. No passage in His Majesty's ships shall be given to Governors or other public officers at the public expense except on the application of the Governor to the senior naval officer on the station. The expense for the entertainment of such passengers will not be paid from public funds, unless the Secretary of State approves.

16. The expense for the entertainment on board of His Majesty's ships of a Governor or other public officer must be paid to the paymaster of the ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible, before leaving the ship.

17. The scale of allowance for entertainment on His Majesty's ships at the table of the Captain or Commanding Officer is as follows:—

I. For any Governor or High Commissioner whose salary is not less than £3,000 per annum exclusive of allowances, £4 per diem for the first *seven* days, and afterwards 21s. a day.

II. For any other Governor, or for a Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or Commissioner, £3 per diem for the first *seven* days, and afterwards 21s. a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, etc., 21s. a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age.

IV. For other public officers 21s. a day for the first *fourteen* days, and 15s. a day afterwards: and the proportions with respect to age and sex as stated in the preceding paragraph.

Payment for entertainment in His Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinners taken on board.

18. When a Governor or other public officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a tour of inspection which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem shall in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this higher rate, it must form the subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

19. When a Governor or other public officer disembarks for the purpose of performing bona fide public service, and has not been able to give the Captain or Commanding Officer beforehand such information as to the days on which he will be absent from the ship as will prevent expense in preparing for his entertainment on those days, one-half of the rates of allowance above authorised shall be payable in respect of such absence, and each day in respect of which such half-rates are paid shall be counted as a full day for the purpose of computing the seven or fourteen days referred to in the preceding Regulations.

CHAPTER III.—Officers.

A. *Appointments.*

20. The Regulations as to appointment to public offices are directions given by the Crown to the Governors for general guidance and do not constitute a contract between the Crown and its servants.

21. Appointments to public offices are made by authority of His Majesty, and such offices are held during His Majesty's pleasure.

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22. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed in His Majesty's name by an instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony. Other appointments to public offices are made either (*a*) by letter signed by the Governor or written by his direction, or (*b*) by a formal agreement between the officer and the Colonial Government or its appointed agent.

23. Public offices are divided into three classes :—

Class I. Those of which the initial emoluments do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum.

Class II. Those of which the initial emoluments exceed two hundred but are less than four hundred pounds per annum.

Class III. Those of which the initial emoluments are not less than four hundred pounds per annum.

24. When a vacancy occurs in Class I an appointment may be made by the Governor.

25. When a vacancy occurs in Class II a provisional appointment may be made by the Governor and shall be reported to the Secretary of State for approval in the quarterly return of officers newly appointed to public offices in Classes II and III.

26. The powers of the Governor under the two preceding Regulations do not extend to the appointment or provisional appointment of a person not resident in the Colony.

27. The appointment to a public office of a person who has been connected with the Governor as a private secretary, aide-de-camp, or otherwise, is open to objection and must not be made without previous reference to the Secretary of State.

28. When a vacancy occurs in Class III the Governor shall report it immediately to the Secretary of State. The Governor may recommend a candidate to fill the vacancy, but it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State may select another candidate. Any person who is appointed to act in the vacant office shall be distinctly informed that he holds the office only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded under directions from the Secretary of State.

29. In reporting a vacancy in Class III, the Governor shall furnish in duplicate full particulars of the office in the form given in Appendix 1.

30. In the selection of candidates for vacant offices in Classes II and III, the claims of meritorious public officers in the Colonial Service will generally take precedence of those of persons not already in the service.

31. Unless otherwise provided in the conditions of employment, the appointment of an officer not already in the service shall be subject to a period of probation in accordance with regulations approved by the Secretary of State. The Governor shall have power to terminate an officer's probationary appointment, without assigning any reason, during the period of probation. At the end of the period of probation the officer shall, unless his probationary appointment is terminated or extended, be confirmed in his appointment. The confirmation of an officer holding a post in Class III, or the termination or extension of the probationary appointment of such an officer, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

32. The claims of officers for promotion will be considered on the basis of official qualifications, experience, and merit.

33. The Governor shall, save as otherwise directed by the Secretary of State, furnish annually a confidential report on the form given in Appendix 2 on every officer falling within any of the following categories :—

(*a*) Officers holding posts in Class III with eight or more years' service.

(*b*) Officers drawing £700 per annum or over.

(*c*) Officers who are not included in (*a*) or (*b*) who are heads of departments, or who are regarded as specially fitted for promotion or for transfer in the Colonial Service.

The Governor's report to the Secretary of State shall not be shown to the officer except on the order of the Governor: but the Head of the Department (or Reporting Officer) shall communicate the substance of his report to the officer, if it draws attention to faults or shortcomings which it may be within the officer's power to amend.

The Governor shall also submit an annual report on officers on the active list of the Army seconded for employment in the Colony, on whom reports are not made to the War Department direct.

B. *Acting Appointments.*

34. During the absence on full-pay leave of the substantive holder of an office, the arrangements made for the discharge of the duties of the office shall not involve any extra cost to public funds except :—

(*a*) where the Secretary of State has approved local regulations governing the grant of special remuneration in such cases, or

(*b*) in very special circumstances with the approval of the Secretary of State.

35. When an office is vacant in a Colony for any reason other than the absence on full-pay leave of the holder the person appointed to act in that office shall be remunerated as follows :—

(1) When the person appointed is not in the public service he shall be remunerated at such a rate as the Governor may decide, but not exceeding the initial emoluments of the office in which he is acting.

(2) When he is the holder of another office but is not required to discharge the duties of that office while acting :—

(*a*) If his substantive emoluments are not less than the minimum emoluments of the office in which he is acting, he shall continue to receive the former :

(*b*) Otherwise he shall receive half the initial salary of the office in which he is acting and half the initial salary of his substantive office, and all the increments which he has earned in his substantive office, and any personal allowance to which he may be entitled, provided that he shall not receive in all more than the minimum emoluments of the office in which he is acting.

(3) When he is the holder of another office and is required to discharge the duties of that office in addition :—

(*a*) If the offices are distinct and separate offices in different departments or do not stand to one another in any immediate relation of superiority or subordination, he shall receive half the initial emoluments of the office in which he is acting and the whole of his emoluments in his substantive office;

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(*b*) Otherwise he shall be remunerated as though his case fell under section 2 of this Regulation.

For the purpose of this Regulation :—

(1) *An officer's emoluments* comprise the whole of his receipts from public funds other than fees and allowances for out-of-pocket expenses.

(2) *The emoluments of the office* are the emoluments paid in virtue of occupation of the office and do not include any allowances of a personal nature.

36. House allowance, if any, payable in respect of the office in which an officer is acting shall be paid to him if it is at a higher rate than the house allowance payable in respect of his substantive office ; the latter shall in that event lapse, or accrue to the person, if any, appointed to act in the office. In no case may a person receive house allowance in respect of more than one office.

37. The fees, if any, of the vacant office shall be dealt with by local regulation.

C. *Seniority.*

38. Except where otherwise provided seniority as between persons selected for appointment from outside the Colony shall be determined by the date of arrival in the Colony. Where, however, two or more persons selected from outside the Colonial Service arrive on the same date seniority *inter se* shall be determined by the date of the letter from the Colonial Office confirming the selection, or, in the case of officers engaged on agreement, by the date of the agreement. Seniority in any department shall be determined by the date of an officer's appointment to the particular class or grade in which he is serving.

D. *Salaries and Allowances.*

39. On appointment to an office of a person not within the Colony, as a general rule half salary shall be paid as from the date of embarkation, and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony, provided that the officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed ; otherwise he shall be paid half salary for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between the port of embarkation and that of arrival in the Colony.

40. If the appointment of an officer who is acting in a vacant office is confirmed, he shall receive the full salary of that office, if available, from the date on which he entered on the duties, but from the date from which he receives such full salary he shall not be entitled to salary on account of any other office which he may have held at the same time.

41. An officer who is promoted in the ordinary course in the Colony in which he is serving shall be eligible to receive the salary of his new scale, grade, or office, if it be available, as from the date when the vacancy occurred, even if he is on leave of absence at the date in question.

42. When the salary of an office is on an incremental scale, the holder shall not be entitled to draw any increment as of right, but only by sanction of the Governor. In the case of an officer (not being the head of a department) a certificate shall be required from the head of his department that he has discharged his duties with efficiency, diligence, and fidelity.

43. Except as otherwise provided an officer's incremental date shall be the date on which he takes up his appointment in the Colony.

44. Except in a case of promotion from a non-pensionable to a pensionable office, the following rules shall apply when an officer is promoted in the ordinary course in the Colony in which he is serving to an office carrying salary on an incremental scale :—

(i) If immediately prior to his promotion the salary of the officer was less than the minimum of the new office, he shall receive the minimum ; but if he was qualifying for increment in his former office and had already earned such an amount of increment as would bring his salary up to the minimum of the scale of his new office, then any balance of the increment in his former scale shall, subject to rule (iv), be taken into account in fixing the date of his first increment in his new scale.

(ii) If his salary was not less than the minimum of the new office he shall, subject to rules (iii) and (iv), continue to receive his existing salary until by length of service at his new incremental rate he has earned such an amount of increment as will bring him to the next higher incremental step in his new scale. But, if he was qualifying for increment in his former office, the date of increment in his new scale shall, subject to rule (iv), be advanced proportionately even though it may mean the immediate grant of one increment and the advancement of the normal date for a further increment.

(iii) If the maximum (or fixed) salary of his former office was not less than the miminum of his new office and he has at the date of his promotion served at that salary for a period exceeding one year, then one-half of such excess period shall, subject to rule (iv), count towards an increment in his new scale, but in no case shall he be given more than one increment on this account.

(iv) If his former office was one to which no duty, seniority, or similar non-pensionable allowance was attached, and he is promoted to an office carrying such allowance, he shall serve for a full incremental period in the new office before becoming eligible for an increment.

The term "salary" in this Regulation shall include any personal or other allowance which is payable in money and which ranks as a pensionable emolument.

45. When an officer receives, in addition to the salary of his office, an allowance granted to himself personally, and not permanently attached to his office, he may when absent on half-pay leave receive only half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury.

46. When an officer on leave is entitled only to half pay no private arrangement is to be made with the object of securing to him more than half pay.

47. An officer on leave shall not be eligible for any transport, travelling, or house allowance, or any fees.

48. An officer may, during periods of resident service, remit through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in single equal monthly instalments a portion of his salary for payments to any bank, firm, or person he may

name. Such payments shall not, as a rule, exceed half his salary, exclusive of duty pay and local allowances, but in exceptional cases the Governor may authorise remittances in excess of half salary. Requests for such payments may be made to the Crown Agents direct, before the departure of the officer from the United Kingdom, and will then remain operative until (1) altered or cancelled by the Colonial Government concerned through which all subsequent communications on the subject shall be sent, or (2) the officer comes on leave or his leave certificate reaches the Crown Agents.

49. No officer shall be entitled to claim compensation in respect of losses of or damage to private property incurred through fire, theft, riot, or otherwise, in the course of his service; but in special cases, subject to any local regulations, the Governor may consider the grant of compensation as an act of grace. No such concession shall, however, be made in respect of losses which in the opinion of the Governor were due to negligence for which the officer was responsible or which could reasonably have been covered by insurance.

E. *Conduct and Discipline.*

(*a*) *General provisions.*

(N.B.—Further Regulations concerning the conduct of officers in connection with the receipt, custody, and disbursement of public funds and the custody of Government stores, etc., will be found in Part II, Chapter VII, of the Regulations.)

50. Officers are required to discharge any duties upon which the Governor may think it desirable to employ them.

51. An officer who is absent from the Colony without permission shall be liable to summary dismissal.

52. An officer whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that his whole time is at the disposal of the Government is prohibited from engaging in trade, or employing himself in any commercial or agricultural undertaking.

53.—(1) An officer, whether or not his whole time is at the disposal of the Government, shall on appointment to the service of any Colony disclose to the Governor particulars of any investment or shareholding which he may possess in any company carrying on business in the Colony, or any other direct or indirect interest in such company, or in any local occupation or undertaking. If the Governor shall decide that by reason of the facts disclosed the officer's private affairs might be brought into real or apparent conflict with his public duties or in any way influence him in the discharge of his duties, the officer shall to such extent as the Governor may direct divest himself of such investments or interests.

(2) An officer shall not directly or indirectly acquire investments or interests of the nature mentioned in this Regulation without the express permission of the Governor.

54. Serious pecuniary embarrassment, from whatever cause, will be regarded as necessarily impairing the efficiency of an officer and rendering him liable to disciplinary proceedings at the discretion of the Governor.

55. An officer on leave of absence shall not accept any paid employment without previously obtaining the express sanction of the Secretary of State or, if his leave is spent in the Colony, of the Governor.

56. An officer shall not undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

57. An officer shall not, without the express permission of the Secretary of State or of the Governor, act as the editor of any newspaper, nor take part directly or indirectly in the management thereof, nor contribute anonymously thereto, nor publish in any manner anything which may be reasonably regarded as of a political or administrative nature.

He may, however, publish in his own name matter relating to subjects of general interest.

58. An officer, whether on duty or on leave of absence, shall not allow himself to be interviewed on questions of public policy or on matters affecting the defence or military resources of any part of the British Empire.

59.—(*a*) Governors and all other officers are prohibited from receiving valuable presents (other than the ordinary gifts of personal friends), whether in the shape of money, goods, free passages, or other personal benefits, and from giving such presents.

(*b*) This Regulation applies not only to the officers themselves but also to their families, and officers will be held responsible for its observance by their families. It does not apply to cases of remuneration for special services rendered and paid for with the consent of the Government.

(*c*) This Regulation may be relaxed on the occasion of an officer's retirement from the public service, but only with the special permission of the Secretary of State previously obtained.

60. Presents from rulers, chiefs, and other persons which cannot be refused without giving offence shall be handed over to the Government.

When presents are received on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourse they shall be handed over to the Government, and any return presents shall be given at the Government expense.

61. Money which has been subscribed with a view to marking public approbation of an officer's conduct may be dedicated to objects of public purpose and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

62. The Governor shall not without special permission accept or forward any articles for presentation to His Majesty.

(*b*) *Disciplinary procedure.*

63. Holders of patent offices may be amoved from such offices by the Governor in Council under Section 2 of the Act 22 Geo. 3, c. 75, or they may be suspended or dismissed by the Governor under the powers in that respect conferred by the Letters Patent or other instrument of Government.

In either case the procedure prescribed under Regulation 68 should be adopted.

In the case of amotion an appeal lies as of right to His Majesty in Council.

In the case of suspension the Secretary of State will as a general rule refer to His Majesty in Council the question whether the dismissal of the officer should be authorised.

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64. An officer holds office subject to the pleasure of the Crown, and the pleasure of the Crown that he should no longer hold it may be signified through the Secretary of State, in which case no special formalities are required.

65. If it is represented to the Governor that an officer has been guilty of misconduct, and the Governor is of opinion that the misconduct alleged is not serious enough to warrant proceedings under Regulations 66 and 68, with a view to dismissal, he may cause an investigation to be made into the matter in such manner as he shall think proper, and the officer shall be entitled to know the whole case made against him, and shall have an adequate opportunity throughout of making his defence.

If as a result the Governor is of opinion that the allegation is proved, he may inflict such punishment upon the officer by way of fine or reduction in rank, or otherwise, as may seem to him just.

In the case of an officer whose pensionable emoluments exceed £200 a year any such punishment shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of State and the report shall be accompanied by a statement of the offence, the evidence in support, and such observations as the officer has made or desires to make. The Secretary of State may approve, vary, or remit the punishment.

This Regulation is without prejudice to any local law or regulation providing for the punishment of officers by the Governor or the head of a department.

66. An officer whose pensionable emoluments do not exceed £200 a year may be dismissed by the Governor, provided that in every such case where the officer has not been convicted on a criminal charge the grounds of intended dismissal are definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer in order that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and that the matter is investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head of the department.

If such an officer is convicted on a criminal charge, the Governor may call for the records of the trial and form his decision thereon, with the assistance if necessary of the officer who tried the case.

In lieu of dismissal the Governor may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due, or about to become due, to the officer. Such dismissal or other punishment will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the officer must be forwarded to the Secretary of State without delay with a statement of the grounds of dismissal or other punishment.

67. Notwithstanding the above provisions, if the Governor considers that any such officer should be removed from the service on grounds of general inefficiency, he must call for a full report from the heads of the departments in which the officer has served; and if, after considering that report and giving the officer an opportunity of submitting representations on his own behalf, he is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest, he may remove the officer. In every such case the question of pension will be dealt with under the laws or regulations of the Colony.

68. An officer whose pensionable emoluments exceed £200 a year may be dismissed by the Governor only in accordance with the following rules unless the method of dismissal is otherwise provided for in these Regulations or by local law:—

(i) The officer shall by direction of the Governor be notified in writing of the grounds on which it is proposed to dismiss him and he shall be called upon to state in writing before a day to be specified (which day must allow a reasonable interval for the purpose) any grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself.

(ii) If the officer does not furnish such statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or if he fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall appoint a Committee to inquire into the matter. The Committee shall consist of the Attorney-General, as Chairman, and two other members of the Executive Council.

(iii) The officer shall be informed that on a specified day the question of his dismissal will be brought before the Committee and that he will be allowed and, if the Committee shall so determine, required to appear before the Committee and defend himself.

(iv) If witnesses are examined by the Committee, the officer shall be given an opportunity of being present and of putting questions to the witnesses on his own behalf, and no documentary evidence shall be used against him unless he has previously been supplied with a copy thereof or given access thereto.

(v) The Committee may, in its discretion, allow the officer to be assisted by a friend, being an officer in the public service, or in exceptional circumstances by counsel, and when such permission is given the officer's case may be conducted by such friend or counsel.

The Committee may at any time withdraw their permission to the officer to be so represented, and refuse to hear his friend or counsel, in which case they shall allow the officer such adjournment as is reasonably necessary to enable him to present his case in person.

(vi) If during the course of the inquiry further grounds of dismissal are disclosed, and the Governor thinks fit to proceed against the officer upon such grounds, the officer shall by the Governor's direction be furnished with a written statement thereof and the same steps shall be taken as are above prescribed in respect of the original grounds.

(vii) The Committee having inquired into the matter shall make a report to the Governor, who shall consider the same in Executive Council. If the Council are of opinion that the report should be amplified in any respect or that further inquiry is desirable, they may refer any matter back to the Committee for further inquiry or report accordingly. The Council shall not itself hear witnesses save in exceptional circumstances and at the request of the Governor.

(viii) If upon considering the report of the Committee the Governor is of opinion that the officer should be dismissed he shall forthwith suspend him from the exercise of his office and from the enjoyment of his salary and shall without loss of time report the matter to the Secretary of State, transmitting the minutes of the Council, the report of the Committee, a copy of the evidence and of all material documents relating to the case, together with a recommendation that the officer should be dismissed.

(ix) If the Secretary of State approves the recommendation for dismissal, the Governor shall dismiss the officer and the dismissal shall take effect from the date upon which he was suspended by the Governor and he shall not be entitled to any salary subsequent to such date.

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(x) If the Secretary of State does not approve the officer's dismissal, and does not consider that any penalty should be inflicted, the officer shall be forthwith reinstated and shall be entitled to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended.

(xi) If the Secretary of State considers that the officer deserves some punishment, but not dismissal, he will direct the Governor accordingly.

(xii) If upon considering the report of the Committee the Governor is of opinion that the officer does not deserve to be dismissed, but deserves some lesser punishment, he may inflict such lesser penalty as seems proper in the circumstances, but shall, as in the case of a recommendation for dismissal, report the matter to the Secretary of State for approval. If the Secretary of State does not approve the recommendation, he will direct the Governor to annul, reduce, or increase the punishment.

(xiii) If upon considering the report of the Committee the Governor is of opinion that the officer does not deserve to be dismissed, but that the proceedings disclose grounds for removing him on account of general inefficiency, he may recommend accordingly.

(xiv) An officer who has been suspended may, pending the decision of the Secretary of State thereon, be granted an alimentary allowance if the Governor shall consider him to be in need of such assistance.

69. If in any case the Governor considers that the public interest requires that an officer should cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office instantly, he may interdict the officer from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office provided that proceedings for his dismissal are being taken or are about to be taken, or that criminal proceedings are being instituted against him. Subject to Regulation No. 72, an officer who has been interdicted shall, unless and until he is suspended, be allowed to receive such proportion of the emoluments of his office, not being less than one-half, as the Governor shall think fit. If the proceedings against any such officer do not result in the dismissal or other punishment of the officer, he shall be entitled to the full amount of the emoluments which he would have received if he had not been interdicted.

70. If criminal proceedings are instituted against an officer, proceedings for his dismissal upon any grounds involved in the criminal charge shall not be taken pending the criminal proceedings.

71. If an officer is convicted on a criminal charge, the Governor may cause the proceedings of the Criminal Court on such charge to be considered in Executive Council, and if he is of opinion that the officer should be dismissed or subjected to some lesser penalty on account of the offence for which he has been convicted the officer may thereupon be dismissed or otherwise punished without any of the proceedings prescribed in Regulation 68 being taken, but the action must be reported to the Secretary of State for approval.

72. An officer convicted on a criminal charge shall not receive any emoluments from the date of conviction, pending consideration of his case by the Governor.

73. An officer acquitted of a criminal charge shall not be dismissed on any charge upon which he has been acquitted, but nothing in this Regulation shall prevent his being dismissed or otherwise punished on any other charges arising out of his conduct in the matter, provided that they do not raise substantially the same issues as those on which he has been acquitted; and if the Governor thinks fit the usual proceedings may be taken for the purpose.

74. An officer who is dismissed forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he has paid contributions towards such allowance.

75. An officer who is under interdiction or suspension may not, without the permission of the Governor, leave the Colony during the interval before he is reinstated or dismissed.

76. Notwithstanding the above provisions, if the Governor considers that an officer whose pensionable emoluments exceed £200 a year should be removed on grounds of general inefficiency which cannot properly be dealt with by specific charges under the foregoing rules, he must submit a full report upon the case to the Secretary of State, forwarding statements from the heads of the departments in which the officer has served and the officer's reply thereto; and if the Secretary of State is satisfied that the officer's removal is necessary in the public interest, it will be carried into effect by an intimation to the Governor that it is the pleasure of the Crown that the officer should no longer hold his office. In every such case the question of pension will be dealt with under the laws or regulations of the Colony.

(c) *Memorials and Petitions.*

77. Every officer who has any representations of a public or private nature to make to the Government should address them to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary. The duty of the Governor is to consider and act upon each representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, he shall refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

78. Any officer in a Colony has the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper; in which case he must transmit such communication, unsealed and in triplicate, to the Governor, requesting him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor will be referred back to the Governor for his report or returned to the writer. The rule requiring transmission of communications to the Secretary of State through the Governor is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as to the concerns of the writer.

79. Petitions addressed to the King or the King in Council and memorials to officers or to departments of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State.

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80. The Governor shall transmit to the Secretary of State with all reasonable despatch every communication received by him in accordance with Regulations 78 and 79 accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

F. *Passages.*

81.—(*a*) A person not already in the public service who is selected for appointment to a public office shall receive a free passage to the Colony, and he shall sign an agreement to refund the cost of the passage in certain contingencies.

(*b*) The question whether free or assisted passages to the Colony may be provided for an officer's wife and family on the occasion of his appointment and the question of passage assistance when he proceeds on leave, shall be governed by local regulations made with the approval of the Secretary of State.

G. *Leave.*

82. The leave of absence of officers shall be governed by rules of local application as directed by the Secretary of State.

83. The Governor shall report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence from the Colony has been granted. If any part of the leave is to be spent in Europe he shall transmit a leave certificate in the approved form. The officer proceeding on leave shall be furnished with a duplicate of the certificate to enable him to draw his salary. A third copy of the certificate shall be sent direct to the Crown Agent for the Colonies, whether his salary is to be paid by the Crown Agents or not.

84. On arrival in Europe the officer shall report his arrival and address to the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and he shall notify any subsequent change of address. Treasurers and Auditors of Colonies whose accounts are subject to audit by the Director of Colonial Audit shall also send their addresses to the Colonial Audit Department.

85. An officer seeking an extension of leave must, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, apply to the Secretary of State in sufficient time to allow of reference to the Colony by mail.

86. Leave may be extended by the Secretary of State if the officer is required or permitted to remain in the United Kingdom on public grounds.

87. Officers may be required by the Secretary of State to discharge any duty or to go through any course of instruction which he may think necessary during their leave of absence, and will not be entitled to any additional remuneration in consideration of such employment. Allowances may, however, be granted to cover necessary out-of-pocket expenses, and extensions of leave may be granted in appropriate cases.

H. *Medical Examinations.*

88. Every person selected for appointment to the Colonial Service shall be required to present himself for examination to an approved medical practitioner with a view to its being ascertained whether he is physically fit for service. Unless otherwise provided in the offer of appointment, the fee for such examination shall be paid by the candidate. If the candidate is not finally passed as physically fit for service, his appointment shall not be proceeded with.

89. In the case of an officer proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom, a statement shall be furnished showing whether or not he is to be examined on arrival by one of the Consulting Physicians to the Colonial Office.

90. If an officer is required to be examined by one of the Consulting Physicians, the Governor shall transmit full information regarding the officer's health record during his last tour of service and a medical report of his state of health before proceeding on leave. The officer shall be furnished in writing with medical advice as to any precautions which he should take during the voyage and his subsequent leave.

91. Any officer who falls ill so as to require medical attendance while proceeding on leave of absence to the United Kingdom, or during such leave, and remains ill for a week, must report the fact to the Colonial Office, and he shall, if required, send at his own expense periodical reports from his medical attendant as long as he remains under medical care.

92. The Governor may at any time (and shall, if the officer so requests) call upon an officer to present himself for examination to an approved medical practitioner, or to a duly constituted medical board, with a view to its being ascertained whether the officer is physically capable of performing the duties of his appointment or to any appointment to which it may be proposed to transfer him.

93. An officer on leave of absence may be required, or at his own request may be permitted, by the Secretary of State to present himself for examination to an approved medical practitioner, with a view to obtaining a report as to the officer's physical fitness to return to his duties or to take up a fresh appointment.

94. In the case of examinations under either of the two preceding regulations,

(*a*) Any fees in respect of the examination shall, in the absence of any special regulations or arrangement to the contrary, be paid by the Government;

(*b*) The person or persons appointed to conduct the examination shall have discretion to call a specialist into consultation, and any fee due to the specialist for assistance in rendering a report to the Governor or to the Secretary of State shall be paid by the Government;

(*c*) The report of the examination shall be furnished to the Governor or to the Secretary of State as the case may be, and shall not be communicated to the officer concerned;

(*d*) The officer shall, however, be informed at the earliest possible date of the decision reached upon his case by the Governor or by the Secretary of State after consideration of the report; and if the officer is dissatisfied with that decision he shall be at liberty to make representations to this effect, in which event the Governor or the Secretary of State shall decide, at his discretion, whether any further medical evidence shall be called for.

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I. *Transfer Arrangements.*

95.—(i) In these Regulations—

"children" means the children of an officer who are below the age of eighteen years, unmarried, and dependent upon him;

"free passage" means a passage provided at the expense of the transferring or receiving Colony as the case may be;

"passage" means a passage by a route approved as a normal route, the grade of accommodation being the grade which is prescribed for the officer when travelling on vacation leave or which would be provided for him when travelling on duty, and includes railway journeys necessarily undertaken in any process of transhipment;

"receiving Colony" means the Colony to which the officer is being transferred;

"transferring Colony" means the Colony from which the officer is being transferred;

"vacation leave" means leave with full salary as ordinarily granted in respect of resident service under the regulations applicable to the officer concerned in the transferring Colony.

(ii) Except in the case of passages granted under Regulation 96 (i) (*f*) and the last sentence of Regulation 97 (ii) no passage shall be granted under these Regulations for an officer's wife or children unless they accompany him or follow him within twelve months and are permanently giving up residence in the transferring Colony.

(iii) When an officer is transferred, the date of transfer shall be the date on which he begins to draw salary from the receiving Colony.

(iv) An officer who is transferred from one Colony to another is eligible for any vacation leave for which he may be qualified at the date of departure from the transferring Colony. If he is not qualified for vacation leave on account of his not having completed the prescribed minimum term of resident service, he shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have earned a period of leave with full salary from the transferring Colony bearing the same proportion to the period of vacation leave for which he would have been qualified if he had completed the prescribed minimum term of resident service as his actual period of resident service bears to the prescribed minimum term.

(v) An officer who is transferred from one Colony to another will normally be required to proceed to the receiving Colony by the cheapest and most direct route. If this route is not via the United Kingdom, he may nevertheless be permitted subject to the approval of the Secretary of State to proceed via the United Kingdom and to take some or all of any leave for which he may be eligible before his transfer takes effect.

96.—(i) An officer who is transferred from one Colony to another shall, if he proceeds via the United Kingdom, receive—

(*a*) such vacation leave as may be available under Regulation 95 (iv);

(*b*) leave with full salary at the expense of the transferring Colony for the period of the voyage to the United Kingdom if not included in (*a*);

(*c*) full salary at the expense of the receiving Colony for the period of the voyage from the United Kingdom;

(*d*) free passages for himself from the transferring Colony to the United Kingdom and from the United Kingdom to the receiving Colony;

(*e*) free passages not exceeding four in all for his wife and children from the transferring Colony to the United Kingdom;

(*f*) such privileges in respect of passages for his wife and children from the United Kingdom to the receiving Colony as may be prescribed for officers on first appointment to that Colony.

(ii) If the officer proceeds to the receiving Colony via the United Kingdom but his wife and/or his children proceed by some other route, he will be granted in respect of the passages for his wife and/or children—

(*a*) if the cheapest and most direct route is via the United Kingdom, a contribution from public funds towards the cost of the passages for his wife and/or each child not exceeding in each case the cost which would have been payable from public funds if they had proceeded from the transferring to the receiving Colony via the United Kingdom;

(*b*) if the cheapest and most direct route is not via the United Kingdom, free passages not exceeding four in all for his wife and/or children by the cheapest and most direct route.

(iii) If the vacation leave or leave with full salary granted to an officer on transfer who proceeds via the United Kingdom in respect of service in the transferring Colony is not exhausted by the date of his transfer, the balance, if it amounts to not less than seven days, may be deferred.

(iv) If the officer is not eligible under Regulation 95 (iv) for any leave with full salary from the transferring Colony on the conclusion of the voyage to the United Kingdom, or if it is not possible for him to leave the United Kingdom before the expiration of such leave, his leave will be extended with full salary from the transferring Colony from the date of arrival in the United Kingdom or from the date of expiration of the leave with full pay granted to him provided that he leaves the United Kingdom by the first reasonable opportunity. In such a case the receiving Colony will refund to the transferring Colony the salary paid in respect of such extension of leave.

97. The following conditions shall apply to an officer who is transferred from one Colony to another if he proceeds otherwise than via the United Kingdom:—

(i) He shall receive full salary from the receiving Colony for the period of the journey to that Colony, provided that he proceeds by the cheapest and most direct route.

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(ii) Free passages shall be provided by the cheapest and most direct route from the transferring to the receiving Colony for himself, and for his wife and children up to a total of four passages besides his own. Alternatively, if his wife and/or his children proceed to the United Kingdom, free passages not exceeding four in all to the United Kingdom will be provided for them. In this event the question whether he should receive any assistance towards the cost of passages for them from the United Kingdom to the receiving Colony shall be governed by the regulations of that Colony.

(iii) The officer shall remain eligible for any vacation leave which he has earned in respect of his service in the transferring Colony, in accordance with Regulation 95 (iv), but such leave shall be deferred.

98. An officer who is transferred from one Colony to another shall also be granted a reasonable allowance for the transport of his heavy baggage (i.e., ordinary household effects other than furniture).

99. Leave deferred under these Regulations shall be granted to the officer at the first convenient opportunity by the Government of the receiving Colony with full salary at the rate which the officer is drawing at the time.

100. The expense falling upon public funds in respect of the passages of an officer, his wife and his children under these Regulations shall fall upon the receiving Colony, provided that if the officer and/or his wife proceeds via the United Kingdom the Government of the transferring Colony shall contribute towards the cost of the passages for him and/or his wife a sum bearing in each case the same proportion to the full cost of a passage to the United Kingdom as the number of months of resident service which the officer has completed during the tour preceding his transfer from the transferring Colony bears to the minimum term of resident service necessary to qualify him for vacation leave. The allowance for the transport of baggage as provided in Regulation 98 will be borne by the receiving Colony.

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COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

PART II.—PUBLIC BUSINESS.

CHAPTER IV.—CONSTITUTIONS.

101. This part of the Regulations applies to the following Dependencies :—

I. Colonies possessing a form of self-Government within defined limits—namely, Ceylon and Malta—in so far as the Secretary of State has power to give directions.

II. Colonies in which the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Protectorates similarly controlled.

(i) Colonies possessing an elected House of Assembly and a nominated Legislative Council :—
Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda.

(ii) Colonies possessing a Legislative Council consisting partly of elected, partly of nominated and partly of official members, of which the official members are not in the majority :—
British Guiana, Jamaica, Mauritius.

(iii) Colonies and Protectorates possessing a Legislative Council consisting partly of elected and/or nominated members and partly of official members, of which the official members are in the majority :—

Fiji,	Leewards Islands,	St. Vincent,
Grenada,	Nigeria (Colony & Protectorate),	Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate),
Gold Coast,	Northern Rhodesia,	Straits Settlements,
Kenya,	St. Lucia,	Trinidad and Tobago.

The Legislative Council of Kenya has power to legislate for the Kenya Protectorate.

The Legislative Council of Nigeria has power to legislate for the Northern Provinces only in financial matters. In other matters the power of legislation is vested in the Governor.

(iv) Colonies and Protectorates possessing a Legislative Council consisting partly of nominated and partly of official members :—

British Honduras,	Hong Kong,	Uganda Protectorate,
Falkland Islands,	Nyasaland Protectorate,	Zanzibar.
Gambia,	Seychelles,	

In the Councils of all the above, except British Honduras, the constitution provides for an official majority.

The Legislative Council of the Gambia has power to legislate for the Gambia Protectorate.

(v) Colonies and Protectorates without a Legislative Council :—

Ashanti,	Gibraltar,	St. Helena,
British Solomon Islands Protectorate,	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	Somaliland.
Cyprus,	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast,	

In all these Colonies and Protectorates, except Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands, the Crown has the power of legislating by Order in Council.

III. Territories in respect of which Mandates on behalf of the League of Nations have been accepted by His Majesty :—

(i) Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan). The Palestine Order in Council, 1922, provides for a Legislative Council consisting partly of elected and partly of official members the constitution of which does not provide for an official majority. This part of the Order has been temporarily suspended by the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923, and pending the actual establishment of the Legislative Council legislation is effected by the High Commissioner with the assistance of an Advisory Council consisting of officials.

(ii) Tanganyika Territory, in which the Legislative Council is partly nominated and partly official.

(iii) The Cameroons under British Mandate, divided into a Northern part in respect of which the Governor of Nigeria possesses powers of legislation, and a Southern part in respect of which the Governor and Legislative Council of Nigeria possess powers of legislation.

(iv) Togoland under British Mandate, in respect of which the Governor of the Gold Coast possesses powers of legislation.

In these Regulations the term "Colony" includes any territory to which the Regulations apply.

102. The officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government is styled either :—
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,
High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief,
High Commissioner, or
Commissioner.

In these Regulations the term "Governor" includes all officers appointed to administer Governments, however styled.

103. The officer so appointed receives a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and his powers are conferred and his duties are defined by His Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished.

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104. If through death or absence or otherwise he should become incapable of acting, the government devolves on such officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Letters Patent or Order in Council constituting the office.

105. The Governor is the single and supreme authority responsible to, and representative of, His Majesty. He is, by virtue of his Commission and the Letters Patent or Order in Council constituting his office, entitled to the obedience, aid, and assistance of all military, air force, and civil officers; but although bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief, and although he may be a military or air force officer senior in rank to the officer commanding the troops or air force, he is not, except on special appointment from His Majesty, invested with the command of His Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is therefore not entitled to receive the allowances annexed to that command nor to take the immediate direction of any military or air operations, nor, except in cases of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate military or air force officers without the concurrence of the officer in command of the forces, to whom any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified.

106. The Governor, as the King's representative, will give the "word" (parole) in all places within his government.

107. The officer commanding the troops or air force will render to the Governor such returns as he may require relating to the strength and condition of the forces, or to the military or air defences of the Colony.

108. On the receipt of a notification that the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act has received the Royal Assent the officer commanding the troops or air force will communicate to the Governor the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

109. Where several Colonies are comprised in one military or air force command, the officer in command of the whole may transfer forces from one Colony to another on the application of the Governor of the Colony to which the forces are to be sent. This application should when practicable contain the written expression of opinion of the military or air force officer, if any, there in command; but the officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the forces are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without the Governor's consent, except under special instructions from His Majesty's Government.

110. For the purposes of Regulations 105 to 109, Colonies comprised under one government-in-chief are to be regarded as a single Colony.

111. The Governor has no authority over the movements of His Majesty's ships, and is not entitled to issue orders to officers of the Royal Navy. But, it being a general obligation on all His Majesty's civil and military officers to afford mutual assistance to each other in cases affecting the King's service, the Commander-in-Chief of a station or the senior officer present at a port is instructed in the King's Regulations for the Navy to pay due regard to such requisitions as he may receive from the Governor, having for their object the protection of His Majesty's possessions, the benefit of the trade of his subjects, or the general good of his service.

112. In urgent cases, when the requisitions may conflict with the instructions from the superior naval authority under which he is acting and when reference by telegraph or otherwise to such superior authority is impracticable, a naval officer is instructed to consider the relative importance and urgency of the required service as compared with his instructions, whether general or special; and he is to decide as in his judgment may seem best for His Majesty's service. In so doing he is instructed to bear in mind the grave responsibility that would rest on him if the circumstances were not such as fully to warrant the postponement of the instructions from his naval superior to the more pressing requisitions from the Governor.

113. In cases where high political considerations demand the decision of His Majesty's Government in respect of the action to be taken, the Governor should communicate his opinion that the presence of one of His Majesty's ships is necessary direct to the Secretary of State, instead of direct to the commanding officer of His Majesty's ship, unless the lives and property of British subjects are in such imminent peril as to demand immediate action.

CHAPTER V.—Ceremonies.

A. *Precedence.*

114. The precedence of officers in Colonies is determined by local enactments, by Royal Charters, by Instructions either under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative local usage.

115. In the absence of any special authority Governors will guide themselves by the following general table of Colonial precedence:—

The Governor or officer administering the Government.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Rear-Admiral, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Major-General, and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Air Vice-Marshal, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
The Chief Justice.
The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if of the rank of Commodore, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if of the rank of Brigadier, and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if of the rank of Air Commodore, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Members of the Privy or Executive Council.
The officer in command of the naval forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if of the rank of Captain or Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if of the rank of

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Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if of the rank of Group Captain or Wing-Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
The Puisne Judges.
The President of the Legislative Council.
The Members of the Legislative Council.
The Speaker of the House of Assembly.
The Members of the House of Assembly.
The Chief Commissioners, Government Agents, or Resident of Provinces.
The Solicitor-General.
The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if below the rank of Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if below the rank of Wing-Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.

116. When two or more Colonies, Protectorates, or Mandated Territories are comprised within one naval, military, or air force command, then in the table in the preceding regulation:—

(i) the term "officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station" shall include the senior officer of two or more of His Majesty's ships, or the senior officer of a Division of His Majesty's ships, present in the waters of the Colony and belonging to the Station in which the Colony is included, and shall also include a Resident Naval Officer at a naval base, who in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Station in which the Colony is included is normally the senior officer at that base and is thus in command of any ships present;
(ii) the term "land forces in the Colony" shall include any permanent military force maintained by the Government in any Colony where there are no regular troops, but shall not include voluntary or auxiliary forces, and the term "officer in command of the land forces in the Colony" shall include the military officer holding the command in the Colony in the absence of the superior commanding officer; and
(iii) the term "officer in command of the air forces in the Colony" shall include the Air Force officer holding the command in the Colony in the absence of the superior commanding officer.

Any officer falling within the above definitions shall retain the precedence to which he is entitled under the preceding regulation, notwithstanding the presence in the Colony of the superior officer of the whole naval, military, or air force command. No naval, military, or air force officers other than those included in the general table of Colonial precedence, as above defined, have any place at all in that table, and the places accorded therein to the senior officers of the three services have no connexion, except as between those officers, with the regulations governing the precedence of officers of His Majesty's forces.

117. When a naval officer is a member of a Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship but does not preside over the Court he should sit at the right hand of, and so next in seniority to, the President.

118. Members of the Royal Family take precedence in a Colony next after the Governor.

Except as provided in the following paragraph, British subjects who enjoy in the United Kingdom precedence by right of birth or by dignity conferred by the Crown do not lose such precedence while either temporarily or permanently residing in any Colony.

In the absence of special instructions from the King, and subject to any specific provision in the authorised local tables, the precedence within a Colony of all persons holding office or discharging official duties, whether naval, military, air force, or civil, within that Colony is determined solely by official rank, and the wives of such persons, even though they enjoy precedence in the United Kingdom by right of birth, take their place according to the precedence of their husbands.

Persons entitled to official precedence in the United Kingdom, in foreign countries, or in any particular part of His Majesty's dominions, are not entitled as of right to the same precedence elsewhere. In the absence of any special instructions from the King, the precedence of such persons will be determined by the Governor.

B. *Medals and Decorations.*

119. All medals and decorations emanate from the Sovereign and no decoration or medal may be issued without His Majesty's approval having been first obtained. The King's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals are inserted in Appendix 3.

C. *Salutes.*

120. The salutes to which Colonial officers are entitled are shown in the Table in Appendix 4.

121. Officers acting temporarily in any civil office are entitled during their temporary tenure to all the honours and salutes that may appertain to such office.

122. Governors are authorised to sanction such salutes as may have been customary, also such as they may deem right and proper at religious ceremonies, and further to cause the usual salutes to be fired at the opening and closing of the Legislature; but these salutes are in no cases to exceed nineteen guns.

123. A Colonial Governor absent from his Colony on leave, or otherwise than on a special mission expressly authorised by His Majesty's Government, is not entitled to receive any salute, or to fly any flag, as these privileges are only permitted when he is actually representing the Sovereign. A Governor so absent should decline all salutes or other official recognitions of a royal character from any foreign ship or troops.

D. *Flags.*

124. The Union Flag, without any badge, will be flown at Government House daily from sunrise to sunset.

125. The Union Flag, with the approved arms or badge of the Colony emblazoned in the centre thereof on a white ground surrounded by a green garland (as shown in the drawing in Appendix 5), will be used by a Governor or other officer administering a Government, when embarked in a boat or other vessel.

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126. The British Blue Ensign with the arms or badge of the Colony emblazoned in the centre of the fly, i.e., in the centre of that part between the Union and the end of the flag, shall be worn at the stern and a blue pendant at the masthead by all armed vessels which belong to or are in the service of the Government of a Colony. (*See* drawing in Appendix 6.) Such vessels when not armed shall wear at the stern the blue ensign with the badge of the Colony emblazoned as aforesaid but shall not fly a pendant.

127. All other vessels registered as belonging to His Majesty's subjects in His Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies will fly the red ensign without any badge unless otherwise authorised by warrant from His Majesty or from the Admiralty. Colonial merchant vessels may carry distinguishing flags with the badge of the Colony thereon, in addition to the red ensign, provided that such flags do not infringe Section 73 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

128. Whenever a requisition is received by any officer in command of one of His Majesty's ships for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor or other officer administering a Government, the senior naval officer present may direct the flag which such official is entitled to use to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that after consultation with, and on requisition from, that official, the senior naval officer considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of the Government.

129. If the senior officer considers it, in any circumstances, undesirable to hoist the flag, he will inform the Governor or other official concerned, of his reasons and will at once report the same to the Admiralty.

130. In the event of a Governor or officer administering the Government of a Colony being detached on a foreign mission in his official capacity, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the flag which should be carried by the man-of-war in which he may be embarked. In the absence of such instructions the senior naval officer present will exercise his discretion in consultation with the officer proceeding on the mission.

E. *Visits.*

131. Official visits between naval, military and air force officers and the Governor or Administrator of a Colony will be exchanged on the following occasions:—

(*a*) on the arrival of one or more of His Majesty's ships at a port at which the Governor or Administrator is present, between such officer and the senior officer in command of the squadron or ship;

(*b*) when any Flag Officer or Commodore flying his broad pendant first arrives at such a port since taking up his appointment, between that officer and the Governor or Administrator;

(*c*) on the first arrival of an officer in command of the land or of the air forces in the Colony at a place at which the Governor or Administrator is present, between the latter and the newly-arrived military or air force officer;

(*d*) on a Governor or Administrator newly appointed assuming office, between him and all Flag Officers and Commodores flying their broad pendants, and the officers in command of the land and of the air forces in the Colony.

These visits need not be exchanged more than once during the respective tenure of office of the King's Representative and the naval, military and air force officers mentioned above.

Governors and Administrators will wear uniform when paying official visits to naval, military and air force officers. On receiving official visits they will wear morning dress with the star of any Order which they may possess.

132. In exchanging visits,

(*a*) a Governor will always receive the first visit from the senior officer in command of the squadron or ship, and from the officers in command of the land and of the air forces in the Colony;

(*b*) an Administrator will pay the first visit to all Flag Officers or Commodores flying their broad pendants, and to an officer in command of the land or of the air forces in the Colony, if of rank equivalent or superior to that of Brigadier or Air Commodore, but will receive the first visit in all other cases.

133. Return visits must be paid within twenty-four hours.

(*a*) A Governor will return visits in person to all Flag Officers and Commodores flying their broad pendants, and to the officers in command of the land and of the air forces in the Colony, if of rank equivalent or superior to that of Brigadier or Air Commodore.

(*b*) An Administrator will do so in person to all naval Captains and to the officers in command of the land or of the air forces in the Colony if of the rank of Colonel or Group Captain.

(*c*) A Flag Officer or Commodore flying his broad pendant, and the officer in command of the land and of the air forces in the Colony will do so in person to an Administrator.

(*d*) In all other cases the return visit will be paid by an Aide-de-Camp or other officer deputed.

134. Should the Governor or Administrator find that from indisposition or pressure of important business he is unable to return or pay a visit in person he will depute his Aide-de-Camp, or some other officer, to do so. In like manner should a Flag Officer or Commodore flying his broad pendant, or an officer in command of the land or of the air forces in a Colony, from indisposition or pressing occupation be precluded from paying or returning a visit, he will depute his Flag Lieutenant or other officer not below that rank, or officer of equivalent rank in the land or air forces, to do so. In each case the officer failing to pay the required visit in person will report the circumstance, and the reasons which led to the omission, to the Department under which he is acting.

135. Officers acting temporarily in higher civil offices or commands will, in respect of these visits, be upon the same footing as if they were confirmed in such offices or commands.

136. The senior naval officer present will arrange, when necessary, to provide suitable boats to enable Governors or Administrators to pay official visits afloat on their notifying their wishes to that effect.

137. For the purpose of Regulations 131–136,

(*a*) the status of the British Resident, Zanzibar, and of the High Commissioners for the Malay States, Palestine and the Western Pacific, is that of a Governor;

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(*b*) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator or Commissioner of a Colony or Dependency acting in subordination to a Governor;

(*c*) the term "land forces in the Colony" includes any permanent military forces maintained by the Government in any Colony where there are no regular troops but does not include voluntary or auxiliary forces, and the term "officer in command of the land forces in the Colony" includes a military officer holding the command in the Colony in the absence of the superior commanding officer; and

(*d*) the term "officer in command of the air forces in the Colony" includes the air force officer holding the command in the Colony in the absence of the superior commanding officer.

F. *Uniforms.*

138. Governors, unless at the time of their appointment they hold the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy or of General in the Army or of Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force (in which case they will during their tenure of office continue to wear their naval, military, or air force uniform), will wear the special uniform prescribed for them.

139. The class of the Civil Uniform which may be worn by officers in the Colonial Service under the rank of Governor is regulated in each Colony by the Uniform List for that Colony which has received His Majesty's approval.

140. No person is entitled without the consent of the King to wear the uniform attached to any office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases where an officer has actually worn the uniform during his tenure of the office to which it is attached. No retired officer will be allowed to wear any other uniform than that which was attached to his office during his tenure of it.

141. The wearing of uniform (or the alternative dress described in Regulation 143) is compulsory on all occasions duly prescribed. A white undress uniform has been approved for use in tropical countries in place of the ordinary (blue) civil uniform. Its adoption in any Colony is left to the discretion of the Governor. At outdoor functions in the day-time officers wearing the blue uniform are at liberty to wear with it the white helmet worn with the white undress uniform.

142. Only Governors may wear the first class of the white uniform, and they may wear with it, if they so desire, the cape forming part of the Governor's special uniform and a helmet bearing a plume similar to that on the cocked hat worn with the Governor's special uniform. On special occasions, however, such as the celebration of the Sovereign's Birthday or the opening or closing of the Legislature, Governors will wear the special uniform.

The other classes of white uniform will be worn by persons who are entitled, or have received permission, to wear the corresponding class of the ordinary civil uniform.

143. In lieu of civil uniform, officers may wear, on all occasions when uniform is prescribed, ordinary evening dress with black breeches (with three buttons and black buckles at the knee), black silk hose, and plain court shoes.

CHAPTER VI.—Correspondence.

A. *Colonial Office.*

144. Governors must address the Secretary of State for the Colonies in all correspondence with His Majesty's Government. Every such communication, therefore, to whatever public department in this country it may more immediately relate, must be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the exceptions mentioned in Regulations 162 to 176.

145. Despatches are classified and should be dealt with as follows:—

(1) *Numbered* despatches which the Governor is to lay before the Executive Council unless they are not of sufficient importance to require that they should be so laid, or unless there is some special reason to the contrary. In the latter case the Governor should report the matter to the Secretary of State in a confidential despatch. Numbered despatches may be published unless express directions are given to the contrary, but enclosures consisting of correspondence with a Government Department in the United Kingdom should not be published without prior reference to the Secretary of State. Despatches which for local purposes are to be treated temporarily as confidential should be marked "Reserved" after the number. *Circular* despatches and despatches from the Secretary of State marked "*Honours*" are to be treated in all respects as numbered despatches, unless also marked "Confidential" or "Secret."

(2) *Formal Correspondence*, such as schedules and records of telegrams, which should not be numbered.

(3) *Confidential* despatches which the Governor may, if he thinks fit, communicate under the obligation of confidence to the Executive Council or to any officer of His Majesty's Service. No confidential despatch, either to or from the Secretary of State, may be made public without his permission. The Secretary of State will only publish such despatches if he considers it desirable in the public interest, and will as a rule consult the Governor before so doing. Numbered despatches marked "Reserved" will be treated as confidential for a period of six months from the date of the despatch.

(4) *Secret* despatches, the contents of which the Governor is forbidden, without the express authority of the Secretary of State, to communicate to any person other than such members of His Majesty's Service as he considers it essential, in the public interest, to consult or inform.

146. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State confidentially the communication should be marked "Confidential." No reference to a confidential despatch should ever be made in a numbered despatch.

147. The Governor will cause the Secretary of State's despatches addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own addressed to the Secretary of State, whether confidential or not, to be deposited in the Secretariat or other recognised office of record in the Colony or in some other safe building belonging to the Government.

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The Governor must satisfy himself that proper arrangements are made for the custody of secret despatches. Any secret despatch which he considers it necessary to retain in his own custody must be handed by him personally to his successor.

148. The Governor is forbidden to withdraw at any time any despatch or other public document.

149. The Governor's despatches should be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs should be numbered and the enclosures noted in the margin.

150. Each enclosure should be separately numbered or marked and, if in any foreign language except French, should be accompanied by a translation. Connected correspondence should be placed in order of date. In the case of printed documents which can be procured without difficulty, six copies should be forwarded.

151. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule in duplicate, giving their serial numbers, dates, and subjects, and also by a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion. Separate schedules and statements should be furnished for confidential and secret despatches.

152. The Governor's telegraphic despatches, including those of a confidential or secret nature but excluding purely personal messages, should be numbered in succession commencing annually with a new series. Schedules of all telegrams despatched giving a brief indication of the subjects, should be transmitted by mail. Confidential and secret telegrams should be shown in separate schedules as in the case of despatches.

153. Every legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that in his opinion the Governor's assent may or may not be properly given thereto, and also by a report from the Governor or from the Law Officer giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act and any legal or political question which it may involve. If the Act is based on any Imperial or Colonial statute, or on a model draft ordinance, a reference to that statute or draft ordinance should be given; the reasons for any important deviations from the original should be stated; all deviations should be conspicuously shown (*e.g.*, in red ink) on a spare copy of the Act; and a comparative table should be given. Similar information should be furnished in the case of a legislative Act which re-enacts existing legislation with amendments, or in the case of legislation which is submitted in draft form for approval, and a comparative table should accompany all purely consolidating legislation.

154. The Secretary of State will not certify signatures other than those of the Governor or the Colonial Secretary. It is the duty of the Governor to cause it to be made known that the authentication of documents requiring to be certified can only be effected in this manner.

B. *Returns.*

155. All returns, reports, and local publications referred to in the Royal Instructions, or directed in instructions from the Secretary of State or in these Regulations must be punctually forwarded to the proper department. A list of the more important returns is given in Appendix 7.

156. The Governor will transmit to the Secretary of State twelve copies of all laws as soon as printed and six copies of annual volumes of laws. One copy of each law will be sent direct to each of the following :—

House of Lords.
House of Commons.
British Museum.
Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice.
Law Society.
National Library of Scotland.
Library of Lincoln's Inn.
Library of the Inner Temple.
Library of the Middle Temple.
Library of Gray's Inn.
Library of the Royal Empire Society.
Signet Library, Edinburgh.
Library of the Judicial Department of the Privy Council.

In addition three copies of all laws should be sent direct, as soon as printed, to the Secretary, Board of Trade, and one copy to the Department of Overseas Trade. Copies of laws on special subjects should also be distributed as directed in Appendix 7 to Regulation 155.

157. The Governor will also transmit to the Secretary of State six copies of annual volumes of subsidiary legislation, such as Rules, Regulations, Orders in Council and Proclamations made under the authority of local laws. (See also Appendix 7 to Regulation 155.)

158. Ten copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws in volume form, and ten copies of separate prints of the laws contained in the volumes, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State. (For further distribution see Appendix 7 to Regulation 155.)

159. As soon as possible after the close of each year the Colonial Secretary will cause the annual Blue Book to be completed, and will certify the accuracy of its contents. The Governor will immediately transmit to the Secretary of State at least two copies if the book is prepared in manuscript or typescript and at least six copies if it is printed.

160. The Blue Book shall be accompanied by a report on the social and economic progress of the people of the Colony containing a brief account of the main activities of the Government and of the progress and

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development of the Dependency during the preceding year, including in particular information as to the general tendency of trade. The report should contain a prefatory historical and geographical note, followed by information under the headings :—

Government,
Population,
Health,
Housing,
Production,
Commerce,
Wages and Cost of Living,
Education and Welfare Institutions,
Communications and Transport,
Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures,
Public Works,
Justice and Police,
Legislation,
Public Finance and Taxation.

Opinions, forecasts, controversial matter, details of merely local interest. and tabular statements other than those required for the elucidation of the text should be excluded.

161. Colonial Governments should arrange for the interchange of reports on subjects of common interest.

C. *Military and Air Forces.*

162. Governors who are actually in command of His Majesty's forces must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretaries of State for War and Air, as prescribed in the following Regulations 163 to 167.

163. All matters which relate to the discipline of the forces, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established service, or to the relief of the forces after their time of local service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of His Majesty's land or air forces, will probably form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War or Air, as the case may be, exclusively.

164. In the event of actual hostilities with any foreign enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the forces for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War or Air, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

165. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any military or air convention with the officer in command of the military or air forces of any foreign Power, a Governor commanding His Majesty's forces will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Secretary of State for War or Air, as the case may be, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

166. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's military or air force reports clear, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War or Air, as the case may be, to questions connected with his civil authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring such questions under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

167. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's civil and military or air force correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, he will best meet the requirements of the Secretary of State for War or Air, as the case may be, and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his civil correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no military or air force command, and vice versa. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of functions did not exist.

168. When a Governor who is not actually in command of His Majesty's forces shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military or air force as well as civil considerations, or which require the concurrence or decision of the Secretary of State for War or Air, he will, if there is an officer commanding military or air forces in the Colony, first communicate with that officer respecting the matters in question, and, having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereon, he will transmit the same, with his own report, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and will, in every case, furnish the officer commanding with a copy of any report he may make involving military or air force considerations. If the officer commanding considers that these reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for War or Air, he will forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

169. Similarly, under the King's Regulations, when the officer commanding the troops or air force in a Colony desires to bring to the notice of his military or air force superiors any matter which may involve civil as well as military or air force considerations, he will first communicate with the Governor with a view to obtaining his opinion thereon. He will transmit with his own report any opinion or observations he may thus obtain; and will in every case furnish the Governor with a copy of any reports he may make on subjects other than military or air force discipline and routine. If the Governor considers that these reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he will forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original report to the Secretary of State for War or Air, as the case may be.

D. *Naval.*

170. The Governor or, in his absence, the Governor's Deputy, if one has been appointed, will write in his own name to any senior naval officer (that is to say, the senior officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any senior officer of lower rank through his private secretary. The Governor, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Statio

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in which the Colony is situate, may, however, authorize exceptions to this rule, as well as direct communication between other officers or Departments of the Government and particular naval authorities, concerning such matters (other than questions of policy or matters involving major expenditure) as seem to him appropriate.

171. Any notice or direction which the Governor may have occasion to convey to the commander of any foreign vessel in the waters of the Colony will be transmitted through the officers of the Colonial Government and not through the officers of His Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for unless the directions forwarded through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

E. *Shipping.*

172. Under the Imperial Acts relating to merchant shipping certain duties in relation to merchant shipping are imposed on Colonial officers. Detailed instructions with regard to general duties in connection with merchant ships and seamen are contained in the "Instructions for the use of Officers in British Dominions and Possessions (Merchant Shipping and Seamen)" issued by the Board of Trade; and instructions on matters relating to the registry of ships are contained in the "Instructions to Registrars of British Ships" issued by the Commissioners of Customs with the approval of the Board of Trade.

173. At the end of each year the Colonial officer performing the duties of Registrar of Shipping will prepare and transmit to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, London, E.1, an account made up to the 31st December showing:—

(*a*) the names and particulars of all ships on the register of the port on the previous 1st January, and

(*b*) the names and particulars of all ships registered at the port during the year or of those whose register has been closed. In the latter case, the cause of closing the register should be stated. At the end of the list an abstract should be given of the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the port on 31st December. It is important that this list should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January.

174. Notice of any new lighthouses, buoys, beacons, or radio beacons placed or erected on the shores of the Colony, and of any alterations in those already existing, will be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor to the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

These notices should be given in the form shown in Appendix 8, which in the case of buoys or beacons should be amended as necessary.

175. Any information of interest to navigators, such as the information or discovery of new reefs, shoals, or currents, should also be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor to the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

176. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract which is presented annually to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to shipping on the shores of any British possession, or to any British shipping at sea concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper officer in the Colony to the Assistant Secretary, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade, as soon as possible after the occurrence.

Forms for the purpose of making such returns will be supplied by the Board of Trade on application.

F. *Governments of Dominions, &c.*

177. Communications from a Colonial Government to the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State should be addressed respectively to:—

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa,
The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra,
The Minister of External Affairs, Cape Town (when the Union Parliament is in session) or Pretoria (when the Union Parliament is in recess),
The Minister for External Affairs, Dublin,

and should be signed by the Governor.

178. Communications to the Government of New Zealand should be addressed to the Governor-General of New Zealand, Wellington, and should be signed by the Governor.

179. Communications to the Governments of Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, or one of the Australian States should be addressed to the Governor concerned and should be signed by the Governor.

179A. Communications from Colonial Governments desiring information on trade, etc., matters in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Union of South Africa may be addressed to the offices of the respective High Commissioners in those Dominions for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Such communications, if addressed direct to the High Commissioner, should be signed by the Governor, or if addressed to the Secretary (Political Secretary in the case of the High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa) should be signed by the Colonial Secretary or equivalent officer.

G. *Consular.*

180. Communications from the Governor to a British Consul-General will be signed by the Governor.

181. Communications from the Governor to a British Consul, or to a foreign Consul-General or Consul, should be signed by the Colonial Secretary.

182. Communications from a Consulate to the Governor should be signed by the senior officer of the Consulate.

H. *Individuals.*

183. Any person in a Colony who has any representations of a public or private nature to make to the Government should address them to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary. The duty of the Governor is to consider and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, he will refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

184. Any person in a Colony has the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper; in which case he must transmit his communication, unsealed and in *triplicate, to the Governor, requesting him to

*In quadruplicate in the case of the Leeward Islands.

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forward it in due course to the Secretary of State. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor will be referred back to the Governor for his report or returned to the sender.

185. The preceding rule requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends therefore to communications relating to public affairs as well as to the concerns of the writer, and to those from public bodies.

186. Petitions addressed to the King, or petitions addressed to the King in Council (other than petitions of appeal or petitions for special leave to appeal from decrees, orders, sentences or decisions of courts, judges, or judicial officers), and memorials to public officers or departments of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State.

187. The Governor shall transmit to the Secretary of State with all reasonable despatch every communication received by him in accordance with Regulations 184 to 186, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

CHAPTER VII.—FINANCE.

A. *Accounting Officers.*

188. The Treasurer, besides being the Chief Financial Adviser to the Governor, is the chief Accounting Officer of the Colonial Government, and subject to these Regulations and to such instructions as may with the authority of the Secretary of State be approved by the Governor, the financial and accounting operations of the Government are under his general management and his supervision, but it is also the duty of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor, the heads of departments, the sub-accountants and all accounting officers to take care that these Regulations are duly observed.

The term sub-accountant means an officer who is entrusted with the receipt, custody, and disbursement of public money and who is required to keep one of the recognised cash books, the transactions in which are subsequently embodied in the final accounts rendered by the Treasurer.

189. It is the duty of the Treasurer in his capacity as Chief Accounting Officer:—

(i) To see that the proper system of account is established in every department of the Colonial Government;

(ii) To exercise supervision over the receipts of public revenue and as far as possible to secure its punctual collection;

(iii) To bring promptly to account, under the proper heads and items, all money, whether revenue or other receipts, paid into the Treasury or accounted for to him;

(iv) To see that proper provision is made for the safe keeping of all public money and stamps;

(v) To exercise supervision over all the officers of his department entrusted with the receipt or expenditure of public money, and over the sub-accountants, and to take precautions, by the maintenance of efficient checks, against the occurrence of fraud, embezzlement, or carelessness;

(vi) To supervise the expenditure and other disbursements of the Government; to take care that no payment is made which is not covered by proper authority, expressed or referred to on the voucher relating to it: and, in case of any apparent extravagance or of any apparent defect in the provision for a charge owing to the exhaustion or absence of a vote, to call the attention of the Colonial Secretary in writing to the matter;

(vii) Promptly to charge in his accounts under the proper heads and items all disbursements of the Government, whether expenditure or other payments.

(viii) To render the accounts for audit and to prepare the Financial Statements and Returns.

190. The Treasurer will from time to time cause surprise inspections to be made of the accounts of his sub-accountants. He will report to the Colonial Secretary any material irregularity connected with the public accounts that may have been brought to his notice.

191. Heads of departments, sub-accountants and all accounting officers are personally and pecuniarily responsibile for the due performance of the financial duties of their departments or offices, for the proper collection and custody of all public money receivable by them, and for any inaccuracies in the accounts rendered by them or under their authority.

The responsibility of the Auditor for checking and reporting any shortcomings in connection with the public accounts or finances does not absolve any officer from his responsibility for complying, or securing compliance, with instructions within the scope of his own authority. No officer will be relieved from any portion of his responsibility should he depute to his subordinates the performance of duties which he should have performed himself.

192. The Auditor and his deputies are at all times entitled to have access to all books, records, or returns relating to accounts, and all accounting officers will give them every facility for inspecting such documents.

193. It is the duty of all accounting officers promptly to reply to any queries addressed to them by the Auditor, giving fully the particulars or information desired.

B. *The Estimates.*

194. Annual Estimates of the revenue and expenditure of a Colony will be submitted by the Colonial Secretary to the Governor at such a date as will admit of their consideration by the Legislature, their transmission to the Secretary of State, and the receipt of his reply by post, before the beginning of the year to which the estimates relate. Where local circumstances render this impossible, the Estimates should be transmitted so as to reach the Secretary of State as soon as possible, and in any case before the beginning of the year.

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195. The Estimates will show against each item of revenue or expenditure the amount estimated for the coming year and the amount of the approved Estimate of the current year. Where the expenditure of a department is provided partly by annual votes and partly by a civil list or other special law, the amount provided by law will appear in an inner column, the total of which should be added to that of the items not so provided. The Estimates will thus show under each head every item which is expected to come in course of payment during the year of estimate, including not only those which are submitted to the Legislature for discussion and appropriation but also those which, being already provided, are included in the Estimates for information only. The law authorising the provided expenditure should be named in each case.

196. The Abstracts preceding the body of the Estimates will show the totals of all the heads in the Estimates and will have four columns, one for the actual revenue or expenditure of the last completed year, one for the approved Estimates of the current year, one for revised estimates of the same, and one for the estimated revenue or expenditure of the coming year.

197. The Estimates of Revenue should, except in the case of Government railways, include the gross receipts of the Colonial Government, except repayments of advances, proceeds of loans appropriated by law for special works, receipts from sales of investments, deposits, and remittances. They should include all fees, dues, fines, and rents payable into the Colonial Treasury, any amounts payable to officers in respect of such receipts being provided for in the Estimates of Expenditure under the sub-divisions entitled "Personal Emoluments."

198. The revenue should be arranged under comprehensive heads. It falls generally into four broad classes:

(1) Duties, taxes, licences, &c.;
(2) Receipts for, or in aid of, specific Government services—such as fees or hospital receipts;
(3) Receipts on account of undertakings of a commercial character; and
(4) Revenue from Government property, such as land, houses, and investments.

It will be convenient to have several heads for each of these classes, but care should be taken that no head comprises items coming under different classes, and that revenue derived from taxation is easily distinguishable from revenue not so derived.

199. Stamp duties should not form a separate head. If the same description of stamp is sold for different revenue purposes, and there is thus no means of distinguishing the use to which the stamp is put, the total receipts from such stamps should be provided for under a separate sub-head "Stamps sold for various revenue purposes" under the head for licences, or that for payments for specific services, according to the nature of the bulk of the receipts.

200. The proceeds of the sale of Government lands and premiums on leases should be kept distinct in the Estimates from the total revenue from other sources.

201. In Colonies where a deficit is to be met by a grant or loan from Imperial funds, the estimate of the amount to be so received should appear under a separate head of revenue following and distinct from the total revenue receipts from other sources; and in the case of such loans any anticipated repayments should similarly appear under a separate head of expenditure.

202. If the Colony is receiving a grant or loan from Imperial funds to meet certain specific expenditure, the estimate of the grant or loan should, in like manner, be shown under a distinct head of revenue, and the expenditure in respect of which it is made should be shown also, if possible, under a separate head of expenditure below the total ordinary expenditure of the Colony.

203. There should be no head for "Arrears of Revenue." Interest received on arrears of revenue should be brought to account under the same head as the revenue of which the arrears accrued.

204. The Estimates of Expenditure should be framed so as to show as nearly as possible the amounts which it is expected will actually be spent during the year. No deductions will, however, be made from the total of the Estimates, or of any head, on account of probable savings on salaries owing to the absence of officers on leave, or on account of any general presumption that the expenditure will be kept within the estimate.

205. Each head of department is responsible that all services that can be reasonable foreseen are included in his departmental estimate and that no unauthorised increase of salary is inserted therein.

206. Under the heading for each department there will be two sub-divisions—"Personal Emoluments" and "Other Charges."

207. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 235 all items whatsoever of personal emoluments to public officers will appear under "Personal Emoluments", which will, therefore, include (besides salaries) personal, duty, entertainment, and house allowances, allowances in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light, clothing allowances paid in money, fees and percentages or commissions. Each allowance will be described in a separate line, and not included with the salary, but the whole of the personal emoluments of each officer in respect of each department will be shown together. Pensionable emoluments should be distinguished from those not pensionable by a star or other indication.

208. Where salaries are increased by regular increments, the minimum and maximum salaries, with the increment, should be stated within brackets, the amount payable within the year being inserted in the estimate.

209. Where an officer receives emoluments under more than one head the fact will be indicated by cross references or explanatory footnotes. Any pension or compensation allowance, or other emolument in respect of public service, including the provision of an official residence, will be similarly shown.

210. Allowances made in reimbursement of public expenses, such as transport allowances, travelling allowances, and allowances for office or clerical expenses, will be placed under "Other Charges."

211. The sub-division "Other Charges" will include all services other than personal emoluments which can be properly apportioned to the particular department.

212. Every head of expenditure will include, as far as possible, all the items relating to the particular department, so as to show clearly the total estimated cost of that department during the year. Provision should be

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made, under the heads concerned, for the charges on account of services rendered by other Government departments. Where services of a general character cannot be divided and charged to different departments, they will be provided for in separate sub-heads under the head "Miscellaneous."

213. Each head of expenditure will be divided into such sub-heads as may be decided in the case of each Colony. The total personal emoluments of each department will make up one sub-head and small items under "Other Charges" not of a distinctive character may be grouped under a sub-head of "Incidental Expenses." Items not so grouped will be shown as separate sub-heads.

214. No items of receipt or expenditure will be included under the head "Miscellaneous" which can appropriately be placed under any other head, and, if necessary, new sub-heads will be opened for any such items.

215. No provision is to be made for "Unforeseen Expenditure"; any item for "Contingencies" or for "Miscellaneous" under the head "Miscellaneous" should be strictly confined to petty and casual charges which are foreseen but which are too unimportant to be provided for separately.

216. New heads or sub-heads should be opened for items of receipt or expenditure not properly falling within any of those already appearing in the Estimates

217. The total estimated expenditure of the year should not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to exceed the total estimated revenue. In the case of an anticipated excess a footnote should explain in what manner it is to be met, and in the Appropriation Law the expenditure for the year should be made a charge on the revenue of the year "and other funds of the Colony."

218. The estimates of the charges on account of public debt should be arranged in the chronological order of the loans provided for.

219. There will be two heads for public works in addition to that for the establishment of the Public Works Department. All annually recurrent services will be placed under the first of these heads: and other works under the second. There will thus be three heads of expenditure administered by the Public Works Department, viz.:—"Public Works Department", "Public Works Annually Recurrent", and "Public Works Extraordinary."

220. In the case of works not annually recurrent which will extend over more than one year, there should be shown not only the estimate for the year, but also the original estimate for the whole work, the revised estimate (if any), the total amount actually expended so far as accounts are complete, and the total amount likely to have been expended on the work up to the beginning of the year of estimate.

221. The Estimates should be accompanied by explanations respecting every item of an unusual nature therein comprised and of the difference under each item between the proposed expenditure or anticipated revenue, and the approved estimate for the preceding year, as shown in the parallel columns. Twelve copies of the Estimates should be sent to the Secretary of State or, where they are not printed, two copies at least.

222. The Estimates should be accompanied by a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Colony at the close of the last completed year of account, and a statement, partly estimated, of the assets and liabilities at the beginning of the year to which the Estimates relate.

223. The Appropriation Law will not include sums specifically provided by law, but only such sums as require to be voted by the Legislature for the service of the year, and will appropriate these sums under each head of expenditure in the Estimates. In cases of expenditure in excess of these sums, only the net excess on each head will require supplementary appropriation, but Appropriation Accounts, showing the excesses and savings on each sub-head of the Estimates, should be laid before the Legislature and the Secretary of State.

224. The Governor will not propose to the Legislature the execution of any important public work for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

225. Special cases of pressing emergency may arise in which it is impossible to obtain the previous requisite sanction of the Secretary of State for a proposed work. In such a case the Governor will submit his proposals to the Legislature, and, having obtained their approval, will seek the sanction of the Secretary of State at the earliest opportunity.

C. *Receipts.*

226. All receipt entries in the accounts must be vouched for on the form prescribed by law or regulation.

227. Except where otherwise provided and in cases where receipts are not required (such as Customs duties or sale of stamps), accounting officers must give receipts, from books of counterfoil forms bearing printed consecutive numbers, for every sum paid to them. Where such a check can be obtained the counterfoils should be signed by the payers and, in cases in which revenue is payable by adhesive stamps, the stamp must be effectually cancelled. Numbered counterfoil receipt books will be supplied by the Treasurer, who will be responsible for their custody and to whom the counterfoils will be returned when the receipt forms are exhausted or as may be otherwise directed. Counterfoil books should not be cut or divided.

228. All licences, permits, certificates, passage orders, and other documents for which payments are received will be issued from counterfoil books printed with consecutive numbers.

229. In cases where court fees, licences, and similar receipts are collected by adhesive stamps the stamps will be affixed by the persons paying in such revenue and effectually cancelled by the proper officer. The cancellation should whenever possible be performed by an officer other than the officer employed to sell the stamps.

230. All regular collectors of revenue, other than the Treasurer and the sub-accountants, who receive any duties, taxes, licences, fees, rents, or other public money whether forming a portion of the Colonial revenue or not, are required to pay the whole amount of such money, daily or at the earliest possible opportunity, either into the bank to the credit of the Treasurer, or into the Treasury, or to a sub-accountant, obtaining a receipt for the money so paid in.

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231. Whenever a public officer not being a regular collector of revenue comes into receipt of public money, he will pay it to the Treasurer or to a sub-accountant without delay, obtaining a receipt for the amount so paid in.

232. In all cases the gross amounts received must be paid into, or accounted for to, the Treasury. All charges upon the revenue received will require authority, and should appear as expenditure, supported by proper vouchers.

233. Between the time of receipt and the time of payment into the bank or Treasury, or to a sub-accountant, no public money shall be made use of in any way whatsoever; nor will any officer advance, lend, or exchange any sum for which he is answerable to the Government.

234. Bills of exchange, cheques, or promissory notes will not be received as revenue, except under such conditions as, having regard to local circumstances, the Governor may prescribe by standing order. When so authorised, accounting officers, on the receipt of any such negotiable instrument, will enter the amount thereof in their cash books as revenue collected, taking credit for the same when handed over to the Treasurer.

235. Where fees are received from the public by an officer in his public capacity they need not be paid into or accounted for to the Treasury if they are wholly appropriated to the remuneration of such officer and are not a pensionable emolument, but the officer receiving them will be required to make a monthly report of their amount for record in the Treasury. In all other cases fees received from the public by an officer in his public capacity, which are appropriated, either wholly or in part, to his remuneration, will be dealt with in the same manner as other receipts of public money and the total amount paid into or accounted for to the Treasury. The amount to which the officer is entitled will then be issued to him, on a proper voucher, by the Treasurer. In all cases where any portion of such fees is retained by the Government, or where the fees are a pensionable emolument, the total sum collected will be brought to account as revenue, the amount paid to the officer being charged as expenditure against the proper head, under "Personal Emoluments." The estimated amounts receivable as fees by any officer should be shown in footnotes to the annual Estimates.

236. Payments to the Treasury or to sub-accountants by collectors of revenue will be supported in each case by such subsidiary detailed schedules or abstracts as the Treasurer may prescribe.

237. If at any time the public revenue sustains a loss by reason of the neglect or fault of any officer, he will be liable to be surcharged with the amount.

238. The Treasurer will report to the Colonial Secretary any failure on the part of an accounting officer to receive and duly account for any sums receivable by him. He will also report any case in which he may have reason to think that the revenue is falling unduly into arrear. The Auditor will similarly report in like circumstances.

239. All officers charged with the supervision of the collection of revenue will furnish to the Treasurer for transmission to the Auditor periodical returns showing the state of the arrears in the collection of taxes or any other revenue receivable by them. In the event of there being no such arrears a nil return will be furnished.

240. In the case of irrecoverable arrears of revenue, except where other authority is by law established, the authority of the Secretary of State is required for any general cancellation of claims prior to a given date.

241. In cases of arrears of revenue due by particular individuals, in which the necessity or justification for the abandonment or remission of such arrears depends upon local circumstances, and no question is involved either of large amount, of important or novel principle, or of the negligence of an officer, the Colonial Secretary or other officer appointed by law to deal with such claims will from time to time furnish to the Treasurer for transmission to the Auditor a list of cases in which it has been decided to abandon or remit such arrears, with the reason for so doing entered against each case. Unless the Auditor sees cause to challenge the decision in any case, this list will be accepted as a valid discharge for the accounting officer in respect of the non-collection of any amount specified thereon.

D. *Payments.*

242. All disbursements of public money in the Colony will be made by the Treasurer under authority from the Governor, either personally or by officers acting, by instruction, as his sub-accountants. The Treasurer and all accounting officers will be held personally and pecuniarily responsible for inaccuracies in the rendering of accounts and for any payments made, except as prescribed by these Regulations. Disbursements in England will be made by the Crown Agents, whose accounts will, as soon as received, be incorporated by the Treasurer in his monthly accounts.

243. Where a bank account is kept, all payments of £2 or more (or the equivalent in local currency) will be made by cheques signed by the Treasurer or by the authorised sub-accountant, and countersigned by such other departmental officer as may be appointed by the Governor to do so. The Governor will, if he sees fit, appoint a lower or higher limit. The counterfoils of all cheques will be preserved for reference.

244. Any officer allowing or directing any disbursement without proper authority will be held personally responsible for the amount.

245. The complete authority requisite for expenditure out of public funds consists of a vote or enactment of the Legislature and the sanction of the Secretary of State. The authority thus conveyed is addressed solely to the Governor, and the Treasurer is strictly prohibited from making any payments, or accepting any charge on his accounts (notwithstanding that the services to which they relate may be duly provided for in the estimates or Appropriation Law), unless authorised so to do by—

(i) General Warrant, under the hand of the Governor or of the Colonial Secretary signing "by command";
(ii) Requisition approved by the Governor;
(iii) Special Warrant;
(vi) The Secretary of State's approval of expenditure incurred by the Crown Agents in England.

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246. Before the commencement of each year a complete Schedule will be prepared by the Treasurer of the personal emoluments and other public services, provided for in the Estimates for the year, over which the Government does not desire to reserve special control. This Schedule will be annexed to the General Warrant of the Governor, authorising the payment by the Treasurer monthly, or at such periods as may be necessary during the year, of the services therein enumerated. This General Warrant will be prepared and signed in triplicate and copies filed in the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Treasury, and the Audit office.

247. When an officer considers it necessary to incur expenditure on a service for which there is provision in the Estimates but the expenditure on which has not been authorised in the General Warrant, he will, as soon as possible and before incurring the expenditure, submit a Requisition in triplicate stating the whole extent and estimated cost of the service required, and giving all details as far as he is able. In the case of any public works, plans, specifications, tenders, and estimates, as far as practicable, should accompany the Requisition.

248. The head of the department responsible for the expenditure will examine the Requisition, fill in from his departmental vote account the statement of expenditure already incurred or authorised, countersign it, and forward it to the Treasurer for submission to the Governor.

249. It is the duty of the Treasurer on receipt of a Requisition to satisfy himself that the expenditure for which authority is required is sufficiently provided for in the Estimates, and that it is proposed to be charged against the proper head and sub-head; that the particulars given in the Requisition are accurate and sufficient for the guidance of the Governor in considering the propriety of the expenditure, and that all regulations which may affect the duty of the officer concerned in respect of the Requisition have been complied with. He will obtain from the officer any information that may be necessary for the assistance of the Governor, and will return the Requisition for amendment, if incomplete or indefinite. In forwarding the Requisition, the Treasurer will advise as to the funds available for meeting the proposed expenditure, having due regard to the whole of the services which appear likely to be chargeable against the sub-head in the course of the year. The three copies of the Requisition, with the Governor's allowance or disallowance noted thereon, will be returned to the Treasurer. If approved, it will be sufficient authority for the expenditure to be incurred, and one copy will be retained by the Treasurer and another sent to the Audit Office. The third copy will be sent to the head of the department from which it was received for record and reference.

250. Should the expenditure authorised upon any Requisition be found insufficient, the head of the department requiring authority for further expenditure will, so soon as he foresees the necessity therefore, forward to the Treasurer a supplementary Requisition for such further expenditure, drawn up in the same form as the original Requisition and accompanied by a memorandum explaining the necessity for the excess.

251. In any exceptional case where it is manifestly for the benefit of the public service that expenditure should be immediately incurred, and time does not permit of authority being obtained in the usual way, an officer may, on his own responsibility, incur the expenditure; but he will at once forward a Requisition as above provided with a covering memorandum explaining the reasons which induced him to depart from the ordinary course. In every such case he will be held personally liable for the expenditure in the event of the payment not being finally approved; and any items which may appear unnecessary or extravagant will be disallowed and surcharged against him.

252. All payment entries in the accounts must be vouched for on the prescribed form.

253. Vouchers for all salaries, allowances, and other services included in the General Warrant will be delivered duly certified by the heads of departments to the Treasurer, or, in the out-stations, to the nearest sub-accountant, three clear days at least before the last day of public business in each month. Any vouchers delivered after the date prescribed will be liable to be held over until the pay-day of the following month. In the last month of each financial year the vouchers for salaries, allowances, and pensions should be delivered not later than the 26th of that month. Officers whose salaries do not exceed £100 a year may be paid weekly or half-monthly.

254. All travelling and transport allowances are granted in respect of expenditure actually incurred on the public service, no part being intended as a personal emolument to any officer.

255. In the event of any unauthorised payment being made in consequence of an incorrect certificate on a voucher, the certifying officer will be held responsible for the same, and the amount will be surcharged against him.

256. A Special Warrant will be required for all payments on account of services not included in the Estimates, even though provided by law, and for payments in excess of the amounts provided in the Estimates. A Special Warrant will also be necessary if any addition is made to the rates of personal emoluments or to the number of posts authorised in the Estimates even though the expenditure on the sub-head will not be thereby increased. Special Warrants shall be prepared and signed in triplicate, as in the case of the General Warrant, and copies filed in the same offices. The foregoing procedure does not apply to expenditure incurred by the Crown Agents in England on instructions received from the Secretary of State.

257. Separate vouchers will, as far as possible, be used for separate sub-heads and for the payment of different services, especially in cases where each service has been separately authorised.

258. All vouchers will contain full particulars of each service, such as dates, numbers, quantities, distances and rates, so as to enable them to be checked without reference to any other document.

259. The signature of the head of a department certifies to the accuracy of every detail on the voucher. He will therefore be held responsible that the services specified have been duly performed, that the prices charged are either according to contracts or approved scales, or fair and reasonable according to current local rates, that authority has been obtained as quoted, that the computations and castings have been verified and are arithmetically correct, that the persons named in the vouchers are those entitled to receive payment, and that stores purchased have been duly taken on charge.

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260. When supplies are furnished or work done under agreement or contract, there will be attached to the voucher a certificate that the payments are in accordance with the terms of the contract or agreement, that, as regards supplies, the articles have been received, and, in the case of work, that it has been properly done. In the case of a payment on account no more will be claimed than the cost of the work certified to have been performed. When a deduction is made from the amount payable on a contract in respect of a penalty or fine, the net sum only will be paid.

261. In cases where public offices present claims for small payments made by them, sub-vouchers, in the shape of actual receipts, must be produced whenever practicable. When sub-vouchers cannot be obtained the officer will certify that the charges have been incurred solely upon the public service and actually paid by him.

262. Whenever possible payment of wages will be made by an officer of the Treasury and witnessed by another public officer or other responsible person approved by the Treasurer, who will sign the sheets as witness to the payments having been made to the persons entitled to the money. Money should not be paid to unofficial persons for distribution in wages.

263. The Treasurer, before paying any claim, will satisfy himself that:—

(i) The payment will not cause an excess on the amount provided in the Estimates or in special warrants, on the sub-head to which it is chargeable;

(ii) The expenditure has been authorised by Warrant or approved Requisition, as quoted on the voucher;

(iii) The information furnished on the voucher is correct in all particulars and that the certificate is signed by the proper officer;

(iv) All proper deductions from salaries or pensions on account of contributions, repayment of advances, remittances, or other liabilities have been duly made.

Sub-accountants making payments for the Treasurer will similarly satisfy themselves in regard to these points so far as they are in a position to do so.

264. Payment will be made only to the persons named in the vouchers, or their legal representatives, from whom signed receipts (duly stamped, where necessary) must be taken at the time of payment. Where the recipient is unable to write, he will make his mark in acknowledgment of receipt, the act being witnessed and the receipt countersigned by some person other than the paying officer. Where this is impracticable, as occasionally in the case of payments to a number of labourers, the paying officer will certify that the payments have been actually made, such certificate being countersigned by some person other than the paying officer who was present at the time of payment. When payments are made to persons other than those named in the vouchers or to the agents of officers absent on leave, the authorities under which they are made (such as powers of attorney, and letters of administration) shall be registered in the Treasury and notified on the vouchers, except where the law permits of a declaration being substituted for letters of administration in cases of succession to small estates. In the case of an officer absent on leave, the amount of whose salary is paid to his agent, a certificate that the officer was alive on the date to which salary is claimed must be furnished to the Treasurer and attached to the payment voucher. When an alteration occurs in the amount expressed to be received, the initials of the recipient should be written against such alteration. A receipt given by an officer for money paid to him by way of imprest, or in adjustment of an account where he derives no personal benefit therefrom is not, unless specially required by local law, chargeable with stamp duty. Payments of subsistence and other allowances in reimbursement of expenses actually incurred are likewise exempt.

E. *Classification and Control.*

265.—(1) When the annual Estimates have been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Secretary of State, and the Appropriation Law allowed by His Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required, which could not have been foreseen, cannot be postponed without detriment to the public service, and cannot appropriately be charged to an existing sub-head of the Estimates or will cause any excess thereon, approval by the Legislature and the Secretary of State of the necessary additional provision for such disbursements will be sought in the following manner:—

(*a*) Where the provision for the supplementary expenditure is not in excess of an amount fixed by the Secretary of State in the case of the individual Colony, and the supplementary expenditure is not of such a nature as to raise some question of principle or involve a breach of some regulation or some previous ruling by the Secretary of State, the Governor may on his personal responsibility give his sanction to such supplementary expenditure being incurred, subject to the inclusion of the amount of such provision in a Schedule of additional provision for the quarter (or such shorter period as may be adopted in the case of the individual Colony) in which such sanction was given.

(*b*) In all other cases, the Governor will, at the earliest possible opportunity and if practicable before any expenditure is incurred, submit an estimate of the supplementary expenditure separately to the Legislature and the Secretary of State and obtain their approval of it. The amount of the provision so approved will be included in the next Schedule of the year.

(*c*) The Schedule for the quarter (or other shorter period) will thus include under heads and sub-heads all provision for expenditure in addition to that provided for in the Estimates or in previous Schedules for the year, which has during that period been approved by the Legislature and the Secretary of State or has been authorised by the Governor in anticipation of the approval of the Legislature and the Secretary of State. It will be despatched to the Secretary of State not later than one month after the close of the period to which it relates, but in any case before the end of the financial year. In the event of the Legislature not having dealt with it when it is despatched to the Secretary of State, the resolution of the Legislature upon it will be reported to the Secretary of State subsequently as soon as possible.

(2) If after the close of the financial year it is found that supplementary expenditure has occurred during that year which has not been included in any Schedule, and the Governor considers that such expenditure

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should be admitted as a charge to public funds, he will as soon as possible submit a statement of such expenditure to the Legislature and the Secretary of State for their approval of its being so charged.

266. If the supplementary expenditure causes an excess on a head, such excess should ultimately be covered by a supplementary Appropriation Law.

267. The Governor is not authorised to make any addition to the fixed establishment of the Colony nor to alter the appropriation of the established salaries of any public department, either as regards the number of appointments, or the rates of salary and emoluments, without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

268. The Estimates form the basis of the accounts of the year to which they relate, and the classification and sub-division of the accounts of revenue and expenditure must accord with the detail of the Estimates.

269. It is the duty of a head of a department to watch the expenditure of his department with reference to the amounts provided in the Estimates, and to report at once through the Treasurer to the Colonial Secretary whenever it may appear that the amounts provided will prove insufficient for the service of the year. Whenever the Treasurer makes any charge against a vote by transfer from the Crown Agents' account or the account of another department, he will immediately notify the head of the department responsible for the vote, who will post his vote account accordingly.

270. If charges are made against a head which, although apparently chargeable to that head, do not clearly come within the meaning of any of the sub-heads, they should be brought by the Treasurer under the notice of the head of the department concerned and of the Colonial Secretary, with a view to the insertion of an additional sub-head in the accounts.

271. The authority for expenditure conveyed by an Appropriation Law lapses at the end of the financial year to which it relates, and if further expenditure is necessary for the completion of any service it must be provided for in the Estimates, or in a Schedule of additional provision, of the year in which the sum will actually be expended. The authority conveyed by warrant and requisitions similarly lapses on the last day of the financial year in which they are issued and no payments may be made after that date, except under the authority of Warrants or Requisitions issued for the service of the ensuing financial year.

272. The date of receipt or payment governs the date of the record of the transaction in the accounts. In no circumstances may payments be made before they are due for the purpose of utilising an anticipated saving on a sub-head, nor may the unexpended portion of any sub-head be drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of setting it in reserve to meet impending payments, or to be carried to a deposit or suspense account. On the other hand, expenditure properly chargeable to the account of a given year must, as far as possible, be met within the year, and must not be deferred for the purpose of avoiding an excess on the amount provided in the Estimates.

273. Where any officer, department, or board administers on behalf of the Government any commercial or industrial enterprise, or any service involving receipts and payments, the whole of such receipts and payments shall, excepting where otherwise authorised by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State, be accounted for to the Treasurer, and included in his monthly and annual accounts; and the estimates of the department will be prepared accordingly.

274. When a personal advance in anticipation of salary is allowed, it will be debited as an advance to the recipient and not to the vote for his salary. Any advance made to an officer is to be notified to the head of his department, who will take care that proper arrangements are made for repayment and that no salary is subsequently paid unless such arrangements have been made and are complied with.

275. In accounting for the purchase or sale of securities on account of the Colonial Government, the cost price or price realized will be entered under Investments or Investments Realized "below the line," that is, following after and distinct from the entries relating to revenue and to expenditure charged against revenue. Any profit on sale as compared with the value at which the securities sold appear in the accounts will be carried to current revenue and any loss charged to expenditure.

At the close of each financial year, each of the securities held on account of the Colonial Government will be valued at the current middle market price in London on the last working day of the year, and the value assigned to each security in the accounts will be adjusted so as to correspond with that price. The amount by which the new value exceeds or falls short of the old value will be carried to the credit or debit of an Investments Adjustment Account, and the balance of that account will be carried to revenue or charged to expenditure.

Where securities are held on behalf of a fund so that they belong to the fund and not to the Colonial Government, a similar procedure shall be followed, but the gain or loss will accrue to the fund and not to the Colonial Government.

When securities are transferred from one fund to another fund in the custody of the Government, they shall be so transferred at the current middle market price in London at the date of transfer.

276. If a Colony receives a grant or loan from Imperial funds to meet certain specific expenditure, the grant or loan when received shall be brought to account below the line, and payments on the service charged to expenditure above the line. At the end of each month, an amount equal to the amount which has been charged as expenditure during the month on the service, or if the grant or loan is only to meet a part of the expenditure, then such part of that expenditure as ranks for assistance from Imperial funds, shall be debited to the below the line account and credited to Revenue.

277. Any necessary expenditure on services of a confidential nature, the purpose and particulars of which cannot be divulged, will be specially reported to the Secretary of State and will be supported in the accounts by the Governor's certificate of payment and declaration that he has satisfied himself that the money has been properly expended.

278. Unless the amount involved does not exceed the limit up to which the Governor has been authorized to sanction on his own authority such writing off, abandonment, or remission, and neither fraud nor negligence on the part of an officer is involved, the authority of the Secretary of State is required.

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(*a*) for the writing off of any loss of public money or stamps, or
(*b*) subject to the provisions of Regulation 241, for the abandonment or remission of any claim for money due to the Government, or
(*c*) subject to the provisions of Regulation 345, for the writing off of any sum which has appeared as an asset in a previous account.

F. *Loan Expenditure.*

279. The complete authority requisite for expenditure which is to be met by loan consists of an enactment of the Legislature and the sanction of the Secretary of State. This is normally secured by the passing of the Law authorizing the raising of the loan and the expenditure of the money so raised.

280. Where the law authorizing the raising of the loan does not specifically authorize the execution of the particular works contemplated, and the amount to be expended upon each, those amounts require the sanction of the Legislature and the Secretary of State.

281. In cases where sufficient loan funds are not immediately available and the expenditure must therefore be met in whole or in part out of current revenue or surplus balances subject to reimbursement when the contemplated loan has been raised, such expenditure will be charged as an advance pending reimbursement. The amount to be advanced in any year will require the sanction of the Legislature and the Secretary of State.

282. The anticipated loan expenditure during the year will not appear in the body of the Estimates but a full statement of such expenditure, including a schedule showing the salaries of any staff specially engaged, should be appended to the general Estimates of the Colony, and receive the approval of the Legislature and the sanction of the Secretary of State. In the case of expenditure on a public work, the particulars mentioned in Colonial Regulation 220 should also be given.

283. When the statement referred to in the preceding Regulation has been approved by the Legislature and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the loan expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should any further disbursements during the year be required, the approval of the Legislature and the sanction of the Secretary of State will be necessary.

284. The authorities mentioned in the preceding Regulations 279–283 are addressed solely to the Governor; and before the Treasurer makes any payments in respect of loan expenditure he requires the Governor's authority, which should be conveyed to him by Loan Warrants under the hand of the Governor or of the Colonial Secretary signing "by command".

G. *Remittances and Imprests.*

285. All payments due by a Colonial Government to public departments or other creditors in the United Kingdom, and, unless otherwise authorised, all payments due to other Governments, shall be made through the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

286. The Crown Agents shall be kept continuously in funds by the Treasurer, whose duty it is to watch the account of the Colony with the Crown Agents, to be prepared to meet their current requirements and to notify them in good time if local circumstances make it necessary to arrange for temporary accommodation in aid of the Government's account with them.

287. The maximum cash balance which may be retained by sub-accountants will be calculated upon their average current requirements and fixed by authority of the Governor, and the Treasurer will be responsible for seeing that such balances do not exceed their authorised limits.

288. The cost of remittance of salaries or pensions not drawn through an agent of the Colony will be deducted from the amount remitted.

289. If it is necessary for any officer other than a sub-accountant to have at his disposal, for disbursement on the public service, money for which vouchers cannot be presented direct to the Treasurer or a sub-accountant for payment, he will receive an imprest of such amount as the Governor may sanction.

290. The Governor's sanction will be conveyed by Imprest Warrant, and the Treasurer will be held responsible that no imprest is made without such Warrant, and also for seeing that all imprests are duly accounted for in accordance with the terms of the Warrant covering them. The Governor may give a general Imprest Warrant to the Treasurer authorising him to make imprests, as may be necessary, for any duly authorized service.

291. Imprests are not to be charged in the accounts as final expenditure, the actual payments only, out of such imprests, being so charged. Cash payments made by the Treasurer or his sub-accountants by way of imprest will be entered in the cash book and totalled with the rest of the payments in balancing it. Imprests will not be treated by the Treasurer as "Advances" or "Remittances" but will be accounted for, below the line, under a separate head "Imprests." The imprests and the amounts of the authorised payments accounted for will be posted to a personal imprest account of the officer concerned.

H. *Custody of Public Money.*

292. Wherever possible, the Governor will employ one or more of the banks in the Colony for the custody of public money either on current account or on deposit. He will be responsible for seeing that effect is given to any instructions from the Secretary of State for limiting the amount of public money that may be at any one time in the custody of a bank. He will communicate such instructions to the Treasurer, who will be responsible for their strict observance, and also to the Auditor, whose duty it will be to report at once to the Governor for the information of the Secretary of State, if he should find that the prescribed limit has been exceeded.

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293. The Governor will take care that a secure fireproof vault or safe is provided for the custody of money not in the charge of a bank. The door of such vault or safe will be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which will be kept in the charge of the Treasurer and such two other principal officers of the Government as the Governor may appoint.

294. The Treasurer will keep in his own immediate charge only such sums of money, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum, as may be necessary to meet current cash disbursements.

295. The strong vault will on no occasion be opened, nor will any money be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three officers entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and on every such occasion they will sign a joint record of every sum deposited or withdrawn, which record will be kept in the vault.

296. All cash received by public officers will be deposited as soon as possible in the safe or vault provided for the purpose, or paid into a bank. Negligence in this respect will throw the entire responsibility for any loss upon the officer concerned. No public officer shall keep or allow to be kept in any Government safe under his charge any money except public money or such as by virtue of his office he is bound to receive and account for.

297. Where public money is to be paid into a bank, the Treasurer and the sub-accountants so instructed will make such payments daily. Private money will in no circumstances be included in a public banking account.

298. The Treasurer's bank account must not be overdrawn, nor any temporary advance obtained from the bank, without the special sanction of the Governor.

299. The main stock of stamps, both postage and revenue, will be kept in the safe or vault appointed for that purpose. A stock book will be kept, in which will be entered under each denomination the number and value of stamps received and issued; and this book, on each occasion of either a receipt or issue, will be initialled by the officers appointed to have joint charge of stamps. Stamps will be issued on requisition and a receipt taken from the officer to whom they are issued.

300. Boards of Survey, to be held after the close of business on the last business day of each year, or before the commencement of business on the first day of the new year, will be appointed by the Governor to examine the Treasury cash, bank balances, and stamps, both at headquarters and as far as practicable at the out-stations. Boards will also be appointed from time to time to hold surprise surveys of the cash and stamps in the custody of the Treasurer and his sub-accountants.

301. Officers entrusted with the receipt, custody, or disbursement of public money may be required to give security, in accordance with the local law and regulations, for the faithful discharge of their duty. In every case of default the liability of sureties must be enforced.

302. An officer appointed to act for another officer on leave will be required to give the same security as that required to be given by the officer for whom he acts.

J. *Accounts and Book-keeping.*

303. Every entry in the accounts will be supported by a voucher containing full particulars of the item or items to which it relates.

304. The Treasurer will keep in his office the following principal books of account:—Cash Book, Abstract Book, Journal, and Ledger; together with such subsidiary books as may be necessary.

305. In the Cash Book will be entered all cash transactions as they occur. The entries will be numbered consecutively, on each side of the book, in the order of the receipts or payments, and corresponding numbers will be affixed to the supporting vouchers. The Cash Book will be balanced at the close of each day, and the balance shown compared with the cash in hand. If the balances do not agree, the discrepancy will forthwith be investigated by the Treasurer. If they agree, a certificate will be filled in by the officer in charge of the Cash Book, showing the opening cash and bank balances, the receipts and payments for the day, and the closing balances. This certificate will be countersigned by the Treasurer and sent to the Colonial Secretary as often as may be prescribed by the Governor.

306. Every sub-accountant will keep a cash book, in which he will enter all sums of money received or paid by him as a public officer, for whatever service, whether they form a part of the Colonial revenue or not. He will balance his cash book weekly at least and check the balance with the money in his hands. Officers having large financial responsibility will be required to balance their cash books daily.

307. Every sub-accountant will send his cash book or a certified transcript or summary of it to the Treasurer immediately after the close of each month, accompanied by the necessary supporting vouchers.

308. When the various cash books, or the transcripts or summaries thereof, are received in the Treasury, they will be checked with the supporting vouchers, and any items insufficiently accounted for will be disallowed. Amounts so disallowed will remain with the balance of the account as a charge against the sub-accountant and, if not in due time properly vouched and justified, must be either recovered from such officer as the Governor may hold responsible or provided for by proper authority.

309. The Abstract Book will be posted by an officer or officers other than the officer in charge of the Treasury Cash Book, when the Treasury staff permits of this arrangement. The posting will be done every morning from the vouchers put in on the previous day, checked by comparison with the Cash Book and tested by the Treasurer.

310. The accounts of the various sub-accountants and of the Crown Agents will be abstracted, as soon as they are received, below the record of the transactions of the Treasurer for the period to which they relate.

311. In the Journal will be entered, from day to day, all adjustments authorised to be made between the various ledger accounts; and also, at the close of each month, any such adjustments appearing in the accounts rendered by sub-accountants.

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312. The Treasurer will keep a subsidiary Journal, in which will be recorded the details of transfers between heads and sub-heads, and of other transactions which cannot be shown in the principal Journal and Ledger.

313. As soon after the end of each month as the sub-accountants' accounts have been abstracted the entries in the Abstract Book will be totalled. The totals of the entries which have been made in the subsidiary Journal for the month will then be posted into the Abstract Book; the expenditure credits, in respect of over debits in the current year, will be deducted from the expenditure, and the revenue debits, in respect of over credits in the current year, from the revenue. The resulting totals will be entered in the Abstract Book and the totals for each ledger account will be posted in the principal Journal.

314. The Ledger will be posted monthly from the principal Journal. It will contain one account for revenue and one for expenditure, an account of surplus and deficit, accounts of loan funds, of advances, deposits, drafts and remittances, and of every fund in the custody of the Government, and such other accounts as the Treasurer shall approve. A trial balance of the Ledger will be made as soon as each month's account has been posted, and a summary of the balance sheet under its principal divisions, but excluding the balances of the accounts of funded debt and sinking funds, will be published in the Official Gazette. This summary will form the Statement of the General Assets and Liabilities of the Colonial Government, and show the excess of assets over liabilities as a balance identical with the balance of the Surplus and Deficit Account.

315. The Surplus and Deficit account will be posted exclusively from the accounts of revenue and expenditure; and will accordingly furnish the accurate record of the balance between them, from month to month and from year to year.

316. Every head of a department will keep a Departmental Vote Account in such form as will clearly show at any time in respect of each vote for his department:—

(*a*) the total amount of expenditure sanctioned for the service of the year,

(*b*) the amount of expenditure charged, and

(*c*) any further known liabilities in respect of the service of the year.

317. The monthly accounts rendered by the Treasurer shall consist of the under-mentioned documents:—

(*a*) An Abstract Account of receipts and payments showing, under the several heads, the totals of the receipts and payments in the month and in the then expired period of the year, together with the balances at the commencement and close of the periods;

(*b*) Schedules of the vouchers, under each head of receipt and payment, setting out the various items, arranged according to sub-heads;

(*c*) Vouchers for all items arranged in the order of the schedules.

In Colonies in which the accounts are audited direct from the Treasury books, it will not be necessary to prepare the documents (*a*) and (*b*).

The Abstract Account shall include only sums which have actually been received or paid within the period of account.

318. All classes of account books and Treasury records will be carefully preserved for such minimum periods as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State. After the expiration of such periods they may be destroyed with the approval of the Governor.

K. *Audit.*

319. The Treasurer will render his accounts for audit monthly, in the prescribed form, as soon as possible after the close of the month to which they relate.

320. Copies of the reports of all Boards of Survey on the various Treasury Chests, together with a certificate signed by the manager of the bank, of the bank balance at the time of the survey, will be forwarded to the Auditor.

321. As soon as possible after the expiration of each financial year, the Treasurer will furnish an Annual Abstract Account showing the whole of the receipts and payments in the year, and the full opening and closing balances.

322. The Annual Abstract Account will be accompanied by detailed statements of revenue and expenditure, showing the amounts actually received or expended during the year as compared with the estimates under each sub-head, together with explanations of the differences.

323. With the Annual Account, there will also be furnished the Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony at the close of the year, together with the following documents:—

(*a*) A statement of advances outstanding at the end of the year;

(*b*) A statement of deposits outstanding at the end of the year;

(*c*) A statement of investments, showing the amount of stock held on the last day of the year, together with the actual cost and the market value at that date;

(*d*) A statement of the outstanding amount of funded debt or loans, and of any sinking funds.

324. The Auditor is responsible for the audit and inspection of all public accounts of the Government, whether such accounts be of general revenue and expenditure, or accounts of special funds, or departmental accounts.

325. The Auditor is not responsible for the accuracy of the books of account so as to relieve the Treasurer, heads of departments, or other accounting officers of the responsibility therefor, which primarily rests with them. He will nevertheless apply such an examination as will enable him to ascertain that the accounts are kept on a correct system, that they are punctually and properly posted, and that the checks against irregularity and fraud are adequate and effective.

326. He will satisfy himself that the laws of the Colony, the Colonial Regulations, and the instructions of the Governor in all matters of finance and account are strictly observed, and will bring to the notice of the Governor any failure in their observance.

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327. The Auditor will not undertake any examination of accounts, partaking of the nature of pre-audit, which involves the acceptance by him of a responsibility which would preclude him from full criticism of any accounting transactions after they have been duly recorded in the account books of the Colony.

328. The Auditor will not undertake any duties outside those appertaining to his post which, by reason of the nature or amount of the work involved, might prevent him from performing efficiently his duties as Auditor, without the special authority of the Secretary of State, or, in Colonies where the Auditor is responsible to the Director of Colonial Audit, alternatively, the approval of the Director of Colonial Audit.

329. The examination of the accounts will be carried out either at the local audit offices or at the offices of the various accounting officers, as may be most convenient.

330. The Auditor will examine and check the subsidiary books and the accounts of the authorised imprests and advances, and ascertain whether such imprests and advances are punctually accounted for and repaid. In the event of any imprest having been made to an officer without special authorisation, before a previous imprest has been accounted for, he will report the fact to the Governor. He will at once report any unauthorised advance to any officer or account or any other unauthorised disbursement appearing in the books. In his examination of the deposit accounts he will ascertain that all deposits which have remained unclaimed for five years are, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, written off to revenue. He will call attention to any apparent neglect in the collection of arrears of revenue.

331. He will in all cases refer to the authorities regulating the expenditure provided for in the Estimates, and will see that the expenditure is in accordance therewith. In the case of expenditure which has not been provided for in the Estimates he will ascertain whether the necessary funds have been voted by the Legislature, and whether the expenditure has been duly sanctioned by the Secretary of State. He will satisfy himself that in every charge against a head the money expended has been applied to the purpose or purposes for which such head was intended to provide, and that it is charged to the proper sub-head.

332. He will satisfy himself that adequate regulations exist for the guidance of store accountants and are duly complied with.

333. He will call upon the accounting officer for explanations of the cause of any undue delay in the rendering of accounts, or in furnishing any statements or returns that he may require, and, if the explanation is not satisfactory, will report the circumstances to the Governor.

334. If the Auditor finds any irregularity in the books, cash, stamps, or stores, for which the head of a department is responsible, he will at once notify the Governor. Should he find the books of any subordinate officer in an unsatisfactory state or discover any irregularity, he will at once notify the head of the department and, if the case be serious, report the circumstances to the Governor.

335. As soon as possible after the close of the financial year the Auditor will prepare a report on the revenue and expenditure of the year, in which he will deal with the collection of the revenue, the state of the arrears, the manner in which the accounts of the Colony are kept, the sufficiency of existing checks against fraud, the nature and extent of the audit applied, and any special questions arising out of the accounts. In Colonies where the Auditor is responsible to the Director of Colonial Audit, he will furnish this report to the Director of Colonial Audit and to the Colonial Secretary. In other Colonies he will address the report to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Governor. In both cases the report will be laid before the Legislature and a copy will be transmitted by the Governor to the Secretary of State.

The Governor will not alter the report in any way for presentation to the Legislature without the consent of the Auditor or the prior approval of the Secretary of State.

336. The Governor will report forthwith for the decision of the Secretary of State any case in which he has over-ruled the maintained opinion of the Auditor in any matter relating to the public accounts.

L. *Stores.*

337. Local purchases of stores should be confined to articles produced in the Colony or to articles which, owing to special circumstances, can be purchased as advantageously in the Colony as they can be ordered from abroad.

338. Any stores which may be purchased in the Colony should, unless the estimated cost is less than an amount to be laid down by local regulation, be obtained by contract after public tender. If, however, no tenders are made or the Governor has ground for belief that the tenders sent in are collusive or unreasonable, other arrangements may be made. All tenders will be submitted to a Board of not less than three persons appointed by the Governor.

339. All requisitions from a Colony for stores required from the United Kingdom, or from countries not being adjacent to a particular Colony, will be sent direct in duplicate to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Government.

340. The Crown Agents, being the agents of the Colonial Governments, will comply with all requisitions sent to them which bear the signature of, or are forwarded by, the proper officer of the Colonial Government, and they will not refer to the Secretary of State unless they have reason to doubt whether in existing circumstances any particular requisition should be complied with. The officer concerned will therefore be held responsible that no requisitions are sent to the Crown Agents unless the expenditure has been duly authorized.

341. Orders will in no case be given by the Colonial Government directly or through local agents to firms in this country or in countries not adjacent to the Colony, although the names of firms whom the Colonial Government may for any reason wish to employ may be mentioned in the body of the requisition forwarded to the Crown Agents. The Crown Agents will be guided by the wishes of the Colonial Government unless they have reason to consider that this course is not in the interest of the Colony, in which case they will subsequently explain to the Colonial Government the reasons for their action.

342. Purchases of stores required from an adjacent country should be confined to articles produced in that country, and should be procured as far as possible in the manner prescribed by Regulation 338.

343. Every officer having in his charge or custody any stores or other articles which are public property will keep a proper store ledger or inventory to record their disposal.

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344. Boards of officers, which should not include the storekeeper of the stores to be surveyed, will be appointed by the Governor at the end of each year, and at such other times as may be necessary, to inspect and report upon Government stores; but this will not relieve heads of departments of their responsibility for satisfying themselves by occasional stocktaking that the balances on the ledger are actually in stock.

345. The writing off of losses and deficiencies of stores will require the authority of the Governor; but where such losses or deficiencies are caused by fraud or negligence, and it is desired to relieve the responsible officer of any part of his pecuniary liability, the authority of the Secretary of State will also be required.

346. Articles will only be condemned as unserviceable on the report of a Board of Survey, except in the case of minor articles of a perishable nature, where the Governor may at his discretion dispense with a Board.

347. Unserviceable stores, if sold, will be disposed of by public auction or by tenders after public advertisement, unless the special approval of the Governor is obtained for their being sold otherwise. If such stores are unsuitable for sale they must be destroyed, unless they can be utilised immediately or within a reasonable time for some public service other than that for which they were purchased; but any condemned stores so retained must be suitably marked to prevent their use for the original purpose and should be brought on charge in a subsidiary ledger for obsolete stores.

M. *Government House.*

348. The Government House, together with its stables, garages, outbuildings, fences, and other appurtenances, will be kept in substantial repair throughout at the cost of the Colony. The rooms will be painted and papered (when necessary) and furnished at the public expense. Plate and table ornaments to a moderate and reasonable amount, together with crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils, will also be provided at the cost of the Colony.

349. All furniture and effects supplied at the public expense will be kept complete, and any article lost or damaged otherwise than by fair wear and tear during the occupation of the Government House by any officer will be made good at his expense.

350. An accurate inventory of all furniture and effects provided at the public expense will be made and kept by the Director of Public Works, or other officer designated for that purpose, who will at least once in every two years inspect the furniture and effects and prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the officer responsible will thereupon make good at his own expense. "Fair wear and tear" may be held to include breakages or deficiencies of crockery or similar small or fragile articles, but a reasonable limit must be placed upon the amount allowed in this respect, based as far as possible upon the previous practice in the Colony concerned.

351. Whenever a Governor vacates his government, a similar inspection will be made; and if the retiring officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be made good, the inspecting officer will prepare for immediate transmission to the Secretary of State a statement of the expenses to be incurred for that purpose, in order that the Secretary of State may take steps to recover the amount from the officer responsible.

352. The provision made in the Estimates for the purchase of furniture and effects for the Government House will be administered by the Director of Public Works or other officer designated for the purpose, who will from time to time receive from the Governor requests for repairs, replacements, and additions.

353. Expenditure on Government House furniture incurred in the United Kingdom will only be admitted as a charge against Colonial funds when made through the Crown Agents.

N. *Returns.*

354. The Treasurer will furnish to the Colonial Secretary, for transmission by the Governor to the Secretary of State, the following periodical returns:—

(a) Annually.

(i) An abstract account of the total revenue and expenditure of the year under each head of receipt and payment, showing the opening and closing balances in both the Treasurer's and Crown Agents' accounts;
(ii) Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure, arranged according to sub-heads, showing the excess or saving on each sub-head and the net excess or saving on each head, and showing also any supplementary votes for expenditure under any sub-head;
(iii) A full statement of the expenditure on works and other payments chargeable to loan accounts;
(iv) A statement of the assets and liabilities at the close of the year;
(v) A statement of the public debt of the Colony, showing the several amounts of the loans issued and of their respective sinking funds;
(vi) A statement of the investments of the Colonial Government at the close of the year;
(vii) A statement of the receipts, issues, balances in hand, and the assets and liabilities of the Savings Bank, showing separately the revenue derived from Savings Bank investments, the interest credited to depositors, and the expenses of the management of the institution;

(b) Quarterly.

(viii) A statement of the revenue and expenditure under heads to the close of the previous quarter, as compared with
1. The total estimate for the year, and
2. The figures for the corresponding period of the previous year.

355. The Colonial Secretary will furnish, for transmission to the Secretary of State, quarterly returns of all persons newly appointed to public offices of Classes II and III (Part I, Regulation 23) and changes in the holders of existing offices in these classes, arising from promotions or otherwise, during the previous quarter; of all alterations made in the salaries and allowances of public offices of any class; and of all new offices.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.

Regulation 29.

Particulars of the Office of now vacant in the Colony of

1. Duties of Office, and qualifications required for their performance.
2. Emoluments of Office :—
   (*a*) Pensionable.
   (*b*) Non-pensionable.
3. Allowances, quarters, and other circumstances affecting the value of the Office, including grant of free or assisted passages to the officer and his family on first appointment and on leave.
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.
5. Acts, laws, or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters with reference to the sections in which such provision is made.
6. Whether house accommodation is available or readily procurable, whether furniture, etc., should be brought from England, and any other particulars of a like nature likely to be useful for the information of candidates.
7. Whether free medical attendance and medicines are provided.
8. Whether and, if so, what rates and taxes are payable.

APPENDIX 2.

Regulation 33.

Colonial Service.

Annual Confidential Report.

(General.)

.....*(Insert name of Colony).*

I. To be filled in by the officer.

1. Full name.
2. Whether married or single. Number of children.
3. Present post and date of appointment to it.
4. Present salary (if on scale particulars should be given with date of next increment), and other circumstances affecting value of appointment.
5. Professional or other qualifications; contributions to science, literature, research, etc., during the year.
6. Any special duties performed, or courses of instruction taken during the year.
7. Should an opportunity arise, would the officer wish to be considered for promotion or transfer outside the Colony in which he is at present serving? If so, he should state the nature of the work preferred, minimum salary, and any Colonies to which he would not desire to go.

.....*(Signature of Officer.)*

.....*(Date.)*

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II. Report by Head of Department.

1. General conduct and personal characteristics.
2. Administrative ability.
3. Special aptitude (if any).
4. Suitability for promotion.
5. General remarks.

The substance of this report $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ been communicated to the officer concerned.

.....
(Signature of Reporting Officer.)

.....*(Date.)*

.....*(Title.)*

III. Reserved for remarks by Colonial Secretary in the case of Administrative Officers.

.....
(Signature of Officer.)

.....*(Date.)*

IV. Governor's Report.

.....
Governor.

.....*(Date.)*

APPENDIX 2 *(continued).*

Colonial Service.

Annual Confidential Report.

(Professional and Technical Officers.)

.....*(Insert name of Colony).*

I. To be filled in by the officer.

1. Full name.
2. Whether married or single. Number of children.
3. Present post and date of appointment to it.
4. Present salary (if on scale particulars should be given with date of next increment), and other circumstances affecting the value of appointment.
5. Nature of work on which officer has been engaged during the year.
6. Special courses of instruction taken during the year giving dates, place of instruction and subjects of study.
7. Any contributions to literature and science during the year.
8. Any remarks as to particular work preferred.
9. Should an opportunity arise, would the officer wish to be considered for promotion or transfer outside the Colony in which he is at present serving? If so, he should state the nature of the work preferred, minimum salary, and any Colonies to which he would not desire to go.

.....
(Signature of Officer.)

.....*(Date.)*

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II. Report by Head of Department.

1. General conduct and personal characteristics.
2. Administrative ability.
3. Professional or technical ability.
4. Special aptitude for either administrative or specialist duties (if any).
5. Suitability for promotion.
6. General remarks.

The substance of this report $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ been communicated to the officer concerned.

.....
(Signature of Reporting Officer.)

.....*(Date.)*

.....*(Title.)*

III. Governor's Report.

.....
(Date.)

.....
Governor.

NOTE TO APPENDIX 2.

Services in respect of which the Form of Annual Confidential Report for Professional and Technical Officers should be used.

Agricultural and Veterinary (excluding Secretarial staff).
Analytical Chemistry (excluding Secretarial staff).
Forestry (excluding Secretarial staff).
Geological Survey (excluding Secretarial staff).
Harbour (excluding Secretarial staff).
Judicial (excluding Secretarial staff).
Legal (excluding Secretarial staff).
Marine (including Engineering, Accounting, and Stores staffs).
Medical and Sanitary (excluding Secretarial staff).
Medical Research (excluding Secretarial staff).
Mines (including Colliery but excluding Secretarial staff).
Posts and Telegraphs (including Engineering, Accounting, and Stores staffs).
Public Works (including Engineering, Accounting, and Stores staffs).
Railway (including Traffic, Engineering, Accounting, and Stores staffs).
Survey (excluding Secretarial staff).

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APPENDIX 3.

Regulation 119.

A.

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. No person in the Service of the Crown shall accept or wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :—

(*a*) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(*b*) By restricted permission conveyed through the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

2. When permission is given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, the Insignia of the Foreign Order may be worn at all times and without any restriction.

When restricted permission is given the Insignia may only be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

(*a*) For distinguished services in the saving of life ;

(*b*) On an Officer in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces lent to a Foreign Government ; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces attached by His Majesty's Government to a Foreign Navy, Army or Air Force during hostilities ; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

4. Restricted permission is particularly contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to a Foreign Sovereign, the Head of a Foreign State, or a member of a Foreign Royal Family, on the occasion of State or official visits by such personages.

5. Restricted permission will also be given for Decorations conferred in the following cases :—

(1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited ;

(*Note.*—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

(2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States ;

(3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, Funeral, or similar occasion ; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions (but not on the members of his Staff).

Restricted permission will *not* be given to—

(*a*) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving ;

(*b*) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres ;

(*c*) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. Both in the case of full and of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall be under no obligation to consider applications for permission unless the desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order is notified to him before the Order is conferred, either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James.

In no case can applications be considered in respect of decorations conferred more than five years previously, or offered in connection with services or events so long prior to the nomination.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette."

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

Medals.

9. Medals, with the exceptions specified below and State Decorations not carrying membership of an Order of Chivalry, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders but permission is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

10. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land, whether conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State or by private Life Saving Societies or Institutions may be accepted and worn without restriction.

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Subject, however, in the case of members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, to any restrictions imposed by the King's Regulations for those Services as to the wearing of such medals with uniform.

Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear other Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions, and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

11. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces if serving with a Foreign Army, Navy, or Air Force with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military, Naval, or Air Attachés or Officers and other ranks and ratings officially attached to Foreign Armies, Navies, or Air Forces during hostilities.

General.

12. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

Foreign Office, March, 1930.

B.

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. No subject of His Majesty shall accept or wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either:—

(*a*) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(*b*) By restricted permission conveyed through the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

2. When permission is given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, the Insignia of the Foreign Order may be worn at all times and without any restriction.

When restricted permission is given the Insignia may only be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will only be given in the case of Decorations earned by services in the salaried employment of the Foreign Government concerned, by honorary consular services of not less than three years' duration, or by distinguished services in the saving of life.

Such services must have been rendered at least in part, within the period of five years immediately preceding the notification prescribed by Rule 5 below.

4. Restricted permission will ordinarily be given in all other cases, except where considerations of general policy or public interest must be held to preclude permission; provided however, that such permission shall not be given in the case of Decorations conferred or offered more than five years before the date of application for permission, and, further, that the bestowal of the Decoration has been made the subject of an official communication through one of the channels prescribed in Rule 5.

5. Both in the case of full and of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall be under no obligation to consider applications for permission unless the desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order is notified to him before the Order is conferred, either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette."

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp Duty of 10s.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

Medals.

8. Medals, with the exceptions specified below, and State Decorations not carrying membership of an Order of Chivalry, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission to wear is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not to be worn.

9. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land, whether conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State, or by private Life Saving Societies or Institutions, may be accepted and worn without restriction.

Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear other Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions, and Commemorative Medals, cannot be entertained.

10. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

General.

11. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

Foreign Office, March, 1930.

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APPENDIX 4.

Regulation 120.

Colonial Officers entitled to Salutes when in their Official Capacities.	No. of Guns.	By His Majesty's Ships.			By the Fort or Battery from which Salutes are usually fired.		
		Within what Limits.	Occasions.	How often by the same Flag, Broad Pendant or Ship.	Within what Limits.	Occasions.	How often.
Governor or High Commissioners* of any of His Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates, Territories, Dependencies, Castles, or Fortresses.	17	Those of his Government.	On landing on first appointment, or on return from leave of absence, at his destination from the United Kingdom, by the ship in which he arrives.	As the occasion arises.	Those of his Government.	On first landing, on reading of Royal Commission and taking Oaths of Office, or on return from leave of absence exceeding three months.	As the occasion arises.
			When visiting a ship, either on going on board or on leaving, by such ship.	Once a year and by only one ship on the same day.		On proceeding on leave of absence, or finally quitting his Government.	As the occasion arises.
Lieutenant-Governor or Commissioner if administering the Government of a Colony, Protectorate, Territory, or Dependency, and if holding a Commission direct from the King, or acting temporarily for an Officer so commissioned, Administrators or Commissioners of Colonies, Protectorates, Territories, or Dependencies, acting in subordination to a Governor or High Commissioner.	15		On finally quitting his Government or on proceeding on leave of absence, by the ship in which he embarks.	As the occasion arises.		When officially visiting other Forts or Dependencies of his Government.	Once a year only in any one place.
Lieutenant-Governor not administering a Government if holding a Commission direct from the King.	15	At the seat of Government only.	On disembarking for the first time from the ship in which he may have arrived and on embarking for his final departure, by the ship in which he arrives or departs.	As the occasion arises.	At the seat of Government only.	On first arrival and on final departure.	As the occasion arises.

* The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific will be entitled to the same number of guns when visiting in, embarking in, or disembarking from, a ship outside the precincts of his Government, but within the limits embraced by his Commission.

The Commissioner, Somaliland Protectorate, } will be entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.
The British Resident, Zanzibar, }

The British Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides, the Resident Commissioners, British Solomon Islands Protectorate and Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, and the British Agent and Consul, Tonga, will be entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

The Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province, Kenya, will be entitled to a salute of seven guns.

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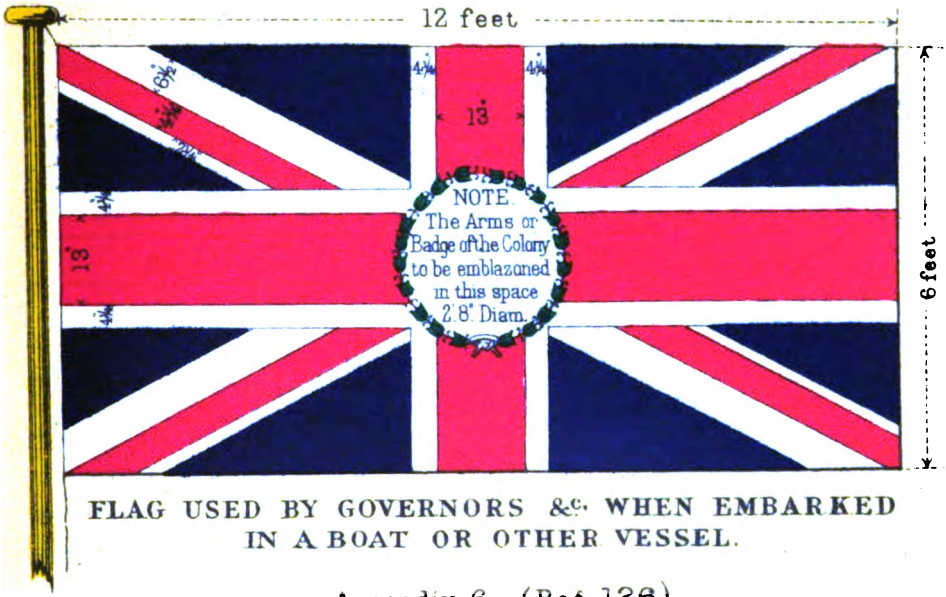
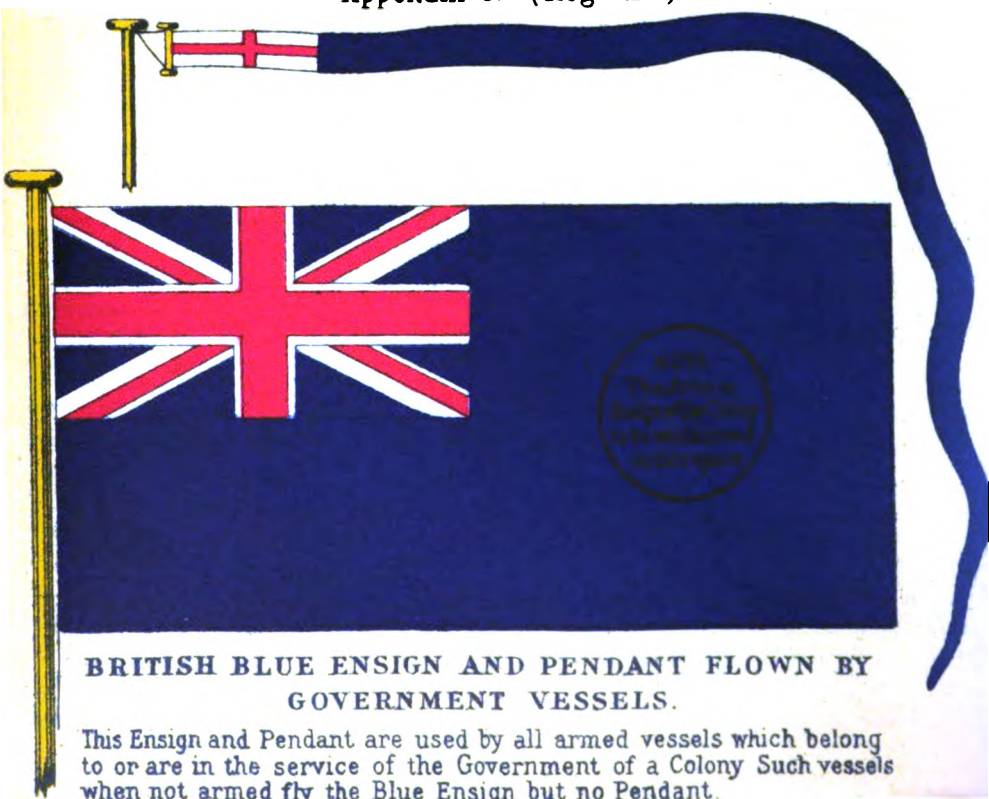
Appendix 5. (Reg. 125)



FLAG USED BY GOVERNORS &c. WHEN EMBARKED IN A BOAT OR OTHER VESSEL.

Appendix 6. (Reg 126)



BRITISH BLUE ENSIGN AND PENDANT FLOWN BY GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

This Ensign and Pendant are used by all armed vessels which belong to or are in the service of the Government of a Colony Such vessels when not armed fly the Blue Ensign but no Pendant.

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APPENDIX 7.

Regulation 155.

PERIODICAL RETURNS, REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS, &c., to be transmitted by COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS to the SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIES, except where otherwise shown in the fourth column. (Reference to the Circular despatch calling for the supply of copies is given in those cases where directions regarding compilation or distribution are too lengthy to be included below).

When these returns are printed, the number sent to the Secretary of State should not be less than six.

Subject.	Period.	No. of Copies.	Address to which sent.
AGRICULTURE AND BOTANICAL—			
Annual Reports	Annual	1	
		1	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
		1	Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
All other Reports, Laws, subsidiary legislation or other documents.		1	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Reports and other publications (*see* Circular 20th July, 1929).	As issued		For Distribution list see Circulars of 20th July, 1929, and 23rd May, 1930.
Botanical Publications and other papers for Kew Gardens.	As issued	1	Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
Reports and publications of mycological interest.	As issued	1	Imperial Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew.
Plants and Seeds—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation regarding importation, exportation, sale and distribution.	As issued	1	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh.
		1	Ministry of Agriculture in Northern Ireland, 25, Wellington Place, Belfast.
		1	The Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
		1	Imperial Institute of Entomology.
		1	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Malta.
Staff List of Agricultural employees	Annual	1	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad.
Research Workers	Annual	1	Secretary of State (for Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).
AIR NAVIGATION—			
Regulations, Notices, &c.	Half-yearly	3	
	As issued	1	Air Ministry.
Animals (*see* Veterinary).			
Aliens (*see* Immigration).			
ANNUAL REPORT ON COLONY	Annual	1	
AUDITOR'S REPORT	Annual	1	
BANKING—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation (*see* Circular, 28th November, 1936).	As issued	1	Bank of England.
		1	Royal Mint.
BANKRUPTCY—			
Reports or Statistics	Annual	1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
BLUE BOOK	Annual	2	
		1	War Office.
		1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
		1	Imperial Institute.
		1	Imperial Economic Committee, 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.
Trade Statistics Section	As issued	1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
Blue Book Report (*see* Annual Report).			
Botanical (*see* Agricultural and Botanical).			
BOOKS REGISTERED—			
Catalogue of	From time to time.	2	British Museum.
Colonial Development Fund (*see* Works).			
COPYRIGHT—			
Laws and subsidiary legislations	As issued	2	Comptroller-General, The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

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Subject.	Period.	No. of Copies.	Address to which sent.
COUNCILS—			
Proceedings of Executive Council .	Half-yearly	1	
Proceedings of Legislative Council .	After each meeting.	1	
Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils.	Annually and on provisional appointments.	1	
CRIMINAL—			
Capital Sentences, Commutation. Reports.	In each case	1	
Capital Sentences, Executions and Commutations of.	Annual	1	
Corporal Punishments . . .	Annual	1	
Crime and Prison Discipline . .	Annual	1	
Gaols	Annual	1	
Juvenile Offenders	Annual	1	
Convictions for Criminal Offences by Naval, Military or Air Force Officers or ex-officers.	On occurrence		Secretary of State (for Admiralty. War Office, or Air Ministry).
School teachers convicted of Criminal Offences (*see* Education).			
Customs Tariffs (*see* Trade and Commerce).			
DANGEROUS DRUGS—			
Annual Report	Annual	1	
		3	Secretary of State (for League of Nations).
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As issued	30	Secretary of State (for League of Nations).
Returns of Imports and Exports .	Quarterly	1	Secretary of State (for League of Nations).
Statistics of production, stocks held, &c. (*see* Circular of 18th December, 1933).	Annual	1	Secretary of State (for League of Nations).
DEATHS OF CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	On occurrence		United States Consul.
DEATHS OF MEMBERS OF ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.	On occurrence		
DEFENCE—			
Naval, Military and Air resources .	Annual	4	
Designs (*see* Patents Designs and Trade Marks).			
EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS. . . .	Annual	1	
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Documents of general interest . .	As issued	1	Board of Education.
List of official publications . .	Annual	1	Board of Education.
Reports and other printed documents	As issued	30	Secretary of State (for Advisory Committee on Education).
Reports on teachers convicted of criminal offences or guilty of misconduct or grave professional default.	From time to time.	1	Secretary of State (for Board of Education).
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION . . (*See also* Immigration.)	Annual	1	
FORESTRY—			
Annual Report	Annual	1	
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
		1	Editor, Empire Forestry Journal, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
Reports, &c..	As issued	1	Imperial Forestry Institute.
		1	Empire Forestry Association.
		1	Forestry Commission.
		1	Forest Products Research Board (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research).
		1	Imperial Institute (Timbers Committee).
Government Gazettes (*see* Publications).			
GOVERNMENT HOUSES—			
Changes in Accommodation . .	As made	1	

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Subject.	Period.	No. of Copies.	Address to which sent.
IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORTS—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As issued	1	
		2	Secretary of State (for Foreign Office).
		5	Home Office.
JUDICIAL—			
Annual statement of alterations in Rules of Court.	Annual	3	Librarian, Colonial Office.
LABOUR—			
International Conventions—	Annual	1	Secretary of State (for International Labour Office, Geneva).
Report on application of (*see* Circular 2 of 29th April, 1930, and subsequent Circular despatches).			
International Convention regarding Forced Labour (*see* Circular, 8th April, 1932).	Annual	1	Secretary of State (for International Labour Office, Geneva).
Legislation, Reports, &c.	From time to time.	1	International Labour Office, Geneva.
LAWS	As printed		As prescribed in Regulation 156.
All laws and subsidiary legislation (if separate printed copies of subsidiary legislation are not available 4 copies of the Government Gazette should be sent to Secretary, Board of Trade, instead of 3 copies as directed under "Publications.")	As printed	3	Secretary, Board of Trade.
All laws and subsidiary legislation (if not published in the Government Gazette).	As printed	1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Annual volumes of laws, new compilations, corrected editions, indexes and tables of legislation.	As issued	1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
Annual volumes of laws, new compilations and corrected editions.	As issued	1	Librarian, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.
Annual volumes of laws and subsidiary legislation.	Annual	6	As prescribed in Regulations 156, 157.
		1	International Labour Office, Geneva.
		1	Library of the League of Nations, Geneva.
Laws Reports and Digests (volumes).	As issued	1	
Laws and Law Reports (volumes) .	As issued	1	Squire Law Library, Cambridge.
New compilations or corrected editions, and separate prints.	Annual or as printed.	10	As prescribed in Regulation 158.
See also under separate headings as to additional distribution of copies of laws concerning special subjects.			
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS	Annual	1	
MEDICAL AND SANITARY—			
Annual Reports	Annual	6	
		1	League of Red Cross Societies, 2, Avenue Velasquez, Paris.
		6	Sanitary Commissioners for Government of Bombay, Poona.
Annual Reports and other publications.	As issued	1	Librarian, League of Nations, Geneva.
Annual Reports and other publications (*See* Circular, 19th October, 1922).	As issued	15	Secretary of State (for Colonial Advisory Medical Committee).
Annual Medical Report . . .	Annual	1	Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition, The Reid Library, Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, Scotland.
Annual Reports and other reports relating to Public Health.	As issued	1	Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath, London, S.W.15.
Bacteriological Report . . .	Annual	1	
Cancer Research	From time to time.	1	

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Subject.	Period.	No. of Copies.	Address to which sent.
MEDICAL AND SANITARY—*cont.*			
Hospitals and Asylums . . .	Annual	1	
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Indian Immigrant Lepers . . .	From time to time.	1	
Leper Asylums	Annual	1	
Medical Reports and reports of laboratories in tropica colonies.	As issued	1	Director, School of Public Health Tropical Medicine, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.
Plague Reports (as required by the International Sanitary Convention).	From time to time.	1	
Plague Reports	Monthly	2	
Plague Returns	Weekly	—	
Public Health—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As passed	1	School Library, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, Gower Street, W.C.1.
Sanitary Organisation . . .	Annua	1	Secretary of State (for Office International d'Hygiène Publique).
MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS—			
Lists of medical officers in the local Government Service.	Annual	1	General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.
Lists of qualified persons . . .	From time to time.	1	Royal College of Surgeons of England.
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Lists of persons disqualified . .	From time to time.	1	General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.
METEOROLOGICAL—			
Data in Annual Blue Books . .	Annual	200	Secretary of State (for Meteorological Office).
Reports and Returns	Annual	1	Director, Meteorological Office.
MILITARY—			
Local Forces—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As issued	3	
Nominal Rolls of British Non-Commissioned Officers in Service of Colony.	Annual	1	
Reports on Army Officers on the Active List lent for duty in Colonies.	Annual	1	
(*See also under* Criminal.)			
MINERAL—			
Annual Report of Mines Department	Annual	6	
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Mycological (*see* Agricultural and Botanical).			
NAVAL—			
Sources of Supply of Coal, Liquid Fuel Provisions.	Annual	1	Admiral or Naval Commander-in-Chief, as directed.
Passports (*see* Immigration).			
PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation, Notifications and Specifications.	As issued	6	Comptroller-General, The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As issued	2	International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property, Berne.
PENSIONS—			
Naval and Military	Annual	1	
Plants (*see* Agricultural and Botanical).			
POSTAL (INCLUDING TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY)—			
Agreements with foreign Governments.	As concluded	1	original
		1	copy.
		3	Secretary of State (for League of Nations).
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As issued	2	Secretary, General Post Office.

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Subject.	Period.	No. of Copies.	Address to which sent.
Public Works—			
Annual Report	Annual	1	
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Publications—			
All Annual Reports and other published documents (for particulars *see* Circular, 26th May, 1932).	As issued	1	International Labour Office, Geneva.
All Annual Reports	As issued	1	Library of the League of Nations, Geneva.
Almanac, Local Directory or Handbook.	Annual	2	
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Book and pamphlets issuing from Colonial Press.	As issued	1	
Government Gazettes (including Supplements and Extraordinary Gazettes).	Each mail	6	
	Each mail	3 or 4 (*see under* Laws).	Secretary, Board of Trade.
	Each mail	1	Department of Overseas Trade.
	Each mail	3	International Labour Office, Geneva.
Government Gazettes (bound volumes).	As issued	1	
Maps produced in Colony . . .	As issued	6	
Newspapers (two of the leading Journals).	Each mail	1	
Various (*see* Circular, 6th September, 1930).	As issued	1	Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Various (*see* Circular, 11th August, 1931).	As issued	1	Library of London School of Economics.
Various (*see* Circular, 1st April, 1925).	As issued	1	Librarian, British Museum (Natural History).
Various (*see* Circular, 20th June, 1932).	As issued	1	University Library, Cambridge.
See also under separate headings as to additional distribution of copies of publications concerning special subjects.			
Railways—			
Annual Report	Annual	1	
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Research—			
Raw Materials (*see* Circular, 26th April, 1927).	Half-yearly	1	Imperial Institute.
Sanitary (*see* Medical and Sanitary).			
Seeds (*see* Agricultural and Botanical).			
Shipping and Seamen—			
Lascars and Asiatic Seamen on British Ships making voyages to places outside the United Kingdom.	Monthly	1	Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade.
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As issued	6	Secretary, Board of Trade.
Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons . .	From time to time.	1	Admiralty.
Navigation, new Reefs, Shoals, Currents.	From time to time.	1	Admiralty.
Port Regulations and Charges . .	As issued	1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Returns required under Merchant Shipping Acts.	Various	—	Secretary, Board of Trade.
Ships registered	Annual	1	Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.
Wrecks and Casualties . . .	From time to time.	1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
Wrecks and Casualties, Notification to Lloyd's.	From time to time.	1	The Secretary of Lloyd's.
Ditto, Salved Property, notification to Lloyd's.	From time to time.	1	The Secretary of Lloyd's.
Statistical—			
Census Reports	As issued	1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
Cotton Production and Export. .	Quarterly	1	

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Subject.	Period.	No. of Copies.	Address to which sent.
STATISTICAL—*cont.*			
Information for British Empire Statistical Abstract.	Annual	1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
Vital Statistics	Annual	2	
		1	Registrar-General.
TAXATION—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation, &c. (*see* Circular, 13th January, 1921).	As issued	1	Board of Inland Revenue or Board of Customs and Excise (*see* Circular, 13th January, 1921).
Telegraphs (*see* Postal).			
TRADE AND COMMERCE—			
Customs and Tariffs—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	As issued	3	Registrar of Colonial Laws, Colonial Office Library.
		1	Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Reports on Commercial Developments, new products, &c.	As issued	1	
		1	Secretary, Board of Trade.
		1	Department of Overseas Trade.
Trade Reports and Returns (*see* Circular, 7th May, 1934).	As issued	1	Imperial Economic Committee, 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.
Trade Marks (*see* Patents Designs and Trade Marks).			
TRANSPORT—			
Road Statistics	Annual	1	Secretary of State (for Overseas Mechanical Transport Committee).
Reports on experiments in mechanical transport.	From time to time.	1	Secretary of State (for Overseas Mechanical Transport Committee).
Registration Statistics of Motor Vehicles.	From time to time.	1	Secretary of State (for Department of Overseas Trade).
VETERINARY—			
Laws and subsidiary legislation affecting importation of Livestock, and of animal products, &c. (for further particulars *see* Circular, 22nd December, 1931).	As passed	1	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
		1	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh.
		1	Ministry of Agriculture in Northern Ireland, 25, Wellington Place, Belfast.
Reports and other publications (*see* Circular, 20th July, 1929).	As issued	—	For distribution list *see* Circulars of 20th July, 1929, and 23rd May, 1930.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—			
Reports	As issued	1	
		1	Secretary of State (for Board of Trade).
Wireless Telegraphy (*see* Postal).			
WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TRAFFIC IN—			
Report	Annual	4	Secretary of State (for League of Nations).
Laws and subsidiary legislation .	Annual	20	Secretary of State (for League of Nations).
WORKS AIDED FROM COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND—			
Annual Audited Statement . .	Annual	3	
Progress Reports (for particulars *see* Circular, 13th March, 1934).	Quarterly	3	

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APPENDIX 8.

Regulation 174.

NOTICE OF NEW LIGHT OR ALTERATION OF LIGHT.

Name of Light.	Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Number of Lights and Relative Positions.	Colour of Light.	Fixed; Fl.; Gp. Fl.; Occ.; Gp. Occ.; Alt.	Period, and Phase.	Arc. of Visibility.*	Miles seen in clear weather from a Ship's Deck.	Time Harbour Light is shown.	Colour or any peculiarity of Light-house, including Sectors in Light* (if any).	Height in feet of Centre of Lantern above M.H.W.S.	Height in feet of Building from Base to Vane.	When Lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Description of Fog Signal (if any).	Remarks.

* All bearings are true and when given in degrees are reckoned clockwise from 000° (North) to 359°; those relating to lights are from seaward (*i.e.*, from the ship).

N.B.—In addition to the above Form, information respecting the purpose for which the light is exhibited, the dangers against which it is intended to warn, the position of the lighthouse in respect to some known point, or if possible a tracing from an Admiralty Chart of a small portion of the adjacent coast, with the position of the lighthouse (giving the number of the chart), the position, colour, and description of the Keeper's dwelling, and any information that may be of use to the navigator, will be of much service.

The Form should be sent to the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

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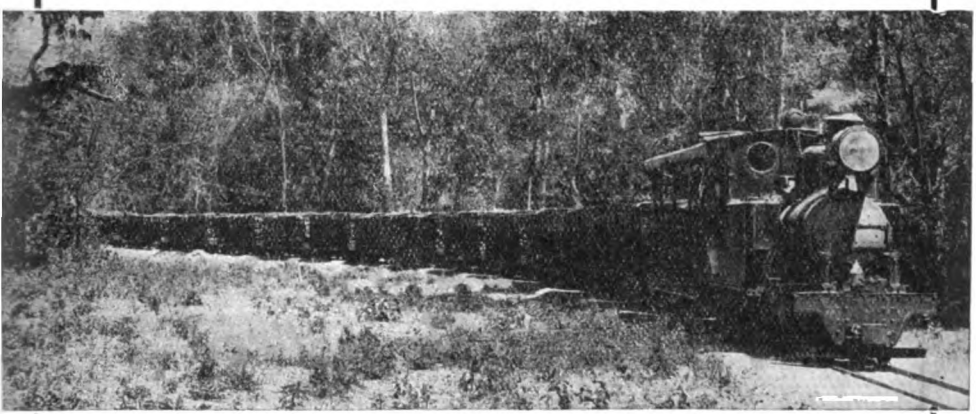

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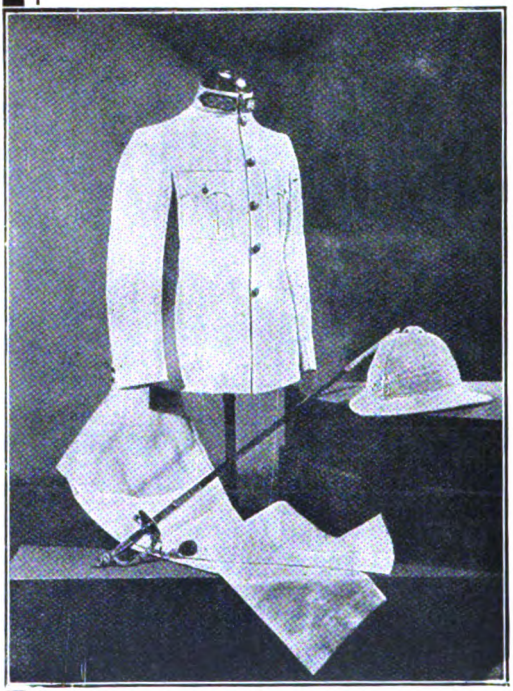

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